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TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

The Herald and Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XLII, NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

A SAD CONFLAGRATION.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT IN ASHES.

A Magnificent Institution in Ruins—
Hundreds of Thousands Worth of Property
Destroyed—A Vast Number of Citizens
Visit the Scene—Efforts of the Firemen—
Affecting and Exciting Episodes—A Sketch
of the Institution.

The city was startled last Thursday afternoon by the news that the Villa Maria Convent, at Notre Dame de Grace, was in flames. This unfortunate catastrophe, coming almost immediately after the sad loss sustained by that institution in the death of the venerable Mother Josephine, has awakened a universal sympathy in all sections of the community. We take the account of the fire from a report written, on the scene, by the Herald reporter.

The fire was discovered shortly after the noon hour, and the scene which followed can never be faithfully described by speech or pen. Between two hundred and three hundred women, who had devoted their lives to their God, were in a moment face to face with an awful death by the most terrible of all destroyers—fire.

Through the long corridors and dormitories, the faithful ran for their very lives, but never once did they forget their duty to those who might not have yet heard the dreaded alarm. Doors throughout the vast building were opened and the rooms searched; bells were rung on every floor, and before the fire had got well under way, at least 250 women assembled on the lawn in front of the building and watched their home slowly but surely being lowered to the ground.

It must not be supposed, however, that all sought safety in hasty flight. A few noble women more courageous than their sisters fought for their home without thinking of their lives. Sister St. Elzear, who though a small woman is exceedingly powerful, fought the flames with buckets of water handed to her by those who tried to save the great building. These were like rain-drops on a sea of burning oil, and the flames rapidly extended until all hope of their extinction was gone. Then the Sisters joined those who had reached the open air. A glad shout immediately afterwards welcomed the arrival of the first section of the fire brigade.

The hose was quickly connected with the steamers, the steamers with the wells and tanks, and a powerful stream of water soon found its way to the flames.

At four o'clock it was evident that all would be lost. The attempt at saving the structure was continued, but within another three hours the great building was to sink into a pile of blazing ruins.

STORY OF THE FIRE.

When the alarm of fire was given a Herald representative was on the Cote St. Antoine road, within a short distance of the toll-gate and was one of the first at the scene of disaster.

At that time smoke was pouring from

the windows of the west wing. The fire started near the roof of this wing, where plumbers were at work, and is supposed to have been caused by a plumber's pot being overturned by the strong wind then blowing. When The Herald representative reached the spot the sisters were in a state of consternation, and a resident of the suburb was throwing hand grenades against the slate of the Mansard roof from a fifth story window. At that time a strong westerly wind was blowing and the fire was spreading rapidly, although even then it did not look serious. The sisters removed some twelve sickly nuns from the building about this time, and the alarm having been sent out three fire engines from the city, one from St. Henri and one from Cote St. Antoine were speeding rapidly to the scene. Engine No. 1 was first to arrive at 1.25 p.m., having had to impress two extra horses to get the machine up St. Germaine Hill. At 1.45 p.m., No. 1 engine threw the first stream upon the spot

started, caught fire. The blaze was beyond control, leaping on the strong wings of the wind, from turret to turret and enveloping the whole face of the wing in a blazing sheet. In the room below the blazing turret were four men nobly battling with the flames. They were Alexander Dufour, fireman of No. 10, George Benoit, fireman No. 1, Andrew McCullan, fireman No. 10, and Mr. Edwin Varney, who was the first man on the ground after the alarm was given. The turret, undermined by the fire, fell without a moment's warning.

There was a crash, a blinding volcano of smoke and flame shot up, half of the roof collapsed and a rush was made for the hall. Suddenly young Benoit wheeled; "Where is Alex.?" he cried, and turned back. The others followed, and the gallant Dufour, frightfully burned, was found struggling under a glowing mass of burning timber.

The survivors of the narrow escape carried him downstairs, where Drs. Hurtubise, of St. Henri, and Hutchinson, of

an incredibly short time the sacred edifice was completely gutted.

The fire at this part caught in the roof; that was licked up at one gulp and with a rush and roar the flames swept out of the eastern windows to a distance of forty feet. It was all over then and the firemen turned their attention to the extreme western wing, which was then burning slowly at the roof. Meanwhile, at the north side of the building there were a number of outhouses and attached buildings. The most westerly of these, a long low stone building with a mansard roof, was used as a laundry and drying room. It was quite out of the direct line of fire, nevertheless the intense heat had so affected it that when a falling cornice threw a load of melted lead and red hot stone upon the roof it went up in a flash. Further around between the centre wings of the double cross which the building forms were the kitchen, icehouse, coal house, etc. These also were swallowed up. For a short time at this point the heat was simply terrific; a great store of

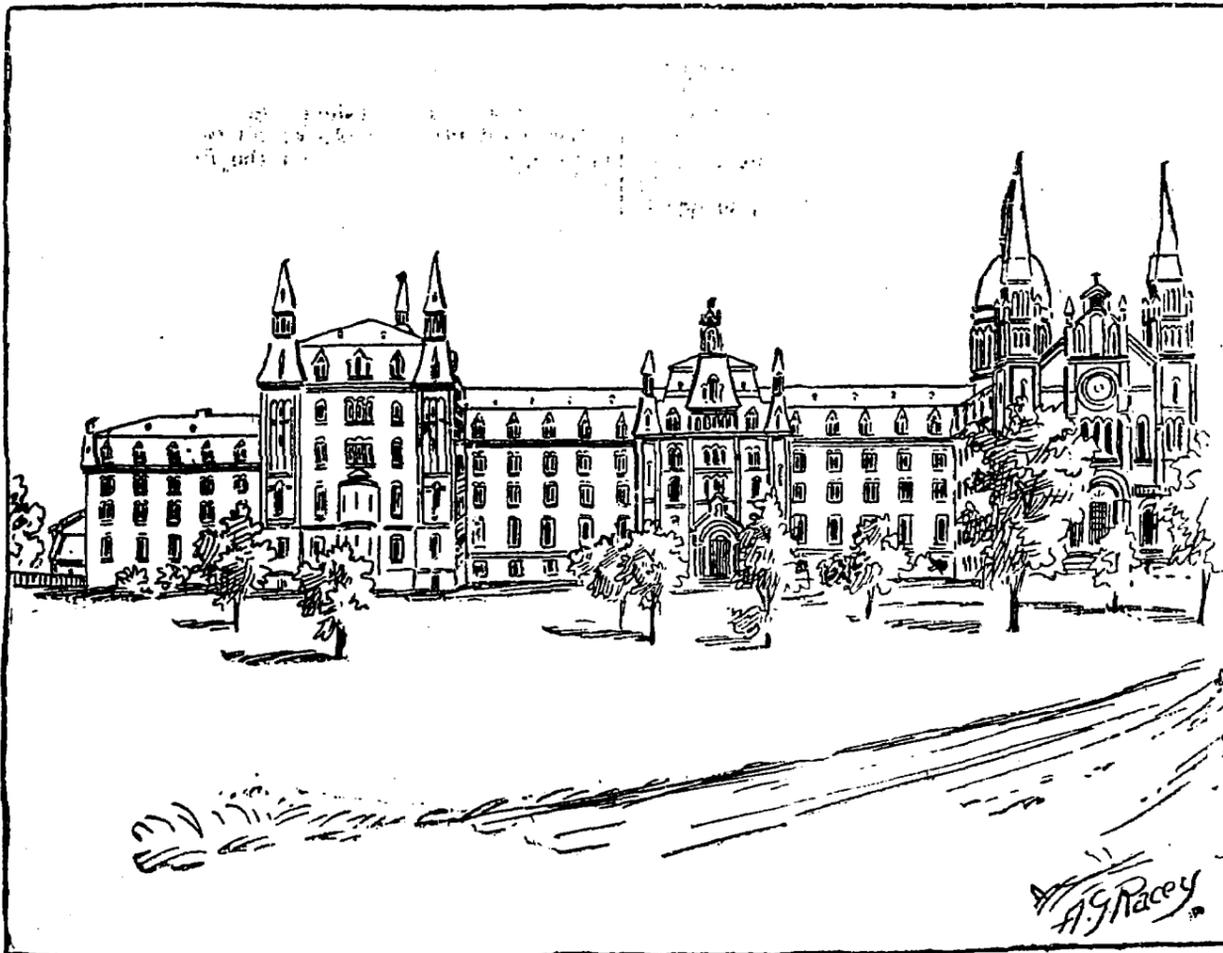
cord wood and coal added to the fire. On this side the only buildings saved were the workmen's quarters, stable and a couple of wooden sheds. From this time on the fire was in the extreme west wing and every effort was concentrated to save a part of it. For a time it seemed almost hopeless, but the efforts of the firemen began to show and with three streams they slowly got that part under, but not until the upper flats had been destroyed. At 11 p.m. the fire was practically out because there was nothing more to burn, but the smouldering ruins still burst into fitful flames and an occasional stone from the bare gaunt walls sent up clouds of sparks which would again start an incipient fire.

THE BUILDING AND ORDER.

In 1880 the buildings were erected at a cost of \$650,000. The architect was Mr. H. M. Perrault, and from cellar to roof everything was so arranged as to suit the desires of Rev. Provincial St. Justin, the sister who had charge of the building. The sister superior who presided at the time of the erection of the convent believed in insurance, but when she died,

two years afterwards, her successor brought it down to \$100,000, at which it has since remained. Twice before since the organization of the order of the Congregation of Notre Dame their head convent has been destroyed by fire, but never as it was yesterday. The order was inaugurated in 1657, by the famous Margaret Bourgeois, and has now 108 missions in the United States and Canada. The convent which was burned yesterday was built and used for the purpose of training and educating the nuns who, after passing through the novitiate, were sent to the many stations constantly calling for assistance. Every year there is held at the Notre Dame de Grace Convent a retreat, at which about 1000 sisters attend. This retreat had not commenced at the time of the great disaster. English as well as French-speaking women were received, and of the former the majority came from the United States. A story spread through the city yesterday that the building

[Continued on 4th page.]



VILLA MARIA CONVENT BEFORE THE FIRE.

where the fire started in the west wing. The fire by this time had run rapidly along the wing and Sub-chief Beckingham had a line of hose up to the fifth story, which, however, was unable to check the rapid advance of the flames. The first ladder was then raised, when the fire made its appearance in "Dortoir Sacre Coeur," and flames burst from the windows. Captain Prevost, the indomitable, appeared then at one of the highest windows doing heroic work, but sadly handicapped by want of aid. There were then about 250 nuns escaping from the building. Up to this time the fire had been confined to the garrets. At 2.20 p.m. The Herald man and a fireman carried Chief Benoit out of the "Dortoir Sacre Coeur," where he had become insensible after doing a giant's work. The chief was pulled into a window on the fifth floor and was later carried down stairs, when he recovered somewhat and insisted upon returning to his post. Shortly after this, one of the small turrets over the room, where the flames

Cote St. Antoine, received him. During this time the fire had been making rapid progress through the top stories of the main building, and now threatened the temporary chapel, the windows of which burst out at 3.50 p.m. At 3.55 the main tower was a mass of flames and a few minutes later a tremendous explosion like the bursting of a steam boiler occurred.

THE BUILDING DOOMED.

In a very short time the whole building east of where the fire originated was seen to be doomed. With almost incredible rapidity the flames raced along the corridors and danced from window to window, swallowing up partitions, floorings, ceilings, everything in their path, and leaving behind a wreck of falling beams, crumbling stone work and red hot coals, until the church, the most easterly section of the great institution, was reached. In less than 15 minutes this magnificent addition to the building was wiped out. The fire seemed to break out simultaneously in every part, and in

LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

Author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton the Guardsman," "Charles O'Malley the Irish Dragoon," etc., etc.

CHAPTER VII—(Continued.)

"I was right in saying luncheon, Kate, and not dinner—was I not? It is less formal."

"I suppose so; that is, if it was right to invite them at all, of which I have very great misgivings."

"I wonder what brought Cecil Walpole down here?" said Nina, glad to turn the discussion into another channel. "Could he have heard that I was there? Probably not. It was a mere chance, I suppose. Strange things these same chances are, that do so much more in our lives than all our plottings!"

"Tell me something of your friend, perhaps I ought to say your admirer, Nina."

"Yes, very much my admirer; not seriously, you know, but in that charming sort of adoration we cultivate abroad, that means anything or nothing. He was not titled, and I am afraid he was not rich; and this last misfortune used to make his attentions to me somewhat painful—to him I mean, not to me; for, of course, as to anything serious, I looked much higher than a poor secretary of legation."

"Did you?" asked Kate, with an air of quiet simplicity.

"I should hope I did," she said, haughtily; and she threw a glance at herself in a large mirror, and smiled proudly at the bright image that confronted her. "Yes, darling, say it out," cried she, turning to Kate. "Your eyes have uttered the words already."

"What words?"

"Something about insufferable vanity and conceit, and I own to both. Oh, why is it that my high spirits have so run away with me this morning that I have forgotten all reserve and all shame? But the truth is, I feel half wild with joy, and joy in my nature is another name for recklessness."

"I sincerely hope not," said Kate, gravely. "At any rate, you give me another reason for wishing to have Miss O'Shea here."

"I will not have her—no, not for worlds, Kate—that odious old woman, with her stiff and antiquated propriety. Cecil would quiz her."

"I am very certain he would not; at least if he be such a perfect gentleman as you tell me."

"Ah, but you'd never know he did it. The fine tact of these consummate men of the world derives a humorous enjoyment in eccentricity of character, which never shows itself in any outward sign beyond the heightened pleasure they feel in what other folks might call dullness or mere oddity."

"I would not suffer an old friend to be made the subject of even such latent amusement."

"Nor her nephew either, perhaps?"

"The nephew could take care of himself, Nina; but I am not aware that he will be on to do so. He is not in Ireland, I believe."

"He was to arrive this week. You told me so."

"Perhaps I did; I had forgotten it," and Kate flushed as she spoke, though whether from shame or anger it was not easy to say. As though impatient with herself at any display of temper, she added hurriedly: "Was it not a piece of good fortune, Nina? Papa has left us the key of the cellar, a thing he never did before, and only now because you were here."

"What an honored guest I am!" said the other, smiling.

"That you are. I don't believe papa has gone once to the club since you came here."

"Now, if I were to own that I was vain of this, you'd rebuke me, would not you?"

"Our love could scarcely prompt to vanity."

"How shall I ever learn to be humble enough in a family of such humility?" said Nina, pettishly. Then quickly correcting herself, she said: "I'll go and dispatch my note, and then I'll come back and ask your pardon for all my willfulness, and tell you how much I thank you for all your goodness to me."

And, as she spoke, she bent down and kissed Kate's hand twice or thrice, fervently.

"Oh, dearest Nina, not this—not this!" said Kate, trying to clasp her in her arms; but the other had slipped from her grasp, and was gone.

"Strange girl!" muttered Kate, looking after her. "I wonder shall I ever understand you, or shall we ever understand each other?"

CHAPTER VIII.

SHOWING HOW FRIENDS MAY DIFFER.

THE morning broke drearily for our friends, the two pedestrians at the Blue Goat. A day of dull aspect and soft rain in midsummer has the added depression that it seems an anachronism. One is in a measure prepared for being weather-bound in winter. You accept imprisonment as the natural fortune of the season, or you brave the elements, prepared to let them do their worst, while, if confined to the house, you have that solace of snugness, that comfortable chimney-corner which somehow realizes an immense amount of the joys we concentrate in the word "Home." It is in the want of this rallying point, this little domestic altar, where all gather together in a common worship, that lies the dreary discomfort of being weather-bound in summer; and when the prison is some small village inn, noisy, disorderly, and dirty, the misery is complete.

"Grand old pig that!" said Lockwood, as he gazed out upon the filthy yard, where a fat old sow contemplated the weather from the threshold of her dwelling.

"I wish she'd come out. I want to make a sketch of her," said the other.

"Even one's tobacco grows too damp to smoke in this blessed climate," said Lockwood, as he pitched his cigar away.

"Heigh-ho! We're too late for the train to town, I see."

"You'd not go back, would you?"

"I should think I would! That old den in the upper castle-yard is not very cheery or very nice, but there is a chair to sit on, and a review and a newspaper to read. A tour in a country and with a climate like this is a mistake."

"I suspect it is," said Walpole, drearily.

"There is nothing to see, no one to talk to, nowhere to stop at!"

"All true," muttered the other. "By the way, haven't we some plan or project for to-day—something about an old castle or an abbey to see?"

"Yes, and the waiter brought me a letter. I think it was addressed to you, and I left it on my dressing-table. I had forgotten all about it. I'll go and fetch it."

Short as his absence was, it gave Walpole time enough to recur to his judgment on his tour, and once more call it a "mistake, a complete mistake." The Ireland of wits, dramatists, and romance-writers was a conventional thing, and bore no resemblance whatsoever to the rain-soaked, dreary-looking, depressed reality. "These Irish, they are odd without being droll, just as they are poor without being picturesque; but of all the delusions we nourish about them, there is not one so thoroughly absurd as to call them dangerous!"

He had just arrived at this mature opinion, when his friend re-entered and handed him the note.

"Here is a piece of luck! Per Bacco!" cried Walpole, as he ran over the lines.

"This beats all I could have hoped for. Listen to this:—'DEAR MR. WALPOLE—I cannot tell you the delight I feel in the prospect of seeing a dear friend, or a friend from dear Italy, which is it?'"

"Who writes this?"

"A certain Mademoiselle Kostalergi, whom I knew at Rome; one of the prettiest, cleverest, and nicest girls I ever met in my life."

"Not the daughter of that precious Count Kostalergi you have told me such stories of?"

"The same, but most unlike him in every way. She is here, apparently with an uncle, who is now from home, and she and her cousin invite us to luncheon to-day."

"What a lark!" said the other, dryly.

"We'll go, of course."

"In weather like this?"

"Why not? Shall we be better off staying here? I now begin to remember how the name of this place was so familiar to me. She was always asking me if I knew or heard of her mother's brother, the Lord Kilgobbin, and, to tell the truth, I fancied some one had been hoaxing her with the name, and never believed that there was even a place with such a designation."

"Kilgobbin does not sound like a lordly title. How about mademoiselle—what is the name?"

"Kostalergi; they call themselves princes."

"With all my heart. I was only going to say, as you've got a sort of knack of entanglement, is there or has there been anything of that sort here?"

"Flirtation?—a little of what is called 'spooning'—but no more. But why do you ask?"

"First of all, you are an engaged man."

"All true, and I mean to keep my engagement. I can't marry, however, till I get a mission, or something at home as good as a mission. Lady Maude knows that—her friends know it; but none of us imagine that we are to be miserable in the meantime."

"I'm not talking of misery. I'd only say, don't get yourself into any mess. These foreign girls are very wide awake."

"Don't believe that, Harry; one of our homebred damsels would give them a distance and beat them in the race for a husband. It's only in England girls are trained to angle for marriage, take my word for it."

"Be it so—I only warn you that if you get into any scrape I'll accept none of the consequences. Lord Danesbury is ready enough to say that because I'm some ten years older than you, I should have kept you out of mischief. I never contracted for such a bear-leadership; though I certainly told Lady Maude I'd turn queen's evidence against you if you became a traitor."

"I wonder you never told me that before," said Walpole, with some irritation of manner.

"I only wonder that I told it now!" replied the other gruffly.

"Then I'm to take it, that in your office of gurnian you'd rather we'd decline this invitation, eh?"

"I don't care a rush for it either way; but looking to the sort of day it is out there, I incline to keep the house."

"I don't mind bad weather, and I'll go," said Walpole, in a way that showed temper was involved in the resolution.

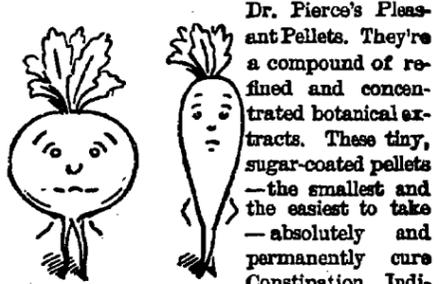
Lockwood made no other reply than heaping a quantity of turf on the fire, and seating himself beside it.

When a man tells his fellow-traveller that he means to go his own road—that companionship has no tie upon him—he virtually declares the partnership dissolved; and while Lockwood sat reflecting over this, he was also canvassing with himself how far he might have been to blame in provoking this hasty resolution.

"Perhaps he was irritated at my counsels, perhaps the notion of anything like guidance offended him; perhaps it was the phrase, bear-leadership, and the half threat of betraying him has done the mischief." Now the gallant soldier was a slow thinker; it took him a deal of time to arrange the details of any matter in his mind, and when he tried to muster his ideas there were many which would not answer the call, and of those which came, there were not a few which seemed to present themselves in a refractory and unwilling spirit, so that he had almost to suppress a mutiny before he proceeded to his inspection.

Nor did the strong cheroots which he smoked to clear his faculties and develop his mental resources always contribute to this end, though their soothing influence certainly helped to make him more satisfied with his judgments.

PURELY VEGETABLE—



Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a compound of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. These tiny, sugar-coated pellets—the smallest and the easiest to take—absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weaken the system, like the huge, old-fashioned pills. And they're more effective. One little pellet for a corrective or laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the good you get.

Job Printing done at this Office. Rates reasonable. Prompt fulfillment of order.

"Now look here, Walpole," said he, determining that he would save himself all unnecessary labor of thought by throwing the burden of the case on the respondent—"look here: take a calm view of this thing, and see if it's quite wise in you to go back into trammels it cost you some trouble to escape from. You call it spooning, but you won't deny you went very far with that young woman—farther, I suspect, than you've told me yet. Eh! is that true or not?"

He waited a reasonable time for a reply, but none coming, he went on: "I don't want a forced confidence. You may say it's no business of mine, and there I agree with you, and probably if you put me to the question in the same fashion, I'd give you a very short answer. Remember one thing, however, old fellow: I've seen a precious deal more of life and the world than you have! From sixteen years of age, when you were hammering away at Greek verbs and some such balderdash at Oxford, I was up at Rangoon with the very fastest set of men—ay, of women too—I ever lived with in all my life. Half of our fellows were killed off by it. Of course people will say climate, climate! but if I was to give you the history of one day—just twenty-four hours of our life up there—you'd say that the wonder is there's any one alive to tell it."

He turned around at this, to enjoy the expression of horror and surprise he hoped to have called up, and perceived for the first time that he was alone. He rang the bell, and asked the waiter where the other gentleman had gone, and learned that he had ordered a car, and set out for Kilgobbin Castle more than half an hour before.

"All right!" said he fiercely. "I wash my hands of it altogether! I'm heartily glad I told him so before he went." He smoked on very vigorously for half-an-hour, the burden of his thoughts being, perhaps, revealed by the summing-up, as he said: "And when you are 'in for it,' Master Cecil, and some precious scrape it will be, if I move hand or foot to pull you through it, call me a major of marines!" The ineffable horror of such an imputation served as matter for reverie for hours.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Queenly Head

can never rest on a body frail from disease any more than the lovely lily can grow in the sterile soil. When Consumption fastens its hold upon a victim, the whole physical structure commences its decay. At such a period, before the disease is too far advanced, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will arrest and cure it. So certain is this, that an offer is made to refund the money paid for it when a failure can be found under the condition of a fair trial.

The Legion of Honour.

The Jesuit Fathers, Roblet and Collin, have received the decoration of the French Legion of Honour as the reward for their great geographical work in the Island of Madagascar and the East Coast of Africa. The Jesuit mission to which these Fathers are attached was founded in the island in 1851, at which time there were no Catholics in those parts. Now there are 130,000, a Cathedral, 300 churches or chapels, and a great number of schools, in which 18,000 children are instructed in Christian doctrine.—London Tablet.

"You never sit and talk to me as you did before we were married," sighed the young wife. "No," replied the husband, who was a draper's assistant: "the gov'nor told me to stop praising the goods as soon as the bargain was struck."

The Best Advertisements.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from those cured through its use, of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases! None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it. 41-

The reason why.—Smith astonished: Why, doctor, what made you move? You had such a large practice, and— Doctor disconsolately, interrupting: Yes, but they all died.

BAD BLOOD CURED!

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B.B.B. completely drove them away. Samuel Blain, Toronto Junction.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR OUR BOYS?

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

A Catholic Monk first inspired Columbus with hopes; Catholic sovereigns sent the first ship across the wide waste of water; Catholic Columbus with his Catholic crew discovered the continent; a Catholic gave to it the name of America. The first strain of song ever heard across the trackless wave was a hymn to Our Lady; the earliest worship of the true God was the sacrifice of the Mass. Catholic Missionaries first explored the great interior. The first institution of learning and the first institution of charity were Catholic; Catholic Maryland alone established religious liberty; Catholic powers first acknowledge our independence; Catholic France aided us in the Revolution; Catholic Irishmen have stood for our Country in hour of need; the Catholic Irish Brigade carved immortal fame for itself in the battle of Fredericksburg; to quote the words of the American correspondent of the London Times which I had recently the pleasure of reading, and which engraved themselves upon my heart. "Never at Fontenoy, Albuera or Waterloo, was more undoubted valor or heroic courage displayed by those Catholic Sons of Erin than in those six frantic dashes they made against the impregnable position of the foe. To think that any mortal man could have carried the position is idle for a moment to believe, but the bodies that lay in dense masses within forty yards of Walton's guns are the best evidences of what manner of men they were who rushed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race that has won glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Maryland Heights, the 13th of December, 1862." We Catholics should be and are proud to meet as Catholics in a convention of this kind, for through the faith of this great explorer, the 400th anniversary of whose life work we celebrate this year we are first to the man or born.

What shall we do for our young men? Under this caption is interest for all. Out of the thousands of boys who annually graduate from our schools very few ever join our Catholic societies, and the great majority of them seem to disappear altogether. What is the best means of making these young men good Catholics and citizens? It has often been repeated that the home and school have the greatest influence in the direction of a young man's future life, but I believe that the greatest of all means after the Church itself, is the young men's society. The great moral education of our future lives is built during the period when the youth becomes a young man indeed. In his younger days a boy has his parochial or day school, and his Sunday school to attend to all his wants, but during the years from fourteen upwards his needs are often neglected. I know of many parishes where there are parochial schools and no young men's society to adopt the youthful graduate. As a result, when his course is finished he is often lost in the whirl of the world; he associates with good, indifferent or bad companions. What means can we take to keep his good moral training before his mind?

Nothing but the good associations which may be found in the Catholic Society. The Catholic association, therefore, is a greater factor in a young man's life than even a parochial school, and the time should not be far distant when every parish will have its organization for its young men. Some may say: Why cannot a young man receive all the practical education and thus keep him with his family during the evening? For answer to that I believe that a young man should have a change of scene, a variety of companionship, and something even beyond home life to in-

terest him. The companionship of others, which he will find in a Catholic society, will give him this and much more. Hundreds and even thousands have been saved from the glitter and glow of palaces of evil by the superior, steady attractiveness of a Catholic association, and there is no parish so poor or small that it cannot have its young men's society. The Brookline organization now possesses a building occupied by themselves; fitted up partly through the kindness of our Pastor who is heart and soul with the young men, and partly through our own exertions by means of concerts and entertainments. Every such society should to accomplish the ends for which it was organized have a priest and Spiritual Director, a regular Communion Sunday, a debating and essay club, a dramatic and glee club, if there is sufficient talent; games as billiards, pool and chess; a library and reading room, and if possible a lecture course. The age of admission into most of our societies is 18 years; some admit at 16 years, boys graduate from 14 to 18 a most important period of their lives, during which they form social and industrial acquaintances, we wholly lose sight of them. Little or nothing is done during this period. If we wish to keep them under the influence of the Church,

ST. ANN'S NEW PASTOR

Pays His First Visit to the T. A. and B. Society of the Parish.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. society was held Sunday afternoon in St. Ann's hall, Ald. P. Kennedy presiding. The Rev. Father Bancart, C. S. R., parish priest of St. Ann's, was also present.

The meeting was opened by prayer. The president, in the name of the society, welcomed the newly appointed pastor to their meeting and expressed the pleasure his visit gave them and the honor they felt that the first official visit of the reverend pastor should be to their society. He expressed the hope that the reverend pastor would often repeat his visits and expressed the pleasure it would give them.

Rev. Father Bancart, P. P., then addressed the society. He expressed the pleasure he felt at being amongst them and paying his first visit to their society. He was pleased to be amongst them, because he knew them, their president their members and their cause. He eulogized the noble work they had undertaken in striving to rescue the victims of intemperance. The vice of intemperance he considered the greatest curse of modern times. He counselled them to con-

ives and ordered them to surrender. The convicts answered with a volley, which wounded two men and killed three horses. The return volleys of the guards killed thirty-nine convicts; the other eleven convicts escaped. The convicts are believed to have been encouraged to revolt by the recent action of the native courts in punishing guards who shot a runaway prisoner who had been committed to their charge.

THOMAS SEXTON'S RESIGNATION.

One of the Foremost Men in the Ranks of the Irish Party.

It is with deep regret that we read the following despatch from London, which came last Saturday:—

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite M. P. for North Kerry, has resigned his seat in Parliament, on account of dissensions regarding the directorate of the Freeman's Journal.

Thomas Sexton is considered one of the best of the Irish speakers in the House of Commons. In the late Mr. Parnell's time he was always called upon to kill time, and this he could do with long and clever speeches. He is the eldest son of the late John Sexton, of Waterford, and was born at that place in 1848. He joined the editorial staff of the Nation newspaper in 1869 and was High Sheriff of Dublin in 1887 and Lord Mayor in 1888 and 1889. He is a member of the Independent Irish Parliamentary party (Anti-Parnellite), and in favor of Home Rule, also of the creation of a peasant proprietary, and of a system of elective county government for Ireland. He sat for Sligo county from April, 1880, till November, 1885, and for the southern division to July, 1886, when, being returned also for Belfast West, he chose to sit for the latter. At the general elections of 1892 he offered himself for both Belfast West and Kerry North, and having been beaten at Belfast and elected at Kerry he sat for the latter district. In the recent Home Rule debates in committee, Mr. Sexton was the first to suggest that Mr. Gladstone was conceding too much to the Opposition in accepting some of their amendments in regard to the militia's powers in Ireland.

The resignation of Sexton, coming on the heels of Davitt's step-down from public life, is very unfortunate, and we think that some means should be devised to prevent two such men from abandoning their seats in the House.

IRISH MEMBERS CONFER.

The conference of the Irish members of Parliament was resumed to-day. The principal matter under discussion was the retirement from Parliament of Mr. Thomas Sexton. Mr. Sexton was not present at the meeting. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, all deplored the action of Mr. Sexton, and said they trusted that he would reconsider his determination to retire from political life. They strongly urged the conference to rescind the resolution adopted Saturday last, calling upon certain members of the Board of Directors of the Freeman's Journal, including Mr. Sexton, to resign from the directorate. After considerable wrangling, the resolution which led to Mr. Sexton's withdrawal from the House of Commons was rescinded by a vote of 33 to 27.

We had intended publishing this week a splendid lecture entitled "A plea for Home Rule for Ireland," by the Rev. Rabbi Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, but space is so limited, owing to a crush of matter, that we leave it till next week. The lecture is a unique piece of literature and a powerful plea, based on exceptional lines, for justice to Ireland.

He: What makes you think this is the milk train? She: Because it has stopped so often for water.



THE FIRE AT 7 P.M.

they should never be lost sight of for a moment. No young men's society, whose members range in age from 18 to 30 years or more, cares to bother with the fellows, yet some solution of this should be arrived at, after forming our regular Catholic societies, this is the next object to which we should turn. In Watertown, there is a younger society of the class I have been just speaking of which is not only a member of the State Union, but has joined the National Union as a pioneer society of its kind. Such younger societies could be easily organized for meeting once a week. We must always remember that our societies are Catholic; that while they may diffuse learning and pleasure, to use the motto *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam* should never be forgotten. As the fearless Irish Chief O'Brien, when William Rufus, the English King, said looking towards Ireland, "I will bring my ships and pass over and conquer the land," replied "Has the King in his threatenings said, if it pleases God" and being answered in the negative, "Tell him, said Chief O'Brien, I fear him not since he puts his trust in man, not in God. So should our societies like this here put their faith and trust in God by attending closely to their religious duties, and they would multiply the good work of this convention in the cause of God and our neighbor.

J. J. CANTWELL, Brookline, Mass.

A man known by the company he keeps—A theatrical manager.

tinue in the good work they had undertaken and assured them of his co-operation. He would be ever ready to assist them and their society. He was glad to see them preach the cause of temperance not only by word but example. The rev. father again expressed his pleasure at being amongst them and assured them that as often as possible he would attend their meetings and assist them by all means in his power.

Several new members were enrolled regular members of the society.

After an eloquent address by the rev. pastor, the regular business of the meeting was taken up.

The committee reported the progress made in their preparations for the approaching picnic of the society, which promises to be one of the most enjoyable events in the season's amusements.

A standing vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Father Bancart, P. P., on this the occasion of his first visit.

Convicts Attempt to Escape from their Keepers and are Killed.

CAIRO, June 11.—Fifty convicts while returning from their quarries to Lourab prison, near this city yesterday, overpowered the mounted guards and tried to escape. They constituted the last squad of a gang of six hundred, and the guards ahead did not know of the mutiny until the men had captured the rifles of the rear guards. As the fifty convicts fled, eleven of the advance guards started in pursuit. The guards overtook the fugit-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BRIGGS does not hold that the Bible is the only standard of Faith. He has many and queer theories that seem to disagree with the teachings of the different Protestant denominations; he has others that are heretical according to the Catholic Church. He seems to be wandering in space and seeking some place of rest. The Presbyterians have condemned him; perchance that condemnation may lead to his salvation and ultimate acceptance of the Truth. We think that in his erratic movements, from one sphere of belief to another, he is gradually drifting toward the pure atmosphere of Catholicity. It is to be hoped, at all events, that he will end by coming inside the true fold.

* * *

THE PILOT, referring to the outcome of the Townsend investigation, or trial, makes the following very truthful remark:—

"William Townsend, the Orange crank who tried to murder Mr. Gladstone, was brought to trial on June 1, and found to be 'insane.' On that finding he was ordered to be detained in a lunatic asylum for an unlimited period, 'depending upon his recovery from mental disease.' Which being interpreted signifies, 'until the whole affair blows over.' If Townsend had been a Fenian, he would have been deemed perfectly responsible for his acts and punished as a 'treason-felon'; and the term of his imprisonment would have been dependent on his vitality alone.

* * *

THE Figaro of Paris informs us that the famous ex Carmelite Friar, Father Hyacinthe, handed over the administration of his church to the Jansenist clergy, and has actually retired to the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. It is further ascertained that he entertains a continuous correspondence with several dignitaries of the Vatican. His ideas regarding conversion have greatly changed of late years. If the Figaro report be true there is a great chance of his return to the Church. It would now be in order for Dr. Chiniquy to create a sensation by following in the footsteps of Pere Hyacinthe. He has made all the noise he can possibly ever expect to make in the world by his attacks upon Rome; his only chance of a further sensation is to renounce all his errors. Children are given toys to please them and keep them in the house; the Presbyterian Synod gave him a degree apparently for the same purpose. If there be any of his old pride left he might be found rejecting the bauble some day. His last sermon is so transparently false in all its assertions, about his commission from the Pope, and the thousands of dollars he was making for himself as a priest, that it must be evident to him that his hearers only tolerate such trash in order to prevent his return to his childhood's faith.

* * *

WE ARE exceedingly glad to have the assurance that the Irish Catholic element has now a worthy representative on the School Board. We are approaching the end of the scholastic year and the general examinations are looked forward to by pupils and parents. We have before us the long vacation, and before the opening of the schools in September we intend to draw the attention of the public and of those in authority to many improvements that we deem advisable and many little changes in the mode of inspecting our schools that may benefit all parties concerned. In the first place we claim that at the beginning of each scholastic year a thorough and efficient inspection should take place, in order that both pupils and teachers may set out upon the new term fully prepared to do the most effective work possible. In this line we

lack several very important requirements; at least as far as our English-speaking schools are concerned. It is as necessary to have a thorough and adequate inspection as it is to have constant attention on the part of the pupils and adaptability to their branches on the part of teachers. In order to have this we must have officers who are superior in every way in their knowledge of what is taught and of how it should be taught. On this score we have suggestions to make that we feel confident will, if acted upon, result in a permanent benefit to all interested in the most important matter of education.

* * *

NOW THAT the summer vacations approach and the different schools and colleges are preparing for the commencement exercises we think that the following from the Catholic Review is very timely:

"The chief condition of a successful Commencement speech should be succinctness allied to crystal clearness. Condensation of thought is the foundation of a good style, for the habit of compressing ideas into the briefest possible compass contributes of itself to thought production. On the other hand, diffuseness begets poverty of thought, and seeks to substitute sound for sense. It is for this reason that in those colleges where the young men's orations are kept within the limits of a brief period of time, their utterances indicate maturity and depth.

This restriction as to time is one of the wisest features that characterize the Commencement essays of recent years. We know that the tendency of youthful writers is to unpinion the wings of imagination and to let fancy soar away from reason and therefore they are told that they must prune their compositions of all superfluous words. They are thus taught that brevity and wisdom go hand in hand, and that mere high-sounding words count for nothing. Accordingly Commencement speeches are yearly losing their character of sophomoric froth and mere rhetorical flatulence."

A SAD CONFLAGRATION.

Continued from first page.

burned were the well-known "Monklands," at one time the residence of the Governors-General of Canada. This building stands at the back of the ruins of the Villa Maria convent, and in it the young ladies boarded who were attending school. They were taught by about forty of the nuns sent over from the convent. The young ladies, of whom they were about 250, were, shortly after the fire broke out, sent to the homes of friends in Montreal, graduates of the school, who have married and settled down. There are hundreds of these, the majority of whom are wealthy, and from them the authorities will look for assistance towards the rebuilding of the convent.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The total cost of the buildings was \$650,000, and it is estimated that the furnishings, including musical instruments for chapel and church and church decorations, cost about \$200,000. It will thus be seen that the loss is only about \$250,000 less than \$1,000,000. Not nearly all this, however, was paid. The organization is by no means wealthy, in fact, it is poor, and no money is left toward erecting a new building. The insurance was only \$100,000. This was divided into three companies, as follows—North British and Mercantile, \$35,000, Royal Insurance Company, \$34,000, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, \$32,000.

HOME RULERS AND UNIONISTS.

Lord Salisbury Indulges in Metaphor.

London, June 12.—The first in the series of meetings designed by the Unionists to rouse all London against Home Rule, was held in the Royal Surrey Theatre this evening. The Marquis of Salisbury was the most notable speaker. He illustrated his opinion of Mr. Gladstone's action towards Ireland with an elaborate metaphor based on the account of the recent disaster in Washington. The premier, he said, was digging a cellar under the ancient fabric of the

empire. He was working carelessly, as did the men under the old theatre in Washington. If he should be allowed to continue his task all three floors of the imperial building—throne, church and Parliament—would come crashing down around the heads of the destructive Liberal party. At present everything tended to favor the courageous fight that the Unionists were making against the dismemberment of the empire. Several Liberal members of Parliament had already refused to follow their ministers. The Irish leaders were busy quarrelling among themselves. There were signs on every side that the dark night of apprehension was almost spent, and the dawn was breaking. The political conditions, under which alone Home Rule would be possible, were vanishing slowly but certainly.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Popular Windsor Man Shot Dead by the Alienator of His Wife's Affection.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 12.—Captain Jas. Hickey, well-known among vessel men as a diver and wrecker, and who has been connected with the Harley Wrecking Company of this city for the past three years, was shot and instantly killed tonight, by John Vrooman, the man who had alienated his (Hickey's) wife's affections.

Vrooman is a man about 23 years of age, dark complexioned and of rather prepossessing appearance. Hickey, who was a very popular man in town, has lived here with his wife for the past five years, and during that time not a breath of suspicion was ever directed towards her. Vrooman had been, up to three weeks ago, a friend of the family, and frequently spent his evenings with Hickey and his wife.

Nothing more than friendship apparently existed between Mrs. Hickey and Vrooman, but on the 24th of May last Mrs. Hickey disappeared, taking with her \$1,300 of Hickey's money and all the silverware she could conveniently carry. The deserted husband took his wife's disappearance very quietly, but all the time kept his eyes open to discover, if possible, her whereabouts. He was unsuccessful, however, and a week ago he moved his furniture down to the office occupied by the Harley Wrecking Co., at the foot of Ferry street, where he took up his quarters, and to all appearances had forgotten the existence of his wife. Vrooman, however, continued his friendly relations with Hickey, and the two men were apparently fast friends, although it is said Hickey suspected that Vrooman had something to do with his wife's disappearance.

Mrs. Hickey has been seen several times walking with Vrooman in Detroit, but this never came to Hickey's ears. About seven o'clock this morning Hickey went over to Detroit to see the officers of the Murphy Wrecking Company, from whom he expected some work. For some reason not known, he failed to come home to dinner, as was his usual custom, but this evening he came over about 6.45 and was met at the top of the ferry hill by Vrooman, who was in a buggy. Vrooman called out to Hickey to come to the buggy, that he wanted to speak to him. Hickey went up and after a few minutes' earnest conversation, Hickey got in beside Vrooman and the two drove up Ouellette avenue toward the Manning House. When they came to the corner of Pitt street, which is only three blocks from the ferry landing, Vrooman turned the horse's head eastward on Pitt street, and when about 25 feet away from Ouellette avenue he turned toward his unsuspecting victim and holding a revolver close to his left breast fired, the bullet entered about half an inch from the nipple and probably struck the heart, as the man fell forward dead.

Vrooman whipped up his horse and drove away, but was captured about twenty minutes afterwards and taken to the city lock up. There were only two, or three eye-witnesses to the shooting, and the stories told by each differ, but the general opinion is that some hot words passed between the men previous to the shooting, although no one seems to know just what they were.

Later—Vrooman has just been taken to the county jail at Sandwich, the town lock up not being considered safe, there being some talk of lynching the prisoner. Hickey was a general favorite here, and the excitement is running high.

FRASER-BRANIFF.

A Fashionable Wedding.

The Brockville Recorder of the 8th June has the following interesting item of news:

At 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Francis Xavier Church, Vicar-General Gauthier performed a marriage ceremony, the contracting parties being Mr. O. K. Fraser, of the law firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Fraser, and Miss Margaret Braniff, daughter of the late Thomas Braniff, of this town. There were only a few of the immediate friends of both parties present, the young couple desiring a quiet wedding. Mr. R. C. McHenry acted as best man, while Miss Rose Braniff, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The couple are widely and favorably known, not only in Brockville, but throughout the counties, and the Recorder joins in the general good wishes for their future life and happiness.

Mr. Fraser is known all over Canada as one of the most prominent Ontario barristers. He is a brother of Hon. C. F. Fraser, and is President of the C.M.B.A. of Canada. The name of Miss Braniff is a household word in all parts of the Dominion, and particularly in Montreal. THE TRUE WITNESS joins the numerous friends of the happy couple in wishing them all the joys and happiness of life.

The Irish Political Prisoners.

LONDON, June 11.—John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, has returned from Portland prison, where he visited the Irish political prisoners. He says that John Daly's health has improved since the beginning of the warm weather. Wilson, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life on account of his participation in the Fenian conspiracy, has rallied slightly, although still weak and emaciated. Mr. Redmond is reticent as to the conditions of his visit at Portland and his conversation with the prisoners.

CANOE SONG.

[This beautiful poem appeared in the Ottawa University Magazine, "The Owl," and is a real gem.]

While the pinions of night, like the wings of a condor,
Are outspread 'neath the cope of the shadowed sky,
The broad river flows calm in its crystalline splendor,
And the soft breeze is hushed to a brief breathless sigh.
Man and maid, let us sail with the paddles and song,
Our canoe can outstrip the bird-flight of an arrow,
The gay hours will fly fast while we scurry along,
By all trouble left free and forgotten by sorrow.

Now the far away sounds—for the night so clear is—
Blandly melt on the ear, like some favorite rhymes,
And the muffled bass roar of the rapid near is,
Made less harsh by the clang of loud turreted chimneys;
Then right glad, while the rent clouds are lessening o'er us,
Our strong voices full blended give volume and tune
To the heartening words of a rollicking chorus,
A most royal salute for the rise of the moon!

Oh! our paddles ply brisk, and each sportive endeavor
Wins the generous praise of the lips which we love,
Till we merrily long to float on and forever
With the pale waves beneath and the bright stars above.
But a-ho! how the froth-crested billows blind us
Wide around in rough glee where the mad rapids leap,
A wild dash—a sheer dip—next moment shall find us
Skimming safe o'er the surge on the breast of the deep.

MAURICE W. CASEY.

Ambiguous.—First artist. Well, old man, how's business? Second artist. Oh, splendid. Got a commission this morning from a millionaire. Wants his children painted very badly. First artist pleasantly: Well, my boy, you're the very man for the job.

An empty void.—Physician: Considering the weak state of your eyes, it will be as well if you gaze as much as possible into empty space. Patient: All right then, I'll keep looking into my purse.

On Deck.—Sniffing Passengers near the cook's galley. Dear me, there seems to be a very strong odour of onions in this part of the vessel. Waggish Passenger. Perhaps the ship has sprung a leak.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME PERSON has sent us a postal card upon which our article on the Trinity is criticised. The writer takes exception to our statement that the Son and the Holy Ghost both proceed from the Father, and cites several authorities to show that in the strict theological acceptance of terms the Second Person alone comes from the Father, and the Holy Spirit proceedeth from the Father and the Son. He is perfectly correct, and were we preparing an essay upon the subject for a college of theologians we decidedly would measure and choose each expression—especially in Latin—according to the strict and only theological acceptance thereof. But our critic should recollect that an editorial, dashed off in a few moments, and amidst a crush of distractions, and written not for the theologian, but for the ordinary reader who does not care for hair-splitting, may

(the great mass of the public) receive finer impressions and loftier ideas of their religion from the general tone of his writings. According to St. Thomas a Kempis, it can profit us but very little to hold lofty discussions about the Trinity; what we need most is humility, charity and faith. By the way, a postal card seems to us a novel medium of theological argument.

“APPLES RIPE AND ROSY, SIR,” with other interesting and instructive stories for boys and girls, by Mary Catherine Crowley, is the title of a neat little volume of about two hundred and fifty pages that has just been published at Notre Dame, Indiana. It is a compilation of articles written by the authoress for the *Ave Maria*, and which appeared in the columns of that most popular magazine. The book is very nicely printed in large, clear characters, and the contents are most suitable for general reading, and

“Monklands,” now the Mother House of the Congregation—formerly the residence of our Governors-General—was saved. One very painful incident in connection with the conflagration is the death of Fireman Dufour. This brave man lost his life at duty's post, and while making heroic efforts to save property and lives. He died on Friday morning, after suffering untold agonies. One more of those mournful evidences of the truth contained in our recent article on the firemen. We hope sincerely that the authorities will be stirred into some feelings of consideration for these self-sacrificing defenders of public property and protectors of the lives of citizens.

SPEAKING OF Mr. Gladstone, on questions of faith, the New York Catholic Review points out how defective his sight is whenever he looks at the Catholic Church. Writing to an Italian editor,

political measure that would give ascendancy to the Vatican which he so much hates. Evidently he sees no danger to the Protestant minority in the granting of political autonomy to Ireland.

THE GREAT ACTOR, Edwin Booth, is no more. He has disappeared forever from the stage of life; he has played his last act and the curtain, that shall never rise again, has fallen. He was a tragedian of the greatest ability; his career upon the stage has been one continued series of successes; he won the applause of Europe and America; his name and figure were known in all parts of the civilized world. But in private life, behind the scenes, he was somewhat of a melancholy man. Of a sensitive nature he felt keenly and many sorrows came to him throughout his years of theatrical triumphs. One of the severest blows was that which followed the rash act of



THE FIRE AT FOUR O'CLOCK, FROM THE FRONT.

be more or less exact in technical terms; but provided the spirit thereof is calculated to give the reader a new or a better idea of the solemnity of a feast or the beauty of our faith, it seems to us that it should suffice. Our correspondent also protests that even in Heaven we shall not be able to understand the Trinity, our minds being finite. If we are to believe St. Paul, we see all these mysteries as through a dark glass, while in this life, but we shall see them clearly in the land of endless light. Upon this question we desire to correct a generally prevailing idea: It is thought by some people that because the editor of a Catholic paper makes a statement the Church is therefore responsible for its exactness. Not at all. On all dogmatic questions, the Church is only responsible for the utterances of her own specially ordained ministers; the lay editor cannot be expected to balance the scales within a feather-weight of nicety; all that is looked for in reason is that his readers

especially for the young people, in Catholic households. We would respectfully call the attention of our educational institutions to this little work. Nothing could be more appropriate in the way of prizes for the children, especially those of the intermediate classes. The copyright is secured by the Rev. Father Hudson, C.S.C., editor of the *Ave Maria*. It is just such literature as this that our convents and colleges should secure when selecting premiums for the pupils.

IN OUR second last issue we had the painful duty of recording the death of Rev. Mother Josephine, Superioress of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Villa Maria. This week we are called upon to announce the sad fact of the burning of that noble institution. On another page a full account of the fire will be found. Needless to say that our sincere sympathy is extended to the good Sisters in their great misfortune. Happily the grand old mansion of

not long ago, he said: "Without abating anything in my deep aversion to the Vatican which I have always considered the great enemy, the mortal enemy of human liberty, I do not share in the hopes," etc. The Review adds to this:

"The history of the Vatican read by Mr. Gladstone must have been written by an enemy to put falsehood in the place of truth, for without the teaching, the example and the influence of the Catholic Church, Europe would still be a land of barbarians and the cruel nature of the original inhabitants of England would not have lost its ferocity. Human liberty must have for its fullest development the support of the Christian religion, and that it could not have had separate from the Vatican and that it has had for nineteen centuries from the Holy See."

What better evidence could be found to contradict these mad and bigotted anti-Home-Rulers, who go about preaching that "Home Rule" means "Rome Rule." If such were the case it stands to reason that Mr. Gladstone would not to-day be the author and promoter of a

his eccentric brother—John Wilks Booth—when the latter shot President Lincoln. Edwin alone knew where the body of his unfortunate brother was buried and he carried that secret, with its accompanying sad reflections, in the depths of his heart. For some time past he had been visibly declining in health, until, at last the great Prompter's bell rang down the curtain, and his spirit vanished from the scene of life.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish are holding their annual Garden Party under a tent erected on the grounds adjoining the church on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week from 7.30 to 10 p.m. A full orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Hardy, has been engaged for each evening, and a school girl's ice cream party, organized for Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m. Ample accommodations for more than a thousand persons have been prepared under the large tent and in the spacious rooms of the first and second floors of St. Patrick's Hall.

LONGUE POINTE SCORCHED

THE HISTORIC CHURCH SWEEPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

An Old Historical Building, Dwellings, etc., a prey to the Flames—Loss Over \$30,000—Montreal Firemen render Great Assistance.—

Longue Pointe has again been visited by fire. Although the damage is serious and to a large extent irreparable, it is not so severe as the conflagration which destroyed the asylum in that municipality three years since. It is, however, to a large extent of as much importance, for the ancient church—which was quite an historical relic, as relics go on this content—was burned to the ground. Luckily assistance from the Montreal brigade and the Harbor Commissioners' fire tug saved the village. Otherwise the whole of the municipality would have disappeared.

STARTED IN A BAKERY.

Shortly after 2.30 on Saturday afternoon Joseph Madore, a baker, was occupied premises on the main road, belonging to Mr. F. X. Laurin, had occasion to leave his oven. He was absent only a few minutes, but in that short time the damage was done, for while he was away a spark flew from the open door of the furnace and alighted upon a pile of refuse in a corner. In a flash the flour debris was in a blaze, and, the building being of wood, the flames soon had possession of the whole structure. Mr. Madore immediately gave the alarm, but Longue Pointe is like the majority of Montreal suburbs and has little water supply. The neighbors rushed to the rescue and were assisted by the male employes of the St. Jean de Dieu asylum, who rapidly brought down their engine and hose to the new reservoir upon the river bank. A very strong wind was blowing from the northwest and although the asylum employes under Joiner Lachapelle did all they could, it was soon seen that the fire was beyond their control. Thereupon a telephone message was sent to Montreal for assistance. The intelligence reached Chief Benoit a few minutes before three, and within twenty minutes he was on the scene, after having giving instructions for the despatch of the Silsby and Merryweather engines from Nos. 5, 7 and 1 stations as well as reels with a plentiful supply of hose. The Chief got there before his men, but to his gratification found he had been anticipated by Chief O'Farrell and the Maisonneuve firemen who had been doing good work, as well as by the Harbor commissioners' fire tug, St. Peter, which had reached the scene within 17 minutes of its departure from Montreal and had already started pumping upon the flames which had in the meantime been blown from the bakery through the back sheds to the Church, which was in full blaze. Chief Benoit at once directed his attention to endeavors to save the church. But it was all in vain. The flames had had too much advantage and nothing could be done except to save as much property as was possible. The Maisonneuve men had done what they could with the water from the reservoir, but this supply soon failed and recourse had to be had to the river, which was the only available water supply, and then only by means of steamers. Three streams were laid from the harbour tug, two from the Silsby and one from the Merryweather, affording almost as good a supply as if the firemen had been in the middle of the city. Despite all this, however—and it must be understood that all concerned did good work—the fire gained its victory and by five o'clock the old church which has for one hundred and fifty years and more been a landmark to the navigator by the St. Lawrence was nothing but a shell, only the walls remaining to mark the whereabouts of the old Longue Pointe church erected in 1724. Having done all the damage they could to the church the flames spread to the presbytery, only recently erected, and in less than an hour it, too, had become their prey. Meanwhile the villagers had been busy removing their household goods, the panic extending for nearly a mile on each side of the conflagration, but the good work of the firemen and the consoling words and brave demeanor of the good sisters of the Sacred Heart had calmed their fears and before six o'clock they had begun the work of re-transferring their effects to their homes. The

fire burnt itself out by eight o'clock, but it was many hours later before the city firemen left for home conscious that they had once again done their duty even though in this case as in that of the Villa Maria fire they were out of their jurisdiction.

THE HEAVIEST LOSS.

The church is the greatest loss, as much from its historical interest as from its intrinsic value. It was built in 1724 and was a model of the Holy Chapel of Paris, built by Louis XV. The value placed upon it was \$15,000 but that by no means covers the ornaments and historical articles contained in it. The loss was severely felt by Father Lecourt and the other priests. The priest's house, which cost \$8,000 had only been finished a short time ago and had occupied for the last eight days. There is insurance for \$15,000 on these buildings with the Mutual Fabric Association. The loss on Medard's bakery is \$2,000 this also is fully covered by insurance. Longpre's blacksmith's shop was valued at from eight to nine thousand dollars, the insurance on it is unknown. The church sepulchre was saved intact, it being disconnected from the other buildings. The total loss, including the sheds, stables, furniture, etc., will be about \$30,000 and will be severely felt by the small community. Great praise was expressed by Father Lacourt, Chief Benoit and others of the plucky way in which the Sisters of Providence, under the Superiores Sister Madeline, fought the fire. The latter informed a reporter that the village would have been completely destroyed had not the Sisters and their workmen had hose at a moment's notice. Chief Hughes with Sub-Chief Lapointe, Sgt. Barquet and Sgt. Beatty accompanied by ten men were early on the scene to preserve order, but their service was not required. Valuable assistance was also rendered by the crew from the schooner "Henry Brown," which is removing the cargo of the sunken "Cynthia." The three divers, Patrick Esmond, Pierre Lechance, Narcisse Paroah's and J. B. Lachapelle, a joiner, were largely instrumented in saving the village before the arrival of the brigade. Dr. O. Decotret surgeon to the brigade, had one patient, a young girl employed in the priest's house, who fell and stunned herself. She was not seriously hurt. Ald. Desmarteau was also present, and directed the efforts of the villagers. It was the general opinion of Chief Benoit and other authorities, that if the wind had not been blowing in the direction of the river, the village would certainly have been wiped out.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Her point of view.—Husband: Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face? Wife: No, I did not, but, if it is so, I presume it is a wise provision of Nature to let the world know what sort of a husband a woman has.

DANGEROUS SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Cramps, dysentery, cholera morbus, diarrhea, and, indeed, all bowel complaints, require quick relief, or the result may be serious. At this season these troubles are common, and no family should be without a supply of PERRY DAVIS PAIN-KILLER, a safe, sure, and speedy cure, for all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved it excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle is wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

Dawson to stranger at Mrs. De Noo's reception: Who is this Mrs. De Noo? Stranger: She is Mr. De Noo's wife. Dawson: And who on earth is De Noo? Stranger: I.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength like **HOOD'S**. It is the only one of which can truly be said "100 Doses \$1."

THE DEAD FIREMAN.

Impressive Funeral of Hero Dufour.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Sunday afternoon, the funeral of late Fireman Dufour, who died from injuries received at the Villa Maria convent fire on Thursday, was very largely attended. Those who followed and preceded the remains did so as a mark of sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. The floral tributes from his companions spoke volumes as to the estimation in which he was held by them. They included crosses from Nos. 1, 4, 15, and 16 stations; a hook and ladder from No. 5, a pillow from No. 10, an altar from No. 9, a broken column from No. 2, "The Gates Ajar" from the Chief and assistant Chiefs, and a star from a personal friend. The arrangements were the same as at the funerals of the other firemen.

The pallbearers were Firemen Cloran, Britt, Blanchet, Pigeon, Bennett and Lucier. Following the remains were the chief mourners and a large number of citizens. Among the latter were Aids. Stevenson, Bumbray and Nolan, Dr. de Cotret, Messrs. Joseph Beaulieu, L. A. d'Amour, W. D. McLaren, T. J. Potter, W. Wray and many others.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

The Disease Spreading in France.

LONDON, June 10.—President H. H. Fowler, of the local government board, has cancelled the summer leave granted to the medical men attached to the local government board and has ordered an unceasing watch to be kept on all British ports against the entrance of cholera and other diseases until the end of September.

PARIS, June 10.—Cholera has shown itself at Narbonne, in the department of Oude, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, and having communication with the Mediterranean through the canal of Narbonne, which traverses the town. Dr. Mockle, of the Narbonne hospital, has died of a disease which is pronounced cholera.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 10.—The number of deaths from cholera in Mecca yesterday were 70, indicating the disease to be on the increase.

PARIS, June 11.—A death from cholera took place to-day in Besseger, near Alais, in the department of Gard. Yesterday two persons died of cholera at Montpellier on the Lez. Turkey has declared a quarantine against all ships arriving from Marseilles.

For the "Home for the Aged."

The Irish National Minstrels did good work in "sweet charity's" cause last week, when they attracted a large audience to the Armory Hall, Cathcart street, to witness their entertainment, the proceeds of which, were to be applied to the purchase of "beds and bedding for the good old people of the 'Home for the Aged,' in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor." The entertainment consisted of a concert, followed by a short Irish play, "The Irish Rebel," or "Wicklow in '98." The principal performers were Messrs. W. E. Finn, Thos. F. Sullivan, J. Morgan, J. Quinn, T. M. Jones, W. Murphy, P. Burns, E. Quinn, J. J. McGinn, A. T. Emblem, Geo. P. Holland, W. Sullivan, A. F. Nicholson and M. Mullarkey. Mr. P. J. Shea was musical director; Mr. J. J. Gethinge, stage manager, and M. J. O'Donnell looked after the properties.

A Year of Lourdes.

During the twelve months ending April, 1893, the *Annals de Lourdes* states 33 cases of phthisis have been cured at the Pyrenean shrine of our Blessed Lady. In one case the lungs were deeply indented with cavities, and in part destroyed; other cases were far advanced, the patient being brought to the Grotto in beds. But the most wonderful cure was that of Imra Montenie, the wife of a miner of Sens, aged 33, and the mother of seven children. She was brought to the medical officer under the charge of a Sister of Charity in a state of great exhaustion, and almost unable to swallow; a deep suppurating wound in the throat had troubled her greatly for some time, and her state was so precarious that on her journey to Lourdes, it had been deemed necessary to administer to her Extreme Unction. [The medical authorities at first refused to permit her to be taken to the piscina, but the patient, unable to speak, insisted by repeated signs. Three times was she dipped in the water,

GRAND PILGRIMAGE

Of St. Patrick's



TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Per Steamer "Three Rivers"

Saturday Afternoon, June 17, 1893,

At Five O'Clock.

TICKETS:

Adults \$2.00; Children \$1.00.

Staterooms Extra.

For further particulars, address: Rev. Jas. Callaghan, St. Patrick's, Montreal, P. Q.

GRAND ANNUAL Irish Catholic Pilgrimage

Ste. Anne de Beaupre (FOR MEN ONLY),

Under the Personal Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

FRIDAY, June 30th, 1893.

Per Steamer "THREE RIVERS,"

Leaving Richelieu Wharf at 10 o'clock p.m., and arriving at Ste. Anne de Beaupre the following morning (DOMINION DAY) at 11 o'clock.

The Pilgrims will attend High Mass in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will leave the same day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip, arriving in Montreal on Monday morning at 5 o'clock.

TICKETS - - \$2.10.

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

NOTE.—The Annual Pilgrimage for Ladies and Children will take place on Saturday, July 29th.

when a violent fit of shaking seized her, and a sudden glow passed over her body; after a few moments of great stillness she suddenly arose cured, and fell on her knees in the Grotto. The physicians Rousseau, Descomieres and Seawge, testified to the cure, and sudden disappearance of the tubercles and the wounds.—*London Tablet*.

Hotel Dieu and the Sacred Heart.

The nuns of the Hotel Dieu Hospital feasted Friday in a most befitting manner the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The cloistered apartment bordering on the western side of their beautiful chapel-altar, was occupied by the choir of sisters. Mass was chanted by Father Luke Ignatius Callaghan. Rev Joseph Leveille, S.S., presided in the Sanctuary in absence of His Grace Archbishop Mgr. Fabre. The singing throughout was executed with taste and was much appreciated, especially by a select class of Montreal's citizens who greatly admire the sick-caring daughters of Mademoiselle Mance, their foundress and one of Canada's fair heroines. Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, ascended the pulpit at the Gospel and delivered a very entertaining sermon in the French language. His subject was "The Sacred Heart Viewed Through the Eye of the Church and the Eye of History." Though not conversing in his maternal tongue but in a foreign language, which by study and experience he has learned to mould to his own thoughts, he produced much impression.

Mr. Sampson passionately: I love you devotedly, Miss Chumley, but my pecuniary affairs have prevented my making a declaration until now. But I have put enough away now to feel justified in asking you to become my wife. Miss Chumley hesitatingly but sweetly: I confess that I am not wholly indifferent to you, but—but— But what, dear? Would you mind telling me how much you have put away?

DIED.

BAZIN—On Tuesday, 6th June, at the residence of her niece, 7 Vercheres Avenue, Mary O'Callaghan, widow of the late Stephen Bazin, and for 65 years a resident of Quebec. Funeral took place on Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to pray for her soul.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"I Believe in the Holy Catholic Church."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—At the luncheon lately given in honor of the centennial celebration of the diocese of Quebec, the Lord Bishop reported to have proposed the Church. "In proposing it he referred to Christ's Holy Catholic and Universal Church as embracing all who were baptized, and not any particular sect or national church." For the elucidation of this peculiar theory it may be as well to refer to the text of the Apostles' Creed in which the expression *Holy Catholic Church* is for the first time made use of. That compendium of Christian faith contains a variety of propositions more or less astounding, each one being distinctly definite, though at the same time incomprehensible to the human mind. They differ in one respect from the equally definite propositions in the elements of Euclid,—namely,—that whereas in the latter the truth to be evolved is deducible by human reason, the truth of the former is based on supernatural faith spontaneously accorded to divine revelation. For this reason I believe in the unity and trinity of the Godhead, as otherwise, like the heathen, I might worship a multiplicity of gods. In like manner I believe in the resurrection of the body and in all the other mysteries contained in the aforesaid symbol of Christian faith, on the bare words of the Catholic Church, because Jesus Christ founded it to teach me what to do and what to believe in order to gain eternal life. This church He commanded all his followers to hear and obey as the delegate and chosen mouthpiece of the Almighty. "He that heareth you heareth Me; he that despiseth you despiseth Me." Accordingly, by proclaiming my belief in the Holy Catholic Church, I make an act of supernatural faith in the truth of all that she teaches by submitting my reason to her divine authority. This proposition or article of the Christian creed is of the highest importance; for if I consent to throw it overboard, I have nothing left whereon to base my belief on the remaining articles save a small morsel of printed paper. It consequently follows that if the post-prandial definition, given by the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Quebec, as above recorded, express the correct explanation of the words—*I believe in the Holy Catholic Church*; an act of supernatural faith therein is wholly superfluous, and no more required than to believe that two and two make four,—or that the depositors in a savings bank are *ipso facto* co-partners and shareholders in that institution.

A. G. G.

The Herald.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—I read the Herald, and have read both the covert sneers and, later, the out-spoken words of in-born hatred for the Catholic Irish with which the Herald seeks to win the favor and patronage of disappointed demagogues, alias statesmen, on the one hand, and that of ranting bigots on the other. This irrational Herald had continued in its course of seething bigotry and wild-west style of journalism until endurance ceased to be a virtue; and then you, Mr. Editor, stepped into the breach and said to the Herald, "thus far, but no further;" and I, as an Irishman and a Catholic, heartily thank you for your truly Irish, and therefore manly, action in the matter.

I am a Liberal, but, thank God, not one of the Herald's stamp. Instead of being an exponent of true liberalism, the sheet is but a parrot-like imitation of such journals as the (in) famous Times of London, Eng., and others not so far from home; and is another evidence of the miry depths to which human nature can sink, when the mind of man, weak man, gives full rein to the mean, low passions, which are a disgrace to journalism, to society, and to the world.

Of course the Herald writhes under your scathing articles, and endeavors to strike back; but does not a certain burrowing creature, when trodden upon, also turn and try to sting? The answer is, yes; therefore, we need not be surprised at the gentlemanly thrusts of the Herald writer.

Thank Heaven! such organs as the one in question are fast dying out, for the world is rapidly becoming civilized; and the miserable few that are left, furious at the decadence of their once virile power, throw out their forked tongues to emit

their spiteful venom, and, one by one, sink back exhausted, until Decay, in his rounds, sees the wasted forms, lifts them up, and bears them into oblivion. So may it be to the end.

AN IRISHMAN.

Montreal, 8th June, 1893.

John Ruskin, Poet.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—In your issue of the 7th inst., I notice an article on John Ruskin; and there seems to be a perplexed opinion whether or not he ever wrote any poetry. In the edition of his works which I possess, and which are published by Worthington & Co., New York, I find 27 poems, and the Preface states that all Ruskin's verse-making was confined to his youthful days. The first poem, "Saltzburg," was written in the author's sixteenth year; the last, "The Glacier," but eleven years later. These poems were published in a privately printed edition in 1850, but of only a very limited number, so that copies have become virtually inaccessible,—one having fetched 41 guineas at an auction sale in London a few years ago. Here is his last poem:—

THE GLACIER.

The mountains have a peace which none disturb—
The stars and clouds a course which none restrain—
The wild sea-waves rejoice without a curb,
And rest without a passion; but the chain
Of Death, upon this ghastly cliff and chasm,
Is broken evermore, to bind again.
Nor lulls nor loses, Hark! a voice of pain
Suddenly silenced;—a quick passing spasm,
That startles rest, but grants not liberty,—
A shudder, or a struggle, or a cry,
And then a sepulchred stillness. Look on us,
God! who hast given these hills a place of pride.
If Death's captivity be sleepless thus,
For those who sink to it unsanctified.

The verses quoted in your article, I can find no trace of in Ruskin's Works, so can give you no information regarding it.

H. J. C.

Montreal, 8th June, 1893.

Journalism.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

La Semaine Religieuse of this city has been publishing a series of articles on journalism in general and the French journalism of this country, and of this city, in particular—and I humbly think the same is well timed, and highly so, for it is high time that the alarm cry should be thrown out and the eyes of unsuspecting readers should be opened to the patent fact that under the garb of the lamb lies a malicious spirit.

The *Semaine Religieuse* marks out three classes of journals, viz: good, bad, indifferent; the two first are open friends or enemies, so there is no trouble in choosing—friend or foe.

Now as to the indifferent journal—lukewarm, opportunist, neither warm nor cold, guided by circumstances—oh! there lies the danger—I may even say: *voilà l'ennemi*.

At the beginning of this week I was reading *Le Monde* of this city, and had I not been sure that I really held that paper in my hands, I should certainly have thought I was perusing *La Patrie* or some journal *libre penseur* of old France; the fact is—the only difference that I could detect between *Le Monde* and *La Patrie* is that one is printed on a red background and the other on blue, so that one is more fiery—the other more dim or deceptive, for in both cases the fundamental *animus* is anti-Catholic; well might I say: Save me from my friends, for *La Patrie* at all events speaks out openly, is well known to be an enemy, prides in its opposition to the Catholic Church, &c., &c., but *Le Monde* wishes to pass off as a Catholic journal.

But it won't do any longer, Mr. *Le Monde*; throw off your mask, or cease your base insinuations, your insidious allusions, when writing on religious matters; be open, frank, straightforward as a friend or foe. None of half-way house accommodation; you are no friend to your countrymen; you are false to your religion.

J. A. J.

A wealthy man displaying his jewels one day to a philosopher, the latter said: "Thank you, sir, for being willing to share such magnificent jewels with me." "Share them with you, sir? What do you mean?" "Why, you allow me to look at them; and what more can you do with them yourself?"

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla can produce from actual cures such wonderful statements of relief to human suffering as **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla.

IRISH NEWS.

Dr. John McCabe has been elected medical officer of the Cavan Union.

Early in June the men of West Clare will hold a large demonstration at Kiltrush in favor of Amnesty.

The magnificent new convent of the Sisters of Nazareth, at Sunnyside, Derry, is approaching completion. It will cost about £5,000.

Mr. O. A. O'Neill, of Ard Bough, has gained a gold medal for the best essay on "The Management and Treatment of Dogs," at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

It is announced that Mayor-General Henry Cole Magenis, of Finvoy, Ballymoney, and Thomas Sinclair, Esq., of Hopefield, Belfast, have been appointed deputy lieutenants for County Antrim.

A number of bailiffs in the Mitchelstown district have received notices that their license to carry arms has been revoked. The notices are directed from Dublin Castle. The licenses to carry arms were granted to those bailiffs by Mr. Balfour.

Miss Anna Mary Geraghty, youngest daughter of Mr. James Geraghty, of Rahara, Athlone, received the white veil and the name in religion of Sister Mary Francis of St. Patrick, at the Convent of Perpetual Adoration, Drumshambo, on May 9.

Miss Kate Hologhan, daughter of Mr. William Hologhan, of Gauistown, Tullerlan, County Kilkenny—in religion Sister Mary Evangeline—was solemnly professed at the Presentation Convent, Fethard, on May 17, by Archdeacon Ryan, V. F.

The numerous admirers of the lamented Father John Fullam, V. F., pastor of Ratoath, County Meath, will be glad to learn that active steps are being taken to perpetuate this memory. With this view, the people on whose behalf he labored for so many years have resolved to erect a monument over his grave.

There has been erected in the Carmelite Church, Kinsale, two new side altars. They are in accordance and keeping with the design of the new high altar placed there some time since. They are made of the best Sicilian marble, the front of each altar and columns supporting the tables being beautifully sculptured.

The effect of Mr. Patrick Fullam, ex-M. P. for South Meath, were sold on the 16th ult., at Dunore, by a bailiff, to satisfy a claim for £1,850 by Mr. Dalton, ex-M. P., in respect of costs incurred in the South Meath election petition, in which Mr. Dalton was petitioner and Mr. Fullam respondent. There was no competition, the land sale realized only a nominal sum.

On May 15, in the Queen's Bench Division Court, Dublin, the case of Mary Elliott, a minor, was decided, on an application to make absolute a conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the Superiors of the Presentation Convent, Thurles, to produce the body of the minor who had been an inmate of the Industrial School connected with the convent. The court discharged the conditional order.

The tenants on Col. Hackett's estate at Ballintotty, near Nenagh, have won a signal victory after a struggle with their landlord extending over a period of six or seven years. An Emergencyman who was in possession of the evicted lands has left, and the place has been restored to the original owners, while a number of other tenants, whose eviction was pending, have been sold their holdings on what are considered terms.

These gentlemen are candidates for the office of town clerk of Dublin; James J. Henry, who has been for fifteen years assistant town clerk; Patrick McDonnell, town clerk of Bray; Henry Campbell, ex-M. P., formerly Mr. Parnell's secretary; Michael Hackett, solicitor; M. J. Murphy, B. L., of Elmpark, Rathfarnham; J. P. Lennox, B. A. secretary of the Licensed Grocers and Vintners' Association, and James E. S. Condon, B. A. L. L. D.

At a meet g held in Mallow on the 16 ult., Mr. Buckley, T. C., proposed that the Irish party should be requested to allow the seat for Northeast Cork, vacated by Michael Davitt, to remain vacant for some time, in the hope that that gentleman would be able to resume his Parliamentary position within a reasonable period, and that in the event of this being impossible, a representative should be chosen who should pledge himself to re-

sign immediately on Mr. Davitt becoming eligible. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In the Exchequer Division, Dublin, on the 15th ult., an application was made to set aside the verdict given by Mr. Justice O'Brien in the case of Fox, landlord, against the Land Commission, in which the judge found that no prohibition should issue against the Land Commissioners in respect to the fixing of a fair rent on the farm of Thomas Langan, in County Longford. The Court held that the tenancy was vested in Langan and refused the motion.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 14, 1893

THE DECLINE OF MARRIAGE

Last week we spoke of the young men who are greatly responsible for the decline in the marriage rate. In justice, however, to thousands of good, hard-working young men, whose circumstances in life debar them from the pleasure of establishing homes for themselves, we must say that the characters pictured in last week's issue, although too numerous, are yet of the minority. They are exceptions, but sufficiently strong in numbers to almost constitute a rule for their own class. They are principally the sons of well-to-do parents and they allow themselves to drift gradually into the current that carries them down to the great gulf of uselessness. There are countless other young men, to-day, willing and glad to make homes for themselves, but they are obliged to eke out a living upon small wages, and often to be the only stay and support of old parents or helpless children. Of these deserving young men we will have something to say later on. For this week we intend to speak about the girls—the marriageable young ladies.

All the blame for the declining marriage rate must not be left at the doors of the young men: the members of the fair sex are also much in fault.

It is very amusing to notice the "little ways" and "cute manners" of the girl in her teens. When in company with other young girls she is very much at ease, she speaks and laughs most naturally, she displays a good deal of sense—that is to say when she has any to display—and she strives to impress her companions with an idea of her superior knowledge of the world, and to out-do them in all the little accomplishments of life. But just let her hook on to a boy for an hour, and what a sudden transformation takes place! She simmers and licks in her speech, she giggles and distorts her features in her laughter, she wiggles and twists in her walk, she tosses her head, puts on an air of triumph as much as to say: "I've got a fellow," and she plays, in general, a species of pantomime for the benefit of her beau, but to the annoyance of her less fortunate companions, the amusement of strangers and the disgust of sensible people. After a year or two she grows out of these little ways; she has gone beyond watching at street corners for the lad she likes, and pretending to play with other girls or to be in deep and serious conversation upon important questions, while casting her glances in every direction to catch a sight of her anxiously expected lover. She has commenced to look more seriously upon life; she puts on a longer face when she puts on a longer dress; she puts up her childish ways when she puts up her hair; she ascends to a higher pedestal, and awaits, like a statue in the great art-gallery of life, the approach of admirers, of critics and of men of taste who might like to own such a master-piece.

Into the great gallery through the spectators; one by one, or in groups, they file past; each pauses in presence of the *debutante* and then proceeds to the next object of attraction. The admirers, at

first, are very numerous; this is a new figure in the world of art they have not yet heard of, much less had occasion to study, to admire, to fall in love with the recent *chef-d'œuvre*. There are no severe critics and scarcely one who has come seeking a life ornament for his home. It must be glorious to be only an object of admiration; surely, no nature could exist so harsh and soulless as to criticise the object of universal attraction! By degrees the admirers hear of other wonderful additions to the great gallery and they pass on. Some of them return to make comparisons and go away more favorably impressed with the latest novelty. A few still cling to their first idea that not even time can affect the beauties and perfections of this one. By degrees the critics begin to see blemishes here and there in the self-supposed model of perfection. They talk of the defects, they compare notes; then they proceed to rival each other in fault finding, even as the recent admirers were eager in out-doing each other's praises of the model. The serious lover of art comes along; he listens to the praise from the latter people, he weighs carefully the strictures and severe criticisms of the former, and he is influenced by neither one nor the other. He merely asks himself whether that statue would suit his own purposes or not. Perchance, in the vast and varied collection of the picture gallery, this particular masterpiece may be lost in the multitude of rivals; but in a home, in the sanctuary of domestic life, it might be an ornament of priceless worth, a glory to the happy possessor of so many perfections, and a source of constant happiness, refined pleasure and matchless enjoyment. The admirers have all been drawn away by succeeding novelties or have vanished at the breath of the shallow critics; but the one whose future home and life-long happiness is bound up in that one model remains steadfast, and is determined to transfer the precious treasure from the great public gallery of the vain, changing, inconstant world, to the shrine of unalterable love in the temple of his domestic existence.

Leaving aside our comparison, and coming down to simple facts: it is at this stage that the young girl generally destroys all prospects of a future home. Her head is turned by the adulation of meaningless admirers and heartless lovers; she hears not the criticisms, and imagines that none exist. She is whirled off in the tide of enjoyment, she is intoxicated with the incense of flattery, until she begins to feel herself as not of mortal clay, but made for the companionship of something celestial. She loves to drink in the opiates of meaningless attentions, and she becomes so blinded by the glitter of her own successes over hearts, that she fails to feel the true impulse when the one whose life would correspond with hers is before her; she fails to see her future happiness in the honest, determined, earnest man who comes to take her to his home. She prefers the butterfly existence, of darting from flower to flower in the great parterres of the busy world, than the sweet honeyed life of hived contentment in the sphere that God had marked out for her. And "time waits for nobody," the flowers fade, droop, and are buried, while the autumn blast that destroys them also kills the little, feeble life of the gorgeous butterfly; and the time lost in this sunny but brief existence has been seized upon by the more wise, and from the chill of adversity they are sheltered. Thousands of girls thus miss their opportunities, in fact lose their proper vocations, pass on to middle life, move down the decline of

years, and finally disappear from the scene, without ever leaving a relic behind to tell that they had lived.

The great error is frivolity. Flirtation—if we may use that term to designate an innocent, thoughtless confidence that the world is at their feet and will forever remain there—is the principal cause of the scarcity of seriousness and the declining number of marriages and homes. The girl who is everywhere, at balls, parties, concerts, theatres, and in every whirl of society, whose name is constantly before the public as a leader of fashion, as the attraction in public places, is rarely ever known to leave that circle for the narrower one of her proper life-sphere. Young men enjoy the company of such a girl; as they say together: "she is first rate to while away an hour with, or she is splendid for a waltz or two, or she is the best company in the world when a fellow has no place to go; but for a wife she is no good—she'd be a flirt to the end; there are too many girls in the world for a chap to tie himself down to one." And the serious man passes on without saying anything, leaves her to her frivolities and goes elsewhere to seek a helpmate.

LOYALTY AND ROYALTY.

The non-Catholic press has been somewhat exercised of late over an incident that took place in London some time ago. The proposing, by the Lord Mayor, of the Pope's health before that of the Queen, has created quite an amount of adverse comment. The other evening the Daily Witness condemned the "practice of coupling the name of an institution or an individual with the Sovereign in a toast." It was with a special flourish of trumpets that the Quebec correspondent announced the toasting of the Queen before the toasting of the Lord Bishop of Quebec at the centennial banquet held there some days ago. In fact considerable discussion has been raised regarding this supposed disloyalty to royalty. The fact of the matter is that the most loud-voiced of these defenders of the Queen's prerogatives never pause to inquire what Her Majesty's own idea is upon the subject. We hold a penny that she fully appreciated the motives that actuated the Lord Mayor on that occasion.

It was not as a temporal sovereign that he regarded the Pope, when proposing his health before that of the Queen: it was as the Vicar of Christ, the spiritual head of the church to which he belongs, the representative of the Son of God upon earth. No matter what the creed of others may be, the Lord Mayor, as a Catholic, must believe in the infallible head of the Church, and must recognize in him the envoy of Jesus Christ. Therefore is it that he places the spiritual monarch before the temporal one, on the same principle that he would honor God before honoring man, that he would respect the celestial before respecting the terrestrial, that he would give preference to eternity over time, to things divine over things human.

It cannot be the same in the case of other denominations, as our religious Daily would argue, because none of the countless sects of Christianity admits that Christ has a Vicar on earth, no one of them claims any spiritual superiority even for its own head or founder. "Fear God—honor the King." Firstly we are told to "Fear God"—and we are told that the "fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." In other words, if we are wise we will fear, that is to say respect, love, obey and glorify God, therefore the Son of God, consequently the one who has a special commission to represent the Saviour upon earth. And when we have done this, when we have bowed down

before Divine authority, then comes the injunction—"honor the King (or Queen)." But the honor due to the earthly monarch must be preceded by the honor paid to the One whose "Kingdom is not of this world." The Catholic, therefore, who actually believes in the Church as the pillar of Truth, who looks upon the Pope as the Vicar of Christ, must—to be consistent—pay his first respects to the spiritual monarch and then his homage to the temporal sovereign whose loyal subject he is. Otherwise he would be acting in a manner that Victoria herself could not sanction.

But the non-Catholic writers of our day do not seem to grasp the idea of what a Catholic's duties are, and in what they necessarily differ from those of non-believers in our religion. It would be a poor tribute of respect toward the Queen to say: "I know I must fear God—that is to say obey my conscience—before I bow before the monarch, but in order to please your majesty I will honor you first and God's Vicar afterwards. Of course I don't do so through any respect for you, but simply because it is the fashion." We can well imagine how the Queen would appreciate such an evidence of loyalty to the sovereign.

They tell us plainly, "if you honor the Pope before you honor the Queen you are not a loyal subject, you are an enemy of the sovereign." In other words the Witness expresses the same idea. It says: "So far as they succeed in doing so (that is in coupling another name—the Pope's—with the Queen's) they promote disloyalty to that flag, and they could not act thus if they did not love their party (or church) more than their flag, or if their party servility was not greater than their patriotism." Evidently these critics of Catholic actions know not whereof they write. At the dawn of Christianity, while yet the foundation of the unending church was being laid by the Divine One, when the Roman Proconsul—Pontius Pilate—was about to declare the Saviour an innocent man, as the Jews and the priests in particular saw their victim about to escape them, they cried out: "If thou lettest this man go, thou art no friend to Caesar." In other words: "If you act according to your conscience, if you decide to do justice in spite of our wishes to the contrary, then we will accuse you of being 'no friend to Caesar,' and your place is lost to you." Such was the meaning of the intimidation coming from the blood-thirsty enemies of Christ. Not that they cared for Caesar or what friendship Pilate had for him, but it suited their purpose to raise a false cry of loyalty. So it is with these men of our day. They say to the conscientious and loyal Catholic: "If you honor the Pope first, if you act according to your faith, if you follow the dictates of your conscience, then you are no friend to the monarch—you are disloyal, you are a traitor, and we will denounce you."

Perchance someone may ask: "What evidence have you to show that the Pope of Rome, the head of your Religion, is the Vicar of Christ?" We need but point to the history of nearly twenty centuries, the unbroken series of popes from Leo XIII to St. Peter, the triumphal progress of the Church despite all the assailants that attacked her, the march of Catholicity over the ruins of Pagan altars, and defunct heresies, the progress of the barque of Peter in defiance of the countless tempests that have lashed against it and that still surround it. Let our critically-inclined friends recall that passage in the Acts of the Apostles, wherein the envoys of Christ are the cause of an excited consultation between the Priests and Doctors of the Law,

Gamaliel arose and asked that they be let go in peace, because "if their work was that of men it would crumble of itself; but if of God it must prosper, for they could not destroy it."

No better test could the wisdom of centuries suggest. Decidedly had not the mission of St. Peter, and consequently of his successors, been from God, long ages ago would the Catholic church have ceased to exist. But being of God it could not help prospering. The evidence of the centuries is there before us. Upon that alone—even had we no other foundation—we can build the structure of our faith in the authenticity of the Church and the infallibility of the Pope. Believing then, as we do, that he is the Vicar of Christ, it would be an insult to God—that Queen Victoria would never sanction—were we not to pay respect and honor to the spiritual monarch before bowing to the temporal one. Once dead we are no longer subjects of the Queen; but dead as well as living we are forever the subjects of the eternal King. The Queen of the realm is at once the spiritual and temporal sovereign of the Protestant: the head of both church and state. Not so with us—and therein lies the difference between the manners of expressing our equally loyal sentiments.

THAT OPIUM WAR.

In order that our reasons for touching upon this subject, and upon a few other important questions, may be understood, we give the text of the letter which came to us from a correspondent a few days ago:—

"Would you kindly answer the following, in your next issue, which an evening paper refused to do, and oblige? 1st. In what year was the Union of England and Ireland consummated, and was it honestly carried out, on the part of those in favor of the Union? 2nd. Had not Ireland, at one time, many producing industries, which, coming into competition with those of England, were smothered in the interest of English capitalists and manufacturers? 3rd. Was not Ireland once a seat of learning when youths were sent (even from England) to be educated from many parts of Europe? 4th. Did not England make war on China to force her to admit opium, as English merchants were largely interested in its production?"

These are the most important points in the letter. For this week we will commence with the last one: that is the query regarding the opium war.

Opium is supposed to have first been introduced into China by the Arabs, about the end of the thirteenth century; but its use seemed to have temporarily ceased some sixty or seventy years later. It was used as a medicine before the trade with India commenced. Through Clive's victory at Plassey in 1757, the monopoly of opium cultivation passed into the hands of the East India Company. Although the importation was forbidden in 1796 by the Chinese emperor Keaking, and opium-smoking was punished with transportation and death, the trade increased till in 1820-30 it amounted to 16,877 chests per annum. In 1839 hostilities were threatened if the English opium-ships were not sent away. As the demand was not complied with, 20,291 chests, of 149½ pounds each, valued at \$10,000,000, were destroyed by the Chinese commissioner Lin. Still the British tried every means to smuggle opium to the shore and the result was opposition on the part of the Chinese Government and determination to bring the drug into the country on the part of the English. These encounters led up to great cruelties practised on both sides, but especially on the part of the British. China did not want opium, for the Government saw in it the demoralization of the nation; greed for money drove the British on to attempt by every or any

means to force the drug down the throats of the Celestials. It matters not what the moral consequences were to be, these did not weigh in the scale beside the pecuniary and mercantile interests of the so-called civilizers. Even missionaries are said to have gone, with the Bible in hand, and sacks of opium under their cloaks to enlighten and Christianize the Heathen Chinese.

These countless outrages led up to an open war which ended in the peace of Nanking in 1842. From that time till the present, despite all protests on the part of the Chinese authorities, the traffic of opium from India to China, has gone on. The Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 3, under Article on China, says that "the demand of Commissioner Lin was considered by the English Government, to amount to a *casus belli*, and in 1840 war was declared."

That a fairer and more legitimate request, than that of Lin, could not be is apparent to every impartial person. The fact of the English Government making that an excuse for war against the unoffending Chinese is an evidence beyond dispute that on the side of the pretended civilizers were barbarism and absence of all Christianity, while on the side of the heathen were morality and a laudable desire to be protected against the infamous drug that brought physical and mental degradation upon the people.

It was only the other day that Sir George Birdwood came out in a London magazine in praise of the virtues of opium. A novel way of defending the nation against the accusations that her crimes, in this matter, have given rise to. He calls it "one of the most economical of stimulants." He tries to show how England would be the gainer by substituting opium for strong liquors. He thus calculates:

"The English drink bill for 1891 was calculated by Mr. Dawson Burns, in the Times for February 18, 1892, at £140,000,000. Sir John Hart calculates the Chinese opium bill at £25,000,000; and were we, in this country, to substitute opium for wine and spirits, &c., our proportionate bill would be only £3,150,000, as against £140,000,000."

Commenting upon this strange mode of excusing the iniquity of forcing the drug upon the Hintoos and Chinese, the N. Y. Tablet of the last week in May, has a very powerful article, in which the following appears:

Dr. Valentine, with thirty-one years' experience, summarizes in an English publication the results of his observations. He writes "(1) that a large percentage of mortality among children is due to opium; (2) that a large percentage of crime is committed through the influence of opium; (3) that a large percentage of murder is due to opium poisoning; and (4) that a large percentage of diseases a medical man is called upon to treat are due to opium poisoning."

And to Dr. Valentine's statement the same organ adds:

"In China the results are the same, only in more intensified form, due to the larger consumption of the deadly drug there. "Sell the drug as far and as fast as possible among the Chinese" is the standing order of the Government, and the result is that while 8,000 chests of opium are consumed annually in India, 90,000 are sold to China! Of course the Chinese Government does not want this hellish traffic and would be only too glad to put a stop to it by a tariff which would be prohibitive; but England will not allow it. And yet this Pharisee of the nations poses as a civilized, a Christian and God fearing people!"

We do not wonder at all that either one of our evening contemporaries would decline to answer such questions as these, because any hiding of the truth would at once provoke exposures, and any statement of the truth would be too severe a blow to their principles and the causes that they are desirous of advocating. If our correspondent is anxious for further

details we would refer him to the oratorical efforts that preceded immediately and followed the Chinese war of 1840, in the British House of Commons: also the works of Lord Macaulay. But above all, if they are to be had, the letters and lectures on the English Government in India and the East, by the late Rev. D. W. Cahill, D. D. As a rule English historians and pamphleteers gallop over these events, and strive to cover the atrocities with a veil of poor excuses; but Dr. Cahill has torn that curtain of hypocrisy into shreds and flung it triumphantly in the face of the Government.

As to the other questions asked by "Observer" the answers will have to be somewhat more extended than in this case. We have a multitude of authorities and from out the mass we must choose the most pointed and best authenticated. For a better understanding of the matter in hand we will reduce the three questions to two and divide them thus: first, the consummation of the act of Union; and second, the Irish industries and seats of learning. As it will require more space than, in justice to other important and current topics, our paper can afford in one issue, we will treat the first of these questions next week and the second one the week after. Especially on these points regarding the means adopted to bring about the Union and the cruel wrongs perpetrated upon Irish producers by the unscrupulous enemies of that land, do we desire to be very clear and the field is so vast and the material so abundant that we almost regret being obliged to condense our replies into two editorials.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

Elsewhere, in this issue, we publish an account of the unfortunate fire that wiped out one of the grandest buildings in this Province and swallowed up at one gulp nearly a million dollars worth of property. We also publish the resolutions of sympathy passed by the members of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's congregations, and the expressed hope that means will be devised to restore to the good ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame the magnificent home that they have lost.

It certainly lies, as expressed in one of the resolutions, with our French Canadian Catholic citizens to take the initiative, but it is for the others to second their every effort in this laudable direction. Moreover, the Congregation should expect very material aid from the neighbouring Republic, where there are hundreds of wealthy families—in almost every state of the Union—whose daughters received their splendid courses of education at Villa Maria.

But enthusiastic as many may be on the subject, there must be a solid business basis upon which the work of restoration may depend. Mere subscriptions would never do. An immense sum is needed to give back, not only to the nuns, but to Montreal, to Canada, to America and to the Church that which has been so suddenly swept out of existence. A half dozen solid business men, presidents of banking institutions and such like, should form a committee of action and devise means whereby the required amount may be raised.

We are aware that a certain spirit of narrowness has already caused some to argue that the Sisters of the Congregation are immensely wealthy, that untold amounts of money are locked up in religious institutions and a dozen other similar excuses. For the moment, suppose that the Sisters in question were immensely wealthy and had a great amount of property, even then a million dollar loss is

no small matter for them: it makes a big hole in even the most gigantic of fortunes.

But the loss is not merely one that the Sisters experience; it is an almost irreparable one for the city, for the whole country, for the cause of high Catholic education all over America. So that, even were the argument well founded, it does not apply. But it is simply the outcome of hearsay, thoughtlessness and want of exact knowledge. The Sisters of the Congregation are far from being wealthy; the institution, on the contrary, is at a loss very often to find means to make both ends meet. All that immense property called the Nun's buildings, and other similarly rich possessions do not belong to the Congregation of Notre Dame, they belong to Nuns of other communities.

Some people imagine that every thing owned by one community of nuns must be considered the property and for the benefit of every other one. The fact is the nuns of Villa Maria are actually poor, and their outlay, their expenses are always greater than their income. Therefore this sophistry of the ungenerous goes for nothing. For the sake of Catholic Montreal we hope that serious and business-like steps will be taken that, Phoenix like, the convent may arise from its ashes.

ONE TREFFLE SIROIS, of this city, was found guilty the other day, in the Recorder's Court, of being drunk and blaspheming on the street. He was fined five dollars or one month in jail. We are glad to see that the blaspheming has been coupled with the drunkenness in the accusation against this man. In fact we hope the time is at hand when blasphemers, whether drunk or sober, will find themselves in the grip of the law. There is some excuse for the drunkard; at least he has the satisfaction of enjoying the effects of his first drinks; but the blasphemer has not even that poor and miserable reason to give for his sin. Without deriving any enjoyment, physically or mentally, from his abominable acts and words, he deliberately and gratuitously insults God and calls down curses upon all connected with him. Were the Almighty his deadly enemy he could not treat the Eternal with more malicious injustice. The crime of blasphemy is not confined to the drunken rough or the tramp; it is fashionable in a certain class of so-called good society; and men in fine clothes and wearing the outward semblance of gentlemen, do not hesitate to stand at corners or hotel doors and shock the ears of the public with their uncalled-for oaths. It is a low, a dastardly and an un-Christian practice, which the law should treat with the utmost severity.

THE SON of the chaplain of the United States Senate committed suicide a short while ago. It is a wonder that his father, an eminent churchman, who is so competent to preach Christianity to others, did not give his son a sufficiently religious training to enable him to bear up, like a man, against the little disappointments of life. It is only in the Catholic Church that true consolation, in the hour of trial, affliction, or disappointment, is to be had.

IN our editorial columns we reply to "Observer's" question regarding the Opium War in China. We have been examining the most authentic authorities on the question of the "Act of the Union," and the state of Irish industries at the time of its passage. As the material is very bulky we will leave till next week the answers to the questions on that subject.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENTS.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THEM.

The Short Interval Between the Present and the Preceding Body—Long and Short Sessions—What Different Parliaments Accomplished—Changes of Ministry Due to General Elections.

As the present English Parliament, by its attitude on the Home Rule question, has drawn towards itself the eyes of the whole world, and as the action of the present body on Irish autonomy may form an important epoch in history, it will no doubt interest the readers of The Republic to learn a little about this Parliament and its predecessors.

The present Parliament met after the shortest interval but one in the century from the sitting of the previous Parliament—namely—37 days. The shortest interval was 36 days, in 1830; while the longest was 218 days, in 1818-19. The interval from the day of meeting to the day of opening, when the royal speech is delivered, was as short as any—four days. There have been only two others as short, in 1806 and 1807, and, as a Sunday did not occur in either of those cases, the interval in 1892, which did include a Sunday, may be said to be the shortest. The longest of such intervals in twenty out of the twenty-four Parliaments which have been elected in the century was nine days, in January, 1886, Parliament meeting on the 12th of the month, and the opening taking place on the 21st, the last occasion of the Queen attending Parliament in person. In the other four cases, when ministerial re-elections took place, the interval was longer. The two periods together make the interval from the prorogation speech to the opening speech, 41 days. This is the shortest in the century, the next shortest being 47 days, in 1857. The longest was 226 days, in 1873-74.

Like all its predecessors in recent years, this Parliament is distinguished by having brought about an immediate change of ministry. There have been

ELEVEN CHANGES OF MINISTRY

in the century directly due to a general election—four, in 1868, 1874, 1880 and August, 1886, taking place before the meeting of Parliament; four, in 1841, 1859, January, 1886, and last August, in consequence of an amendment to the address being carried; and three, in 1830, 1835 and 1852, owing to an adverse vote shortly after the opening of Parliament. The first of these eleven changes, it will be noted, was in 1830. There were altogether five previous to 1868. From that year to the present time not only has each of the six Parliaments elected effected such a change, either before or on meeting, but there has been only one change of ministry not directly due to a general election, that one being in 1885, when Lord Salisbury was called upon to form his first administration.

The length of the memorable session in which the only business done was the turning out the government was a little more than a twelfth of the average length of previous first sessions in the century, the period from the day of meeting, Aug. 4, to the day of prorogation, Aug. 18, being fifteen days, against a previous average of 178 days. The next shortest session was 50 days, in the summer of 1841; and the third shortest 52 days, in the summer of 1885. The longest first session was in the case of one of the Parliaments, nine in number, meeting in the last quarter of the year, and continuing there sessions in the following year. Eight of these nine adjourned in December for a few weeks. One of the eight, and the one which did not adjourn, was speedily dissolved, while the other seven had the

[LONGEST FIRST SESSION

in the century, the longest of all being 293 days, in 1847-48. The longest completed in the year it opened was 217 days, in 1820, but that was exceptional, the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline being before the House of Lords. The longest under ordinary circumstances was 213 days, in 1833.

The first recesses of the century have varied considerably in length, the longest being in the case of Parliaments meeting in the first or last quarter of the year. The shortest was 47 days, in 1831, a recess followed by the session in which

the reform bill was passed. The longest was 211 days, nearly seven months, in 1827-8. The recess of the present body was the longest first recess of any Parliament meeting in the six months comprising the second and third quarters of the year, while it is among the longest of any Parliament.

Of the nine Parliaments which in this century have met in the autumn, two—omitting 1868—sat till after Christmas before adjourning. In 1868, when Parliament met on Dec. 10, the adjournment was deferred till the 29th of the month, for the ministerial re-elections to be held. There was no business then before Parliament, and there could not be, as the opening did not take place till the reassembling on Feb. 16, 1869, an interval of 68 days from the day of meeting. Second sessions have been opened in the autumn in five cases, but none since 1857.

Three of the Parliaments of the century have been elected solely in consequence of the accession of a new sovereign; and it is a noteworthy fact that the first of the eleven changes of ministry directly due to a general election—in 1830, when the

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S MINISTRY

was defeated thirteen days after the opening of Parliament, on a motion on the civil list, and Earl Grey came into office—was the result of one of these accidental general elections, the ministry then formed, after a quarter of a century of Tory government, being the ministry which passed the reform bill.

It may further be noted as a most remarkable circumstance that of the eleven administrations called into existence as the direct result of a general election, eight have been Liberal—those under the premiership of Earl Grey in 1830, Lord Melbourne in 1835, the Earl of Aberdeen in 1852, Lord Palmerston in 1859 and Mr. Gladstone four times, in 1868, 1880, 1886 and 1892; while of the three Tory administrations formed under similar circumstances—those of Sir Robert Peel in 1841, Mr. Disraeli in 1874, and Lord Salisbury in August, 1886, the first was a ministry, which (in opposition to a bond of its own party) abolished the corn laws. One more singular fact may be mentioned. While the century has seen two premierships of William Pitt, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and three of Lord Derby, in some cases one of the terms of office being directly due to a general election, Mr. Gladstone's four terms of premiership have all been the direct result of an appeal to the country.—Boston Republic.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

A rather vulgar personage, who had been created a marquis a few months previous to our story, managed to get himself invited to a court ball. The new-fledged marquis could not contain himself for joy, and exhaled proud satisfaction at every pore. Casting an Olympian glance around the room, he chanced to spy among the ladies the tall, angular figure of an elderly matron, with compressed lips, as though afraid of wasting her breath, and as lean as a lath. She was leaning on the arm of a young gentleman. "Who is that nanny goat?" said the noble lord to a gentleman who was standing beside him. And the latter replied with a knowing smile: "That nanny goat is the ambassador of S—, the mother of the kid who is giving her his arm, and the wife of the old buck who has the honor of speaking with your excellency."

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS.—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B., and am also giving it to my children. Mrs. Walter Burns, Maitland, N.S.

Bob: I didn't know that Teddy in-come would admit of him getting married. Tom: It won't; but his wife's will.

STICK TO THE RIGHT

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. G. A. Nantel Gives His Views on the Subject.

The Hon. G. A. Nantel, Provincial Minister of Public Works, has just delivered a lecture on Public Instruction, before a large audience, in the hall of the Cercle Ville-Marie. In opening his remarks, the speaker said that it was not his intention to stand before his hearers as the reformer of the local system of education, which, no doubt, could be much improved, but which could not be pronounced as wholly defective without obliterating the finest pages of French-Canadian history and denying the existence of the army of glorious patriots who successfully struggled for the rights of the people after getting their training in the local colleges. From the Conquest down to the union of both Canadas superior and elementary education was given by the clergy, and since the union the clergy have again devoted themselves to this great cause, without, however, monopolizing it, as they are wrongly accused of doing. On the contrary, history could prove that the clergy always extended a helping hand to the statesmen who sought, notwithstanding popular resistance, to introduce the present system of schools. Replying to recent attacks made on the programme of classical colleges, the lecturer quoted from French authorities to show that ancient languages and literature are still held by the masters in the art of education to be the true basis of classical training, and not typewriting and shorthand.

He referred to the rich endowments and grants given to colleges and universities by private individuals in England and the United States, while in French Canada all is due to the generosity of the clergy. He quoted a few names, such as Papineau, Lafontaine, Taschereau, Bedard, Morin, Cartier, etc., to illustrate the training powers of French-Canadian colleges, adding that, only a few days ago, a pupil of one of those colleges had secured the highest honors at McGill University. Speaking of elementary education, he remarked that the great defect seemed to be, in many schools in this province, a total absence of any desire to pursue their studies on the part of the children, who, very often, soon forget the small amount of knowledge acquired in the school-house. In this connection, he asked what could be demanded from lady teachers whose average salary is less than that of domestic servants.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that, taken as a whole, the local system is pure and elevated. Looking into the details, room might be found for reforms, but this was no reason to discourage the people and make them believe that public instruction in this province is hardly out of its infancy. The motto should be to preserve what is good and to prudently amend what needs reform. Religious education saved the people of this land, because it was and has remained national at the same time. By putting in its place modern science, void of any generous impulse, science having money as its sole object, there would be reason to fear the disastrous effect of such a powerful dissolvent.

Mayor Desjardins, who presided at the meeting, also delivered a short address, and paid a tribute to the clergy for their good work in the moral and intellectual training of the youth of this country.

Montreal, 19th January, 1891.—J. G. Laviolette, Esq., M.D., My dear Sir,—It is my duty to testify to the excellence of your Syrup of Turpentine. I have used it for the treatment of an acute laryngitis from which I was suffering since over nine years. One large bottle completely cured me. Many thanks. Your devoted C. A. M. Paradis, Priest, O.M.I.

Montreal, 12th January, 1891.—I, the underwritten, do certify that my wife was coughing very much since six years and my child, four years old, since his birth. Both have been perfectly cured by the use of two bottles of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Adolphe LeMay, No. 263 St. Denis St., Coteau St. Louis, driver-baker at Stuart & Herbert, No. 1010 Rivard St.

Montreal, December, 1890.—I have, on several occasions, used various preparations of Turpentine and have always found them very efficacious in affections of the throat and bronchial tubes. I have lately administered to several of my children Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine and have found its effects remarkably prompt, especially in cases of croup-al cough. Mrs. Recorder B. A. T. de Montigny.

Montreal, 24th December, 1890.—J. G. Laviolette, Esq., M.D.—Dear Sir,—Your Syrup of Turpentine has cured us, my son and myself, of a cold which we had caught several months ago. Two bottles were sufficient. I consider it is my duty to recommend it to the public. Many thanks. Your obedient servant, M. A. Brault, Practical furrier at MM. C. Desjardins & Cie., No. 1537 St. Catherine St.

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
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	BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED	
EASY TO TAKE		INEFFICABLE
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Always on hand, an assortment of pure Drugs and Chemicals; also a choice assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote Des Neige, Montreal, Canada
[FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 12.]

This institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation.
L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.
President.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

TAKE A LOOK AT YOUR FRIENDS.

A dry eye means a hard heart.
Brown eyes are the most kindly.
Voltaire had the most typical foxy face.
A pouting upper lip indicates timidity.
Black eyes are the most rash and impetuous.
An open mouth is a sure sign of an empty head.
Large ears are found on the heads of coarse people.
Coarse hair always indicates coarse organization.
Very full cheeks indicate great digestive powers.
A projecting under lip shows malignity and avarice.
A double chin is invariably a sign of a lover of the table.
Pointed noses generally belong to meddlesome people.
Blue eyes belong to people of an enthusiastic turn of mind.

* * *

BRUSH YOUR HAIR, GIRLS.

Brush and brush your hair, if you want to get that lovely gloss that society girls are so eager for. Give your hair 200 strokes every night before jumping into bed. Don't be afraid of brushing it too much. The more you brush the more gloss you get. If your eyebrows are thin brush those too, with a tiny brush, and if they don't curve to suit you, get a tiny comb and train them in whichever direction you wish them to go. Brushing keeps them in good shape, and it is so much easier to brush than to trim them. Besides, if you do not understand how to trim them properly, you are apt to look funny until they grow out again.

* * *

IF I WERE A GIRL.

I would take care of my health by living out-doors as much as possible, and taking long walks in the sunshine. English girls understand how necessary this is for good complexions and cheerful spirits. Wear simple clothing, that you may climb mountains and breathe freely.

I would secure the best education. Go to college by all means, if it is possible. Read good books, and thereby become intelligent.

I would cultivate cheerfulness. Discontent soon shows itself in the face. If you have some disappointments, so do others. If you are cramped for money, be thankful that your lot is no worse than it is. Learn to make the best of things—an unhappy woman is a perpetual cloud in a home—a fretful girl has few friends and the number lessens year by year.

I would say kind things to others, especially the girls. A girl who makes unkind remarks about other girls would better be avoided by young men—she will not make an agreeable companion for life.

I would learn how to be self-supporting; especially in this country where fortunes change, it is wise for a woman to be able to care for herself. Helpless women are not a comfort to others, and usually not to themselves.

I would try to be polite everywhere. True courtesy is more winsome than a pretty face or a fine dress. Be appreciative and sympathetic, and you have two keys which will unlock almost all hearts.

I would learn self-control. To know when to speak and when to be silent; to have hateful things said about you, and be able to answer pleasantly; to have people confide in you, and be wise enough to keep it locked in your heart; to be in poverty, and not to be soured by it; to meet temptation, and be strong before it; to be strong enough to perform any labor or duty that needs to be done—all this shows a noble mastery over self.—*Jenise Miller.*

THE FIRST SANCTUARY.

Where Columbus Erected the First Church in the New World.

While the people from all parts of the world are celebrating the discovery of America, the Catholics should not forget that when Columbus stepped from his boat, the first altar on the soil of the new world was raised, and, as Thomas Harrison Cummings says in the Catholic World, "Christianity and civilization

were born in the same cradle and at the same moment in the western hemisphere."

The fact that the first house that Columbus erected in this country was a church is not stated in the general history, but the fact cannot be disputed and the remains of the old church still exist. When the little fleet landed at Santo Domingo in 1493, Columbus sent a commission to make a survey and prepare a site for a city. A place was found about eight miles from Cape Isabella and then, as Dr. Chanca, the physician of the fleet wrote to the authorities at Seville, "In Columbus' estimation, the service of God surpassing all other considerations, the first edifice that was erected should be the church. It was finished with such activity that, on the sixth of January, 1494 a High Mass was celebrated." So that one hundred and twenty-six years before the fugitive members of the Congregational Church landed at Plymouth Rock, one hundred and ten years before those of the Anglican Church came to Jamestown, thirty-five years before the word Protestant was invented, this church was erected, and the Gospel announced to the New World by zealous missionaries of the Roman Catholic faith.

A few years ago the attention of Rev. John O'Brien, the editor of the Sacred Heart Review of Boston, was called to the spot and he promptly decided to rescue it from oblivion. The ruins of the old church was found and the work of building a chapel on the old foundation is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The cost of the new building will be about \$6,000 and it is expected that it will be ready for dedication on January 6, 1894, just 400 years after the dedication of the first church of Columbus.

Devotion to the Holy Face.

In the March number of the "Annals of the Holy Face," is found the report of a wonderful cure attributed to the power of The Holy Face, we translate the narrative, as follows.

"Friday, the 10th of February the Duchess de Cheveruse attended the nine o'clock Mass at the Oratory, in thanksgiving for the miraculous cure of her grand-daughter. Afflicted with meningitis, and given up by the physicians, the young girl had lost consciousness. She remained in that condition thirty two hours. Her last words had been to ask for the prayers for the dying. Suddenly, to the consternation of the attendants, the patient rose to a sitting posture, said that she was cured, and asked for a drink of water. The Duchess and her household could not believe the evidence of their senses. There was no gain-saying the fact. The young girl was suddenly cured, but how could the fact be accounted for? We believe that it must be attributed to the devotion to the Holy Face. The Duchess is one of the most zealous propagators of the devotion; she has had erected a chapel in its honor."

"The pious young girl, in imitation of her father, liked to invoke frequently the Holy Face. She often repeated this verse of the Psalm, "Look upon the Face of thy Christ," which she paraphrased in this touching manner; Lord, look not upon my miseries but look upon me through the Face of Christ!

The numerous prayers said in various sanctuaries, for the sick girl, her special devotions to Holy Face, constitute the only explanation of the sudden and extraordinary cure that we have just related.

"The Duchess de Chevruese, full of thanks-giving to the Holy Face, after praying for some time in the Oratory of the Holy Man of Tours, carried away with her, some miraculous oil, and intends, as thanksgiving to our Lord, to propagate more and more the salutary devotion of the Reparation."

Examples such as the one above narrated, and which are of frequent occurrence among the devout clients of the Holy Face, should inspire us with confidence in its powerful protection.—*T. A. B. in N. Y. Catholic Review.*

From Friend to Friend

Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertising which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it has done is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalled record of cures is sure to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

OLD FASHIONED SEEDCAKES.

These are easily made by any one who has mastered the mysteries of rolling out a cookie. Mix a cupful of butter with two cupfuls of sugar. Add half a cupful of water, three well beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of caraway seeds. Put two cupfuls of pastry flour in a sieve with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder. Stir this in; then add another cupful of sifted flour. This should make a batter almost as stiff as dough. Turn it out on a floured board, sprinkle it with flour and roll it out until it is about an eighth of an inch thick. Cut these cakes out in rather large cookies and bake them in a moderately quick oven. They should be crisp, like an old fashioned gingersnap, and will improve with keeping. If you wish them soft, as some people do, keep them in a stone jar in a cold place; but if you wish them crisp, keep them in a tin box in a perfectly dry but not a hot place.—*New York Tribune.*

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Hot water is an excellent remedy for erysipelas.

Never use strong or rinsed butter in seasoning vegetables.

A correspondent asks what to do for a fresh bunion. Try painting it with iodine and wearing a loose shoe.

Headache, toothache, backache or most any joint ache will be relieved by heating the feet thoroughly with the shoes on.

For a disagreeable breath, put a few drops of tincture of myrrh in a tumblerful of water and thoroughly rinse the mouth with it.

Many a man, and perhaps more women, would have been saved from insanity if they had resolutely obtained sufficient sleep.

A white cashmere or chudda may be nicely and easily cleaned at home by using soap-bark, which may be obtained at any druggist's.

In washing black-wool goods before making them over use five cents worth of soap-bark to a painful of water. Let it stand until cold. Iron on the wrong side.

Housekeepers should caution their maids against the use of kerosene in laundering shirts. The oil is likely to remain in the garment, lending a disagreeable odor not enjoyed by the wearer.

To take grease spots out of carpets, mix a little soap into a gallon of warm water, then add half an ounce of water; wash the part well with a clean cloth, and the grease or dirty spot will disappear.

To freshen black kid gloves, shoes or leather articles of any kind mix a little sweet oil with a few drops of ink and rub it all over the worn and white spots.

TONGUE TOAST.

Mince fine cold tongue enough to fill a cup; add to this a cup of cream and the beaten yolk of egg, and heat in a double kettle. Toast three slices of bread, butter them, and cover with the creamed tongue. Serve hot.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HASH MADE FROM CALF'S HEAD AND PLUCK.

Chop together parts of the head, liver and heart, in the proportion of one-third each. Season with pepper, salt, a little vinegar. Warm in just enough of the liquor in which it was boiled to moisten it. Just before dishing, stir in a little butter. Serve on toast.—*Boston Herald.*

DRIED APPLE JELLY.

Take a quart bowl of dried apples, wash nicely, cover them with cold water, let it boil without stirring till the taste is cooked out of the apple; there is hardly a quart of syrup; strain and add one and a half pints of sugar and boil a few minutes.—*Boston Budget.*

TO PICKLE HAM.

To one hundred pounds of meat allow ten pounds of coarse salt, one quart of syrup, two ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of soda and six gallons of water. Boil well together and skim; when entirely cold pour over the meat and let it stand three or four weeks and then take out and drain before smoking.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?



Short-Sighted
—the woman who doesn't use *Pearline*.
ine; the woman who fails to have her servants use *Pearline*.

She fails to see what is good for her; she fails to have what is best for her.

Without *Pearline* washing and cleaning is drudgery and toil, and wear and tear, and rub, rub, rub.

With it, there is no hard work, and no harm to the finest things; there is little or no rubbing.

Use *Pearline*, and rest from your labor; the rest of your labor—the hardest part—is done by *Pearline*.

Beware of imitations. 243 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
*** COLIC ***
CHOLERA
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DIARRHOEA
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AND ALL
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231 St. Lawrence Street,

(Near St. Catherine.)

Have just received my New Stock of the
best lines of Shoes, including

Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear.
GREAT BARGAINS. GOOD VALUE.

32-28

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

as **THE BEST** and **THE ONLY GENUINE**
article. Housekeepers should ask for it and
see that they get it; all others are imitations.

SINCERE SYMPATHY.

With the Sisters of the Congregation Expressed in Many Quarters.

We would respectfully request our American Catholic contemporaries to kindly reproduce the following:

At the usual meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society on Sunday, the chairman, Hon. Senator Murphy, addressed the meeting on the recent fire at Villa Maria. The hon. gentleman gave a brief but most interesting resume of the history of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and closed by moving the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Moved by Hon. Senator Murphy, seconded by Mr. James Connaughton, and carried unanimously:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to permit a great calamity to fall upon the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame in the total destruction of the Mother house of their community by fire;

Whereas, this community, the oldest religious society founded in Canada, whose members for well nigh two hundred and fifty years have devoted themselves so unselfishly and so successfully to the cause of education throughout the whole Dominion, has such strong claims on our sympathy and support;

Whereas, religion and education will suffer an irreparable loss if these noble, self-sacrificing ladies have not speedily restored to them the means of rebuilding their novitiate for the formation of new teachers for the various schools under their charge;

Therefore, be it resolved, first, that the members of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit society offer their most sincere and warmest sympathy to the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame in the great calamity which has come upon them.

Be it resolved, secondly, that we consider this heroic band of self-sacrificing religious ladies worthy of our most generous support.

Be it resolved, thirdly, that we shall be most happy to second any and every public and united effort on the part of our French-Canadian Catholic brethren, whose undoubted privilege it is to lead, ours to follow, in the good work of aiding to rebuild the Villa Maria convent.

Be it resolved, fourthly, that as an earnest of our goodwill in this matter, we devote the entire profits of the society's excursions on Dominion day to the general fund, which will no doubt be raised by the Catholic population of this city and Dominion in gratitude to the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, who have conferred for so many long years such lasting benefits on our populations.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

At Grand Mass in St. Mary's church yesterday, the pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, referred to the sad calamity which has befallen the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame in the destruction, by fire, of their Mother house.

The reverend gentleman spoke of the disaster as a public loss. He was pleased to remark the widespread sympathy extended to the good sisters by Protestants and Catholics alike. He invited the gentlemen of the congregation to assemble in the hall after Mass to give expression to their sympathy for the afflicted community. The meeting was well attended, and included the prominent members of the congregation. Mr. P. Wright was called to the chair, and Mr. Heffernan acted as secretary. Prominent among the speakers was Mr. J. J. Maguire, professor of the Boys' academy. In concise and telling language he portrayed the history of the Congregation nuns for the past 250 years, and showed that the monument which has just been destroyed was the result of the savings of that long period of years—savings which could be effected only by religion of such a self-sacrificing spirit.

The following resolutions were then passed: Moved by Mr. P. Henry, seconded by Messrs. Thos. Heffernan and James Mullaly, wardens, and unanimously adopted.

That the members of this congregation feel it a duty to express their sympathy with the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame in their present trying ordeal.

That they make bold to say to these good and self-sacrificing women: Be of good cheer; the present affliction, sad as it is, will soon pass away. Your cause is

too noble and holy to not be sustained from above; your sympathizers are too numerous and sincere to allow you to lose hope.

That when the occasion arises the members of this congregation will cheerfully contribute their mite towards rebuilding the monument which was heretofore a source of legitimate pride and glory to Montreal.

Resolved, that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Rev. Mother-General of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and to the city press.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. society, held yesterday in St. Ann's hall, Ald. P. Kennedy presiding, the following resolution was moved:

Whereas, this society having learned with deep regret of the sad and almost irretrievable loss suffered by the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame by the destruction by fire of the most magnificent institution of America, the famed convent of Villa Maria,

Be it resolved, that this society do extend their heartfelt sympathy with the Sisters of the Congregation in their great loss, and express the hope that ere long, and knowing the energy of the good Sisters, we feel assured another institution will be reared in its stead

JAS. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

REV. FATHER CATULLE, C.S.S.R.

A Hearty Reception on His Return from Rome

Several hundred members of St. Ann's parish turned out on Thursday evening to welcome Rev. Father Catulle on his return from Rome. By eight o'clock the garden in connection with the priests' house was pretty well filled with the senior parishioners, and a few minutes after the roll of drums announced the near approach of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, the members of which turned out in strength to do honor to the beloved priest. The garden had been tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, which, showing through the trees, presented a very pretty sight. The young men were glad that the Rev. Father had returned in safety, and were determined to let the fact be known, and they did; for as soon as they had arrived a battery of artillery seemed to have opened fire, and hundreds of rockets flew skyward. Rev. Fathers Catulle and Bancart, accompanied by several of the Fathers, now appeared on the verandah, and Mr. Kane read the following joint address:—

To the Revd. Fathers CATULLE and BANCART:—

Revd. Fathers:—Deep and true are the feelings of joy which animate our breasts, as we, members of St. Ann's parish, gather here in hundreds to-night to welcome back to our midst you, our well-beloved friend and counsellor, Rev. Father Catulle. Heaven has heard our earnest prayers for your safety during your voyage, and Heaven has heard the cry of our hearts and sent back to us the one who will ever be dear to us.

Straight from the halls of the Vatican; straight from the presence of the holy Pontiff; and straight from the home of St. Peter you return to us, and we greet you with a hundred thousand welcomes.

You have received a higher commission than the one you had already possessed; you have been advanced in the ministry of the church; but above all, the Almighty Power has directed your Superior to leave you with us, and we thank Him for the answer to our prayer which, though selfish, we could not help offering.

And now we extend our welcome to you, Rev. Father Bancart, the present Rector of St. Ann's. We greet you with our hearts' best feelings in this hour of happy re-union; and we place the utmost faith in you, for already we have had a glimpse, and more than one, of the soul that animates you; and feel assured that under your guidance our church and parish will continue to flourish as in the past, and when your period of directorship is over we know that God in Heaven will look down upon you and say, "well done good and faithful servant." And now, Revd. Fathers, we will close by wishing you the best of health, and we will beseech Heaven to continue aiding you by its glorious light to show the path to us, and give us grace to follow it, so that when our earthly pilgrimage is over, both shepherds and flock may meet above.

Revd. Father Catulle replied in his usual happy manner, thanking his hearers for their kindly greeting, and proceeded to give a short description of his visit to Rome, and also his stay in the "dear little isle," green Erin, and brought his remarks to a close by assuring those present that in the future, as in the past, he would have their interests at heart, and invited them to be present at High Mass the following Sunday to receive the Papal benediction and to hear from his lips the words of the ruler of the Catholic world.

The Revd. Father also received addresses from the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and the pupils of Rev. Brother Arnold's school, and the latter having sung a song of welcome the meeting dispersed.

Sad Drowning Accident.

On Saturday evening last Miss Guillet and two lady friends were walking along the canal bank, near the C.V.R. bridge

at St. Johns, P.Q., and approaching near the age, Miss Guillet lost her footing and fell into the canal. The current, being very swift at this point, swept the unfortunate young lady under the surface. She only rose once, and before assistance could be procured, disappeared. Efforts were immediately made to recover the body, but without success. On Saturday several charges of dynamite were exploded near the scene of the accident, but up to the time of writing all endeavors were fruitless. This melancholy event has cast a gloom over the community.

SIE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

The Coming Pilgrimages.

For a last time we desire to call the attention of our readers to the St. Patrick's Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, which takes place on Saturday next, 17th June at 5 p.m. The Rev. James Callaghan will direct it again this year. The Rev. Luke Callaghan, chaplain of Hotel Dieu Hospital, will conduct the congregational singing on board and deliver the Pilgrimage sermons. Meals will be supplied by the "Three Rivers," and the refreshment and picnic tables will be under the supervision of the Misses Annie Cassidy and Bella McCurragh. The Rev. Father Doyle of New York, is expected to arrive in Montreal for the pilgrimage. All who can possibly go should not miss this grand occasion of visiting the far-famed shrine.

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, will hold two pilgrimages this year, as usual, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, one for gentlemen and the other for ladies and children. The first (for gentlemen exclusively) will take place on Friday evening, June 30th, by the steamer "Three Rivers," leaving the Richelieu wharf at 10 o'clock p.m. and arriving at Ste. Anne de Beaupre the following morning (Dominion Day) at 11 o'clock. On Sunday morning, 2nd July, the pilgrims will attend High Mass in a body, at 10 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and will leave the same day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip, arriving in Montreal on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. The pilgrimage for ladies and children will take place within the octave of the great feast of St. Ann, viz. on Saturday, July 29th.

THE PRESENT DAY—The birthday.



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25¢

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Helena P. O., Que., Co. Huntingdon,

Agent for the celebrated Heintzman Piano, Evans Bros., Vose & Sons, and others, as well as the G. W. Cornwall Organ and New Williams Sewing Machine.

To Organ and Piano customers I would say I have had many years experience in the business, and not being at the expense of enormous city rents I am enabled to quote prices that I feel assured will be found lower than you can buy elsewhere.

I am offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT to those who wish to buy within the next sixty days.

Will be pleased to forward Catalogue and quote SPECIAL PRICES on application.

ADDRESS:

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Helena P. O., Que.

A WASHINGTON CALAMITY.

The Pension Bureau Floors Fell.

The ninth of June was a sad day in Washington. There was a rush and a roar about ten o'clock this morning at the Pensions Bureau Department, when the three floors of the building fell with a mighty crash into the cellar.

The four hundred clerks had hardly more than got nicely to work when the catastrophe occurred. There was hardly any warning; first came a crash from the first floor, and in its fall the walls, which still stand in a cracked condition, spread, and the second and third floors sank in quick succession.

An exaggerated account of what then took place it would be hard to pen. Humanity, bricks, stone and the interior woodwork and furniture of the building lay at the bottom of the building in a mass that was shapeless to a degree that was puzzling.

A LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the dead, with the names of the states from which they were appointed: Unknown man taken from the ruins at five o'clock this evening, evidently a clerk; George I. Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Boody, New York; Samuel P. Bane, Pennsylvania; John Business, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas, Jos. B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. B. Loftus, New York; F. W. McAdair, no state; B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; Wm. Schriver, Maryland; H. S. Wood, no state; F. M. Williams, Wisconsin; Dr. Nelson, no state. The injured number about sixty, some of them seriously.

The hairbreadth escapes narrated by the survivors were numberless. A dozen men left in a corner of the third storey clambered down a hose pipe to the ground. One of these men, C. Baier, who worked in the centre of the third floor, said: "I was at my desk when I heard a great roar. There was no premonitory trembling of any kind; just a roar and crash and the desks and tables seemed to be raised up in the centre of the floor and then disappear in a blinding cloud of white dust. I sprang for the rear window and called on my companions to follow. Those who were right near me did so and we gained a safe place."

A Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR, I desire, through your columns, to tender my thanks to the St. Ann's young men for the interest taken by them in our Sailor's Club; two of their members having visited the club on Monday evening, bringing a large bundle of Catholic literature.

SECRETARY CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.
Montreal, 13th June, 1893.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Lord Salisbury reviewed a procession of Orangemen in Londonderry on the 27th ult.

The World's Fair gates were opened all day last Sunday; it is estimated that 126,000 people was admitted.

The mortality in New York State for April was 2,000 above the normal, a fact attributed to the continuance of the grip.

The Catholic Poles of West Prussia will not exact from their candidates for the Reichstag pledges about the Army bill.

The Plankinton Bank of Milwaukee has failed; William Plankinton has been appointed assignee under \$1,600,000 bonds.

Emin Pacha and his followers are said to have been killed while fleeing after a battle in which they had been defeated by Arabs.

The State department has received unofficial advice that President Sacasa, of Nicaragua, has resigned after signing articles of peace.

Masked robbers held up a train at Coleman, Tex., and compelled the engineer and fireman to help them to rob the express car.

Signor Gerome Rossi, the Italian archaeologist and author of "Archivio Storico Italiano" and other works, has been stricken with apoplexy.

The German Reichstag campaign is being conducted with unusual energy and there are indications that the social democrats are gaining ground.

The monetary situation in Italy grows worse. The scarcity of silver is paralyzing trade, and the revival of forced paper currency is believed to be inevitable.

President Cleveland's cottage at Saranac Inn has been completely renovated. It is stated upon good authority that President Cleveland will occupy it during July.

Over 80,000 persons attended the World's Fair last Sunday. It was the first open Sunday and it was a success. The official figures of paid admissions were 80,180.

Four Thousand men have been discharged on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad in the last few days. These discharges mean a saving of \$7,000 a day to the company.

A special to the Augusta Chronicle from Anderson, S. C., says a cyclone struck the county early Monday morning, doing much damage to crops and farmhouses. A heavy rain followed.

A land agent named Molony started out last Thursday morning to collect rents due from tenants in and around Tulla, County Clare. As he passed some undergrowth by the roadside he was fired upon by several men concealed in the bushes and seriously wounded.

The grand jury has found a true bill against William Townsend, the individual arrested recently on the nominal charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing street, but really on suspicion of intending to kill Mr. Gladstone. He will be tried at the Old Bailey, probably on Thursday.

Wednesday the appeal of the prosecution from the verdict of the New York Presbytery acquitting Prof. Charles A. Briggs of heresy was sustained by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church sitting as a court at Washington. The total number of votes cast was 489. Of these 298 were to sustain the appeal, 85 to sustain it in part, and 116 not to sustain.

Madame Ferdinand de Lesseps has been visiting Chas. de Lesseps, who was recently removed from prison to the St. Louis Hospital. She states that she found that Charles had aged a great deal while in prison, and was suffering much from rheumatism. Notwithstanding his suffering, he does not despair of the future. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Mme. de Lesseps states, is not improving in health, but on the contrary his insomnia is increasing.

ROMAN NEWS.

From the London Universe and other Sources.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, has arrived at Rome and paid his respects to the Holy Father at the Vatican. His Eminence was received with much cordiality by His Holiness, who conversed with him long on the condi-

tion and progress of the Church in Australia. At the close of the interesting colloquy Dr. Moran handed the Pontiff a considerable sum as the contribution to Peter's Pence from the Antipodes. Ireland, as well as our brethren across the sea, should feel a deep interest in this event.

It is now affirmed that no Cardinals will be created at the next Consistory, but that instead several Bishops will be preconized at the secret Consistory, and that the red hat will be imposed at the public Consistory on the six Princes of the Church who were not at Rome when created on the 16th of January last.

In spite of the subvention of half a million of lire granted by the modern Roman Conscript Fathers—and a pretty lot they are—for the exhibition to be held in the Eternal City in 1895, it is felt that owing to the financial and economic crisis the project cannot be carried out, or must end in a fiasco.

A new enterprise, which is destined to eradicate the last vestiges of the old charitable institutions and associations of Rome, has been proposed and accepted by those who now dispose of all such matters in the Eternal City. Thirty-three charitable works—the only ones which until the present were allowed to remain under the direct control of the rectors and priests of Rome—are now condemned to follow the innumerable charitable revenues with which Rome was so richly endowed into the treasury of the secular benevolent institutions. These last remnants of private legacies were principally used to dower honest young girls at their marriage. Before executing this last confiscation the opinion of the Roman municipality was demanded. The meeting, during which the subject was discussed, was of itself a remarkable study of the sentiments and opinions cultivated at the present day. Two Catholic members called attention to the very patent fact that this persistent discouragement of private philanthropy is fatal to the interests of public benevolence. Their voices were raised in vain in behalf of the disinherited of the world; the votes in favor of the spoilation were nineteen against seventeen.

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY.

COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY.

that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY.

Food cooked in **COTTOLENE** is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting. Do YOU use COTTOLENE?

Made only by **N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,** Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

CARPETS.

JUNE BARGAINS.—85c Tapestry for 75c.
R. G. SILK & CO.
357 St. James Street.
PHONE 2843.

CARPETS.

JUNE SALE—\$1.33 Brussels for \$1.00. Twenty Patterns to choose from at the **MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,** 357 St. James Street. Phone 2843.

QUINN & DUGGAN,

Advocates, Solicitors and Attorneys.
OFFICES, TEMPLE BUILDING.
185 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor.
E. J. DUGGAN, LL.B. (346-783)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY EXCURSIONS

TO MANITOBA AND CANADIAN NORTHWEST

— ROUND TRIP TICKETS —
will be sold on **JUNE 13, 20, 27, JULY 11, 1893.**
GOOD FOR 40 DAYS.

— TO —

DELOIRINE & RETURN	\$28
RESTON	..
ESTEVAN	..
WINNIEARTH	..
MOOSOMIN	..
REGINA & RETURN	\$30
MOOSEJAW	..
YORKTON	..
PRINCE ALBERT & RETURN	\$35
CALGARY	..
EDMONTON & RETURN	\$40

The World's Fair Route.

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO & RETURN	\$24
VANCOUVER TO ALASKA & RETURN	\$95

CITY TICKET OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST.
COR ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.

STAMINAL.

A FOOD — AND — A Tonic.
THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF BEEF and WHEAT
With HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Staminal.

PUT UP BY THE **JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.,** Montreal, P. Q.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 **BELLS** HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH BELL & OTHER PUREST BEST. G. MENDEL & CO. GENUINE WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Prices. **BUCKEY'S BELL FOUNDRY,** The VAN DUSEN & TAYLOR CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING **CHURCH BELLS & PEALS** PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN) Send for Price and Catalogue. **MOSEMAN BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.**

\$3 a Day Sure. Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully, remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day.
Address **A. W. KNOWLES,** WINDSOR, Ont.
17-34—Mar 15



EVERY SKIN, SCALP, & BLOOD DISEASE Cured by Cuticura
EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, whether torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczemas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, acrimonious, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the **CUTICURA REMEDY**, consisting of **CUTICURA**, the Great Skin Cure, **CUTICURA SOAP**, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and **CUTICURA RESOLVENT**, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humour Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to the latest their wonderful, unending and incomparable efficacy.
Sold everywhere. Price, **CUTICURA**, 75c.; **SOAP**, 35c.; **RESOLVENT**, \$1.50. Prepared by the **POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION**, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."
Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by **CUTICURA SOAP**.
Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the **CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER** 30c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bale St. Paul Wharf," will be received until Friday, the 23rd day of June next, inclusively, for the construction of an additional length to the wharf at Bale St. Paul, Charlevoix County, Quebec, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Bale St. Paul, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.
An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, **E. F. E. ROY,** Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 28th May, 1893. 46-2



IF YOU WANT

ANY KIND OF A
Cart, Express Waggon, Open or Covered Buggy, Phaeton, Gladstone, Kensington, Mikado,
Or almost anything to run on wheels,
GO RIGHT TO
R. J. LATIMER,
592 St. Paul Street.
HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM.
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Montreal City & District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight dollars per share on the capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after **MONDAY, the 3rd JULY, 1893.**
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, May 30th, 1893. 46-4

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER. Dividend No. 55. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. [3 1/2 p.c.] has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this institution for the current half year, payable at the office of the bank in Montreal, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 31st May next, both days inclusive.
The general annual meeting of shareholders will take place at the offices of the bank in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 21st of June next, at 1 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board. **A. DEMARTIGNY, General Manager.** Montreal, 20th April, 1893. 42 6

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. **HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.**

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Paulist Fathers advise their parishioners to omit "set pieces" of flowers at funerals.

It is being proposed to erect a new cathedral in Denver, Col. It is to cost about \$100,000.

M. Gounod, the veteran composer, is again seriously ill at his Paris residence, and is not allowed to leave his bedroom.

Pilgrims still keep crowding into Rome. In the autumn pilgrimages will reach the Eternal City from the United States and from Canada.

According to a recent dispatch, the robbers who raided the church at Acapulcama, in the state of Puebla, secured \$75,000 in valuables.

Very Rev. Father Brammer, Vicar General of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination last week.

Brother Austin Shanahan, of the Presentation Monastery, Cork, is at present engaged in founding a branch house of his order in West Maitland, Australia.

Prominent among those who received confirmation in St. Augustine's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 7th of last month at the hands of Bishop Foley were forty-eight converts.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, have decided to give a two years' course of training to young Catholic women who desire to become professional nurses.

The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, president of Tooting College, London, has left for Chicago to attend the committee in connection with the English Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Fair.

Amongst those whom the Emperor of Germany has honored with imperial decorations are two nephews of Leo XIII, members of the Noble Guard, who received him on his recent visit to the Vatican.

A Catholic club has been organized among the students of Harvard, and meets with the cordial approbation of President Eliot. There are at present 250 Catholic students in the various departments of that University.

The Pope is rather chary of encomiums on preachers. But his Holiness was quite enthusiastic the other day in congratulating Father Zocchi, S. J., the Lenten preacher at the Gesu, on his earnestness and stirring eloquence.

The Bavarian centre party has just published a manifesto for the elections to the Landtag. It demands religious instruction in the primary schools and the lyceums, restrictions to the abuse of liberty at the universities, the diminution of military charges, and various social reforms.

Rev. Messrs. Menton, O'Callaghan and O'Keefe, students of the Paulist College of St. Thomas of Aquin, were ordained deacons on May 27 in the Catholic University by Bishop Keane. They will be raised to the priesthood on September 8 by Archbishop Corrigan in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York.

President Carnot, of France, has presented two members of the Order of Bon Secours, Boulogne—Sister Matilda, an Irish lady, and Sister Eulalie, a French lady—with gold medals, in recognition of their noble services to the sick people during the cholera epidemic last year, which raged with fearful violence about that city.

The celebration of the sixth centenary of the translation of the House of Loreto will begin in December, 1894, and will be kept up by special pilgrimages and processions during the whole of the succeeding year. A medal commemorative of the centenary will be struck, and a new altar will be erected at this famous shrine.

An Alexandria correspondent in describing the arrival of the General of the Franciscans in the Holy Land, says it might be well called a triumph. He was received by a vast gathering composed of people of every nation, and a guard of honor sent by Governor Mahomed Pasha Maher, whose name has a decided Hibernian flavor, despite its Turkish appearance.

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanations a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions. 84-g

T. E. & A. MARTIN,

Formerly of the Firm of Fce & Martin.

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding.

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.

Open EVERY Evening

till 9 O'clock.



Sold for Cash

OR ON

EASY TERMS

OF PAYMENT TO RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Remember the Address:

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF RAIMORAL HOTEL.

T. E. & A. MARTIN.

PAILS

of fibre and Pails of Wood, reliable, strong and good; for Pickles, lard, jam or sap, for use at the well or the tap.

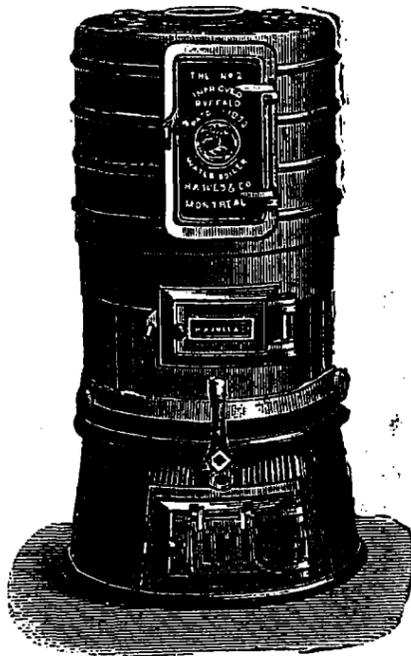
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TUBS

of the finest materials made for your household, your farm or your trade, for every contingency ready and pails made by E. B. EDDY.

The E. B. EDDY Co.,

MAMMOTH WORKS, Hull, Canada.



Before Purchasing a HOT WATER HEATER,

EXAMINE THE

BUFFALO,

Manufactured by H. R. IVES & CO.,

Queen Street, Montreal, Que.

Below is one of the many certificates received from persons using them:

Butler street, MONTREAL, April 20, 1893.

Messrs. H. R. IVES & CO.:

Dear Sirs,—The BUFFALO HEATER, which was put into my house last October, has given every satisfaction. The house is much exposed, and although last winter was a severe one, we had a warm and comfortable house. Besides it requires very little care to look after the heater, which is easily regulated.

Yours truly, FRANCIS MCCABE, Montreal, April 21, 1893.

FLOOR PAINT.

The Best in the World, Dry in 8 Hours and Harden the Floor as Marble.

ISLAND CITY" PURE, READY-MIXED PAINT, in thirty different shades for inside and outside painting. "ISLAND CITY," the model factory of PAINTS and VARNISHES in the Dominion.

P. D. DODS & CO., Proprietors,

188 and 190 McGill Street, - - - - - Montreal.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY, Consulting Counsel, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS Montreal.

JUNE Is the month for bargains in Carpets, Oil-cloths, Curtains, etc., at the MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, 357 St. James Street, Phone 2848.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—Prices are quoted as follows:—
Patent Spring.....\$4.15 @ 4.20
Patent Winter.....4.00 @ 4.15
Straight Roller.....3.25 @ 3.50
Extra.....3.00 @ 3.20
Superfine.....2.90 @ 2.90
Fine.....2.85 @ 2.85
City Strong Bakers.....3.80 @ 4.00
Manitoba Bakers.....3.40 @ 3.75
Ontario bags—extra.....1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers.....1.70 @ 1.80
Superfine.....1.30 @ 1.45
Fine.....1.10 @ 1.20

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$4.25 to \$4.50, Standard \$4.10 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.10 to \$2.25, and standard \$2.00 to \$2.10.

Mill Feed.—Sports are quoted steady at \$18.00 to \$17.00. Moultrie \$19.00 to \$21.50.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba is offered at Fort William at 72c; but only 71c is bid. Exporters say they cannot pay over 82c afloat here. Western Ontario prices dropped 2c to 3c per bushel recently winter wheat selling at 63c to 64c, and spring at 60c to 63c.

Corn.—The market is quiet at 47c to 48c in bond, and 56c to 57c duty paid.

Peas.—Sales of round lots have taken place at 74c per 66 lbs. in store, or 74½c afloat.

Oats.—Several large sales have taken place this week at 38c per 34 lbs. in store for No. 2 white and mixed.

Barley.—Feed barley is quiet at 41c to 42c. No. 2 extra is quoted at 45c. Malting barley is quoted at 45c to 53c.

Malt.—Prices continue at 65c to 72½c in bond.

Rye.—The market is steady 61c to 62c per 56 lbs.

Buckwheat.—At 58c to 59c per 48 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—

Canadashort cut pork per bbl.....\$22.50 @ 23.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl.....21.00 @ 21.50
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl.....20.00 @ 20.50
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl.....25.00 @ 25.50
India mess beef, per tierce.....10.00 @ 10.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl.....14.00 @ 15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb.....12½ @ 13c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb.....12½ @ 13½c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb.....9½ @ 11c
Bacon, per lb.....11½ @ 12½c
Shoulders, per lb.....10½ @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Sales of Eastern Townships have been made at 17c to 17½c in 25 to 40 tub lots. A round lot of very choice Western dairy was sold at 18c closely selected, and said to be of extra fine quality.

Creamery.....17½c to 19c.
Eastern Townships.....18c to 17½c.
Western.....18c to 16c.

Roll Butter.—Further sales of Western rolls have been made at 13½c to 14½c.

Cheese.—Sales on this market have transpired at 9½c to 9½c for finest Western French cheese sold at 8½c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Fine stock selling at 11c to 11½c; and a few cases of fancy candled at 12c. Quite a lot of culls have been placed at 9c to 10½c as to condition.

Beans.—Western hand-picked are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for ordinary to good. Inferior \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Honey.—At 6c to 8c for extracted. Comb honey 9c to 13c as to quality.

Hops.—We quote good to choice 17c to 18½c. Poorer qualities 14c to 16c. Old hops 8c to 10c.

Maple Products.—Syrup in wood is slow sale at 4½c to 5½c per lb., and in tins 50c. Sugar 6c to 7c.

Baled Hay, &c.—Sales have been made alongside steamers at \$12.00 to \$12.50 for No. 2. Baled straw has been sold at \$4.00 to \$6.00 as to quality.

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples.—Prices are quoted at from \$2.00 to \$3.25 per bbl as to quality.

Oranges.—Half boxes selling at \$1.75 to \$2.00, boxes \$2.75 to \$3.50, Blood large boxes \$3.75 to \$4.25, half boxes \$2.00 to \$2.50

Lemons.—Are selling at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per case.

Bananas.—We quote bunches from 50c to \$1.25 as to size and quality.

Strawberries.—From 15c to 16c per box in lots of a dozen or more.

Dried Fruit.—Dried apples 5½c; Peaches and apricots 18½c to 21c.

Cucumbers.—Selling in crates at from \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Asparagus.—We quote \$1.10 to \$1.20 per dozen bunches.

Coconuts.—We quote \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred.

Onions.—At from 4½c to 4½c per lb. for Egyptian.

FISH AND OIL.

Fish Oil.—Cod oil is quiet and unchanged at 39c to 40c for Newfoundland, 37c to 38c for Gaspe, and 36c to 37c for Halifax. Cod liver oil, 65c to 75c.

Fresh Fish.—Gaspe salmon are coming in more plentiful, and prices have dropped about 12c to 13c per lb., sales being reported to day at 13c to 15c per lb. Lake trout have sold at 7c per lb., and haddock 8½c per lb.

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

HEATED DISCUSSION—A controversy round a furnace.

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises of B.B.B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly, and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

We do hereby certify that we possess all arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

J. A. Early
W. L. Caspell
Col. J. Villere

Commissioners

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beaugregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beaugregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
JNO. H. CONNOR, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	200 are	5,000
100 PRIZES OF	50 are	5,000
200 PRIZES OF	25 are	5,000
400 PRIZES OF	12 1/2 are	5,000
800 PRIZES OF	6 1/4 are	5,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	\$50 are	\$5,000
100 Prizes of	25 are	2,500
100 Prizes of	12 1/2 are	1,250
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	\$20 are	19,980
999 Prizes of	10 are	9,990
8,434 Prizes, amounting to.....\$225,480		

PRICE OF TICKETS:

[Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2;
One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.
Special rates to agents. Agents wanted everywhere.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly at heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business.
PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CASPELL, and Col. C. J. VILLERE, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N.B.—the tickets for the July Drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CASPELL, will bear that of the new commissioner CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. A. BEAUGREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

WANTED,

An energetic Catholic man of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides.
Apply with references to

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