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VOL. XLV., NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOR THE GREATER GLORY OI

Dedication of St. Columban's at Cornwall. A Magnificent Ceremony.

FULLY THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSIST AT THE SPLEN DID SERVICES, WHICH WERE PERFORMED BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP McDONNELL, OF ALEXANDRIA.

A Historical Retrospect of the Progress of Catholics in the Progressive Western Town. Father Callaghan's Masterly Discourse and Tributes to His Grace Archbishop Cleary, His Lordship Bishop McDonnell, and Father Corbett.

ceremonial of the dedication of the new temple of St. Columban's, which took place on Sunday last. Fully three thousand people assisted at the ceremony. They came from the surrounding dis- The Roman Catholic may fairly boast of tricts as well as from all parts of the town. There were citizens of every which were called for by the occasion. I class, nationality and creed present, vie- feel I should congratulate you upon the ing with each other to make the occasion a memorable one. His Lordship Bishop McDonnell of Alexandria officiated, and His Grace Archbishop Cleary tality. His life cannot be recalled or his of Kingston was also present.

The High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brunette, of St. Therese College, with Rev. Fathers Davis, of Madoc, and Twomey, of Morrisburg, as deacons. The of the Divine countenance. In all justice following clergymen were also present: Revs. Dean O'Connor, Perth; Fathers Chisholm, Pictou, N.S.; Twomey, Wil- for its solidity and comm diousness than W. McDonald, St. Andrews; R. A. McDonald, Greenfield, and McKinnon, stantial expression of your piety. It is a lasting monument of your princely

Lordship the Bishop of Alexandria, and rarest and costliest inheritance? to the zeal, devotion and tireless indus-try of the beloved pastor of St. Colum-dignitaries who could not absent themban's, Father Corbett. We give, in part, the following report of the great effort WITNESS. The Rev. Father took for his

"Direct me in Thy truth and teach me, for Thou art God my Saviour." Ps.

everyway by gold chains about His feet." Were there no God we would be sheer nothings-nay, absolute impossibilities. There is upon earth a church that asserts His existence with a hundred tongues and in trumpet notes. He alone should claim it. It could not have been planned, constructed or preserved by anybody else. But is His church a necessity? It is not less indispensable upon our planet than the sun that is in the sky above our heads. What would happen if this luminary disappeared from its orbit? The physical world would be shrouded in darkness and plunged in a chaos from which it could never be reclaimed. If the Church of God did not exist humanity would be a sad and hopeless wreck. Without His Church, Christianity would be a failure and civilization a misnomer. Without this institution, rationalism and vice would be rampant, a new paganism would assert itself under the most What tenderness fills to overflowing His Sacred Heart! It is unequalled. What charity He displays! How intelligent, how spontaneous and active it is! He would fain have the closest intercourse subsisting between us and His Church. It is His only agent of supernaturalization. It is the only means whereby we can lead a life entitling us to the happiness which He is enjoying—a happiness which knows no limit and responds to all our longings. There is no other

ELDOM, if ever, in the history | this Church be recognized? It can, of the progressive Town of without the slightest difficulty. All Cornwall, was such a spec-light of grace the salient features with tacle witnessed as that asso- which it is impressed, and generously ciated with the magnificent proclaim it to be where we discover it. Unity is a distinguishing trait of the Christian church. It is something essential to this church, as may be seen from the nature and mission of our Lord as well as from St. John, and St. Paul. this unity. Before developing these ideas the Rev. orator made a few remarks magnificent temple which you have built. It has just been dedicated to St. Columban. In the memory of all posterity his name should be wreathed with immorintercession invoked but with the greatest spiritual advantge. In Christ alone were centred his mind and heart. He was in himself a living mirror in which were strikingly reflected the lineaments your church should be admired not less for the majesty of its outlines than for the elegance of its proportions, not less liamstown; Fitzpitrick, St. Raphael's; for its architectural taste and skill. It W. McDonald, St. Andrew's; R. A. Mc- is the product of your zeal, and the sub-18 it not identified with generosity. The Rev. Martin Callaghan, of St. your religion-with a religion that, like Patrick's, of Montreal, delivered an eloquent and most impressive discourse, during the course of which he would be rentions—that has been left you as the during the course of which he paid a most invaluable legacy by the worthiwell-deserved tribute of praise to the est sons and daughters of the Emerald grand old prelate, His Grace the Arch- Isle, of Bonnie Dundee and Sunny bishop of Kingston, as well as to His France—with a religion which you have cherished and treasured as the dearest,

selves from your celebration. I notice your Metropolitan, whose fame for the depth and breadth of his theological of the distinguished preacher, which learning, for the sterling merit of his has been specially prepared for THE TRUE | patriotism and the transcendent character of his statesmanship, is not limited by the Dominion, but extends even beyond all the boundary lines of the American continent. I see your Ordinary, who is conspicuous for his affability as well as for his devotedness to all the duties attached to his sublime office. There is a God. We are told it by Himself, and we should take for granted all that He deigns to tell us. We know it by "the whole round earth bound diocese and may recken for the good of liocese, and may reckon, for the good of We are by ourselves proofs of this fact. all the souls committed to his charge, upon the co-operation of priests reputed for their talents and virtues. Both your Archbishop and your Bishop must be enchanted with all that they know you are and with all that thy see you have done. Their presence in your midst is to assure you that their hearts beat in unison with yours, that they approve and bless all that you may undertake. I should not forget to mention your pastor, the Rev. Father Corbett, whose name is a household word in every family of this important and thriving town, and whose ministrations entitle him to a place in the forefront of the Canadian clergy. What consolation, what joy and pride, must not be his to see this day! Is he not rewarded in a measure for his manifold sacrifices, for his fatigues and anxieties? Has he not triumphed over a host of difficulties best known to God and to bimself? The sacred edifice in which degrading and appalling forms. We cannot do without the Church of Christ. flock and with his fidelity in the service of His Master It speaks volumes of praise to his credit.

> The new church is a beautiful structure and cost nearly \$50,000. The plans were prepared by Mr. G. E. Tanguay, and the contractors were Boileau Bros. The ground was broken and work commenced in April, 1894.

We take the following extracts from an historical review of the progress of medium by which we can tender God Catholics in Cornwall from a souvenir cording to the same record, deserve our the allegiance which He justly claims pamphlet which was specially prepared grateful remembrance for their devoted and liberally rewards in the kingdom of in connection with the dedication cere-His glory. Our Blessed Lord stops at monies of the new St. Columban's. It But, in such primitive conditions, we can nothing except coercion, so that we may reflects in an eminent degree great credit readily understand that the embarras-disengage ourselves from all influences upon the religious fervor of the parish ments of the little congregation howsoever legitimate and beneficent, ioners who hearkened to the voice of might beeven more serious still. and yield unreservedly to the sovereign their devoted bishops and priests, and And such, in fact, was the case. ascendancy of His Church. But can erected a monument which will always So serious, indeed, were their down through the early years of trial for of them.

stand as a testimony of their loyalty and devotion to their holy religion:-

Three different sites will henceforth mark the stages in the growth of Catholicity from the foundation of St. Columban's parish. Three different churches have been erected to satisfy the fervor as well as the ever-increasing wants of the faithful. To-day, for the third time, the Church blesses that growth and dedi-cates to the service of God the offering of her devoted children. A record in-deed well worth reviewing, and what more fitting occasion than the present? The first priest of whose presence in Cornwall any trace is left was one whose name was closely allied with the early advancement of the Church in Upper Canada-the Reverend Alexander Macdonell. He was known by his people and is still referred to as Mr. Scotus Macdonell-by which title he intended to perpetuate the particular branch of the Macdonells to which he belonged—and during the years of his ministration in this eastern portion of the Province he from time to time visited Cornwall. One of these visits is recorded in a little brochure of "Reminiscences of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Alexander Macdonell, first Bishop of Kingston." Therein the writer, Mr W.J. Macdonell, of Toronto, tells us that he has in his possession a small duodecimo volume in two parts, and inside the cover of one of them is the fol-lowing: "The property of William J. Macdonell, (the father of William J. already mentioned), given to him by the Rev. Mr. Alexander Macdonell, in Corn-wall, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-Mr. Scotus Macdonell was a familiar figure in these quarters until failing health forced him to lay down his charge. He was taken with his last illness at his home in St. Raphaele, in Glengarry, whence he was carried by his people to Lancaster, and from there he was taken by boat to Montreal, and in the Seminary of St. Sulpice he ended his

days in 1803. There was little, however, of system of regularity in the ministrations to the Catholics at this time and for a few years following; an occasional station, as it was called, in a private house, or a call to the bed-ide of a dying Catholic, were the only reasons that brought the priest to Cornwall. Small as it was, there are mentioned in connection with such service a number of priests, among whom were Father John Macdonald and Father Fraset, and the Fathers O'Meara-two brothers. Beyond the fact of their visit from time to time nothing, however, is The year 1829 marks the beginning of

new era. The need of a church had long been felt, and at this time steps were taken towards the building of the parent church of Cornwall. It stood just outside of the present old St. Columban's, running East and West parallel to Fourth Street. The front door of the first church was but a few feet from the plank walk that now leads into the old church from the street. The little church has long since disappeared, but the vacant site marks the first step in that gradual development which to-day reaches its climax. It was a modest structure, only forty feet long, but still adequate to the wants of the time. Subsequently it became associated with the name of Bishop Macdonell in a manner that makes the little roughcast building altogether historic. On the eve of his departure for England, in 1839, His Lordship visited Cornwall, his stay extending over Sunday, and here he addressed his people, taking as the text of his sermon, "Render unto Casar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's." It was his last instruction to the people for whom he had sacrificed his energies and in whose interests he was about to undertake a perilous journey. He set sail toon after, landing in Liverpool in August of the same year. Important relations with the Colonial Office, and a tedious sojourn through the British Isles in the interests of emigration, were too great a tax upon his already wasted strength, and he reached Dumfries wearied and

suffering from a severe cold. Soon after came the sad intelligence of his death, on the 14th of January, 1840. The first resident priest of Cornwall was Father Bennett, who took up his abode here in 1834. Father Bennett is spoken of as a most zealous pastor, and was at the time especially beloved by his people on account of his kind disposition and various works of charity. In these early days there were not lacking occasions for the practise of charity. Father Bennett's congregation was by no means large, and of the goods of this world they had far less than an abundance. Nevertheless, even then, the Church had its benefactors. There were families and individuals who well deserve recognition for their meritorious work in aid of the struggling church, for their own fidelity to the faith, and the consequent good results, of their noble example among neighbors and fellow-Catholics of that day. Among these, as we learn from the parochial register, were Mr. Joseph Macdonald and Mr. Rodrique, "who, with some pious ladies, bestirred themselves very commendably to obtain the requirements of the altar and Sanctuary." In this connection, mention must also be made of the Flanigan family, to whom the Church and the Clergy were indebted for constant, faithful and generous support. Ex-Sheriff Macdonell and his estimable lady, acattachment to the Church and Clergy,

difficulties, that the work on the little church was interrupted, and its continuetion, for a time, remained uncertain. In such an emergency there was needed that generous support which springs alone from strength of faith and loyal attachment to Church. Such support a kind Providence willed should not be wanting, nor will there be tacking to-day a feeling of gratitude to those who averted the first and only financial crisis of the parish. Foremost among these was Mr. John Loney, father of Mrs. John E. Loney, and of Mrs. Duncan Munroe. Father Bennett was succeeded in 1841 by the Rev. Alexander Mac lonald, a native of Prince Edward Island. He did not remain long in Cornwall, as his health failed and he was obliged to resign the pastoral charge. On the retirement from active work of Father Alexander Macdonald, Father Aneas Mac donald took charge, but, as in the case of his predecessor, his stay w. s. a short one. Following Father Eneas Macdonald came Father John Cannon, in 1843. Of Father Cannon there are still with us not a few who have the tenderest recollections. He was gentleness itself, but above all he was a man of duty. The ittle white house is still standing, a ittle to the west of Stormont Mill, where Father Cannon was called on his last sick-call. He had already been taken down with what proved his last illness. and was in no condition to leave his room, nevertheless he insisted on being brought out in answer to the sick call. Arrived at the house, he rested for a time in the front room, that served as a parlor. Then with the remark "I think I am better now than a half dozen dead men," he asked to be brought to the sick person to whom he gave the last rites of the Church and the word of comfort that was ever ready on his lips. He was carried out of the house exhausted from the reaction, to be driven home, but first he asked to be taken down through the choleza-stricken district. 'Drive around by the East End," said he, "that I may see my poor people once more. Heaven knows, it may be the last time!" From place to place he was driven, and more han one home was made brighter, and many a flood of tears was held back by nis cheering words and generous alms. Within a fortnight Father Cannon received his own summons. One after another came Father Gallagher, Father Walsh and Father O'Connor. The latter —now Dean O'Connor, of Chesterville—came & Cornwall in 1856. We are able to offer, through the kindness of the Dean, his own recollections of the years of his pastorate. Not to lose the thread of the narrative, however, it may be recalled that Father O'Connor's time marks the second step in the material growth of the church. Under his guidance was undertaken and pushed energetically forward the work of building the present brick structure, in which, until very re-

cently, the entire Catholic population o Cornwall had assembled for worship since 1864. After the departure from Canada, already referred to, of His Lordship the Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, the first Bishop of Kingston, the first Episcopal visitation of which there is any record was that of the Right Reverend Patrick Phelan, Bishop of Carrhoe, and Coadjutor to Bishop Gaulin, and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingeton. Bishop Phelan visited Cornwall for the first time on the third of September, 1848, during the incumbency of Rev. Father Cannon, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of one hundred and sixty persons. It is interesting, as an indication of the rapid spread of Catholic teaching, to note that Bishop Phelan visited Cornwall, between the years forty-eight and fifty-six, no less than five different times, on each occasion administering the sacred rite of Confirmation to large numbers of the faithful. At the time of his last visit, Father Walsh was temporarily in charge of the parish. In the year 1862, the occupant of the See of Kingston was the Right Reverend E. J. Horan. Bishop Horan visited Cornwall in September of that year, and in the little frame church confirmed upwards of one hundred and fifty persons. Again, in September of the year 1865, Bishop Horan officially visited St. Columban's Parish. In the Autumn of the following year, Father O'Connor's field of labor was changed. He had been here since 1856, and in the year 1866 he was transferred to the parish of Alexandria, his successor in St. Columban's being Reverend Father Lynch. Father Lynch continued in charge of St. Columban's Pari h until January 1871, when he was succeeded by Reverend Father Charles Murray. The arrival of Father Murray belongs to "our own times," so to speak Though already within the recollection of his former people, it must, however, be stated that during the term of his charge, which continued until the year 1881, important additions were made to the equipment of the church, chief among which are the organ and the altar. On the with drawal from Cornwall of Father Murray he was succeeded temporarily by the Rev. D. C. McRae, now Pastor of Glennevis, whose stay extended over a period of eleven months or thereabouts, when the present pastor, Father Corbett, was permanently appointed to the charge. In consequence of his largely augmented labors, occasioned by the building some five years ago of the Mille Roches Cha-pel and additional attendance at Dickinson's Landing, Father Corbett was obliged to ask for an assistant, and for the two following years Father R. A. McDonald, now of Greenfield, filled the duties of that office. Some two years ago he was succeeded by the present

assistant, Father Campbell. From its foundation, in the year 1834.

the struggling congregation, St. Columban's Parish belonged to the ecclesinatical division of the Diocese of Kingston. It remained so attached until six years ago, when, in conformity with his wishes the Holy Father relieved the Most Reverend Archbishop of Kingston of a share of his labors, and erected the eastern portion of the former Diocese of Kingston into a new Diocese, with Alexand r Macdonell as its first occupant His Lordship naturally has the deepest interest in Diocesan affairs of whatsoever form. The members of St. Columban's congregation, during the building of their new Church, have drawn heavily upon his attention and benefitted not less by his encouraging support, for both or which they pray that they may never cease to be thankful.

The history of education in Cornwall forms a beautiful record. We are, however, obliged to restrict our reference to

it an! give only the following extract: In 1884 the contract for the building of the Convent was given, and on its completion the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame were induced to undertake the charge of the girls. The advent of the Sisters and the building of the new Centre Ward School have worked a change as visible as it is grati fying. The former, by their skill in the performance of their work, and the energy and disinterestedness which characterize their efforts, have fully merited the success that has accompanied their labors. The new school in the Centre Ward is a necessity of the times—hav ing all the requirements of a fully equipped school, it does its work, as we should expect it to, in a manner inferior to none. With the completion of the proposed addition to the East End School, to provide extra accommodation, now much wanted, the schools will rest upon a firm footing. It is only then that their efficiency can be fairly measured.

Some idea of our progress in this direction may be had from the attendance originally and that of to-day. In 1872 one teacher sufficed to carry on the work of the separate school. To-day the full staff comprises thirteen teachers. A regular attendance of fifty was as much as could be counted on when the school was first opened; to-day the number exceeds seven hundred. In the Convent, under the direction of Mother St. Francis Borgia, the four classes are entrusted respectively to Sisters St. M..rgaret, S' Everilda, St. Mary Marcellus, and Miss Nora Murphy. The attendance is one hundred and eighty. In the Centre Ward Mr. John Keating is principal, and associated with him are Mr. Edward Macdonald, Miss Waters, Miss Kate McAlerr, Miss Molly Macdonald and Miss Mand Cameron. There are six rooms, with an attendance of three hun dred and sixty-seven, including a considerable number of girls. In the East End Ward, Sister St. Anthony is prin cipal, with Miss Catherine Macdonald and Miss Primeau in charge of two other rooms. The attendance in this ward is one hundred and fifty-five.

A PLEASANT DAY.

The pupils of the first class of St. Patrick's Academy spent a most enjoy able day at Point aux Trembles, on Thursday, June 11th. The picnic party, accompanied by their teachers, set out at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at their destination about 11 o'clock. While there they visited the Convent and received a cordial welcome from both teachers and pupils of the institution. After spend ing a most enjoyable time on the beauti tul Convent grounds by the river sid they returned to the city very tired, but exceedingly delighted with their trip.

A TRAGEDY AT CALGARY.

On Friday evening of last week, as Mounted Police Inspector Charles Godin was riding to the Langevin Bridge, Pierre Ducharme, a half-breed, fired at him with a revolver, the shot entering the abdomen, passing out near the back-bone. Godin immediately returned the fire, shooting Ducharme dead through the heart. Godin then rode to the har-racks and fell off his horse. Medical aid was summoned, and a priest took the dying statement of Godin as above. No cause is assigned, except that Ducharme had been drinking heavily during the afternoon.

NEWARK CATHOLICS ACT.

Delegates from all parts of the Diocese of Newark attended the meeting of the Diocesan Union of the Young Men's Catholic Association in Harrison last week.

Rev. Father Bogan, of Rahway, the spiritual adviser of the union, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the following question be forwarded to every man who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Pre-

In the event of your election to the Presidency of the United States will you, in the administration of that office, make any discrimination against Roman Catholics on account of their religious beliefs?

The resolution offered by Father Bogan, it is said, was presented at the request of Bishop Wigger, of Newark. The Marquette Club, of St. Louis, notified the Bishop that it had taken similar action, and requested some organization in his diocese to take it.

As soon as men are mentioned prominently for the Democratic nomination the same question will be asked of each

"OUR BLESSED MARY."

A Very Imposing Roman Catholic Procession in the Streets of London.

"For the first time since the Refor mation," says the London Chronicle, " a public religious 'May procession' was conducted through the streets of Londen 'in honer of our Blessed Lady,' whose 'dowry' includes our unhappy England. The procession, as in more happy European cities, had as its central feature a statue of Our Lady, borne by four stalwart League Guards, and attended by children in white, bearing baskets of flowers. Leaving the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Souls, Bosworth road, W., at four in the atternoon, it paraded Southam street, Kensal road, Ladbroke grove, Workington road, Gilborne road and Hazlewood crescent. Some 500 children, attired for the most part in pretty white frocks, wearing wreaths of flowers, surmounted by long veils of tulle or muslin (such as are worn at first communions on the continent), and carrying bouquets of flowers, formed the most picturesque part of the procession; although it must be allowed that they disputed honors with acolytes in white albs, red and blue capes, skull caps and sashes. The processional cross bearer had his own attending acolytes."

More sombre in appearance were the Tertiaries of St. Augustine, lay-brothers in association with the great religious society whose name they are proud to bear; but these again were relieved by confraternities from all parts of London, brass bands from Peckham and elsewhere, more banners more bands, and more nicely dressed boys and girls wearing the ribbons and budges of their religious profession. The bands played all that they knew. Men, women and children sang "Ave Maris Stella," "Mother of Mercy," and other familiar Catholic bymns. The great favorite was, of course, "Eathern" Faith of Our Fathers," one verse of which runs as follows:

Faith of our Fathers! Mary's prayers Shall win our country back to thee; And through the truth that comes from

England shall then indeed be free, Faith of our Fathers, holy faith! We will be true to thee till death.

Members of confraternities and other eligious bodies from the Pro-Cathedral, orphans from Kilburn, Children of Mary from Sion House, altar boys with banners, and finally the priests vested with white copes increased the volume and enhanced the picturesqueness of the procession. The procession was a mile and a half in length. From altar to altar it occupied ne rly two hours. Nothing of the kind had been seen in England since, as we have heard, the period known to English men as the Reformation.

Not many, perhaps, but some who witnessed it, might have remembered the "Surplice riots" of St George's inthe-East, or the disorderly scenes at St. James's, Hatcham, or the threatenings at St. Alban's, Holborn. How many of these could have supposed that within twenty years a Roman Catholic procession, accompanied by all the paraphernalia of Roman ritual, might pass through crowded London streets on a Sunday afternoon not merely without provoking disturbance, but amid undoubted manifestations of respect? Few of the Catholic cities of Europe could be expected to offer it a more decorous welcome. Possibly its origin and intention were barely understood by the crowd, if by any one else, but we now know that picturesqueness of exposition-as the famous Abbe Martin once observed-is an important part of the teaching faculty of the Church. Father Whelan, in his sermon at benediction of the Blessed Sacrament afterwards, described the procession as a glorious witness of the progress which the Church had made toward winning back the place which it held in England for a thousand years. Ritualism, he added, was only a preparatory school towards that great consummation.

FATHER CAPTIER AT NOTRE DAME.

Notre Dame Church was crowded to the doors on Friday evening, when it was expected that the Very Rev. Father Captier, Superior General of the Sulpician Order, would preach, The audience was doomed to disappointment. however, as it was found to be impossible for the venerable Superior to address such a large audience with comfort, and it was therefore arranged that he should officiate at the solemn benediction, and that the instruction should be given by Rev. Father Bernard, the eloquent Franciscan. The service was opened with the recitation of the beads, after which Father Bernard mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon on the adoration of the sacrament. The Emmanuel. "God with Us," he said, was most powerful as a quickener of faith, as well as brautiful as a conception of the constant companionship of Jesus. Scotlers might laugh, and men of the world might declare that they had no need of this presence entering into their daily life, butstill the Saviour, grieving for their un-belief, continued to knock at the door of their hearts.

At the conclusion of the sermon, three or four hundred priests and theologians of the Grand Seminary; who crowded the Sanctuary, formed themselves into a procession of the blessed sacrament, and accompanied the Host around the church with lighted candles, chanting a litany. The service was brought to a conclusion with grand benediction, dclivered by Father Captier. The musi-cal part of the ceremony was very fine.

PRETTY COIFFURES.

GRACEFUL AND BECOMING MODES OF DRESS-ING THE HAIR.

It has finally come to pass that in the matter of the coiffure few intelligent, cultivated women follow any universal mode or iron rule in the arrangement of their hair to suit the features of their friends or neighbors, but in accordance is a test of good housekeeping. with their own particular cast of countenance and their individual fancy. As a result one notices at any fashionable evening gathering a medley of graceful and becoming styles of coitiure that not

infrequently are quite an artistic study. The compact lustrous braided coil at the back of the head is popular with many, especially women who elect for the trim princesse or the open-back poke bonnets. There are high-rolled coiffures in pompadour, Josephine and Medici style, with or without the full putts above the roll; bow knots on the sides or at the top of the head in the back, with glittering diamond or paste pins thrust in here and there; low, broad Russian coiffures with hair in deep waves over the brow and sides of the head; Greek knots with classic fillets of narrow gold or silver set with tiny gems, to bind down the ripples of hair—a very special style seldom to be ventured upon; braids a la chatelaine caught up with a large Alsatian bow or hair ornament; the Clyde style, with a few short, airy curls bound with a soft braid of hair in the centre of the head, or in the pape of the neck, as proves most becoming. There is, likewise, the Nami cofflire, in which a length of with them. They wouldn't go up and abun tant hair is lightly braided and idle all the hours through, do you coiled round and round the crown of the | think?" head like a fluffy aureole, and fixed with tiny, gem set pins.

There are other arrangements, com-bining tresses knotted, braided and waves, giving the effect of a great wealth of crowning glory, or severe coiffures adjusted with plain, rich tortoise shell pins. panish styles also with the inevitable Ligh-back comb as a finishing touch, and coiffures in the unique modes of the ultra-English order, the hair parted in the centre, and minus pulf, wave or ornament, and, lastly, the short cut style, curring all over the head, and parted on the left, with little side combs to hold the rings of hair above the temples.— New York Evening Post.

TAWS FOR LEAP YEAR.

AN ACT OF THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT WHICH WAS PASSED IN THE YEAR 1288.

(From the Philadelphia Examiner.)

trying to gather up enough courage to take advantage of their customary privileges during leap year are aware that in two countries, at least, and more than | shut nim out of your houses with heavy 600 years ago, laws were passed which gave women the right of proposing marriage. These enactments went even further than this. They also stipulated that, if the man whose hand they sought should refuse, he should incur a heavy lithe as a sunned cat."

A searcher among the ancient records of Scotland has recently discovered an act of the Scottish Parliament, which was passed in the year 1288, which runs as follows:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of his maist blissit Begeste, ilk for the yeare knowne as Lepe Yeare, ilk mayden ladye of baithe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit gif he refuses to talk hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum of ane dundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman, he then shall be free."

A. year or two later a law almost similar to the Scottish enactment was passed in France, and received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage to the westward a similar privilege was granted to the maidens of Genoa and Florence.

There is no record extant of any fines imposed under the conditions of this Scotch law, and no trace of statistics regarding the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or of the similar regulations in France, but the custom seems to have taken firm hold upon the popular mind about that time. The next mention of it is dated nearly 400 years later, and it is a curious little treatise called "Love, Courtship and Matri mony," which was published in London in 1606. In this quaint work the "privilege" is thus alluded to:

'Albeit it now became a part of the common law in regard to social relations of life, that, as often as every leap yeare doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper. and, moreover, no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or con-

Up to within a century ago, it was one of the unwritten laws of leap year that, if a man should decline a proposal, he should soften the disappointment which his answer would bring about by the presentation of a silk dress to the unsuc-

cessful suitor for his hand. A curious leap-year superstition is still to be met with in some parts of New England, and that is that leap year the beans grow on the wrong side of the pod."

CLEAN BEDS.

There are many women who claim to he good housekeepers and who, although they may keep their rooms in apparently immaculate order, pay but little attention to the beds. A good housekeeper will have clean beds even if she cannot have the best of materials. The extra washing will be compensated for by the better health of the family. Where there are young children quilts need to he washed more than once a year; otherwise once is enough. Woolen blankets, it white are used, should be wished at least twice during the winter; dark dnes, which, by the way, are not half so

able, once a week, as a rule, being often enough. All bedding—mattresses, bolsters, pillows—should be placed near an open window for an hour's airing every morning. Bedrooms should be open to air and sunlight as much as possible. Many people whose health is their boast, sleep with their windows open the year round, modifying the space opened, of course, by the severity of the weather.

It often happens that the busy house wife cannot keep her kitchen in perfect order always, but she should strive to have nice, clean, well-aired beds, for that

THE SUN BATH.

Tie Venetian women first found out the beauty-giving qualities of the sun bath. In the diary of more than one lady of high degree is found reference to the "root party." Pride has no pain, they say, and in the matter of these roof parties it had no weariness either, it would seem. At high noon they climbed to the roof, a gay and eager group, and at sunset they climbed down, their bodies warmed through and through, and their tresses, which had been spread out over the broad brim of a crownless hat, so filled and softened and colored with the touch of the amorous sunbeams that none could be insensible to their beauty. An elverly lady reading of these parties seemed distressed more at the thought of time unemployed than at the vanity, er, let us say, desire for fairness at the root of it all. "Halt a day sunning themselves on Monday." she exclaimed; an ther half day on Tuesday, another Thorsday! Surely they took their work, their embroidery and tapestry frames with them. They wouldn't go up and

Certainly they took their work, and busy enough they were, likely, as they gossiped. But not over embroidery or tapestry. A fine hair brush, a silver basin of perfumed water and a mirror were carried to the roof by each lady. and busy enough she kept herself brushing and moistening her long, silky strands of hair and watching the effect in the mirror. The sun bath is still supposed to be a great beautifier. Last summer it was the most popular fad of that dear little faddist, the American society woman, and rooms constructed to eatch and hold the sunshine were a feature of some of the laxurious homes of New York, Boston and other cities. The fashion was brought to this country by one of the sweetest singers that ever thrilled our hearts with song. She was an enthusiast on the subject. "The sun is the best doctor in the world," she would say. "He feels after. every ache in the body and coaxes it out. It is gone before you know. He is better Probably few spinsters who have been | than all the lotions and powders and pastes and washes for sallowness and wrinkles. He keeps youth in one. But you women seem afraid of him. You screens and blinds, and out of doors; if he so much as goes to look at you, you hide behind veil and parasol. I love to bathe in the warmest breath of him, and I can find one teels sleek and warm and

USEFUL ITEMS.

A reliable remedy for dand-uff is as follows: Borax, two drams; sesqui carbonate of ammonia, one dram; sulphuric ethol, one dram; rectified spiritl of wine, two ounces: rose water, twelve ounces. Rub into the head until a lather is produced; then rinse in warm water. Use this a week for good results.

It is often impossible with the use of a toothbrush alone to take away all the tiny fragments of food between the teeth, yet every one that is left will help to bring on decay. Specially prepared wax silk thread is sold to pass between the teeth and insure cleanliness, and this is to be preferred to ordinary silk, as it does not break or catch, and the process of cleaning can be carried out more quickly and simply.

A good remedy for freckles is in demand now, and it is well to have one in the emergency books. Mix well together one ounce of elder-flower ointment and twenty grains of sulphate of zinc; rub this into the skin at night, and wash in the morning with a little soap and warm water, after which apply a lotion made of one-half pint rose-water and thirty grains of citric acid. This is said to be eflicacious and harmless.

One of the old-time remedies to be revived is that of a sunflower ten for rheumatism. To prepare this tea procure two cuarts of the black seeds of the sunflower and steep all day in a gallon of water; strain and bottle, and take a cuptul night and morning. This was a avorite remedy in the early part of the century, and it is said to have been used recently with good results by some one into whose hands an old-time receipt book had fallen .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

A velvet garment should always be made up so that the nap inclines upward. If done in this way it will not shade white and look shiny. Velvet that has become crushed or matted may be raised by drawing the wrong side across an upturned flatiron covered with a wet cloth or by holding the goods right up over the stram from a kettle of boil-

ing water. Young women who have been wearing white sailor hats for the past month are beginning to look apprehensively at the stained and soiled brims. It is possible, however, to remove this stain, as any one can learn for herself. First brush the hat very thoroughly and carefully to remove as much dry dust as possible. Then add a little ammonia to some water, and, with a brush and some cascile soap, scrub the stained brim until it is clean. Care should be taken not to break or bend the straw, but if this precaution is observed the washing will be found very beneficial. If any stains do not prove amenable to this treatment, apply a little lemon juice, which is wonderfully efficacious for cleaning straw When the last remedy has been applied lay the hat on a flat surface so that it may dry in its original shape. Do not attempt to wear it before it is completely dry.

mother places her hand over her month and nips its nose, so that it cannot breathe. Then it is allowed to breathe freely again, but should it make use of the opportunity to again set up a howl it is at once suppressed in the same way. This is repeated till the baby imagines that the painful stoppage of the breath is caused by its own effort to scream and so is careful to keep quiet.

RUINED BY A STRIKE.

PLIGHT OF A LABORING MAN WHO AT ONE TIME HAD A SALARY OF \$8000 A YEAR.

The story of Richard Reese or (Reeves), the counterfeiter who was arrested near Los Angeles recently, is a tragic example of the mutability of human affairs, says the Times of that city. Reese has seen but two years less than half a century of life. His training was that of a mechanic. He is not a man skilful with bands alone, but one who works with both hand and brain. When U.S. Grant was running for President, years ago, there was a big political celebration in Chicago. Grant was there, and Reese rode in his carriage as a representative of the laboring classes, proclaimed by his fellows the most skilful mechanic in

As the years went by the man's reputation grew and increased. At last he obtained a place in one of the great shops at Homestead, Pa. Eventually he ment, and considered plans for bringing rose to be foreman, with a salary of \$8000 a year. Then came the great Homestead strikes, which brought ruin and death to so many men. Reese was infected with the labor doctrines then prevailing. When the struggle was over Reese was a ruined man. His place was lost, and a reputation established as a man who could not be relied on in a strike.

Reese came to California. He came to Los Angeles some months ago, expecting to obtain a position as foreman of the rolling mill. There was some hitch, and in consequence Reese obtained only a subordinate position. He was not content with this. There was a dispute, and Reese's connection with the mill

ended. Reese got very poor, indeed, and poverty drove him to crime. He put his skill as a mechanic to the evil use of making bogus money. He declares he has been engaged in the nefarious business but a few months, meaning to save enough money to buy a little home for himself and to get another start. That accomplished, he had vowed to live an honest life again.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

A PETITION AGAINST THE GRANTING OF A DEGREE TO HIM.

TORONTO, June 10.—The following graduates in Arts, resident in Toronto, have signed a petition, which has been presented to the Senate of the University of Toronto, protesting against the conferring of the honorary degree of LLD, on Professor Goldwin Smith, viz., Nichol Kingsmill, H. A. Reesor, John T. Small, John A. Paterson, H. J. Wright, A. C. Galt, R. E. Kingsford, C. A. Moss, T. C. Patteson, Edmund Bristol, F. D. Delamere. The petition arges that Prof. Smith has busied himself for years, as President of the Commercial Union Club, to bring about such a state of opinion in Canada as would result in the severance of this country from England. They, therefore, regard it as unlitting that the University should confer upon him, despite his scholarship and high attainments, a degree which is supposed to recognize public service, rather than the former qualities.

THE GOOD PUBLIC SPEAKER.

The open secret of effective delivery is that it is essentially a mental act. , Delivery is psychic; expression is an action of the mind; it is not a physical thing. The failure to perceive this lies at the root of all false delivery. Students have been trained to think that certain gestures, a particular pose, a peculiar tone of voice, mark the good elocutionist. Under this delusion, they unconsciously acquire a stilted and bombastic style, so foreign to all true art that the untutored child of nature turns from it, bored and disgusted. This false method is taught to children, and thus obtains a factitious traditional value.

Expression is from within out, or the external manifestation of an internal plenitude of force and life. Never mind the externals. Focus your whole soul on its fundamental action, and you will speak aright.

Naturalness, the perfect flower of elocution, comes, and comes alone, from losing one's self in one's subject. Then each idea rouses all the faculties. There are unconscious powers in the soul, which are roused to activity by emotion. Then the soul speaks its native language, which all can understand. Delivery, we repeat, is dependent upon imagination. The orator sees, and makes you see what he sees. Only when he is wrong is he conscious of either voice or of gesture.-Jos. V. O'CONNOR in Donahoe's Magazine.

UNNECESSARY TROUBLE.

It is astonishing to account for the seeming interest taken in Catholicschool matters by people who are not Catholics, and who might be presumed, on the principle of minding one's own business, to leave the settlement of them to those solely and properly concerned. Whether the children of the minority in Manitoba are to be as well drilled in school discipline, educated to as high a standard, or as well equipped so far as school training can make them, or whether the are to forego the benefits of all this in exchange for something they may prize more highly, is after all a matter on which they might well be supposed to exercise their own discretion. If the result of their educational system was to be such as would handicap them in the race of life, it is not easy to see in what way it works any grievance to those who are to benefit by the defects of the system, which does outsiders no harm at all events. When parents think fit, from choice or necessity, to feed or clothe To keep the babies from crying an inBed clothing should be changed as genious device is resorted to in India.
Often as the housekeeper finds practic.

To keep the babies from crying an ingenious device is resorted to in India.
The moment a child begins to cry its rare to find people offering to supplement tions, happily coincides with their eleva-

ng palakan dan Kalabatan dan kecasa dan berasa dan dan dan dan berasa dan dan dan berasa dan dan dan dan dan d

best qualifies the children of their people to fulfil their duties as citizens and Christians. They value this knowlege above other branches of learning, and they act accordingly. One would suppose that they were not asking too much, as nobody proposes to interfere with those outside of their faith, or impose any portion of this system upon them. If it was intended to start an inquisition and inflict all sorts of pains and penalties on Protestants for non-compliance with some new and tyranncial regulations, it might be possible to understand the clamor raised. But nothing of the kind is even suspected, so that a great deal of fuss is made to no purpose .-Quebec Mercury.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

NEW ENGLAND CARPENTERS TO ENFORCE IT NEXT YEAR.

May 1, 1897, the union carpenters of New England will enforce the eight-hour work day. Delegates representing 16 of the carpenters' unions, located in the principal towns and cities of New Engand, and the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, met at No. 724 Washington street, last week, and discussed long and earnestly the eight-hour move-

about the change. Delegates from every locality represented stated that the labor-saving machinery introduced into the woodworking business in recent years was continually throwing men out of employment, that the enforced idlers were deserving of employment, and that the necessities of the working people rendered it imperative that there should be a curtailment of the working hours.

A committee was appointed to conider the eight-hour question and to report a plan for its enforcement and the time when it would be best to make a demand. The committee submitted the

following: 'Whereas, by the introduction of machinery, the sub-division of labor and the increasing use of child labor, the uncertainty of employment is becoming a terrible strain upon the carpenters of the New England States, as it robs them of their independence and manhood, and also demoralizes them and renders them less useful members of society; there-

"Resolved, that we still adhere to the ance, as it vitally affects the interest of

carpenters; and, be it further "Resolved, that the carpenters of New England shall enforce the eight-hour day on and after May 1, 1897."

During the debate upon the resolu-tions it was stated that the carpenters of Lynn and Marblehead had already and three other cities are making active | stole the manuscript, tampered with it, labor, but it was finally concluded, by a unanimous vote, to make the demand on the date stated in the resolutions.

HOW THEY HAVE IT IN ENGLAND.

We take the following amusing letter from the Toronto World:

Mr. Smiley is our star boarder. Mr. Smiley is not long out from London. While cooling off on our boarding

house steps last night, Mr. Smiley told us all about free trade as it is in England. "It's all bloomin' rot a young biby kintry like this torkin' abart free tride. Hengland's incum' from the Suez Canal comes to more than the hinterest on Canada's nashunal de't.

"Hall the bloomin' tacks collectors. perlese, soldiers hand Government horificers hin this 'ere kentry couldn't do ther work. You go art and shute a sparow in Hengland an' get hauled befor' the beak' fer carrying a gun withart a license. You are to py fer a license to shute a partridge and another license his to be got afore yer can sell one. You cawn't keep a man servant withart paying a tacks. The Harry Stockrasy hev to py a tacks fer putting ther family crest on a kerredge, a tea spoon, a sheat of note piper or a henvelope.

"You py a tacks when the biby is born; you py a tacks to get marret, and you cawn't be berret without paying a tacks.

"Yer cawn't kepe a 'orse or a dorg without bein' tacksed. You py a duble tacks on terbacca; yer cawn't by sicks pen'orth o' tea or coffee without pying a tacks. Hevery first-class rileway train, homnibus and keb pyes a tacks. Yer cawn't get a box ev pills or keep a telefone without been tacksed.

"The formers_are tacksed for hevery hacre ev land. They get fined fer not putting ther name on a caurt or a wagin, hand blame me if they don't be tacksed hif they do :

"You peeple in Canada wud feel gay if yer 'ad to py land tacks, legacy tacks, hincum tacks, probate tacks, succession tacks. Yer py tacks hon w'at yer owe and tacks on w'at's owing ter yer. Oh, yis, it's a gay and 'appy kentry ter tackses, his Hengland! Yer by a tacks for howning a biby kerredge hor a corpse. "Free tride as they hev hit in Heng-

land! The poor tarmers hev hither hemigrated or helse are livin' on w'at they howe the landlords. Protecshun may not be haltogether a 'owling success, but torkin' abart free tride fer a bloomin' young kentry like this, you are sending a biby on a man's herrand.

"It cawn't be done, you know."
Tom Swalwell.

DISTINCTION FOR TWO CORK PRIESTS.

On the recommendation of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, O. P., Bishop of Cork, his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has conferred the dignity of Domestic Prelates on the Very Rev. Dean McSwiney, P.P., V.G., St. Patrick's, and on the Very Rev. A. Canon Maguire, St. Finbarr's. The sacerdotal golden jubilee of each of

their efforts or interfering to suggest improvements. The Roman Catholic bishops lay stress on the education which and highly esteemed Cork family, and Mgr. Maguire is a brother of the late John Francis Maguire, M. P., at one time a very prominent figure in Irish politics and journalism, for many years proprie-tor and chief editor of the Cork Examiner, and the biographer of Father Mathew.

HUSBANDS TO BURN.

The English actors who come over here are intensely English when they first arrive, but they soon show their appreciation of American colloquialisms by appropriating them. A gentleman of this city relates that some time ago in the New York club he met Fred Wright, Jr., the comedian. Some one was telling about a woman who had just married her third husband.

"By the way," the gentleman asked, where is her first husband buried?"
"He was cremated," was the answer.

"And the second?

"Also cremated."
"By Jove," observed little Mr. Wright, "that woman has husbat.ds to burn."—St. Louis Republic.

NOVEL HEADACHE CURE.

The latest "cure" suggested for the relief of headache is a haircut. A certain physician in London has met with great success lately in his treatment of persistent cases of "nervous" headaches and he has finally disclosed the secret. In each, he says, after the patient had laid bare a long tale of wee-of sleepless nights and miserable days-he prescribed, briefly, a simple haircut. It is not necessary that the hair should be crojped off short after the fashion of con-

The curative property of the treatment is based on the fact that the tube which is contained in each single hair is severed in the process, and the brain bleeds," as the barbers say, thereby opening a safety valve for the congested ----

PRINTER'S ERRORS.

Once upon a time the Foulis printing establishment at Glasgow determined to print a perfect Horace; accordingly the proof sheets were hung up at the gates of the university, and a sum of money was paid for every error detected. Notwithstanding these precautions the edition had six uncorrected errors in it philosophy of the eight-hour movement believing it to be of paramount importance, as it vitally affects the interest of 6.000 creata! The works of Pieus of Mirandula, Strasburg, 1507, gave a list of errata covering fifteen folio pages, and a worse case is that of "Missac ac Missalis Anatomia" (1561), a volume of 172 pages, 15 of which are devoted to the errata. The author of the Missae felt so deeply aggrieved by this array of secured the eight hours, and that the blunders that he made a public explanamembers of the trade in Boston, salem tion to the effect that the devil himself preparations to demand the shorter work and then actually compelled the printer day. Many were in favor of making November 1, 1896, the date upon which to demand the reduction in hours of planation did not give origin to the term of " printer's devil."

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts gth, vigor to the whole

and energy body. Read this letter: saparilia wonderfully, helped me changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and

down stairs without clasping my hand

over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla doés far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

Hoods Sarsaparilla

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---JAMES-

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WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN

Wife (to her husband): " Arthur, love, I want you to give Jack a good scolding to-morrow morning. Husband: "What for? I am per-

fectly satisfied with the fellow.

Wife: "Well, you know, he has to beat the carpets to morrow, and he strikes ever so much harder when he is in a bad temper."

Lawyer: "Have you formed any opinion in this case?"

Juryman: "No, sir."
"Do you think, after the evidence on

both sides is all in, you will be able to form any opinion? ' No, sir."

" You'll do." Miss De Plain: "Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?" Family Physician (confidentially):

Be born pretty."

"After I had made several vain attemps to thread the needle." said Mr. Billtops, "each time, as a preliminary, cutting off the frayed end of the thread squarely, Mrs. Bilitops looked up and said, 'Why don't you cut it on the bias?' And I did; and lo! the now pointed thread went through the eye of the needle easily."

There are many conjectures and opinions in regard to the new woman, but the sensible woman solved the prob-lem, who answered when asked, "what do you think of the new woman?"
"Nothing," she replied, "I am bothered enough about the old man."

PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

A good story is being told on one of Louisville's most prominent homoeupathic physicians. Several days ago a young woman called at the office, and after discoursing on all the topics of interest of the day, seettled down to tell him her ailments. Among other things, she said she was greatly approved with a she said she was greatly annoyed with a sinking feeling. The physician pre-pared a little bottle of pills and gave them to her, with minute directions as to how they should be taken. The wo-man again began to talk, and after many vain efforts to get her out she started for the door. She had just opened it, when she turned and said: "Oh, doctor, what shall I do if these pills do not cure me?"
"Take the cork!" he retorted; "they
tell me that's good for a sinking feeling." and he called the next patient into his private office.—Louisville Post.

NO PAIN ENDURED.

He had not been practising dentistry very long, but he was doing his best. His business did not suffer through any lack of soothing assurances in his public announcements. The man who had just had a tooth pulled arose from the chair, holding his jaw with both hands, while tears trickled down his cheeks.

"I won't insinuate that you are a lineal descendant of Ananias, or anything of that kind," he said, "but your announcement, 'teeth extracted without pain,' is, to say the least, misleading." I guess," was the apologetic answer. that it must be a case of mistaken identity."

"I don't quite follow you."
"When I pull a tooth, I'm the man who doesn't suffer the pain."-Washington Star.

ECONOMY IN SUGAR.

The travelling man who always "Sundays" in Kansas City when in the vicinity, because his best girl lives here, was in a cheerful frame of mind, and told all the stories he knew, says the Kansas City Star. One of them is, perhaps, worthy of record:

"Last Wednesday," said he, "I was in a little town down in Kansas. I took lunch at the only restaurant in town. I ordered a dish of strawberries, and the waiter brought me a heaping plate of them. Fine berries they were, too. I was surprised at the liberal quantity

served, and said so." "'Cheapest thing we've got,' said the

When I got ready to eat them, I looked around for the powdered sugar. The waiter came to me and said: 'Want powdered sugar?' I said I did, and he went away and came back with a little powder gun, such as they fire insect powder out of, from which he squirted sugar over and into the berries

Powdered sugar's mighty high, said he, 'an' berries is mighty cheap. We generally sugar the berries ourselves when they ask for sugar.

'That's a new one on me,' says I. "Well, the boss is mighty close," says the waiter, 'an' has got to cut corners to make a livin'. Some hogs used ter come in here and put two spoonfuls of sugar on a plate of berries, an' so he thinks up this scheme.'

The powder gun has its advantages when one ponders on the economical Kansan's device, because it equirts the sugar into the crevices and puts some sugar on every berry instead of all the

6 St. Lawrence Street | sugar on the top berries.

UNITED STATES SECTARIAN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPRESENTATIVE FITZGERALD IN DEFENCE OF THEM.

WARM PRAISE OF WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS DONE FOR THE SAVAGE-A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF PERE MARQUETTE AND A SLAP AT THE A P.A.-SPEECH IN FAVOR OF CONTRACT SCHOOLS

The subject of sectarianism in the ment in that country and in the national legislative body. Last week Representative Fitzgerald delivered an able and interesting speech on the subject, in the House, at Washington, of which we take the following report from the Boston Globe:

that the proposition which has been submitted by the conferees and accepted by the Senate is a very fair one, and ought to meet with the approval of a majority of the members of this House. It provides, "That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with the present contract schools for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1897, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

vocates of extreme Americanism, and I lamp of think it is due the American people, at savages. this time, to make a plain statement of No single church or creed was conspicuously prominent in trying to obtain contracts for the education of Indian children. The government importuned the various sects to establish these schools, and encouraged them to spend very the Indian youth.

It so happened that the Catholic church nterior. Mr. Oberley in his report as commis-

sioner of Indian affairs in 1888 said: suitable means for the education of school buildings will accommodate but | duction was made. little more than one-fourth of the numher of children of school age, it has be-

their accommodation." Acting upon liberal invitations like

The contract schools, while supplying contract schools. schools for the education of the Indian youth, are much more economical, as will be seen from the following statement: For the fiscal year 1896, the average per capita cost to the government of contract schools was for boarding To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. pupils \$114 and for day pupils \$30, while the government schools cost \$161 per capita for boarding pupils and \$37 per capita for day pupils, making the expense of the government boarding schools 44 per cent, more, and the day schools 23 per cent. more, than the contract schools. It follows that if all the pupils placed in government schools, the that would be required in erecting and equipping the schools—surely not less than \$1,500,000—would be put to an anmual expense of at least 44 per cent. more for boarding and 23 per cent. more for day schools than is now necessary for the care and tuition of pupils in such schools. About \$310,000 is now needed for contract boarding pupils, and \$8000 for day pupils. If these pupils were placed in government schools the annual cost to the government would be about pupils, that is, an additional cost of nature. \$142,000. In every item in the present I may Indian bill in aid of government schools an appropriation of \$167 per head is allowed for the education of every Indian

Those very gentlemen who argue against the Senate anendment on the them, but surrounded them with a care, ground of sectarianism, within a very short period, in this very bill, voted for an appropriation for the Lincoln school at lifting it above the petty mis ries and philadelphia, which is under the control of the Episcopalian church, and Since I have went so far, Mr. Editor, I the Episcopalian church, and for the Hampton (Va.) school under the control of the Congregationalist denomination. Indian children are educated in both these schools. Scetarianism is only seen by these Ottawa, June 8, 1896. worthy gentlemen when it can be used as a club against the Catholic church.

The Senate amendment simply makes provision for the education in the contract schools of those pupils who cannot be provided with instruction in the government schools, and the simple alternative presents itself of putting the Indian pupils out on the prairies without education and without restraint, or allowing tract schools until such time as the government can make suitable provision for ernment can make suitable provision for bottomed arm-chair reserved specially them. This proposition ought to meet with the approval of every person not guided by bigotry or prejudice.

belong to or are largely influenced by

library to report the resolution favorably to the House, so that suitable action

would be taken by this body.

Fr. Marquette was one of the noblest men that ever lived. The record of his great achievement in the discovery of spread the gospel of Christianity in reship, sustaining himself on frozen fish and seal oil, and finally sacrificing his said that amputation of the leg might be life among the Indians he labored for so necessary. It seems to me. said Mr. Fitzgerald, hard by his strict devotion to duty.

The Governor and Legislature of Wisconsin have sent a memorial to this body asking that recognition be given this saint and martyr, and yet this House, on the eve of adjournment, stands convicted of wilful and deliberate neglect in refusing to take action on the resolution sent here by the Senate.

This is the first time in the annals of Congress that official recognition has been denied when statues have been presented by any of the numerous states. and this is particularly to be deplored for the reason that there is no body of sed for the fiscal year 1895."

The subject of appropriations for these men to whom the people of these United these children to receive such instructions. "Clause twenty-seven," replied schools has led to a great deal of ill- States are more deeply obligated than to | tion?" tempered criticism by many of the ad the early missionaries who carried the His Eminence with emphasis, "seems lamp of the Christian faith among the

The Catholic people of this country the exact condition of affairs. The con- have borne persecution and tyranny with tract system for the education of Indian | the same meekness and the same spirit children was first established in 1870, at | that animated our dear Saviour. But I the suggestion of President Grant, and | seriously question. Mr. Speaker, whether increased rapidly after the year 1885. in the future it will be the part of wisdom to continue this torgiving spirit.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish to impress upon the members of this house that in voting for the Senate provision they are only acting in accordlarge sums of money in the construction of buildings to properly educate this whole matter. The Indians are wards of the nation, and we are under the deepest obligations to educate them. At the suggestion of the government took more interest in reclaiming the life different denominations erected Indians from infidelity than the other school buildings, and in this work the denominations, and spent more than Catholic Church spent about \$1,500,000, \$1,500,000 throughout the states and a great deal more than all the other deterritories. She was encouraged in this, nominations combined. They went on from time to time, by the commissioner | building in this way, reclaiming the of Indian affairs and the secretary of the Indian youth from ignorance and infidelity, until a short time ago, when hostile legislation warned them to desist. The first opposition to these appropria-"The Indian office avails itself of every | tions came some few years ago, and it was agreed that the appropriation should Indian youth, and since government ap- | be cut down 20 per cent. every year until propriations are insufficient to support | wiped out. These terms were accepted the pupils who are anxious to enter | by the different denominations, and in schools, and since, also, government | the last Congress another 20 per cent. re-

Now, there are members of this house who wish this Congress to break faith come the policy of the office to make contracts for the education of the Inschools, and, rather th n allow the chiltribute to the high and storling qualities. dianchildren with religious organizations | dren to continue in the schools for anthat agree to train the pupils properly other year, would prefer them to be and to furnish buildings suitable for thrown broadcast upon the prairie. Yet this would follow, as it is admitted, even by the opponents of this measure, that these, the Catholic church entered ac- school buildings cannot be creeted in tively into the workof Indian education, and thus the contract system was extended from year to year until it has assumed its present proportions.

them. In the name of justice, standing in the full glare of American public opinion, I ask for fair treatment for these

CCRRESPONDENCE.

DR. RODDICK NOT BIGOTED.

Sir,—I see, in your issue of the 3rd instant, that Dr. Roddick, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, is accused of being

Dr. Roddick is too well known as a gentleman and a man of science to be contract schools were abolished and their injured by any such reports. His high character, his humanity, and many ingovernment, in addition to the amount | cidents in the worthy doctor's life, are sufficient to meet any accusations of the kind.

As far as the hospital is concerned, I have the honor and the pleasure of being acquainted with some of the medical men connected with the hospital, men completely absorbed in their grand pursuit of alleviating the ills that we are all heir to, and carry out this great duty with that gentleness and large-heartedness that should make the most pessimistic of us have more faith \$450,000 for boarding and \$10,000 for day in that beautiful side of our human

I may say further that, had I the permission of the parties who could corroborate my statements, I could point to cases in the Royal Victoria that would astonish the doctor's accusers, where the authorities done more than receive Catholic patients; not only received both scientific and humane, that would do honor to any men and any institution,

An Irish Catholic. Ottawa, June 8, 1896.

A MISCHIEVOUS GIRL

PLACES PINS IN THE CHAIR OF HER TEACHER,

AND SERIOUS RESULTS MAY FOLLOW. When Prof. Herman Paul went into the public school at Fordham, N. Y. last Friday afternoon, to take charge of his class in German, he wondered why

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and suc-I am aware, however, that a large number of the members of the House either cess. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

for his use and sat down. In an instant not within the Colonial Secretary's instance of interference by this organization during this session.

About six weeks ago the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution thanking the people of Wisconsin for the statue of James Marquette, and that resolution was sent to the House for concurrent action. I have repeatedly urged the Republican members of the committee on lish bar. One of the pupils assisted him in extracting two large bent pins, each of which had penetrated nearly an inch into his leg. 'Who did that?' shouted the professor. There was no reply, so he started to poll the class. It was a mixed class of boys and girls, about seventeen in all. The enraged professor them out from future service. he was on his feet again, howling with knowledge that men of Irish birth and to obey. Lingard said if he did n t he pain. One of the pupils assisted him in training had been the best diplomatists would put him off by force, and advanced poring over her German block obviously trying to appear unconcerned, answered in German: 'Nein, mein Herr.' Gertrude is rifteen years old and is considered the beauty of the school. She felt confident that none of her English Indian schools in the United States has the Mississippi is the honest pride of speaking classmates would give her away, been creating no little feeling of excitetions. He was a loyal but little Francis Richter, whose symion that country and in the national soldier in the army of Christ, and he pathies were aroused in behalf of her countryman, pointed to Gertrude Reygions hitherto unknown and undiscoverd nolds and said: 'She did it.' Gertrude by the white man. For six years he was expelled. Her parents are indigendured every sort of privation and hard- nant. Professor Paul is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning. It was

CARDINAL VAUGHAN

ON THE IRISH EDUCATION BILL-HE INSISTS ON PARENTAL RIGHTS.

A reporter for the Westminster Gazette interviewed Cardinal Vaughan on the education bill that has passed its second reading in Parliament and asked him this question point blank: "Might I ask your opinion on clause twenty-seven of the Bill? If a reasonable number of Protestant parents demanded separate religious instruction for their children in a Catholic school, would you allow to me important as the one clause in the bill that ensures the rights of parents to have their children instructed in their own religious faith. The clause does not very closely affect Catholics. We must have our own schools everywhere, and will never be satisfied with non-Catholic schools in spite of this clause. As to the few Protestants who attend our chools, the clause may suit them. The bill only insists on 'reasonable facilities' being given for religious in struction, and there is no reason why the Pretestant children should not go in order to be taught their religion to their nearest chapel or room, which is certain not to be wanting in town or village. In the event of there being no such place, it remains with the Education Department to settle the difficulty." In Canada or in Europe, we Catholics believe in parental rights.

CANON FOLEY'S SILVER JUBILEE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS APRIEST-EXPRESSIONS OF ESTEEM AND APPRECIATION.

The 25th anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Canon Foley was fittingly celebrated in St. Mary's church, Almonte, on Wednesday of last week. The cere monies consisted of High Mass by Very Rev. Canon Foley, which was attended by a large congregation, and at which an eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's church, Ottawa, in the tribute to the high and sterling qualities of the pastor of St. Mary's churen. In the sanctuary were the following clergymen: Very Rev. Canon McCarthy, Ottawa; Rev. Fathers Whelan, Ottawa; - Ryan, Renfrew; Chaine, Amprior; Dunn, Richmond; Lavin, Pakenham: Sloan, Fallowtield, and Cole, Osgoode. At the conclusion of Mass an address to Canon Foley on behalf of the archdiocese of Ottawa was read by Very Rev. Canon McCarthy and a gold chalice presented on their behalf by Rev. Father Lavin, and another from the congregation was read by Mr. W. H. Stafford and a purse containing \$155 in gold was presented by Dr. Lynch.

MORE CYCLONES.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AND MANY PERSONS KILLED,

Reports have reached us from Chattanooga, Tenn., that last week a tornado of unusual severity struck the town of Weth City, about 30 miles from Gadsden, in North Alabama.

The tornado made its appearance in the usual funnel-shaped cloud in the southeast and carried all before it.

Thirteen houses have been literally blown from the face of the earth, but only two deaths, those of Ed. Long and a negro woman, have been reported. A hundred or more persons are injured, many of whom cannot recover.

Of five of the structures nothing could be found but small pieces of kindling wood. Trees two feet in diameter were broken like weeds and cut to pieces.

The path of the tornado was about 100 yards wide and total devastation tollowed it.

A Mrs. Ricketts and a man named Bundley are among those fatally hurt. A 10 year old lad was found half a mile away in a dying condition. The cyclone lasted five minutes and

passed towards the northeast.

LIVED 118 YEARS!

The widow of Peter Sayers died last week at Caughnawaga and the Indians say that she was born in 1778 in Caughnawaga and was a pure-blood Iroquois Her great age of 118 gave her great consequence among her people, and she leaves numerous grandchildren, but had only one daughter. Her husband, who was much younger than she, died 18 months ago at the ripe age of 92. The hair of the deceased Indian woman was quite black, every tooth in her head was quite good and she had all her faculties to the last. She attended to her religious duties, her friends say, and she was most devout.

IRISH DIPLOMATISTS.

The London Universe says that Mr. P. O'Brien, the little Parnellite member for Kilkenny City, is hot as fire to resent any slight on his country or country-men. He asked in the house a few any slight on his country or countrymen. He asked in the house a few
nights ago apropos of a reference to
diplomatists of experience and of English birth and training, whether it was

BEHRING SEA TREATY.

THE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES FOR A SEPTIMENT OF THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

The United States Senate has remove l the injunction of secrecy regarding the treaty between the United States Government and Great Britain as modified by the Senate and agreed to by the British Government relating to the settlement made by the Senate were given in abstract form in the United Press des patches at the time the matter was under consideration in the Senate, but the salient points are here repeated for general information. The treaty is prefaced with an elaborate series of whereases setting forth the finding of the Paris tribunal. It provides for the appointment of one commissioner for each power, to whom shall be referred the claims in whose behalf Great Britain seeks compensation. The original text of the treaty provided that these commissioners shall sit at Victoria, but the Senute amendment provides that they shall also sit in San Francisco, provided either commissioner shall so request, if he shall be of the opinion that it is so required. A material modification is found in the text of the third article of the treaty. The original referred to every question of fact not found in the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration." but the amendment strikes out the word award and merely uses the phrase, "by the Tribunal of Arbitration." The right is also reserved to the United States to raise the question of fracility in any case where it shall be proved that the vessel was wholly or in part, the actual property of a citizen of the United States. In case of disagreement on any claim a joint report is to be made by the best Hackney or pony more, filly or filly two Governments, and the difference is to be referred, if the Governments cannot agree, to the President of the Swiss Confederation, who shall, at the request of the two Governments, nominate an i umpire. The amount awarded to Great [gistered in English Hackney Stud Book Britain is to be paid within six months after the amount is ascertained. The For the best Hackney stallion, entire additional vessels commerated on the list, and which were sought for a time to be excluded in the sale, were the Wanderer, the Winifred, the Henrietta and the Oscar and Hattie.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S

FINANCIAL LOSSES VERY MUCH OVERRATED.

An American exchange says that the reports of Archbishop Ireland's tinancial osses, which appeared in the cally papers some weeks ago, were greatly exaggerated. According to the corrected statement, the St. Paul prelate possesses no real estate of any size in his own name, and all the property that he is interested in belongs to the church, and is simply held by him as its trustee. The financial stagnation of the past few years has depreciated more or less the value of Minnesota land, but Monsigner Ireland has never been threatened with bankruptcy, and is said to have command of sufficient funds and influence to render the loss of real estate he holds as trustee practically impossible.

MODERN SACRED MUSIC.

YANKEE DOODLE PUT ON THE PROFAME LIST.

We take the following from the Boston Post: "The decision of Judge Brown of the Municipal Court, to the effect that Yankee Doodle" is not "sacred music" and therefore is prohibited from performance at Sunday concerts under the statute provided reopens a controversy which has often agitated church vestries and music committees, but which, at least in this country, has not before this become a subject for judicial determina-

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES

An American exchange says that Dr. Conaty returned home on Thursday evening, delighted with his trip to While at Plattsburg, Rev. Dr. Conaty,

in conjunction with Hon. John P. Riley, chairman of the executive committee ordered an oratory or small chapel to be built near the auditorium, that an opportunity may be given for mass and daily devotions. The pontifical ceremonies, Sunday mornings, will take place at St. John's church, Plattsburg. The electric railway, promised last year, is nearly completed, and in another week or two the town will be in communication with Bluff Point, passing through the school property. Rev. Dr. Conaty says that the school has now the appearance of a university settlement, and he is confident that better work can now be done than ever before in the history of the movement.

A fleet of ten boats has been ordered and new bathing houses will be built, while a road now connects the grounds with the pier where the excursion boats will land. The New England Passenger Association and the Trunk lines have given better privileges this year.

An effort will be made to have Worcester well represented at the coming session, which has an excellent programme of lectures, supplemented by enjoyable social features. Rev. Dr. Conaty speaks in Hartford

Monday evening. June 11, and in Brooklyn, June 15, in the interest of the

A BOY'S AWFUL DEED.

About five o'clock in the evening of June 10th, Thomas Lingard, a farmer living near Quay's Crossing, about eight

ed him off his property. The boy refusing would put him off by force, and advanced towards Prentiss. The latter raised his gun, and said, "I you come another step, I will shoot you dead." Lingard continued to advance, when the young man fired, the charge taking effect in Lingard's neck, killing him almost instantly. Some farmers in the vicinity, hearing of the shooting, arrested Prenti-s and brought him to town, where he is now securely locked up.

JULES SIMON DEAD.

FAMOUS AS A FRENCH STATESMAN AND ACADEMICIAN.

Paris, June 8. - M. Jules Francois Simon, the celebrated statesman, life member of the French Senate, includer of the French Academy, perpetual secretary of the Academy on Moral and of claims growing out of the seizures of Political Sciences, and formerly prime vessels engaged in scaling. The text of minister of France, died last week. For this conference and the amendments a fortnight he had been ill of catarrh of

> JOHN DILLON'S ACCOMPLISH-MENTS.

According to the Liverpool Catholic Times, in which we find the following. the leader of the Irish party is well equipped for the high and fanorable office he holds:

"Mr. John Dillon, M.P. is one of the most scholarly members of the present parliament. The classics of Germany Italy, Spain and England are all tamiliar to him. He is an authority on Pante literature. He knows six languages thoroughly, and has studied art, music

Pure, rich blood is the true cure for nervousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The provincial extabition will be held this year from the 11th to the 19th of September. The following is a list of

special prizes.

Hackney Horse Society of London,
England, Silver medal—A, I. For the foal registered in the English Blackney Stud Book or entered for subsequent volume. 2. For the best Hacking or pony mare, thay or tidy teal, by an imported sire out of an imported dam, reor entered ter subsequent volume. B. 1 colt or colt toal, registered in Eng. Hack ney Stud Book or entered for subsequent volume. 2. For the best Hackney or pony stallion, entire coit or colt toal by an imported sire out of an imported dam, both registered in the English Hackney Stud Book or entered for sub

sequent volume. Canadian Produce Company, Mile End. 1. Gold medal for the best Percheron stallion raised or bred in Canada . Silver medal for best jumper.

American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association. 1. Best pen of four lambs of either sex, first prize, \$15; 2nd prize \$10; 2, best yearling ram, 1st prize, \$15. 2nd prize, \$10; 3, best pair yearling ewes lst prize \$15; 2nd prize, \$10,

The American Berkshire Swine As sociation and the Ohio Improved Chester Swine Association have also offered special prizes for competition in the various classes connected with their Asse ciations.

The ancient H brews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that mature existed. It can now be had at all chemists for 50c, per bottle.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3 per cent) for the current balf year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum 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 MONDAY, the First day of JUNE next. The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of 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 seventeenth of June next, at neon.

By order of the Board,

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By order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Manger. Montreal, 30th May, 1896.

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WEDNESDAY,.....JUNE 17, 1896

BAINT SULPICE THE PIUS.

The presence in Montreal of the Superior of the Mother House of Saint Sulpice is an event so memorable and so suggestive, not only from the religious, but also from the historical point of view, that to omit call ing attention to it in these columns would be on our part inexcusable. As *Catholics, the Seminary of Saint Sulpice has claims on our gratitude, as an organization founded in an age happily fertile in saints, for it was also rife in sinners, by a holy man especially chosen by God for the accomplishment of a great purpose. There is nothing, perhaps, in French history more calculated to excite at once surprise and gratificaof fellow-workers were raised up for a special apostolate in a sesson of urgent need. The state of France, and particularly of Paris, in the second quarter of the 17th century could not fail to cause profound sorrow in the hearts of those who loved their Master and His service. The rich and powerful were worldly and wicked. The middle and humbler classes followed the example of their superiors: and, what was most deplorable of all, the clergy, with the exception of a few whose saintly lives of helpful self-denial shone like stars in the evil gloom, had lost most of their influence over flocks whom they were to guide.

Such was the state of society when M. Olier entered on his ministry, and his earliest efforts were directed to the rescue of the sinners around him from from the path of destruction. He labored among people of every rank and occupation, daunted by no obstacle, boldly facing even persecution, and caring nothing for either men's approval or their blame, so long as he discharged the task committed to him and saved souls from perdition. To have any fair conception of the arduousness and diversity of his mission of reform, one must read that splendid work, the "Vie de M. Olier," by the late Abhé Taillon. Nor is it without significance that one of the historians of Canada, and especially of Ville Marie, should be the biographer of the revered founder of Saint Sulpice. For not only was M. Olier instrumental in organizing the society of pious men and women who laid the corner-stone of our city, but that city was destined to be bound in the closest relations, through stage after stage of its development, with the Company that he founded. Two designs were especially dear to him: one was the sanctification of the clergy; the other was the conversion of the Indians of New France. The Seminary was the grand aim to which M. Olier devoted his best energies. "Having resolved to renew the Church of France in the 17th century, God," says M. Taillon, "had chosen M. Olier, that he might thereon exercise an influence analagous to that exercised by Saint Benedict on the Church universal." By what vocation, under what guidance, in the midst of what trials and difficulties as well as encouragements, M. Olier was called and led to the accomplishment of a work so enduring and so fruitful, his bi grapher | cannot be for otten—that the founder of | harping on the same old string.

has related with sympathy and ad- Saint Sulpice was indirectly (through miration. In an evil and per- the Société de Notre Dame de Montréal) verse generation it was his privi- the founder of Ville Marie, and that lege to have among the friends of directly for nearly 240 years the Priests his youth and manhood such lights of of Saint Sulpice have been closely retheir time as Saint Francis de Sales and lated to the people of Montreal as Saint Vincent de Paul, and to have spiritual guides, as trainers of clergy, as benefited by the example of Cardinal de | teachers of the young, and as helpers in Berulle, Pere de Condren and other holy every good work. men, as well as of Mère Agnes de Jésus, prioress of the Dominicans of St. Catherine of Langeac, and others of the best women of his age. As to the special circumstances under which M. Olier's ideas and prayers regarding the Seminary took shape and had their fulfilment, it must suffice in this brief reference to recall that the Seminary began its life at Vangirard, in January, 1642, and is thus coeval (if we date its of many good associations in the past birth from the very commencement of operations) with our city of Montreal. The relation of Ville Marie's begin-

nings to M. Olier have been often de-

Seminary, that great reformer and evan-

gelist had no object dearer to his heart

than to save from the degradation of

the control by the French monarch. Quebec had been founded in 1608 and was already a place of some importance. Three Rivers had begun to be a habitation of civilized men in the year 1634. Our mountain had borne its name for more than a century, and Champlain, as well as Cartier, had admired the site of the future city. But from M. Olier's care of souls was to come the impulse of Heaven. The young settlement was to be at once a Civitas Dei, a centre of evangelization for the wild tribes around and a place of strength to awe the more ferocious and serve as a barrier against their incursions. Zealous for the re vival of true religion in France, M. Olier was troubled at the thought that a country bearing France's name should, more than a century after its occupation, still be plunged in paganism and savagery. | large the expenses incurred in connec-While he was meditating on a plan by tion with the grand reunion are very which the reproach should be removed | considerable. The question now before and the means of salvation carried into the organization is as to the desirability the interior of the territory, Jerome Le Royer de la Dauversiere, of La Fleche, in Anjou, a man of singular austerity and self-denial, had fixed his thoughts on the establishment of a congregation of hospitalieres on the island of Montreal. How these lovers of men's souls became acquainted, recognizing each other by intuition; how they disclosed to each other the common purposes of their of biennial sessions. It must not be forhearts and entered into partnership; gotten that the association is in reality how M. Olier formed the Société de Notre an insurance company, and that every tion in thoughtful minds and faithful Dame de Montréal, and how, at last, hearts than the providential way in | Providence supplying helpers and means, which M. Olier and his devoted company | the first colonists were sent out, and how, with solemn ceremonies and fitting words of faith and hope, the City of the fact that the subject of the expense Mary was founded on the banks of the of annual conventions is so seriously St. Lawrence—these facts form the best known chapter in our history. But, though every school-boy and school-girl may have them by heart, they can never become common-place, never fail to imindifferent when they were not defiantly | press with their importance successive generations of readers. The words of Father Vincent have had a realization in many ways. But for some years the toils and perils of the little colony under their brave and good Governor, M. de Maisonneuve, were extreme. In the meanwhile M. Olier, though never unmindful of his flock in the wilderness, was busy in strengthening his seminary It was his desire that Ville Marie should be made the seat of a bishop, but for various reasons the suggestion was not adopted, and M. Olier then set to work to do his share of the task of establishing a community of clergy at Montreal. On the 29th of July, 1657, the Compagnie de Saint Sulpice began its long and productive life in Montreal. M. Gabriel de Thubières de Levis de Queylus, the first superior, had for associates MM. Gabriel Souart, Dr. Galinier and A. d'Alet. M. Souart succeeded M. Queylus and was again succeeded by that able administrator, and also succeeded M. F. Dollier de Carson, known also by his "Histoire du Montréal." M. Dollier de Carson was ag in superior after M. Lefebvre, his are of the annual value of £30, tenable second term closing on the 27th of September, 1701. His successor, M. Vachou de Belmont, who also contributed to our history, ruled from 1701 till 1732. He was followed by M. Louis Normant, whose government closed just before the capitulation of Montreal. M. E. Montgolfier presided over the affairs of the company from the eve of the Conquest till the passage of

the Constitutional Act. MM. Brassier,

Roux and Quiblier bring the record

down to nearly the end of the first half

of this century. Fifty years ago, M.

Billaudele assumed the authority of

superior, and ten years later M. D.

Granet took his place. After another

decade, M. J. A. Baile succeeded and

ruled until 1881, when Rev. Louis Colin,

he present esteemed Superior, became

the seventeenth head of the community.

It would take long to relate in full the

multiplicity of changes that this list of

historic names suggests. But one fact

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

The number of our benefit organizations having the approval of the Church fills a long list at this moment. The most prominent, however, are the Catholic Foresters and the C. M. B. A., whose into the thousands. Knowing the fate and that through improvidence many of them have had but short lives, although inaugurated under the most favorable auspices, it is always with pleasure scribed. Save the establishment of the that we note a tendency to strict economy and close attention to management in those organizations. The last number of the C.M.B A. Monthly contains an pagan idolatry the poor wandering article on the annual gatherings of the savages of the new world. Champlain association. No benefit society that we had passed away in 1635, shortly after know of has given better evidences of a his return to Canada, again restored to desire to attain stability and permanence than the C.M.B.A of Canada. They have sought incorporation and placed themselves under the eye of the Super. intendent General of Insurance. Their accounts are annually audited by that official, and each member may ascertain for himself from the published reports of the Insurance branch of the finance department at Ottawa how the Association stands. Up to the present time all that was to make dreams realities and has gone well, and there is a probability to associate the mountain not only with that things may even improve, if the the King of France but with the Queen advice of the wise and experienced amongst the management is listened to. On the recent report of Mr. Fitzgerald, the C.M.B.A. stands first amongst the mutual benefit organizations of this

There is now a movement on foot to reduce the number of general meetings of this organization. At the present time the meeting takes place annually, and as the number of delegates is very of meeting, not once a year, but once in two or three years. There is a further matter being agitated, and that is the membership of the branches which shall have a right to send delegates to the convention. It does seem that the annual meeting is not necessary, that the business of the organization could be attended to quite well through the medium effort should be made to cheapen the rates and strengthen the reserves. It is pleasing to notice how well the organization has been managed in the past, and occupying the minds of the brethren is a guarantee that the best interests of the organization are being carefully considered.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Every now and again we hear the statement made that Catholic schools are inferior to those of our separated brethren. The charge of inferiority has been so repeatedly made that even some Catholics are influenced by the repetition. Educated Catholics who take their rank in the different avocations in life are not, as a rule, inferior to their competitors of other creeds. In the learned professions Catholics hold their own, and in commerce, a boy educated in a Catholic school does not seem to suffer from his training. Time and again it has been shown that in competition for scholarships pupils of our schools have carried off the palm. The week's mail brings to us that valuable exchange, The Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion, of England, with the following statement:-

"Five Scholarships are offered by the Liverpool City Council, to be competed for by boys resident within the city area who are not over nineteen years of age at the date of the examination. They for two or three years (according to the curriculum selected). To each scholarshi is attached a free studentship, entitling the holder to attend all lectures and laboratory courses comprised in the University Course or technological cirriculum approved by the Senate, upon payment of the registration fee. The examination was held in May, and Thomas F. Connolly and Charles Callaghan, of St. Francis Xavier's College, commercial course, have been recom mended for the Liverpool City Council Scholarships. Two candidates from the Liverpool Institute and one from Liverpool College have likewise been recommended.'

It is interesting to note that when our Catholic students are pitted against their Protestant competitors they have nothing to fear. There is an open field

and no favour. Facts like the above could be furnished at rapidly succeeding intervals, as well at home as from abroad, but that will not stop those who hate the Catholic schools as the nursery of Catholic faith and Catholic morals, as well as of sound secular knowledge, from dishonestly

OUR HISTORIC NAMES.

If, by some catastrophe, all documents, printed and manuscript, bearing on the history of Canada, were irretrievably lost, and only tradition remained to satisfy the inquirer's curiosity, we should still have a store of richly suggestive indications as to the origins, development and exploits of our forefathers in the local names from Newfoundland to Vancouver. The writer of this new "history from the monuments" would first, if he had any discernment, discover one important fact. He would learn from a large number of | culate would be the map of any country names of rivers, lakes, regions and local- if the names that tell their own story ities that the predominant Aryan inhabmembers in the Dominion now run up | itants of to day, French, British, German, etc., had been preceded by a race of dif. ferent speech, habits and advancement, who lived mostly by hunting and fishing, whose industries were of a primitive character, whose creed was simple enough, and who spent a good deal of their time in intertribal warfare. After the philologists had got fairly to work at their investigation, they would find that the languages of those first lords of the soil were, in older Canada, mainly divisible into two great linguistic stocks, one of which comprised a great many branches and had once been spoken in one form or another over a great portion of Canada, the Middle States and New England, and may even have crossed the great lakes and the Mississippi. The other stock, consisting of five or six dialects, covered a much smaller extent of ground and was entirely distinct from its far-reaching and manifold rival. Away to the west the student of language would come upon evidences of a multiplicity of speech, admitting of classification into families, but much more complicated than the two great eastern stocks. Towards the north, if he ventured far enough, he would find traces of a language or a family of languages different from all the others and affording testimony of a people of different physique, habits and mythology, suggesting affinity with old-world tribes of like relative habitat. Of all these races of mankind he would find in the local names of the northern half of the continent witnesses to conditions, beliefs, occurrences, relationships of a past of varying remoteness which, by converse, with the surrounding relics of those dusky and diverse tribes, might yield precious data for the historian.

Taking up the names of the later comers, the inquirer would find that one nationality had left abundant indications, as well of its old world homes as of the leaders of its adventurous oversea quests, and, above all, of its religious faith. Christian it would assuredly be pronounced, as became the subjects of the most Christian King, and Catholic most distinctly of a zeal that rarely grew cold. If the student were at all proficient in ecclesiastical history, in hagiology especially, he would soon discover a key that would open many church doors in many a French diocese. Nor would these indications end at the international boundary. He would find them across the border from Maine to Oregon, and some of them clearly of long standing.

While on this track our inquirer would be sometimes non-plussed by the intrusion of other names amid the French and Catholic strata, but he would soon detect the meaning of the novel nomenclature. By and by, he would recognize the signs of a considerable revolution. disclosing conquest and progressive occupation over lands previously explored and fortified at intervals. Here and there the prevailing types of the new proprietors would be diversified by settlers of other origin and speech, and in course of time it would become clear that little alien nuclei dotted the expanse of inhabited country at longer or shorter distances all the way from ocean to ocean. But interest would long be contracted in the most ancient stronghold of trans-Atlantic possession, with their indestructible evidences of race, and faith, and language, often in friendly combination with the still older relics of aboriginal lordship or conflict, and in frequent proximity to the vestiges of the supplanters. Would not the enthusiastic student of human society, its origin and development, bless the successive occupants who, by showing consideration to the nomenclature of their predecessors, had made it possible to some extent to repair the damages of the unforseen catastrophe and to gather data of value to the historian.

This case, imaginary so far as Canada is concerned, is real with regard to some countries in the Old World. Not only in the East but in Europe the geographical names are, as to prehistoric times, the sole data for judging who were the early occupants of great tracts of country. The traces of the Iberian, the Phonician, the Celt, in all his varieties. have been thus followed along river courses and sea-coasts and over mountain chains. The route of Alexandrian conquest may be discerned by the Greek names often strangely disguised. The Sepher Totdoth or Liber generationis of the Book of Genesis, which partitions the earth after the great dispersal, has been confirmed by geographical names branches of the Semitic, Japhitic and Irish feeling, Caed mille failthe.

Hamitic races. By this test the great expansion of the Celt in primeval Europe and even reflux waves that crossed to Asia have been ascertained. On a smaller scale, the local names in counties, parishes, cities and towns have been made to yield genealogies of occupants confirming the statements of ancient historians, or suggesting explanations that provided answers for historic puzzles. How tame and fruitless would be our study of the past without these evidences of the life and work and aspirations of those who went before us! How inartiwere effaced from it! What interest would there be in the streets of Rome or Paris or London if all such vestiges of antiquity were annulled, and Second street and Twenty-fourth avenue and the like, repeated ad nauseam from city to city, stifled in the visitor that enthusiasm for the "great ones gone" which gives a zest to the study of history? In the New World we have to struggle against the tendency to make mere gain, utility and present convenience the constant test of merit and value. To that tendency we owe the adoption of numbers for the streets of American cities. But to inaugurate such a system for new towns or districts of old towns or cities not as yet laid out in a measure excusable compared with the vandalism of destroying ancient land-marks and dooming to oblivion historic names. It may be that the distribution of honors in the apportionment of great names to our streets is not what the fitness of things demands. But that is largely the fault of destiny which sometimes exalts the humble and abases the proud. In 1672, when our streets were first marked out by M. Dollier de Casson, he traced through the centre of Ville Marie a main line to which he gave the designation of the young city's blessed patroness. Parallel to it he marked another which he called St. Jacques, in honor of the Rev. Jacques Olier. On the other side of Notre Dame he drew the course of a street to be called St. Paul, out of deference to the founder, Paul Chomedy de Maisonneuve. These names and the others called after M. de Foucamp (St. Pierre), after M. Dollier de Casson (St. François), St. Lambert (after the valiant Capt. Lambert Closse, slain by the Iroquois, while on guard near the site of the General Hospital), St. Gabriel (in honor of M. traordinary letter to Cardinal Rampolla de Queylus), and the others of that first baptism, must be for ever sacred to all in theological dovecotes as did his famgenerations of Montrealers. Of names given later down to our day, some are more venerable than others, but nearly all have some right to be perpetuated as historic names. We have already protested. It would be a lasting disgrace to Ville Marie if such a spoliation were

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

permitted.

Montreal will need to have its representative at the great convention of Irishmen, to be held in Dublin, in the early part of September next. Last week we alluded to this subject. There seems to be a general desire that the Hon. Marcus Doherty, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, and a past president of the St. Patrick's Society, of this city, should be requested to accept the post of delegate. None could discharge these duties more efficiently. He is in every way fitted for the mission of conciliation. A gentleman of education, having had large experience, he will do honor to the position, and it is to be hoped the organization here may induce him to visit his fatherland on this great occasion which is certain to mark an epoch.

A FAIR OFFER.

Mr. Seller, editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner, is on the warpath again about the unsatisfactory position of the Protestants o Quebec in school matters. He has been writing to the Toronto Globe on the subject, and that journal seems to treat his lucubrations with favor. If the editors of the Gleaner a d Globe will start a movement and use the influence of both newspapers to place the Catholic minority of Manitoba upon exactly the same footing as that enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec, we undertake to state that their course will be approved by every Catholic in the Dominion. That is a fair offer. Will it be accepted?

WELCOME.

The Very Rev. Father Captier, Superior-General of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, reached our city a few days ago. In the name of our patron, and our paper, we tender him a most hearty welcome. The Irish Catholics of Montreal owe a debt of The publishers have fixed the prices at & gratitude to the Seminary which they are not likely to forget. We have no desire to anticipate what will be said much more appropriately and fully in the address to be presented to the distinguishd visitor at St. Patrick's on Sunday, the 28th inst., which is now being prepared by Judge Curran and a committee of gentlemen, but we cannot allow the occawhich are also ethnic, indicating the sion to pass without saying with true friends of the organization to inspect

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated that a new encyclical will be issued by His Holiness during the present month.

Russian scientists say it is dangerous to shake hands, as microbes are transferred in that way.

THE ceremony of unveiling the bust of John Boyle O'Reilly has been arranged for June 20 in Boston.

It is stated that in the Catholic Churches of Chicago the Word of God is preached on Sundays in foorteen languages.

His Hollness has been called upon again to act as arbitrator. St. Domingo and Hayti have referred their dispute about frontiers to him.

THE chairman of the local committee of the Catholic Summer School, Mr. M. Burke, has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon, at 5 p.m., at the office of The True Witness, 253 St. James. street. The object of the meeting is to consider the best means of interesting the citizens in this locality in the good

An exchange says that a Perry County farmer figured out one rainy day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating one acre of corn. He decided that this was altogether too laborious a way of attaining a living. Hetherefore sold his farm and moved to Cincinnati, where he has walked 600 miles to find a job, and is still walking.

Mr. Greenway, in a recent speech, delivered at Lisgar, is reported to have said, "That the Manitoba Government, so long as he was in it, would never make any settlement of the school question which would involve the restoration of separate schools." This appears to be the characteristic policy of "no surrender" adopted by the mighty men of the Western majority.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC, the London correspondent of the New York Times. writing of the impression in England made by Gladstone's letter in response to the Pope's Encyclical on the Reunion of Christendom, says: "Gladstone's exhas created almost as great a fluttering ous Vatican pamphlets."

THE Liverpool Catholic Times reports the following conversions to the Catholic faith: Miss Bayliss, Mother Superior of St. Wilfred's Home, an Anglican establishment in Exeter, England, with two of the Sisters; the Rev. Henry Cross, B. A., lately chaplain of the college Eastbourne; Lady Nelson, who was received into the Church at Florence, Italy. by Mgr. Harrington Moore. Three of Earl Nelson's sons have also joined the Church, and the Earl's two grandsons, sons of the Hon. Edward Nelson, are Catholics.

THE North West Review says that at one of Mr. Martin's meetings a man named Small told the electors that "Russia, where he had lived, had a school system along the same lines as Manitoba." The Reviews 'adds, we do not know who this gentleman is, but we have not the slightest doubt about the strict truth of his statement. In no civilized country in the world, except in Russia, could any government be guilty of the brutality and treachery which mark the introduction and carrying into operation of the present school law of Manitoba. Mr. Small has a very pointed way of putting the case before the electors.

An evidence of the spirit of unity which prevails amongst Catholics in Pittsburg is instanced by the following paragraph, taken from an American exchange :-

"Eighteen congregations were represented at an enthusiastic meeting of the committee of arrangements of the proposed picnic for the benefit of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum which takes place at Calhoun Park July 15. The meeting was held at the Cathedral, last Sunday, and was presided over by John C. Reilly, while W. J. Curren was secretary. The fact that a great interest is taken in this very charitable affair was demonstrated by the representatives presenting taking a total of 6,800 tickets."

A NEW BOOK.

We have received from Benziger Bros., publishers, New York, a very compre-hensive little book, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was written. It is entitled "The Boys' and Girls' Mission Book," and comes from the hands of the Redemptorist Fathers. figure varying from 30c to \$1.30 according to the style of binding. It is a work of very much merit.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Ladies' Committee of Management of the Catholic Sailors' Club will hold a reception at the Club rooms on Saturday next, between 4 and 6.30 p.m., in order to give an opportunity to the the new premises.

SHOULD BE THE MOTTO OF EVERY CATHOLIC ELECTOR IN CANADA, ON JUNE 23.

TRUE CATHOLICS EVERYWHERE, WHATEVER THEIR ORIGIN OR THEIR ORDINARY POLITICAL LEANINGS CAN ADOPT BUT ONE ATTITUDE TOWARDS EDUCATION, THAT OF UNSWERVING SANCTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The following extracts are taken from declarations made by Archbishops and Bishops, by the Press, and by well known witers and public men in Canada and in the United States, regarding the important question of the claims of the minority in Manitoba on the School question:-

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE OF

All Catholics should support only these candidates who bind themselves formally and solemnly to vote in Farliament in favor of legislation which will restore to the Catholic minority of Manitoba the school rights to which they are entitled by the decision of the Hon. Privy Council of England. This grave duty is incumbent upon every Catholic.

THE TABLET.

To omit to call into action the clause of the Constitution designed for the proection of the minority is practically to suspend or violate it. These are the practises of a despotism—not of a free government.

WESTERN WATCHMAN, ST. LOUIS.

The A. P. A. School board of St. Louis attempted to resist the mandate of the Supreme Court and they languish in jail in consequence. We hope that the fate of their brethren in this country will have some influence on the bigots of

BOSTON REPUBLIC.

The one dominating issue in the approaching general elections in Canada, 30 far as Catholics are concerned is the granting of Justice to Manitoba. Let whem look to it.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

This Catholic question lies at the very foundation of our national existence. It is a question whether we shall tear up the constitution or bow to the supreme "tribunal of the realm.

MRS. MARY A. SADLIER.

To obey the mandate of the Imperial Privy Council is the sacred obligation of every Catholic voter in the Dominion of Canada.

CATHOLIC TIMES, ENG.

The new Canadian Ministry which has been formed under the Premiership of Sir Charles Tupper, are determined to atick to their colors on the school question. The action of the Ministers at Ottawa cannot fail to have beneficial

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

for us a more question of politics, it is one of conscience and religion, The cry about the "Coercien of Manitoba" is the fable of the wolf and the lamb, and the lamb enacted in actual facts before

QUEBEC MERCURY.

Messrs. Devlin and McIsaacs, Liberals, voted for the Remedial Bill, but Mr. McShane preferred party to justice to his co-religionists, and voted against it.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, is one of the most brilliant men of Canada. He is at home as an orator either in Franch and English.

On the Manitoba question he is a shrewd pleader in a bad cause. That question has gone through all the courts and the Catholics have secured a judgment. Mr. Laurier is not in favor of enforcing this judgment.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

The worst enemy of our country is the sower of religious discord and of racial currity. There is no place for such an one. A plain question is before the Deople of Canada. Shall we, or shall we not, stand by our Constitution, which ensures the rights of all, but only inasbuch as they are guaranteed to each? Or shall we, by striking at the rights of a few, be the motive what it may, weaken the safeguards of our own, engender a spirit of mutual distrust, and ian into a flame the last expiring embers of former unworthy dissensions? Only a desperate politician could be iguilty of such a crime against the social Well being of our fair country.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

{Ottawa University " Owl ".]

Mr. Justice Street occupies ascat on the High Court Bench of Ontario; he is mot a Christian Brother, nor even a Catholic. He may, therefore, be reasonably supposed to be both educated and ampartial, and to have no vulgar prejudices against the Public Schools. At the Recent sitting of the Criminal Court in Hamilton, Ontario, the number of juve-

VOTE FOR Dr. Roddick

Conservative Candidate, ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

June 23rd. AND VOTE EARLY.

called special attention to the fact, and, with characteristic shallowness, placed the cause in the wrong direction. (We could furnish several jurors of the same stamp from the city of Ottawa.) These supient advisers informed the judge that the remedy was to be found in pro-hibiting emigration from the slums of Europe. The inference was that the criminals were of foreign birth Justice Street doubted the correctness of the findings of this "Commission," and investigated matters for himself with the following result :-

"I find," he said, "in looking into the history of the young convicted of crime that they are not imported criminals. They are, with a single exception, natives of Hamilton, who have been educated at the public schools; so that, if these are a fair specimen of the criminals who were causing the outburst of crime in Hamilton, the remedy you suggest of prohibiting the importation of people from other countries is not going to help it. These young fellows went to the public schools, where they were never taught, as far as I understand, any principles of morality at all. They were simply taught reading, writing, arithmetic and a smattering of other things, but they are not taught the difference between right and wrong. My impression of the way in which a great many children are brought up in the schools of this country is that they grow up without any idea that a thing is right or wrong.

We sincerely trust that the outspoken truthfulness of Justice Street will not subject him to persecution and abuse from the rabid advocates of the "smattering" system These gentlemen are not amenable to reason, they are bitterly partizan and, owing to the warm weather, their attacks are more to be dreaded in June than in January.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHRISTOPHER EGAN.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Christopher Egan, which occurred after a brief illness, was a great surprise to a large circle of the leading business men of this city with whom the deceased had had business relations, in many instances ever since his arrival on these shores forty-five years ago. Mr. Egan was born in Balleymahon, County Longford, and came to Montreal in the year 1852. He entered the establishment or the well known auctioneer John Leem ing, but being anxious to make greater progress, courageously started on his own account as a custom house broker. He subsequently entered the firm of Boyd, Egan & Co., and until within a few years of his death he was the leading spirit of that establishment. Mr. Egan was always regarded in commercial circles as being a man of the highest integrity. In social life he was a pleasant companion, always cheerful, and always sympathetic and always unassuming. He made hosts of friends during his long residence in this city, as was amply demonstrated on Monday last by the immense number of citizens of all classes who assisted at the funeral services, which were held at St. Patrick's Church

Mr. Egan leaves a widow, four daugh ters and two sons to mourn his loss. W offer our heartfelt sympathy to them in their bereavement.

MR. JAMES P. M'GILL.

The funeral of James P. McGill, whose This Manitoba school question is not death was announced some days ago, took four daughters and one son. His second dence, Mark Street. It was largely attended by the leading business men of the city, where the deceased was well | Dougall, and Miss Macdonald. The son, known. Among those whom were noticed in the cortege were, Hon. James Mchane, M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., C. F. Smith, F. B. McNamee, M. Hicks, C. A. McDonnell, T. J. Donovan, F. A. McDon ald, W. Stafford, Frank Donovan, Patrick Mullin, C. Murphy, Frank Wilson, P. McGovern, L. Quinlan, P. F. McCaffrey, J. Hammill, D. McGlynn. Peter Kearney, William Booth, Edward Cummings, F. Wake, George Grant, M. Meher, J. Birmingham, H. Brady, M. Casey, T. Collins W. P. McVey, R. J. Anderson, W. H. Kearney, Edmund Guerin, T. Styles, M. P. Laverty, and J. Came to pay their last tribute of respect Kay. The chief mourners were Mesers. J. McGill, A. Munn, F. Langan and J. J.

McGill. The deceased was a brother-in-law of the late James McCready, and up to the time of his first illness was the leading member of the firm of J. & J. McGill, for many years proprietors of the St. James

MRS. J. P. CLARKE.

It is our painful duty to announce the somewhat sudden death of Mrs. Catherine Clarke, wife of Mr. J. P. Clarke, the well known member of the firm of Pearson & Co., Chaboillez Square, which occurred at her residence, No. 33 Quesnel street, yesterday morning, after only six day's illness. Mrs Clarke, who was ordinarily a woman of robust health, had been untiring in her attendance on her two youngest children, who were stricken down some weeks ago with that fell disease pneumonia, was suddenly seized with an attack of that malady, and despite all the ello is of the best medical skill in this city, she succumbed to its effects. The deceased, it may well be said, died a martyr in the noble discharge of the cuties which fall to a devoted and affectionate mother

The deceased leaves a family of seven children, the eldest of which, Mary Olive, now at the Lachine Convent, is only 13 years, and the youngest seven

Mrs. Clarke, apart from the obligations devolving upon her in the domestic circle, has for some time past evinced a deep and earnest interest in all matters appertaining to the parish of St. Anthony'r, of which she was a zealous and estimable member. Her husband, Mr. J. P. Clarke, who survives her, will have the heartfelt sympathy of a very large circle of citizens in his sad

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, to St Anthony's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be sung, after which the remains will be taken to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. It is expected that the members of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association and those of all its affiliated clubs will assist at the funeral, as Mr. Clarke has been one of the stalwart friends of these

nile offenders whose names figured on the organizations, who under all circum-now recognized as a very fine singer, was docket was so large that the Grand Jury stances always stood in the tront rank well received; Miss Burke, recitation, and laboring to promote their success in the others. The seamen supporting in capital community.

HON. D. A. MACDONALD,

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Postmaster Gene al, Passes Away at the Ripe Age of Eighty Years - A Spleudid Career.

The death of the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Licutenant Governor of Ontario which occurred in this city last week has removed from our midst a citizen whose marked individuality has left its impress upon the history of our com-mercial and political affairs. In the early days of his eventful and busy career, he manifested a capacity to cope successfully with large enterprises in his native County and the surrounding districts, which brought him into a prom-inence that opened the way for the distinguished place which he attained at a later period in the administration of the public affairs of this country. He was a splendid type of the successful business man, whose aims in that direction were as large and as broad as his views upon all matters affecting the welfare and prosperity of his native land.

Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald

was born in St. Raphaels, Glengarry,

about the year 1816, and was the son of a

Roman Catholic Sc ttish Highlander, who settled in that county in 1786. He was a brother of the late John Sandfield Macdonald, Premier of the Pro-vince of Canada from 1862 to 1864, and the first Premier of Ontario after Confederation. He was educated at St. Raphael's College under the late Right Rev. Alex. Macdonell, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Kingston. He married first in 1843 Margaret Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Macdonell, of Cornwall, who died in 1844. He subsequently married Catherine, second daughter of the late Ho i. Alex. Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry, who died in 1869 In early life he was a contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway, and built the aqueduct for the water works of Montreal, was Registrar of Glengarry for somey ears and Warden for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. He was Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Glengarry Reserve Militia; President of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction Railway, now known as the Canada Atlantic, and a director of the Ontario Bank. Mr. Macdonald declined the Tressurership of Ontario in December 1871, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and appointed Postmaster-General, November 7, 1873, in the Mackenzie administration. Besides several administrative reforms and improvements, Mr. Macdonald established direct postal communication with the West Indies; free postal delivery in cities and towns; a reciprocal reduction in postal rates between the United States and Canada. He sat for Glengarry in the Canadian Assembly from the general election in 1857 until the Union. At Confederation he was returned by acclamation to the Commons, and reelected in 1872 on appointment to office, and again in 1874. On May 15, 1875, he became Lienter ant-Governor of Ontario, succeeding Hon. Mr. Crawford, and continued in office until June 29, 1880.

On the completion of his term of office is Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. Mr. Macdonald removed to Montreal. where he resided up till the day of his death. The deceased leaves a family of laughter is the wife of Sir William Hingston, of this city, the others being Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Compbell Mac-Mr. A. G. F. Macdonald, has been looking after his father's interests in Glengarry County, and latterly has interested himself in the Glengarry News.

The funeral of the late Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, took place Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, and was without any excame to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead statesman who had long and so faithfully served his country and county. The pall-bearers were from his native county, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. William Bathurst, A. McCabe, ex-M.P., John McDougall, R. R. McDonald, George P. McGillivray, Duncan A. McDonald, Peter Kennedy and D. C. McRae. Among those present were noticed Sir William Hingst m and four sons, Mr. A. E. McDonald, Mr. P. McKenzie, E. Inglis, R. A. Archer, R. S. Smith, Mr. Tobin and McNarni , Hon. R. W. Scott, A. W. Ross, ex-M.P., M Mack, A. F. Macdonald, brother of deceased; Dr. McDoneld, L. J. R. Pubert, John Sandtield Macdonald, A. G McBean, Mr. Langlois, D. McPherson, M.L.A., R. A. Pringle. R. Morin, Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Chesterville, and many others.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB CONCERT,

The weekly concerts of the above Club, now in full swing, are patronized in such a generous manner, that the members are puzzled to know how to thank their kind citizen friends, and also the good jolly seamen of the different ships in port, who contribute largely and help to make the evening a pleasant one by their songs, recitations, etc. The beautiful new Hall of the Club, 53 Common Street. was crowded last week by a select and appreciative audience. The efficient chairman, Mr. P. F. McCalfrey, by special request, invited our favorably known citizen, Mr. F. B. McNamee, to address the seamen present, and kindly accepting, in his own happy style he eulogized the men for their good attendance, and spoke of the benefits and good work done by the Club since its foundation.

-Tho following ladies and gentlemen kindly and ably assisted :-Miss Wheeler, the efficient piano accompanist. Master O'Shaughnessy, R. James, Wm. Holmes, Thos. Lynch, Mr. Phelan, piano solo, Mr. Smith; George Parks, a young gentleman

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

style :-- T. Patton, John Galbraith, Joseph Bruce, Martin Kelly, John Stone and David Wilson.

In the large building different games and reading room are provided for the accommodation and pleasant amusement of the sailors visiting our port, for which they are very grateful to the Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal.—F. C. L.

SACRILEGIOUS WRETCHES.

A Bomb Exploded While a Religious Procession was in Progress in Barcelona.

Reports have been received by the American press from Barcelona, Spain, that the Anarchists have resumed their activity in that city, and much fear is entertained that they will inaugurate another reign of terror similar to that which prevailed in 1892 and 1893, when there were many explosions in Barcelona, Madrid and other Spanish cities. At 9 o'clock on the night of June 7th, a bomb was exploded while a procession was taking place. Six persons were killed and twenty-four wounded. The outrage caused the greatest excitement. The authorities held a meeting subsequent to the explosion, and resolved to take energetic measures to discover the authors of the crime and to prevent further

outrages. Six persons were killed by the explo sion and twenty-four wounded. It is not known what explosive the bomb contained, but judging from its effects it must have been very powerful. The Captain-General of the province of Barcelona acted as standard-bearer in the procession, while the Civil Governor and the City Alcalde held the streamers of the banner. It is thought the designers directors have pleasure in bearing testiof the outrage contemplated killing these officials.

The procession was in connection with the Corpus Christi festival. The bomb was thrown when the processionists were entering the Church of Santa Maria, and the people were panic stricken by the explosion and its effects.

Those already in the church made a wild rush to get outside, while many of those on the outside scattered and fled in every direction. While some of the priests present did everything in their power to allay the excitement, others administered the last rites of the Church to those of the injured who seemed likely to die.

Quite a large crowd was witnessing the procession, and the man who threw the deadly missile effected his escape in the excitement.

This is the second outrage or attempted outrage, within a few days. During a religious procession on the feast of Corpus Christi, a bomb was found in a dust heap near the cathedral. It was evidently the intention of those who placed the bomb where it was found to kill or maim some of those taking part in the procession.

Two dynamite cartridges were exploded outside of a house occupied by a priest at Orendam, near St. Sebastian, province of Guipuzcoa. The house and other buildings in the vicinity were badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

KAVANAGH-THURGOOD.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church on last Tuesday morning: The contracting parties were Mr. Tobias J. Kavanagh, son of Mr. Patrick Kavanagh, of Stoneham, P.Q., and well known from his connection with the St. Patrick's Temperance Society and Branch 26 C.M.B.A. The bride was Miss Alice E. Thurgood, only daughter of Mr. Joseph G. Thurgood, of this city. Miss Carrie Kelly, of Ormstown, acted as bridesmaid, and the groom was attended by Mr. Wm. P. McCaffrey, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Quinlivan. After the nuptial Mass, the newly wedded couple, attended by the guests, drove to the residence of the parents of the bride, on City Hall avenue, where a most sumptuous dejeuner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh left for a trip to the Capital and other western cities, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of friends. The bride was the recipient of a number of handsome and costly presents.

HENSCHEL.

Another great European musician and judge of pianos confirms the opinion expressed by European and Canadian artists in regard to the Pratte pianos. Musicians acquainted with Mr. Henschel know the value of his criticism.

MONTREAL, 15th April, 1896. Mr. L. E. N. PRATTE:

Dear Sir,--I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your upright pianos, of which I tested three this morning. Touch and tone are equally fine and the workmanship both in case and mechanism most solid and reliable. Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours, GEORGE HENSCHEL.

A young man who had prolonged his call on his lady-love rather later than usual was surprised when a window in an upper story was raised as he left the house and the voice of the mistress of the house called out: "Leave an extra quart this morning, please."

EGAN-Died at his residence, No. 101 Mance street, on the 12th inst., Christopher Egan, aged 69 years.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE

Society.—Central office, 1725 St. Catherine street; 75c yearly, in case of death. ensures: Cloth-covered Coffin, a splendid Hearse with two horses, and a Room Decoration. No more expense. Tele-phone 6235. All classes of Funerals, outside of subscribers, at low prices. Finest equipment in the Dominion. Every hody nolite and courteous. and poor alike. See circulars.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.] BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Banque Ville Marie took place yesterday, at noon. Mr. W. Weir, president, in the chair. The following report and statement were submitted.

To the Shareholders of La Banque Ville Marie :-

Gentlemen,-The directors have the nonor to submit the following report showing the result of the business of the year ending May 3, 1896: The net profits after deduct-

ing expenses of management, interest on deposit. and the amount written off to cover bad debts, etc.,

were......\$29,903 16 Profit and loss account, May

31, 1895..... Making in all......\$34,457 77 Appropriated as follows:— Dividend 3 per cent, Dec. 1, 1895......\$ 14,388 60

Dividend 3 per cent, June 1, 1896...... 14,388 60 Appropriation for expenses incurred establishing 1,500 00 new branches..... Balance at credit of

profit and less..... 4,180 57

— \$34,457-77 The general statement herewith submitted shows the condition of the bank at the close of the year. During the year the bank has opened branches at Papineauville and St. Law-

rence street, Montreal, both of which give promise of satisfactory results. The branches have, as usual, been inspected from time to time and the mony to the faithful and intelligent manner in which the managers and assistants continue to discharge their re-

spective duties. All of which is respectfully submitted. WM. WEIR, President. Montreal June 6, 1896.

GENERAL STATEMENT. Assets.

Specie	\$ 21,340.73	
Dominion notes.	50,712.75	
Deposit with		
Dominion Gov-		
ernment to se-		
cure circula-		
tion	20,000,00	
Notes and		
cheques of the		
banks	93,992.08	
Due by other		
banks in Cana-		
ds	2,798.79	
Due by other		
banks in foreign		
countries	9,066.15	
Due by other		
banks in the		
United King-		
dom	1,816.46	
Call loans on		
stocks and		
bonds	75,: 0 5.60	
Canadian Muni-		
cipal Securities		
immediately		
available	25,395.15	
		\$ 300,43 4 .
Current loans		
and discounts\$1	,041,255.50	
Loans and dis-		

not specially - \$1,100,522220 Real estate...... \$33,428.07 Bank premises... 25,218.12 Mortgages on properties sold, and others..... Other fixtures, stationery, 15,626.48 sufes, etc..... Other assets, including its own

stock owned by the bank...... \$292,105.61 392,882.74 \$1,793,839.59

LIABILITIES, To the Shareholders. Capital paid up\$479 620.00 Rest...... 10,000.00 Profit and Loss....... 4,180 57 Divid.due June 1, '96 14,388.60

---\$503,159.17 To the Public. Notes in circulation \$271,637.00 Deposits not bearing interest...... 163,319.08 Deposits bearing interest 843,911.16 Dom. Gov. deposit.. 6,360.98 Other liabilities... **-\$1,285,650.42**

\$1,793,839.59 F. LEMIEUN, Accountant Montreal, May 31, 1896.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the president remarked that the net earnings of the bank were not quite equal to those last year. This, he stated was largely due to the directors having decided to limit their discounts to higher class of commercial paper, which yielded a lower rate of interest, and to the necessity of keeping more than the customary reserve of cash for several months after the suspension of La Banque du Peuple. It will be seen. however, by the bank's deposits and cir-culation, that the business was in nowise disturbed by that event.

As explained in his remarks last year the president said the course pursued by other banks had necessitated following suit, and this year two more branches had been opened, as stated in the directora' report. These branches not being yet remunerative the directors have charged the cost of establishing them to profit and loss instead of to the cost of organization.

Speaking of the condition of trade, the president said: Business generally has not improved much as had been expected, owing partly to the disturbed condition of affairs in the United States and the low prices of grain, cattle and cheese in the British markets. In this province the large crop of hay and the remunerative prices at which it has been sold have

VOTE FOR

Conservative Candidate, ST. ANTOINE DIVISION. June 23rd.

AND VOTE EARLY. been of great benefit to farmers and incidentally to business generally. This trade, however, is still in the hands of men of insufficient capital and business

training, a fact which must be regretted as a source of anxiety and loss to farmers as well as to banks. An improvement in this respect, which the banks might, by united action, easily bring about, is greatly to be desired. The outlook for the coming year can scarcely be pronounced upon at the moment. The presidential election in the

United States and our own general elections are disturbing elements in the The large influx of United States silver coin and silver certificates while as yet of minor importance, is a question which calls for prompt action in order to prevent the recurrence of the silver nuisance which existed in Canada from 1862 to

1870, and it is to be hoped that the busi-

ness community will heartily support the action that may be taken by the bankers'section of the Board of Trade in this matter. The motion to adopt the report having been seconded by Mr. E. Lichtenhein, vice-president, was unanimously carried. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting proceeded to the election of directors, the old board being unanimously re-elected as follows: W. Weir, E. Lich-

adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Messrs. W. Weir, and E. Litchenhein were re-elected president and vice-president respectively.

tenhein, A.S.C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith

and Godfrey Weir. The meeting then

VOTE FOR

Conservative Candidate, ST. ANTOINE DIVISION, June 23rd. AND VOTE EARLY.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION MADE BY THE BISHOPS OF TRELAND.

Under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Logue, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held on the 22nd May, at the Catholic University, Stephen's Green.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That we, the members of the Standing Committee of the Irish Catholic Bishops, having given the fullest consideration to the Bill now before Parliament, "to amend and explain the Irish Education Act of 1892," regret that we feel it our duty to express our entire disapproval of

Amongst other grounds of objection we have to state that in accordance with the terms of the letter addressed in our name by His Eminence Cardinal Logue to the Lord Licutement before this Bill was introduced, and in pursuance of the settled policy of the Catholic Church in Ireland as expressed in a letter addressed by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ire-land to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., in the year 1866, we firmly protest against public funds being voted for primary education in Ireland to schools open to children of different religious denominations without giving these children the protection of a conscience

me further think it our duty to express the opinion that it is highly obectionable to attempt to deal in Parliament with a question of this kind, involving principles of great importance and affecting large interests, under a kind of penal arrangement which rebases to redress serious grievances unless we forego our right to effectual Parliamentary discussion of them.

† MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Chairman. + F. J. M'CORMACK,] Hon. † John Healey, Secretaries

A WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

A project which will interest women everywhere is being started in New York. It is to be entitled "The Woman's Trust," and the object of those interested in it is to collect funds for the purpose of building a home for workingwomen of good reputation who may at times be in need of shelter and a home. It is proposed to raise this money by public subscriptions and also to ask Congress to contribute funds. It is pointed out that Congress has frequently appropriated money for the erection and support of soldiers' and sailors' homes, and it is maintained that there is no valid reason why Congress should not appropriate money for the support of needy women, many of whom may become or already are the mothers of soldiers and sailors.

VOTE FOR

Conservative Candidate, ANTOINE DIVISION. June '23rd. AND VOTE EARLY.

FROM DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

IN the middle of the row of shops on one side of the square of the little town stood the neat, white-fronted L'Instar de Paris," or as we might put

it, "The Parisian."

Here every evening the shopkeepers turned in to enjoy a little distraction after the monotony of their several occupations. At eight o'clock the game began. The non players looked on, some sprawling on benches, others sitting cross-legged on their chairs. So deeply interested did these spectators become that they would stretch out their hands blindly for their glasses rather than take their eyes off the cards. Every game had its specialist—its champion. Chicone, the druggist, was, as everybody knew, invincible at whist; Granet, the pork butcher, could have beaten Piquet himself at his own game; Lardeux, the grocer, owed half his trade to his superiority at écarte; Captain Champion gave points to all comers at draughts; and Chazade, the surveyor, was simply reduced to giving advice, as he could find no one rash enough to tackle him at dominoes. They were looked up to by all, and were the recipients of smiles of special sweetness from the landlady.

For a while Bandru, the butcher, had been a claimant for rival honors at billiards, but his glory did not survive his defeat by a couple of commercial travellers. He alleged that had it not been for his blouse the result would have been very different; but as nobody had hin-dered him from taking tt off if he

wanted to, public opinion had declared irrevocably against him.

But M. Poulot, the registrar's clerk, eclipsed all others by a higher glory.

M. Poulot played chess. M. Poulot despised the other games; and if he did at times show any interest, everybody felt that it was pure condescension on his part, that he acted out of that spirit of protecting benevolence which expresses incontestable superiority. At his request the Instar had been furnished with a set of chess. Several of the habitue's had offered to learn, but to one and all M. Poulo: had answered, with a look that sized up his man :--

"Don't dream of it! Why, 'twould take you years, and I should have left the neighborhood before you even knew how to move the pawns."

So they remained silent admirers of the chessmen and the champion, and M. Poulot was left to lament the fact that he could not find a partner. He regretted especially that Captain Champion had not learnt the game when he was young. Chess was just the game of war, -strategy, tactics, combination of aims. concentration, dislocation, everything, and a lot more of which Captain Champion had no idea. A military man who knew the combinations of chess could never be beaten by the enemy.

'No, sir! Look at Napoleon and the Prussian officers who never entered a café without asking to have the chessboard brought for them. All the world knew that."

To all this the victors of the other games had not a word to say. Lardeux had once tried to disparage chess, but his business began to suffer and he prudently held his tongue. Chicoine after a while gave up boasting of his prowess at whist for fear of hearing Poulot begin his stories—the Regency case when he was in Paris. There was only one there that could stand up against himself, a lawyer called Vermouchet, a big man with a mustache. Oh! to give everyone his due, Vermouchet used to beat him, but Vermouchet was the only one that

To cut a long story short, the town was proud of M. Poulot. Mothers showed him to their children, invitations were showered upon him, and the registrar himself did not look askance at the clerk's attentions to his daughter Estelle. When a stranger passed through the town M. Poulot's house was pointed out: "The best chess player in the whole

country, sir!"

But of all M. Poulot's admirers the most enthusiastic was the landlord of the Crowned Ox, where the clerk took his meals. M. Barbet freely declared that people were decorated every day who did not deserve it half as well; and as he was a member of the Municipal Council he used to say to the clerk now and then with a knowing, confidential air, and a gesture which simply flattened

allobstacles:—
"Just wait till M. Faure comes this

way, that's all!" The president of the republic not coming that way, however, M. Barbet fell back on his customers. They got M. Poulot with all their meals, and were pursued up to their very rooms with the story of the famous Vermouchet—a lawyer, a big man with a mustache,

parbleu! Fancy, then, M. Barbet's indignation one Sunday afternoon when a commer cial traveller to whom he had been recounting the exploits of his hero at some length, turned upon him with contemptu-

ous irritation.
"Oh, chess be blowed! What is there in the game? Anybody can play

"Then," retorted the landlord, "you

play yourself, of course?"

why, certainly." M. Barbet was familiar with the boasting of his customers and shook his head incredulously. Still nothing was impossible, and the bare possibility of the traveller's assertion being true put a new aspect on the case. He became polite,

almost obsequious. "Then if monsieur is willing, he might be matched with M. Poulot. It would

be a real treat for our little town." "Why, certainly," said the traveller.
"I'll play with any one you like. You're a nice fellow—you and your chess!"

The landlord withdrew with a profound bow. The news was at once sent on to the Instar, and M. Emile, scenting a good night's business, announced it to everybidy he saw and then despatched the little waitress of the cafe to M. Pou-

She ran so fast on her errand that when she reached the house she was so out of breath and agitated that the clerk could not at first understand what she

was saying.
"A traveller—who plays chess?" he asked at last. "Yes, sir, at least he says so. He's at the Crowned Ox."

"Well, and what has that got to do with me?"

"Why, it's to have a game this even ing. Everybody's talking about it, and I've been sent to tell you." "Chess?" muttered Poulot. "Are

you sure it's chess? You mean draughts, perhaps—you mustn't mix them up.'

"No, no. It's Julia of the Ox who came, and she surely said chess." "And this gentleman wants to play with me?"

"So he says at least"

"Ah! All right, very good, thanks." Left alone, Poulot remained motionless with surprise. A revelation began to dawn upon him. A game of chess was all very fine and soon said, only did he know how to play? To shut up Chicoine, Larleux, and the rest of them he had thrown his skill at chess at their heads as the best thing he could think of. Then he had let his reputation take its course until he really came to believe that he could play. Just now for a moment he could hardly determine whether he really did or did not know the game. But there were his contests with Vermouchet? He could actually behold him before his eyes - that grand diable of a Vermouchet with his mustache! Still the evid-nce grew stronger and stronger. Vermouchet insensibly disappeared in the void from which he had drawn him, and he was obliged to own to himself that he did not and never had known how to play chess-in fact, he had never been to

A cold sweat ran down his back. He had to sit down. His misfortune was very different from Bandru's fiasco at billiards. It was simply terrible! He could see the scorn of the whole town rising up around him; Estelle denied him, and Granet, Champion and Chazade eyeing him sarcastically-why, he could not dare ever again cross the threshold of the café.

For the first time in his life Poulot knew what remorse was. All sorts of ferocious visions thashed across his mind —the cafe on fire, the traveller meeting a sudden death, anarchist bombs bursting in the streets. Soon his first fever passed, and ideas of suicide sent in their cards to his whirling brain. He pondered over several methods of self-destruction without finding any of them suitable. Then it struck him that an illness might answer the purpose; he might accidentally cut off a finger or injure himself with

But all these methods of evasion were more or less painful and, insensibly as it were, a more rational though humiliating alternative presented itself. He settled that he would go and see the traveller and ask him to explain the game so that he might at least make a show of battle.

He brushed his coat, put on his hat, ind went out. "If I can only find him!" he

thought.

The news had already gone all around the town. All eyes were fixed on him; Chazade, the surveyor, whom he saw at a street corner, shouted across to him without a trace of jealousy :--

"Hullo! old fellow, it's for this eve

"Yes, yes, great!" said Poulot. But this sympathy weighed on him and troubled him, and he was tortured at the thought that he might not find the tra-veller acquiescent, might not find him at

all before the fatal game.

The traveller was still it the hotel, and Poulot deemed this a good augury. M. Barbet made it a point of honor to show him to the room. He knocked and trembled like an aspen when a gruff voice answered. "Come in."

"Sir," stammered Poulot, "you'll excuse me, I hope. I've heard that you're a first-rate chess player and—and"— " Won't you sit down, sir?"

The traveller was smiling in a way that made Poulot squirm, but he went

"The fact is that I myself have the reputation of being very strong"—
"I know, and they've got up a match between us at the Instar this evening. It's all that landlord's doing. He wor-

ried me for a whole hour"—
"Well sir," Poulot continued, without hearing a word the other uttered, so bent was his mind on what he had to say, whatever it may cost me I have come to trust to your honor. I'm going to make a confession: I can't play chess."
"What!"

"You will judge me severely, perhaps,

and you are right "—
"I, not a bit of it," exclaimed the traveller. "I can't play myself!"
They looked at each other for a moment, and then Poulot burst into a wild,

inextinguishable peal of laughter, till the traveller had to tap him on the back while he went on with the explanation which Poulot had interrupted.

"It's that idiot of a landlord; he badg ered me with his chess talk till said just anything to vex him."
"Exactly as I did with Chicoine!"

"Of course I never expected to be aken at my word." Poulot was leaning back in his chair

drawing in long breaths of relief." "No, really, you can't play? Just say

"Why, I repeat it, all I know is that there are blacks and whites, kings and queens, not a thing more."
"Like mysel!!" said Poulot. "Just like mysel!!"

He could have sung, danced and embraced the traveller; but suddenly a

cloud crossed his brow.
"The deuce!" he exclaimed. "What

about our game this evening? The whole town is talking about it."
"Our game? Ah! yes, you're right."
"What's to be done?" "Wait a moment; nobody here, you say, understands chess?"

@colorioriorioriorioriorioriori For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Helps digest the food.

"Not a soul." "Well, then, let's play."
"Oh!" said Poulot, with a strained smile. "Rather risky that, don't you

"Not a bit of it; they'll never know." "All right, then, for this evening!"

"This evening. By the way, here's my card. If you should want any cham.

Thanks, thank you very much." "Don't mention it."

In the street Poulot laughed in spite of himself. The people coming out from vespers turned round to look at him, and his old pride returned. He began to believe in the legitimacy offhis reputation once more, Parbleu! the traveller was right. They would move the pieces and take them from each other anyhow, and when only one was left on the board the game would be over. Poulot actually became aggressive when he saw the drug gist standing at his shop door. "Hullo! Coming this evening? You'll

see some fine play. "Pooh! said the druggist, and he went

III.

The commercial traveller had to visit some customers after dinner, so Poulot was the first to reach the cafe. An escort attended him from the Crowned Ox. and he met with something like an ovation at the Instar. He showed no vain pride exteriorly, but he was beaming within-the registrar had just given him to understand that he could refuse him nothing in case of victory. There could hardly be any doubt of this, as the traveller, not being a native of the town. had nothing to lose by defeat. The reception he met with banished the last traces of uneasiness from his mind, and he now simply experienced the solemnity which all around him felt to belong to the situation. The room was already crowded, and whenever the door opened a murmur was heard from the crowd which thronged the sidewalk in front of the windows. Chicoine, Lardeux, Granet and Captain Champion were about the only individuals who affected to be oblivious of the great event, and began their game as usual; but they were known to be simply jealous of M. Poulot's enhanced importance, and did not draw a single spectator.

There was a murmur outside the door, and all eyes were turned in that direction. It was the traveller at last. M. Emile went forward to meet him, and the landlady beamed at him from her counter. In spite of a certain amount of hostility prompted by local pride, he met with a cordial greeting from all present. Then M. Emile, who was only waiting for the signal, opened the board in the midst of a deep silence, took out the box (it had been carefully dusted that afternoon), and deposited it, not without some pomp, on the marble table.

Before taking their places the two adversaries courteously shook hands.

They took out the pieces slowly and set them on the board. A different method of arrangement was adopted by each-just as in battle. Those of the spectators who remarked this manœuvre felt proud of their perspicacity, and signalled it to their neighbors by knowing winks and indicative nudges. M. Emile conceived a good opinion of this beginning, and did not hesitate to affirm with the air of a connoisseur:-

"They're about equally matched. It's going to be a close thing."

The traveller moved a pawn. Poulot, ance out of respect, grew closer. Lar-deux pretended to be playing billiards, but he was openly rebuked by Bandru for disturbing the contest, and the inci-dent afforded Captain Champion an opers, and Chazade was heard through the tense silence to remark :-

"No small beer, this!" As the game went on, however, Poulot began to grow uneasy. He must win. But how was it to be done? Half the pieces had already been taken with equal slaughter on both sides. He thought for a moment of proposing that the game be adjourned till next day on account of the severe strain on the faculties which it involved; but just then the traveller seized another piece, and a murmur arose from the bystanders which frightened him. He kicked the traveller gently and imploringly under the table, but the traveller either could not or would not understand, and on a repeti-tion of the signal answered back with such silent vicious vehemence that Poulot was instantly awakened to the horrors of the situation. The enemy refused to

yield the victory. With the courage of despair he suddenly whisked two pieces, one after another, off the board.

"Oh, no!" the traveller protested, that's not the game-you can't do that!"

"Why can't I do it?" "No, no, 't won't do!" and he put back one of the pieces. They looked each other silently in the eyes, Poulot ferociously, the traveller impassively, and then began to meditate again. The people around watched them with the puzzled wonder of calves watching a passing train over a fence. Chazade pursed up his lips and whispered a second time,
"No small beer this," and the captain
solemnly pronounced, "It's just like
manœuvring. There's strategy in it."
The traveller stretched out his hand and
coolly swept off a castle. Poulot, exasperated, did the same. There was a
silence big with menaces, and everybody
felt that the decisive moment was at felt that the decisive moment was at hand. In another moment Poulot's jaw

his queen.
"Oh, come!" he blurted out; "that's too much of a good thing. Why not take

dropped, the traveller had calmly taken

the king at once! "I beg your pardon," said the traveller; "I was here, wasn't I?"
"No, you weren't; you were there. I

ask the bystanders to witness." The bystanders, however, declared in favor of the traveller; and Captain Champion affirmed that in spite of his feelings honor bade him tell the truth.

A deep calm followed. M. Emile thoughtfully held his chin, the landlady seemed hypnotized behind her counter.

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER,

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .—

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

- R. J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

of getting a breath of air, he requested maintained at a cost of 2s 3d per head of that the game should be suspended for the population. Statistics, however, for nothing better.
"When they got

When they got away from the crowd Poulot began:-' Do let me win."

thing," said the traveller.
"But what matter does it make to

"It matters that Lardeux has promised me an order of a dozen of champagne if I do." Ah, I thought so," exclaimed Poulot

Well, if I win I'll give you an order

for two dozen." " Honor bright?" " Honor bright," affirmed Poulot with his hand on his heart. On their return the buzz of conversation ceased and the

circle closed in. Poulot moved, and the traveller began to show signs of distress.

"Ha! ha! that bothers you," said the "The deuce!" muttered the traveller,

in visible perplexity. The faces around them lit up. The traveller moved again, and with an air of triumph asked his adversary, "What have you to say to that?"

All eyes were fixed on Poulot's face. Without the least emotion he took up a knight and swept off all the traveller's pieces, not excepting the king.
"Whew!" whistled the traveller in well simulated amazement. "I'm completely done. By Jove! that was a

move—I never saw anything like it be-fore. Yes, you're too good for me altogether." There was a perfect explosion of joy from the crowd, hands were stretched out to Poulot, innumerable books were ordered to celebrate the victory, and the enthusiasm reached a pitch of frenzy when the landlady sent a rose from her

bosom to the victor. "Hot work," said the captain. "It reminds me of when I was in Africa"—

after a moment's pause, did the same. when he was in Paris! At the Regency to the flesh or muscles of any other part Then both meditated with wrinkled cate! He used to beat all before him, thoughtful brows. The circle around even the Am ricans, only a man called increase in the sense of hearing in that them, which had at first held at a dist- | Vermouchet, a lawyer-a big man with | ear. a mustache—but that doesn't matter, you don't know him, neither do I."

till Monsieur Faure comes this way!

Just wait." "Yes, three dozen," said Poulot to the commercial traveller when they parted.

THE IRISH POLICE.

The Irish police force on active service numbers 12,000 men, and is maintained at a cost to the people of Ireland of 63 ear. And in all cases except where the 4d per head of the population. There is affection is catarrhal in its character

Poulot could not understand the tra- one policeman to every 257 people. In and had affected what is called the ineller's obstinacy, but suddenly the idea Scotland there is one policeman to every terior ear, the use of the telephone will f treason haunted him. Under pretext 1.000 inhabitants, and the force is there produce a beneficial effect. I never knew that of England and Scotland. Of every hundred thousand persons there are 69 England, and 58 in prisons in Ireland. superannuation of the police in Ireland. At the age 46, about 22 years service, is no varying result. Both ears become policemen can retire on pensions which equally acute. If the general patrop of range up to £90 per annum. The number | the telephone in America were to use of pensioners has reached 6 176, and the such a contrivance there would be no heavy burden of their pensions is laid phenomenon like the "telephone ear."—on the shoulders of the Irish farmers and Chicago Times-Herald. peasants.

THE TELEPHONE EAR.

HOW IT IS PRODUCED AND WAYS IN WHICH IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

Have you the telephone ear?

If you use the telephone three or more times a day the probabilities are you have it, though it may not have occurred to you. But if you be past 30 years of age you have already noticed a difference between the right and the left ear in acuteness of the sense of hearing. There is little doubt, now that your attention is called to it, that you will remember your left ear is a trifle keener in matters of hearing than is your right. Not when you are listening over the wire, but when in an ordinary conversation, with the noises of the street about you or the hum of business in office or shop or the buzz of talk in the parlor, you will bend forward a little and incline the left ear to the speech of your friend. You have the telephone ear, and haven't noticed it.

What is the cause of it? The tele phone. Arranged as it is, with the receiver at the left hand, you cannot well use it excepting at the left ear. You press the black muzzle of the receiver close up to the ear, the speech of your correspondent agitates the diaphragm at his end of the line, and the waves of air Chicoine was seen to get up, followed gently strike upon the drum of your ear, by Lardeux, who banged the door behind and what one of the aurists of Chicago calls massage takes place. Your ear is subjected to the same kneading process Then Barbet broke in:

"Ah, but you should have seen him that is so beneficial when wisely applied

At the telephone exchange the girls are instructed to change the receiver "What! Vermouchet!" exclaimed the from one ear to the other three or four traveller "Not know Vermouchet! times a day. For one thing, it is a rest Why, everybody knows Vermouchet! to the operator. If one ear were used exclusively by the operator, in time there Ah! Bigre! Vermouchet!"

"There!" said Barbet, turning to the would be so distinct a difference in the crowd. "What did I tell you! Wait neuteness of the hearing between the left and right sides that the operator would be practically incapacitated for a change. There would be an abnormal development at one side at the expense of the other.

"I do not think the electrical effect is felt," said Dr. Edward T. Dickerman, whose specialty is diseases of the ear. It is little if anything more than a gentle massage of the membrane of the

a person to be injuriously affected by the use of that instrument, and I certainly a few minutes, and his opponent asked show that the Irish crime is less than have known numerous cases where it had a good effect." In Germany the telephones are arin prison in Scotland, 59 in prison in ranged with a double receiver, and each ear of the operator in the stations is pro-"I was just going to ask the same There is, moreover, a costly system of vided with one. The sound is delivered equally in each ear. In such case there

To Cure rheumatism

Bristol's

SARSAPARILLA

IT IS PROMPT RELIABLE AND NEVER FAILS.

IT WILL MAKE YOU WELL

Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



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[Near McGill Street.] Sales of Household Furniture. Farm Stock, Reg. Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.



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A WORD TO OUR READERS .- Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materisally by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic populationof Montreal should patronize those wholend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

CARBOOULNINE

HAIR TONIC.

IT CLEANSES THE HAIR REMOVES DANDRUFF, GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR TO THE ROOTS, THUS PROMOT-ING A HEALTHY GROWTH.

PREPARED AT Westmount Medical Hall,

Cor. Atwater Ave & St. Antoine St. MONTREAL.

CR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarao
Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove lengths—
\$1.50. J. C. MACDIAR MID; Richmond
Square, Tel. \$353.

They Frail, Restless and

Paine's Celery Compound Will Make Them Bright and Happy as Larks.

As a rule, parents are to blame if their sickness and disease in a very short children are puny, weak, nervous and time; it will give natural appetite, irritable. The little ones may be well sweet sleep, and will make the little

children inherit many of the troubles that parents suffer from. Thousands of little ones suffer from weakened nerves -a legacy from father or mother. This nervous condition begets irritableness, bad temper headache, indigestion, stomach troubles and impure blood.

If your dear ones are afflicted with any of the troubles mentioned above, how can you expect them to be bright, happy and healthy? They need your best and most intelligent care, or they will grow up in disease and utter wretch-

and the little maid, with great round is pleasant to take, it is entirely vegebenefit of parents who are anxious eves and open mouth, looked petrified with awe.

clothed and amply fed, and yet sadly ones as happy as larks.

A mighty chorus of gratitude has gone up all over the Dominion from glad

fathers and mothers who have had their dear ones perfectly restored to health by Paine's Celery Compound. Mrs. Powell, of Palace St., Montreal,

writes : "I have used Paine's Celery Compound with most gratifying results at lifferent times when I found myself rundown to a nervous condition. I have also found the Compound to be an

excellent preparation for my children. "In the early part of the past summer my children seemed to be frail, nervous dness.

and restless, and had no appetite for Give the children Paine's Celery Comtheir meals. Fully convinced from perpound; it is the medicine that is par- sonal experience, of the great value of ticularly adapted for fortifying the Paine's Celery Compound, I resolved to nervous system, for building flesh, bone and muscle, and for producing pure are so pleasing and satisfactory, that I clean blood. Paine's Celery Compound

SUMMER RESORTS.

Special low rates for the senson for advertisements under this head.

THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK Mountains. Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. Beautifully situated in Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath: broad piazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. C. S. SWEENEY, Prop.

"I can pipe, too," he said.

Do you know how a child's eyes look wings like a bird, ere the heritage of the 30118 of toil has dimmed them? So Tim's eyes looked that winter night. He opened the door of the smithy where the members of the village orchestra sat at practice round the blazing forge.

Every man paused, instrument in hand, the foresters about 1 to bear without inconvenience the rolling beyond Sandy Hook, and the subsequent tossings of the voyage.

The remedy is the administration at the sound of the fearless, shrill young

the men. The small feet were shoeless, and dark as the earthen floor on which he stood. The clothes he wore hung round his slim form in grotesque tatters. But above the tatters rese a face such as God sends into a dark world now and then. Noble were the features: the sweep of the blue eyes was clear and grand; the curve of the lips was proud yet sweet. From the beautiful brow waved hair tawny and sun-kissed, on which the glistening snow shone like stars. The men had scarcely time to book at the child when, raising his pipe to his lips, he began to play. The won-derail eye shone: the slim, brown tagers obeyed the impulse of the grand son imprisoned in tiny Tim. Strong men laid aside their instruments and clasped horny hands to listen; here and there a face shadowed; now and then a tear was furtively wiped away. Timeshifed as he took the pipe from his lips, and his eyes turned wistfully to the blazing fire. They made way for him: they entertained him as if he had been of royal estate. A small three-legged

stool was his throne, and he sat there, pine clasped closely, as happy as far as ae knew. "Over the hills," he said, "far, far over the hills." They called him Piper Im, in the caravan, never another name.

He had always piped.

Then he laughed, and stretched his thin, brown hands with joy to the blaze. He could tell nothing more; he be-longed to the "tinker band," and the sound of music had drawn him so that he lingered to listen while the caravan went on its way "over the hills."

The smith's wife admired the child's lovely face; his tatters brought tears to her eyes; womanlike she gave him to est and to drink. Then they sat once more amazed while he played on his pipe ere, with laughing farewell, he went off into the darkness. That night the smith sat long dreaming by the red logs in his forge. He sighed as he turned in the cetture door, where his wife at the cottage door, where his wife

awaited him by the fire.

"How would it ha' been," he said "gin we'd kept that little chap, the piper? Our bairn would just ha' been about his age gin the Lord had spared

There was a note of anxious query in his tones. But the starved mother's heart in the woman cried out :- - seein Eh, but I've been sittin' here seein

the bonny face o' the bairn in the fire light. I thocht o' him out there in the darkness an' the snaw wi' the tinkers folk. God keep and guide him. I wish ye'd spoken sooner. Keep him! Would Ino', wi' you bonny face, you blythe

"When he comes back again," the smith said, as he drew his chair to the acarth, and his wife, with a glad smile,

to his books

But the boy's face smiled from every page; the free, fearless voice was in his ears; the blue pure eyes shone in the

Un, up, through the blinding snow. neither cold nor weary, for the singing In that heart of his, he watched always for the gleam of the red camp fire. But

Child less crouched to the fire, one brown hand less stretched to the steaming pot. When the musicians meet in the smithy On winter's night, and the wind shakes weird melodies from trees and moun- try."

tains, the men look at each other, and sometimes a light breaks over rugged faces. "Sounds like a tune from Piper Tim." say they.

Occasionally a strange presence seems to fill the place. The smith and the schoolmaster raise eager faces, words tremble on their lips-but-ah! the fancies that are ever aslumber in dreamers' hearts have been stirred by the wind's song and the shadow of the dancing flames.—Black and White.

THIS TO PREVENT SEASICKNESS.

NEW YORK DOCTOR PRESCRIBES MINED PEPTONE, SHERRY AND CRACKED ICE.

A young New York physician has originated a novel preventive for seasickness, which has the advantage of when he has just learned how beautiful being simple and seemingly sure. At this vast world is, when he feels his all events, it was tried with marked success upon a young woman who is always affected by the comparatively slight motion of Sound steamers and railroad trains. In her case, after two doses, she was able to bear without inconvenience

every half hour of two teaspoonfuls of voice.

Then, smiling, Tim shut out the drifting snowlakes and stepped in among over cracked ice. The theory of this is not snowlakes and stepped in among over cracked ice. The theory of this is no less interesting than the dose itself. The young doctor argues that the swallowing of frequent small quantities of predigested and slightly stimulating food produces a sedative effect upon the stomach and counteracts the jouncing brought about by the incessant and violent motion of a ship at sea.

Other doctors have quite lately invented a seasickness cure consisting of cocaine, or bromides, the latter in large doses, these being given with the design of dulling the stomach, as it were, and so preventing nausea. But it cannot be learned that any actual results have been attained in this way.

A MOTHER'S THANKS.

SHE TELLS WHAT PINK PILLS DID FOR HER CHILD.

SUFFERED FROM ST. VHUS' DANCE-LOST THE USE OF HER RIGHT SIDE AND ALS MOST LOST THE POWER OF SPEECH-CURED IN A FEW WEEKS.

Aylmer Que., Gazette.

Of all the discoveries made in medicine in this great age of progress, none have done more to alleviate human suffering than have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We suppose there is not a hamlet in this broad land in which the remarkable healing power of this tavorite medicine has not been put to the test and proved triumphant. It is a great medi-cine, and the good it has accomplished can only be faintly estimated. There are many in Aylmer who speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in terms of praise, and among them is the family of Mr. John Smith, the well known blacksmith and wheelwright. Having heard that his daughter, Miss Minnie, had



been cured of St Vitus' dance by the use of Pink Pills, the Gazette called upon Mr. Smith to learn the particulars. Upon mentioning the matter to him, he expressed pleasure in making the facts public, if it was thought that they would The schoolmaster placed his old violin tenderly in its corner that night. He smiled a little bitterly as he thought of his gray hairs and his many years of plodding, then of Piper Tim.

"He plays as a bird sings," he thought sadly "His heart is full of music."

Then he trimmed his lamp and sat down to his books number of medicines were tried, but without any effect upon the trouble. An electric battery was also used, but it had no beneficial effect. The trouble appeared to be getting more severe, and finally Minnie was obliged to disconcrackling flames. The schoolmaster dung aside his book, and was back in his old days, when the hills and the stars and the sunshine had been his book, a with difficulty she could be understood. The world of wonders. He looked at the menths and all this time she was una world of wonders. He room a world of wonders far away.

"It I had kept the lad," he mused aloud, "I could have made a man of him have saved him from the tinker's life; he would have filled my empty home."

Long he dreamt: then a smile of resonant two boxes were used Mrs. Smith was sensible of a great improvement in her daughter's condition, and ment in her daughter's condition, and ment in her daughter's condition, and ment in her daughter's was smalletely after the use of four more boxes was He went on his way that night, turn-ing again and again to look at the long bright gleams that fell on the snow from the creek force fire. He know his people the great forge fire. He knew his people were camping in the mountains, and to the mountains and the darkness he furned his face. There was singing in his heart—there was always singing there—so he went on his way merrily Un, up, through the blinding 500%. daughter showed symptoms of the same trouble, but the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills dissipated it.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered

was there no camp fire.

The sheltered cranny of a rock. He raised his pipe to his lips. He played a tune that began bravely and ended softly and more softly still. Tim was asleep. The snowflakes fell like bristling stars; the dawn smiled over the hills, but Tim piped never again.

Little recked the tinker band the child less croughed.



THE LATEST IN ELEVATORS.

IF THE CAR BREAKS AWAY IT LANDS ON AN AIR CUSHION.

The new elevators being installed in the Congressional Library Building are undergoing severe tests. They are built with a special view to safety, and in addition to a safety catch are provided with what is known as an air cushion. This cushion, says the Washington Post, is not a real cushion, inasmuch as it is not soft, nor is it made and put in position. It is formed only when the elevator is drepped to the bottom of the shaft, and thus all wear and tear on the cushion is avoided. The principle is a very simple one. At the bottom of the shait there is a well about thirteen feet in depth. The sides of the well are so arranged as to come at the top within a sixteenth of an inch of the side of the elevator. This space gradually grows larger until there is a distance of an inch and a half between the elevator and the shait. When the elevator is dropped from the roof it pushes before it a quantity of air, and dropping into the well the air is rapidly condensed. As it can escape only by passing through the space at the sides, it escapes very slowly, thus allowing the elevator to settle

Several tests have been made, and in each case the appliances worked in a most satisfactory manner. First, the elevator was taken to the top of the shaft, and on the floor was set a basket of eggs. Everything was then cut loose and the car dropped on the air cushion. a distance of about eighty feet. The noise could be heard all over the building, yet the jar was so slight that not an egg was broken or even cracked. In the next test the elevator was loaded with 2,600 pounds of iron and dropped in a similar manner. It was equally satis-

factory. The lives of the passengers are not dependent on this air cushion, as the safety catches are of the latest and most approved pattern, but in case they should fail to work the passengers would receive nothing beyond a scare. The cushion would save them from bodily injury.

HER BIG TOE.

BASIS OF SUIT BY A DENTIST AGAINST MISS SELMA, THE SINGER.

New York, June 6.—Dr. W. J. Leeds, the well-known dentist, has sued Miss Florence Selma, the singer, for \$54. Miss Selma will defend. The suit arose out of the doctor's having made and fitted a golden crown to the fair singer's big toe, for which he has not been paid.

It seems, through an accident, the toe nail began to grow in, but the member grew sore, and Miss Selma claims to ave lost two engagements for lameness. She then consulted a surgeon, who ordered the crown removed, when the foot became well.

Dr. Leeds may bill the foot, but I will never foot the bill," said the blackeyed songstress last night, in her apartments at the Hotel Martin.

O'CONNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Everyone interested in the completion of the church in honor of the Liberator at Cahirciveen will appreciate the efforts of the zealous pastor, Very Rev. Canon Brosnan, in furthering the good work. Canon Brosnan has attracted to his aid in this holy work many ardent supporters in every part of Ireland to assist in collecting the funds which are indiscovered by the facilities of the church pensable to the finishing of the church. It will no doubt encourage and stimulate those already in the field to further efforts, and perhaps attract new volunteers, to know that the Sovereign Pontill has sent his blessing to all workers in this noble cause. Canon Brosnan rethis noble cause. Canon Brosnan received the following message from the Vatican:—"The Holy Father cordially blesses all co-operators in completion of Memorial Church." We wish the work still further success, and we have no doubt that the Pontiff's gracious action will give a fillip to the movement, and encourage everyone to lend a hand towards the completion of this truly pational work. national work.

A FARMER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. Ephram Arnold, who resided with his son on a farm on Gayland's Hill, in the town of Freedom, about four miles east of Delevan, Ont., was struck by lightning and instantly killed on Monday afternoon, 9th instant. Mr. Arnold was sitting in the barn at the time the bolt followed an iron rod directly under which he was sitting, and the hair was burned from his head by the lightning. His son Wesley and a little grandson were within six feet of him at the time and neither was injured. The barn was totally destroyed and it was only by the heroic efforts of his son that Mr. Arnold's body was saved from cremation. body was saved from cremation. A strange fact is that a barn on the same site was struck by lightning and burned to the ground just 13 months ago, and the barn that was destroyed yesterday had recently been completed. The property was insured for \$600, which will not cover the loss. Mr. Arnold was 71 years old. He leaves two daughters and three sons, all living in the vicinity.

THEY DO NOT DESPAIR.

An utter loss of hope is not character-Teacher: "Where is the capital of form of disease is so fatal, unless its Great Britain, Thomas?"

Thomas: "Most of it's in this country."

Try."

Treatmer: Where is the capital of the progress is arrested by use of Scott's progress is arrested by use of Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil made as palatable as cream.

P. A. MILLOY,

GINGER ALE, GINGER POP. GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA. PLAIN SODA.

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Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diagrica, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Loughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts. Eruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popular-Ry S. N. of the effect of the Pa at When hear testimony to the efficiely of the Pa at Eiller. We have so it is more effects in senting the never styling and know at to be a good article—communication. nate Project A.

De their lines yet surpressed the Pain-Killer, which is
the most variable faintly medicine now in use.— Processes It has real merit; as a means of removing pair, to med, the has real merit; as a means of removing pair, to med, the has real real a reputation equal to Perry Dates! Pair Killer-Siver at Nove.

To ware of productions. Fury only the genuine "Printer Davis." Soil everywhere; toge butter, No. Very large bottles 50c.

TRY A BOTTLE OF @GRAY'S FFFERVESCING.....

Calms the nerves and removes headache.

Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable.

50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, . Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street. P S .- A large assortment of fashionable per-

fumery and toilet soaps always on hand.

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PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Torders promptly attended to. Moderate

charges. A trial solicited.

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HATTER : AND : FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.



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Bromide of Soda and Caffeine Refrigerators!

You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap,

G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few odd sizes that we are selling from \$400 up.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and State Roofers.

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Autoine Drainage and Ventilation aspecialty. Charges Moderate.

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Losses

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Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.?

Read what the

YAB

And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELI"XIR for affections of the throat and "lungs and that I am perfectly satis"fied with its use. I recommend it
"therefore cordially to Physicians
"for diseases of the respiratory " organs."

V. J. E. BROUTLLET, M. D., V.C.M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

"I can recommend PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, the compo-sition of which has been made known to me, as an excellent to medy for Pulmonary Catarch, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever." L. J. V. CLAIBOUX, M. D.

Montreal, March 27th 1889. ROBITAILLE, Esq. Chemist.

Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RAL BAISAMIC ELIXIE, I think my duty to recommend it as an

* excellent remedy for Lung Affic " tions in general." N. FAFARD, M. D. Fros. of chemistry at Lacal University Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"I have used your ELIXIR ar find it excellent for BRONCHIA. DISEASES. I intend employing " it in my practice in preference to " all other preparations, because is

" always gives perfect satisfaction." Dr. J. Ethier L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889.

"I have used with laccess the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIB " in the different cases for which 't " is recommended and it is with "pleasure that I recommend to " he public."

Z. LAROCHE, M D Montreal, March 27th 1889

Lack of space obliges us to om: several other flattering testimonie from well known physicians.

ar sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

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Investment Broker,

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NOTICE.

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Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets. HAVE REMOVED TO

Cor, St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early amplications for their squamer excursions, as the choice dates to Otterburn Paris, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ornstown, Derville, Rouses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis. Fire above our now be arranged for with socie-es, elubs, military and other organizations.

The Trip is as follows: Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about spam, (wenty minutes) ride to Lachine Wharf, where the "Duchess of York," a steel strainer, electric lightest, and with a carrying expactly of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moscilish sail through lake St Louis, and return to Lachine Whart in time to reach Montreal by special timin at 11.20 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be non on application of occurries, clubs, etc., the Exemsion Committees being allowed to control the said of tickets if desired.

To cludice dates, rates etc., early and leation

extent.
For choice dates, rates, etc., early application bould be made at City Tiels (100cc, 1438) James (100), or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent,



Rostor, \$1,00 a.m., \$8,20 p.m.
Porthand, 9,00 a.m., \$8,20 p.m.
New York, \$8,10 a.m., \$7,12 p.m.
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St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$7,0 p.m.
Winnip og and Vancouver, \$9,0 a.m
Ste, Anno's, Vandereil, etc., \$8,10 a.m., \$1,30 p.m.,
\$1,4 p.m., \$3,14 p.m., \$2,7 y.m., \$2,00 p.m.,
\$1,5 p.m., \$1,00 p.m., \$8,20 p.m., \$1,88,40 p.m.

10 m. Newport of a m., 4.65 p.m., 788 20 p.m. Halbax N.S., 89 John, N.B., etc., 488 40 p.m. Sherbrooke 4.05 p.m. and 1881 p.m. Reauthurners and Valleyfield, 8.10 a.m., 11 a.m.,

M. pota, Morenta. Silvania, 11 a.m. Hudson, Rimand and Point Fortune, 21,30 p.m., a 5,15 p.m., e. b. p.c.; Leave Dathousie Square Station for

Onebec, 88 10 m.m., 1842/9 p. m., 49/30 p.m.,
Joliette, 84, Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5,15 p.m.,
Ottawa, Lachute, 82/9 a.m., 6,00 p.m.
St. Lin, 84 Enstache, 5, 20 p.m.
St. Jereme, 8, 20 a.m., 20 p.m.
St. Jereme, 8, 20 a.m., 20 p.m.,
St. Acadhe and Labelle, 5,20 p.m.,
Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8 100 a.m., (a) 3 p.m.,
5,30 p.m., 6,20 p.m.; Sa turday, 1,15 p.m., instend of 5 p.m. (Daily except Saturdays, *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, starter and sleeping cars, 2 Saturdays only. (Sandays only, tar Except Saturday and Sanday)

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST nad the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see

VOTE FOR

Conservative Candidate ST. ANTOINE DIVISION, June 23rd. AND VOTE EARLY.

A BIGOT ANSWERED

BY A WESTERN NON-CATHOLIC EDITOR.

IF PROTESTANTISM WAS A UNITED FORCE, INSTEAD OF BEING DIVIDED INTO FAC-TIONS, FREE-THINKERS WOULD BE HANGED AND CATHOLICS BANISHED.

The following vigorous article appears in the Iconoclast, which is published in Waco, Texas, by W. C. Brann, who is also editor, and, it is said, a freethinker:-

A Baptist divine, who protests that he wants no newspaper notoriety," takes his pen in hand to propound the following momentous conundrums to the

"Apostle."
"Don't you think it would be very had for our country should it become Cath olic like Spain or Mexico? Don't you know that Protestantism is synonymous with progress and Catholicism with retrogression, as evidenced by the fact that all Catholic nations are semi-barbarous Don't you know that the Catholics in our penitentiaries outnumber the convicts belonging to any Protestant denomination; that the Catholic priests are kept busy absolving men about to be hanged? Why should an editor, who claims to be Protestant, go to the defense of the arch-enemy of Protestantism, of a Church all whose tendencies are evil? 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"

I think it altogether likely that were the Catholics in a majority we would get considerable "Papacy" in our politics just as we now get a great deal of Protestantism : but I am frank to confess that I do not believe it would be so offersively aggressive, so inimical to the fundamental principles upon which this Government is founded. Judging the future by the past, I believe that every well-informed and patriotic American, rather see the Catholics than the Baptists particular attention to the poor and the of whatsoever creed or no creed would boast that they were the first to proclaim the example of Christ, who came not to in the new world the blessed doctrine of religious liberty. It really matters little whether the Baptists of two centuries are letitudiscient and the standard work up a fat salary by coddling the wealthy Pharisees, but to call sinners to repentance. The fact that ago were latitudinarians or bigots; the question that concerns us is, How do they stand to-day? Still it may be well to bear in mind that the Bapitets have never proclaimed or practiced religious liberty when they possessed the powerto persecute. Their Roger Williams boast is simply bombast. He was a refugee—fleeing the persecution of other Protestants. He set up his lodge in the wilderness and issued his religious liberty pronunciamento as an immigration card. Any strolling vagabond owning a blumderbus and a bull dog could have an nulled the Williams edict. The Roman Catholics were all-powerful in Maryland when they formally offered an asylum to people of ever religious faith. The Baptists renounced the Williams doctrine as soon as able to engineer a sucevery man should be privileged to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

speech. Not a few of their journals openly teach that it is a sin to spend a cent with tradesmen, or even employ a servant who does not conform to their faith. They will boycott anything, from a barefoot newsboy who sells the Iconoclast, to a merchant prince who declines to sit up o' nights to damn Bob Ingersoll.

They constitute the grandest aggregation of the letters of Outhon-Campaign to the defense of Outhon-Campaign to the defen They constitute the grandest aggregation of ignorance, bigotry and bile on which God's sun ever shone. This county is a Baptist stronghold, and can-world—that the best way to ascertain didates for office fear to announce in the the relative effect of the two cults on Iconoclast, or even be seen much in the public morals would be to compare the company of its editor lest they be sus- number of preachers with the number of pected of being "Brann men" and systematically boycotted. Think of a cult licism suddenly blotted out, Protestantthat boasts of having established re ism could scarce survive a century. The ligious liberty in this land, constituting the great recruiting ground of the A.P. tian covenant, the theological sun about Apes—a religio-political dark-lantern which all schisms revolve. These society of assassins, who would slay the schisms are born and die; they come citizenship of American patriots for be-lieving in the theological infallibility of forever. Numerically it occupies first the Pope! I'll wager a scholarship at place in the world's religions, while all Baylor University—that sweet-scented the warring factions of Protestantism Alma Mater of Antonia Teixeira—that combined could scarce claim a fifth there are not in the entire Baptist min- Truly, if the world is ever "captured for istry one hundred men—not hydroce-phalic—whose heads will fill a No. 7 hat.

divided into dozens of warring factions, large, some are small, but all are new; every free thinker would be hanged be it yet remains for them to be tried in fore nightfall. Catholic priests and Jew-ish rabbis would be banished as public has devoured so many religious cults. enemies and Bob Ingersoll given and heroic dose of that purificatory medicine whose existence he denies. Every law upon the statute books of the various mother's heart and decrying their own American States that interferes with re- birth. ligious freedom was placed there by Protestants and they would give us more of the same if they possessed the power. Of those unhappy people who are suffer-The American Catholics have never yet jailed a Jew, Seventh Day Adventist or slight sound, unable to endure any un-Atheist for refusing to observe the Christian Sabbath—have never made the law to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve coman instrument of persecution or suggested that it was the duty of the police to club people into paradise. They do not go about with a garbled edition of the Bible in one hand and a boycott pronunciamento in the other. Their priests and bishops are not forever complaining because there's "no God in the Constitution."

to aleep? Avoid opin to a tion." but devote their energies to getting

rights of the citizen by means of sump- sterling to charities.

tuary laws-to drag him kicking and perhaps cursing to the throne of gracereceives far more encoaurgement from Protestants than Catholics. The latter preach Christian temperance, the former spout political prohibition. In view of these facts I am unable to figure out that the Pope is more dangerous to this country than is the A. P. Ape President.

Nor have I yet learned that Catholicism is synonymous with retrogression while Protestantism is the avatar of progress. There are twice as many Catholics as Protestants in Europe, and that country appears to keep pace with the procession. France has seventy Catholics to one Protestant, yet Paris is the Mecca of all lovers of art and literature. One third of the population of studious Germany is Catholic, while in our own land the "Papists" vastly out-number all the Baptists, Episcopalian and Presbyterian organizations combined, and even outcount the seventeen varieties of Methodists by nearly two and a half millions. Spain was more intensely Catholic when the dominant power of Europe than she is to-day; the Mother Church transformed the Mexican Indians into a civilized nation, while Protestantism was killing off those in the United States with bayonets and booze. Italy, the home of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, bids fair to regain much of that power and glory conferred upon her

by the pagans. A. P. Apes would have us believe that priestcraft and kinger oft are correlatives the upper and lower jaws of a behe moth between which liberty is bruised. Let us see: France and Mexico and all the nations of Central and South America are intensely Catholic and have republican governments. Switzerland, the nurse of liberty, is half Catholic and has no king. Italy and Spain are Catholic, and the world but waits to see the crown yield to the sovereignty of the citizen. It was a Catholic Archbishop who blessed the English barons when they went forth to wring Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede. Catholic Ireland will become a republic the moment she's freed from a Protestant monarch's fetters. Those who imagine that all Catholic countries are ruled from Rome might correspond with President Diaz, of Mexico-or compare the relative political power of the dominant churches in England and France. Even in Italy the Pope could not retain his temporal

It is quite true that many criminals were reared in the Catholic Faith, and it is likewise true that many more are converted to it after conviction. As General Sherman-I think it was he-said, "It is a good Church to die in." It pays the criminal classes, thereby imitating and cannot be longer depended upon for Peter's pence does not deter the priest. He visits him in the prison cell and strives as manfully to convert him as a good Baptist exhorter would do to round up a Rockefeller. He goes with him to the gallows to soothe his last moments and commit his soul to God, and in the solemn hush that follows the traditional 'dull thud" he may hear a good Baptist brother gleefully exclaim as he notes the fact down for Dr. Hayden's Holy

"Another Papist criminal hanged and gone to hell!" No wonder that so many convicts become Catholics! The unswerving devo-tion of the Mother Church to those in distress has no parallel in Protestantism.

* * * When a poor devil is ill of a two centuries held fast the faith that contagious disease and a preacher is sent for he halts at the gate and pours consolation through a picket fence—a la "Loco," alias Rev. J. W. Hill; but there's never a count in the awful calen-The Baptists of to-day would crush liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that it is a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that it is a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that it is a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that it is a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of peetileneed to deadly that it is a few of the liberty of conscience and freedom of the liberty of the liberty of conscience and freedom of the liberty o pestilence so deadly that it will keep from the bedside of the sufferer the sainted "Brides of God."

I do not go to the "defense" of Catholipriests in the penitentiary. Were Catho-Christ" it must be by the Catholics. We have in America more than one hundred brands of Protestantism and It would be a misfortune should suppreme political power pass into the hands of any particular religious cult.

Were Protestantism united instead of stand. Some of these divisions are

ARE YOU ONE

ing with weak nerves, starting at every usual disturbance, finding it impossible pounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and true nerve tonic,

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipa-

The state of the s



Has no more Fits.

Orono, Me., Oct. 4, '94. My daughter, 19 years old, in the last 3½ years had fits of some kind she would drop without any warning and would work in them from 10 to 20 minutes, and then for 24 hours would feel very dumpish and sleepy. She took about 1½ bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and has not had a fit since June, '93.

A. J. Rogan.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Kenosha, Wis., March 4, '94. Kenosha, Wis., March 4, 'M.

I feel in duty bound to inform you of the benefit
I have derived from Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic.
For 2 years I was suffering from Palpitation of
the heart and Nerve trouble so, that the slightest
exertion would leave me helpless. After using 2
bottles of this remedy, I am completely restored
to health and cannot omit to recommend this medicine to all.

Adam Rode.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Foor patients also get the med-letine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Since 1876, and Lenow under his direction by the

KOZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size. \$1.75, 6 Bottles for 89.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE. 212 Notre Dame street.

VOT# FOR

Conservative Candidate. ST. ANTOINE DIVISION, June 23rd.

AND VOTE EARLY. MARKET REPORTS

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The demand for hams and bacon was fair, and now that the warm weather has set in a more active trade is anticipated. The tone is steady and values show no change.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada short cut mess, per bbl, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Hams, city, cured, per lb., 71c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 8c; Bacon, per lb., 8½c to 9½c; Lard, com. refined per lb., 6½c.

There was a firmer feeling in pork in Chicago and prices advanced 21c to 10c, closing \$7.10 June; \$7.15 July; \$7.32] September; \$8.05 January. Lard ruled steady, closing \$4.10 June; \$4.15 July; \$4.30 September; \$4.37] October. Short ribs closed \$3.80 June; \$3.85 July; \$3.77] September; \$4.05 October.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

exhibit any distinct change, but shippers | 75c to \$1.50 each as to size.

protested stoutly that they could get no encouragement to enable them to go out and buy in the market at recent advances. Yet the fact remains that bids at the country boards again showed fractional advances to-day, while in some cases the factorymen were not inclined to sell at the advance. On spot to day the was refused for finest Western goods. Holders demand 7gc, but buyers do not appear to be anxious here, whatever they may pay in the country. Quebec makes may be quoted all the way from ic to 71c All kinds. All siz s.

for finest Townships makes. The butter market furnishes little change. Recent purchases of creamery by local jobbers, for which they paid 160 at country points, has stiffened factory men's views. The cases in point, however, were isolated ones, and the demand on spot is not a brisk one, values ranging from 16c to 16lc with the generality of

INGERSOLL, Ont., June 16.—Offerings. 1,500 boxes first week June make. Sales. 50 at 71c to 7% refused for several lots. Market quiet on account of next Tuesday being election day. Market adjourned till Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. The same week last year 2,175 boxes were offered and 300 sold at 72c to 79-16c. CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 16.—At the Cheese Board meeting held here this evening, 510 cheese offered, all of which were sold at 7 5-16c. The same week last year 759 boxes sold at 7 11-16.

A moderately active trade was done in eggs, and the narket rules steady at 9c to 91c for choice, and 71c to 8c for culls, per dozen.

There was no change in beans. The

demand is slow at 70c to 75c per car lots, and 85c to 90c for small quantities.

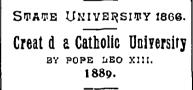
The demand for potatoes is limited at 25c to 26c per bag in car lots, and at 30c to 35c in a jobbing way.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, June 15 .-- A fair trade was lone in this market in export cattle on the basis of 31c to 31c for steers and heifers, and 21c to 3c for bulls. The bulk of the Ontario stall-fed cattle have now been marketed or shipped abroad, but it is stated that there is still a number of distillery-fed cattle held in the country yet that have not been shipped. The first grass cattle of the season were showed on the market to-day, of which the quality was not very good and the holders were obliged to accept low prices in order to dispose of them. The recent advance in ocean freight rates noted has been maintained and the market is firm, all the space for this week and part of next having been engaged at 42s 6d to 45s.

At the East End Abattoir market choice steers and heifers sold at 31c to 34c; good, 3c to 34c; fair, 24c to 24c, and common, 2c to 21c per lb. live weight. Trade in sheep was slow, there being no demand from shippers, and as local buyers had ample supplies on hand, sales were dull at 3c per lb. live weight. The demand for lambs was fair, and as the offerings were limited a clearance was made at steady prices. Sales were effected freely at from \$2 to \$3.50 each as to size and quality. The supply of calves was ample. Choice sold at \$10 to \$12.50 each, and others at \$1 50 The cheese market yesterday did not to \$6 each. Young pigs brought from

ESTABLISHED 1848.



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\$160 PER YEAR. Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada.

Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

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HAMILTON'S

GREAT DEPARTMENTAL STORE

ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner PEEL, Montreal.

YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY ON THE FACT THAT OUR GROCERIES ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

WE QUOTE A FEW ITEMS

just as good value.

Not cheap prices and poor goods but cheap prices and best goods is the rule in our Grocery Dept.

____TAKE FOR INSTANCE OUR TEAS____

Our special blend of Indian and Ceylon Black Tea at 25 cents a pound Is wonderful value. Some folks wonder how we can sell such a Tea at that price. but we sell it, and a large amount of it too. Our Yokohama Japan Tea, at 25c, is

Our special Blend of Breakfast Coffee is ground fresh three times a week, put

up in 1 lb. tins, 25c. Our Celebrated Acorn Brand Vinegar, white or malt, 8c bottle.

Our Celebrated Acorn Brand Pickles, equal to any 20c, all kinds 12½c.

1 lb. tin World's Best Baking Powder, 15c.

Pyle's Pearline (medium), 71c. 1 lb. box Rice Starch, 10c. Large box Day and Martin's Blacking, 5c.

Orders by Telephone will receive the same att-ntion as if given at the Counter.

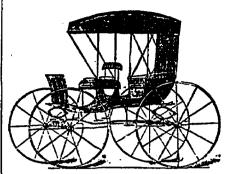
BELL Telephone 3489. MERCHANTS Telephone 406.

The Czar, in commemoration of his corcuration of the natural exercises to getting the natural exercises to getting the natural on the hearts of the natural exercises of th

Bicycles,

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Prices and Terms to Suits





The Cheapest Place in the Dominion to Buy.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.

STONE SOLES.

A German inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable, quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible, and to give the foot a firm hold, even on the most slippery

75c. Ladies' Tan

OXFORD TIES.

Perfect Goods. All Sizes. Usually sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25.

RONAYNE'S Chaboillez Square

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.
Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and
St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach
Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tennis
courts and pool tables free to guests.
Abenakis Ineral spring Witer certain Cure for
Rheumatism. Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum. General Debility, &c. MINERAL WATER DATHS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer "Berthier" leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf. Montreal, every IUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 p m, for Abenakis Springs, connecting at Sorel with steamer "Sorel," arriving at the Springs at 7 p.m. Parties coming to Montreal by roil or steamers can connect with steamer "Berthier." for the Springs as stated above. Also parties coming to Sorel by rail or boat, can connect with steamer "Sorel," for the Springs, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m. Send for Circulars. Rates reasonable.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, No. 118 St. James Street, Montreal. 48-13

will be found interesting this week with close buyers.

Draperies, Gurtains and Rugs.

Thomas Ligget 1884 Notre Dame St.

Sadlier's

Perfected Sanctuary Oil.

The Original! The Cheapest!
The Best! The only pure 3 day oil in the market. It gives constant light, without smoke, without waste.

The Wonderful S Day Taper Burns 8 days with Sadlier's Perfected Sanctuary Oil Tapers for one year. - 90c
Ring for Glass. - 40c
S. P. S. Oil, per Jar. - 70c
"per can. - \$6.25
Red Glass. - - 10c

Parassine Wax Candles. Moulded Bees Wax Candles. Wax Souches Unbleached. Wax Tapers, Stearic Wax Candles, Gas Lighter and Extinguisher, Floats, etc.

Floats for Sanctuary Lamp, - 75c dez Milton Floats, - - - \$1.00

Incouse for Churches. Extra Fine, - - - \$1 00 per box. Incense No. 2, - - 75c " " Incense No. 3, - - 30c " " Artificial Charcoal

Box containing 50 tablets.

Large Wooden Box. Incensed, 50c. \$2.00. Colluloid Roman Collars and Cuffs. Collars, sizes 14 to 174. - - price 25c each. Cuffs, sizes 9, 94 and 10, - - 50c per pair.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

GENTLEMEN :- Having accepted the call made or me by the leading representatives of the mercantile, manufacturing and industrial classes of our city to be their candidate for election to the next Parliament of the Dominion, I desire to place before you the principles I will advocate, if

I am fully in accord with the policy of the-Liberal party as laid down by the Dominion convention held at Ottawa in June, 1893.

I am in favor of a judicious and careful readjustment of our tariff. I believe that the development of our industries is hindered by the present protective tariff by which the mass of our people are overtaxed, and duties levied on the raw materials of nearly every manufacturer. On this question I am entirely in sympathy with the policy of the Liberal party, which is reform and not revolution, and which sims at establishing a tariff for revenue while protecting the interests of those who have placed their capital in manufacturing enterprises, and the general welfare of the

working classes engaged therein. I have a large direct interest in nearly every branch of manufactures in cotton, woolens, iron, paper, machinery, etc., etc., and am directly conconcerned in the management of a number of manufacturing companies, and I feel that I can appeal with confidence to others engaged therein, whether as proprietors or workingmen, for theirsupport on the ground that their interests will be safe in my hands.

On the Manitoba school question I am a supporter of the policy of the Liberal party, a policy which is certain to ensure the settlement of this vexed question by conciliation; as opposed to the policy of coercion, as proposed by the Conservative party. I have every confidence in the ability of Mr. Laurier, (with the assistance of his colleague. Fir Oliver Mowat), to settle the question of the Manitoba schools with justice to all concerned.

I am opposed to the policy of the present Government, believing that it is injurious to the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer and the working classes, and to the whole country at large. I am opposed to the Government's policy of increasing the public debt for unnecessary public works in favored localities; to its policy of enriching a few monopolists and combines at the expense of the country; to its policy of giving contracts at excessive prices to contractors who repay the favor by large subscriptions to political funds for the corruption of the electorate; to its numerous acts of corruption which have been clearly proved, even before tribunals of its own selection; to its system of maintaining supporters in the House of Commons, and securing their votes by their Our Consignment Department promises of judgeships, senatorships, and situstions in other departments of the public service; to its system of interfering with the free choice of the electorate by gerrymander acts and costly and partizan franchise acts, and to its general administration of the affairs of the country, which has been guided by regard for personal interest, and which, I believe, has done great injury to the Dominion at home and abroad.

> I am in favor of extending in every way the commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of our country, in the promoting of all necessary and useful public works, in extending our Dominion so as to comprise in its boundaries the neighboring colony of Newfoundland, (which I believe can be done only under the administration of the Liberal party), in encouraging the commerce of our city by promoting and freeing from unnecessary burdens the large shipping, importing and carrying busine-s which was before the era of a protective policy the chief glory of our city, and the main support of our commercial and working classes, and I will ever be found ready and willing. and I trustable to promote and support all legislation which will advance the interests of the country by wise, pure and economical Government doing justice to all, irrespective of class or creed. Believing that the alien laws of the United States have been productive of injustice to our workingmen. I shall, failing redress, urge upon our Gor ernment. if you do me the honor to elect me. the necessity of seeking a remedy for the evil.

It is because I believe that my views, which I am certain are shared by every patriotic citizen, will be best promoted by the advent to power of a Liberal administration under the leadership of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, that I have decided to seek your suffrages in the coming election, and I appeal with confidence to the electors of St. Antoine Division, irrespective of party, for their vote and influence to return me to the House of

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MACKAY.

MAKES BUTTER IN A MINUTE.

Butter making in one minute, with great economy and with many valuable safeguards from disease, as compared with the old-fashioned churning system, is something that United States Consultant Consultant States C O'Neil at Stockholm tells of in a report Religious Articles.

Religious Articles.

This is done by a simple machine known as the radiator, invented by a Swedish engineer. Catholic Publishers. Booksellers, and Stationers, Church Ornaments Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

The State department at Washington. This is done by a simple machine known this is done by a simple machine known.

See Jacobs Broken & Miller the State of