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TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

The True AND Faithful Catholic Chronicle

VOL. XLIII., NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE EMIR OF CABAL has sent a London tailor an order for uniforms amounting to \$280,000. A contemporary says that he can afford to go to Afganistan and take his measure to insure a good fit. It is a pity that the eastern potentate has not learned the method of awarding contracts by tender. He might be more impartial than some people we know when there is question of uniforms.

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IN THIS ISSUE we publish the report of the Jacques Cartier Bank, and we feel pleased to be able to refer encouragingly to the operations of that institution during the year just elapsed. It is evident that the Bank is under good management and that great care has been taken not only to further the prospects of all connected with the establishment, but also to safeguard the interests of the public. Glancing over the report it will be at once apparent that the Jacques Cartier Bank is upon a solid foundation and that it bids fair to enjoy many long years of financial prosperity.

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A ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, despatch tells of two conversions to Catholicity during last week. The Rev. Finlow Alexander, sub-dean of the Fredericton Cathedral, and Mr. W. B. Stockley, professor of languages and English literature, in the University of New Brunswick, are the two converts. It appears that sub-dean Alexander had intended making a public declaration from his pulpit, but Bishop Kingston saved him that trouble by announcing his suspension. Prof. Stockley is said to be a very learned and clever young man, and it is believed that the two converts had been studying up the Church together. We merely mention the fact of the conversion as a piece of news; there is nothing surprising or extraordinary in two learned and clever men becoming Catholics. Their action is merely the logical outcome of their serious study.

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RELIGION is holy; advertising is wise, but when both are blended and the former made subservient to the latter, religion is desecrated and advertising becomes a plague. A friend from the West sent us a wrapper that he took off a lobster can. It serves to announce to the world "The Crown Brand of Canned Lobsters." It is red, gold and white. On one side is a red crown, on the other a red lobster, a blue crown and a naked cupid shooting the arrows "good," "truth," "love" and "wisdom." In the center is a medal, on which are three keys and the firm's name. Along the top are quotations from the Gospels and the Apocalypse. Others, from different parts of the Scriptures, are along the bottom. Under the red crown, with the claws of the lobster picking at it, is a sermon, entitled, "Theology from Heaven." This opens by stating that "The Lord Jesus Christ is the only God of the heavens and the earth;" it pro-

ceeds to tell us that "Saving Faith is to believe in Him as the Redeemer, Regenerator, and Saviour from sin—united with good," (how these two can be united we fail to see); and it closes with the important announcement that the Noble Company cans these lobsters and that you can get for \$13.50 "The Lord's new Revelations." No person has greater respect for religion than we have, and no one is more anxious to encourage advertising, but we draw the line at "Lobster-can Religion." We would prefer to know that the Noble Company can guarantee the lobsters as good than to be told by that establishment how to save our souls.

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BEFORE the next issue of our paper Canada will have celebrated the real national day of the Dominion. The first of July next is the twenty-seventh anniversary of our confederation. Throughout the year there are numerous festivals and holidays, both of a religious and of a national character. In the Catholic Church there are many feasts peculiar to our religion; in the general Christian world there are others celebrated by all the branches of Christianity. Each race has its own special day of rejoicing, when its children honor their patron saint and recall the glories of their ancestors. But for all the nationalities that go to make up our cosmopolitan society, Dominion Day has a great significance. No one race can claim it as exclusively its own. It is a day that belongs to all—the birthday of our young country. Let it then be celebrated in a worthy manner by each and all without exception—for we are all Canadians and proud of the title.

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WHEN Mgr. Satolli recently visited New York, he received the Rev. J. H. McMahon, director of the League of the Sacred Heart, and chairman of the executive committee of the Summer School. It is thus the Apostolic Delegate spoke of the School:

"From the experience that I have gathered in America I do believe that it is the country of all others in which the Catholic truth may have the largest field of action. We only need freedom of speech, and this is most ample in America. But the expedition of truth must be plain and clear. I regret that sometimes the truth has been set forth incompletely. Truth possesses in itself the power to reach the intelligent; it needs only to be presented clearly and entirely. It will then be accepted, not only by Catholics, but also by Protestants and Infidels."

We desire here to inform our readers that we have on hand a couple of hundred circulars and pamphlets concerning the Summer School, and we will only be too happy to give numbers of them—*gratis*—to any persons desirous of obtaining full and exact information regarding the coming session, which opens on Saturday, 14th July next.

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WE CALL special attention to the annual report of the Merchants Bank which appears in another column. In no way could we better emphasize the

success of this exceptionally prosperous institution than by quoting the couple of statements from the columns of the Trade Review. The commercial organ says:

"The Bank has just reached a historical point of great interest and of great pride. It has now a Rest equal to 50 per cent. of Capital. This is a remarkable achievement when it is considered that it has all been made in 16 years, and by an institution that, in 1878, had to re-adjust its Capital, part of it being wiped out by losses. The raising of the dividend to 8 per cent. simultaneously with the Rest being raised to \$3,000,000, will render the Report for 1893 as memorable as it is gratifying."

If there is a man in Canada to day, who deserves the congratulations and gratitude of the commercial community, that man is Mr. Hague, the indefatigable manager of the Merchants' Bank. Imagine a financial giant taking in hand a tottering institution and in sixteen years securing its every pillar and creating it one of the most solid and immutable commercial structures in Canada. Well, that is exactly what Mr. Hague did with the Merchants' Bank. During the passage of the great wave of commercial depression, in the mid-seventies, the Bank suffered most severe losses, and the re-adjustment (as Mr. Hague very modestly calls it) was necessary. Just read over the report for 1893-94, and no further complaint will be necessary to establish Mr. Hague's claim to a place in the first rank of financiers.

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IN GIVING the annual report of the Banque Ville Marie, we feel it our duty to congratulate the Board and the manager upon the successful manner in which the financial status of the institution has been kept up, despite a host of difficulties to be contended with and obstacles to be overcome. After thus courageously and successfully getting up the hill side to the level plane of security, we can safely predict a year of marked prosperity for the Banque Ville Marie. During the last year the profits were \$29,319, which covered the usual dividend, and with a surplus, added to an account taken from profit and loss, makes up \$5,000 to write off from real estate. The Louiseville branch was closed this year, but only to be transferred to the Hochelaga bank; while two new branches were established, at Lachine and l'Epiphanie respectively. President Weir regards the operations of the year as satisfactory and a careful examination of the report that we publish will prove that he has every reason for the pleasure expressed and the confidence entertained.

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We have the pleasant duty of congratulating, in the name of our co-religionists and fellow-citizens, as well as in our own, Rev. Brother Noah, of De la Salle Institute, New York, on the occasion of his reception of the high degree of Master of Arts, from the University of Ottawa. All over the Catholic educational world, wherever the English language is taught, or spoken, the name of Brother Noah is a household word. His works

on education and instruction are of the most important that have been published during the past few years. He is a member of that splendid order of the Christian Brothers, and by his efforts in the cause of Catholic education, his lectures and his writings he has won distinction for himself and brought honor to the community of which he is a member. We know of no man in America more deserving of a mark of recognition than is Brother Noah, and the University of Ottawa has done itself credit in recognizing his ability and worth. In Montreal especially is the new Master of Arts well known, being a brother of the Hon. Solicitor General Curran and a member of one of the most talented families of this great commercial metropolis.

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It is quite amusing to notice how some organs treat of Catholic subjects, and it is often astonishing to read their reports of Catholic ceremonies. Recently the Ottawa Free Press contained the death notice of a very remarkable and saintly nun of the order of the Precious Blood. Amongst other things stated we find the following, which we suppose was intended for a compliment: "She was a devoted Christian, much given to good works, and is greatly mourned by her comrades." If she were not more than an ordinary "devoted Christian," and if her life of penance and sacrifice were not deserving of more than a mere mention of having been "much given to good works," we fail to see how she ever became or continued a member of that most strict of orders. When our contemporary speaks of her companions in religion, or the members of her community, as "her comrades," it suggests a regiment of soldiers, a crew of sailors, or a gang of shantymen, and not a body of pious and holy virgins. A queer world is this of journalism.

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THE 29th June is the double feast of Saints Peter and Paul. It is a day of special devotion in the Church. On that occasion we celebrate the glories of the first Vicar of Christ upon earth and of the great Apostle of the Gentiles. The former, after receiving his mission from Christ, went forth to tear down the altars of paganism and plant the cross upon their debris. He preached Christianity in the very heart of Rome; he defied the Caesars under the shadow of their own palaces, and he laid the foundation of a See destined to rule the world long ages after the last vestiges of pagan Rome had disappeared. He was cast into prison, rescued by an angel, and eventually crucified with his head downward. The latter carried the light of Redemption into the cities of Asia Minor, preached Christ from the Hill of Mars and under the portico of the Parthenon in Athens; and finally, as a Roman citizen, but for being a Christian, was beheaded at the command of the pagan authorities. It is therefore a glorious day for the Church, since she commemorates thereon the advent into heaven of the two greatest envoys of Our Lord upon earth.

A MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES' PRAISE
OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.A Stupendous History—Makes Souls
More Genuine, Lives More Consecrated—Modern Art the
Child of the Papacy.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, paid the following tribute to the Church: The Catholic Church has tried to throw its encircling arm around all classes, from pauper to emperor. It has sought to rear the crucifix in every latitude and in all longitudes. Its dream is as comprehensive in time as it is in space. Its venerable arches seek to bridge the chasm between the ancient and modern worlds. Its vernacular reaches from the most barbaric tongue of the South American Indian to the classic tongues of Greece and Rome.

Dull indeed is the mind that can contemplate such ideal unmoved. And then think of the devotion and toil that for eighteen hundred years have struggled for the realization of this inclusive ideal. Shallow and hard is the mind that can dismiss with flippant contempt or sarcasm the Catholic Church in the presence of its stupendous history. How beautiful is its dream of spiritual life—a power that can silence worldly ambition, lull the storm of human passion, bid the inquisitive agitations of reason be still, wrap the soul in a mantle of trust and till the heart with communion with the unseen and eternal verities of heaven.

HER GREAT CHARM.

The ideal spirituality is what has given a charm to that Church. This is the Church that gave final rest to the masterly but vagrant intellect of Orestes A. Brownson, one of the greatest metaphysicians this country has produced. It gave peace to the great intellect of Cardinal Newman. It wooed into its arms in the years of its notoriety the sweet singer, Adelaide Proctor.

It is not given to the human soul to realize its ideals, but the Catholic Church has succeeded in embodying more of its ideals than are given to most human dreams. Its antiquity is in question. Would that we might realize what this means. How rare are the things that survive a century; and yet here is a Church that has strung seventeen centuries upon a continuous thread and wears them like a necklace of pearl upon her bosom.

More than any other institution, the Catholic Church has succeeded in breaking down the aristocracy of blood and the pride of wealth. A peasant has worn and may still win the mitre and the triple crown. Maid and mistress, master and slave, do kneel side by side at her altars to-day, as they do not in any other Church in Christendom.

A CONSECRATING POWER.

Nor has her dream of the reign of the spirit been all a dream. The violence of Viking and Goth was somewhat curbed by the persuasive power of Rome, a power, as I believe, not wholly of dogma, not the tyranny of ecclesiastics, but the sweet persuasion of consecrated souls. Stand as far as you please from the thought basis of the Catholic Church—and you can scarcely stand farther away in this respect than I do—hold all religious and religious influences as cheap as you please, and still, if you but respect the canons of culture, the excellencies of literature and the unquestioned verdict of history, you cannot read the story and the words of Augustine, Savanarola and a Kempis, of St. Patrick, St. Francis and Loyola, of St. Catharine, Joan of Arc and modern Guyon, and regard them as other than representatives of a mighty power that did make souls more genuine, lives more consecrated.

Out of the Catholic Church has come a large percentage of the devotional literature of Christendom. In times past the Catholic Church has enabled thousands upon thousands of passionate men and women to live apart from and above the life of the senses. What we proudly boast of as modern civilization would be a civilization less civilized had these not been.

SHARES A GREAT HONOR.

I am simply true to history when I say that the monastic life stood, from the fifth to the tenth or twelfth century, for what intelligence there was in Christian

Europe. The monks were the conservators of letters in the fullest sense. They preserved to us not only the Christian Scripture, but much, if not most, of what we call classic literature. The Catholic Church shares with the persecuted but fertile and indomitable Jews the honor of establishing most of the great university systems of Europe.

It is in the domain of science and the history of science that the mistakes and errors of the Catholic Church are most apparent, but even here she has a record which only the ignorant can afford to sneer at. We see chemistry rising out of the crucibles of the monkish alchemists. The Catholic Church has done more for the science of geography than all the other forces of modern learning. Catholic missionaries have been the great explorers of history. Modern civilization rests not only upon letters and science, but upon the industrial arts. The modern artisan is the direct descendant of the monks. The artisan grew into the artist, and modern art is the child of Papacy.—*Philadelphia Catholic Times.*

FATHER QUINLIVAN THANKS HIS
FLOCK.

On Sunday, the Rev. Father Quinlivan said that the sum realized at the bazaar, as nearly as could be ascertained at present, was about \$7,000; which sum they considered was quite large when the hardness of the times was taken into accounts. The Rev. gentleman then thanked the ladies who assisted, and all the members of the parish for the great interest they had taken in the good work and for the many practical testimonies of their zeal.

HOLY WATER FONTS.

The pair of unique and handsome holy water fonts, that were last week presented to the Cathedral by Captain and Mr. G. A. Matthews, were very much admired on Sunday. The fonts are formed by two beautiful monster shells which have been brought from the Philippine Islands. They are mounted on wrought iron stands and are tipped with solid silver.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CLASS

On Sunday the Catechism premiums were distributed in St. Patrick's Church. The first prizes in the Butler section were awarded to Frank O'Callaghan and Mary Mulcair, the second prize to May Quinlan and the third to Lizzie Nelligan. Arthur McKeown and Joseph Braham excelled in the boys' department of the Deharbe catechism. Mary Kiely and Ann Howard were the recipients of elegant wreaths (donated by Mrs. J. Fosbre, of Notre Dame street), and of magnificent gilt volumes, entitled, Half Hours with the Servants of God (the generous gift of Miss Josephine T. Wilson, a convert from Protestantism), and the Mirror of True Womanhood. Rev. M. Callaghan may justly pride himself in the legion of honor that attend his catechism. All the families of the parish send their contingent of children Sunday after Sunday for 10 months to listen to his interesting and edifying instructions. His skill in the art of catechizing is an invaluable treasure. His zeal in the cause of religion is unremitting, and productive of untold results. We wish the boys and girls under his charge the most enjoyable of holidays: The remustering will be in September.

HEALTHY CHILDREN



come from healthy mothers, and mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions, and in putting in perfect order every part of the female system.

"Favorite Prescription" is indeed the "Mothers' Friend" for it assists nature, thereby shortening "labor."

Thanks, Cottle County, Texas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Corde R. Culpepper

FETE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

THE DAY WORTHILY CELEBRATED.

The Service, Procession, Display, and
the Evening Concert—A Grand
Success.

The weather on Sunday, the great French Canadian holiday of St. Jean Baptiste, was perfect, and the streamers and flags which were displayed to do honor to the day were seen in the bright sunshine to the very best advantage. The point of assembly was on Champ de Mars square.

The procession, which started about 9 o'clock was a very brilliant one. All the French Canadian societies took part, and among the distinguished visitors were: Mayor Villeneuve, Hon. Jas. McShane, Damase Parizeau, M.P.P., J. D. Rolland, and L. E. Beauchamp. The procession wended its way slowly along Craig, Seigneurs, St. Antoine and then to the Cathedral, which was reached about 11 o'clock.

At the entrance to the Cathedral the police band drew up on each side of the path and played the processionists into the church.

In the procession were the usual contingent of cowboys with the picturesque dress and formidable looking knives.

Boys on horseback, gaudily equipped as 17th century cavaliers; smaller boys dressed in sheepskin and holding a spotless white lamb represented St. John the Baptist as they rode in decorated carriages.

Then there were the firemen, nearly a hundred stalwart men in glittering silver helmets, who marched like trained soldiers, and were, as usual, the most admired of any part of the procession. It was nearly 12 o'clock before the last of the 12 bands stopped playing and entered the church. The altar of the Cathedral was prettily decorated with plants and flowers.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre celebrated Mass, having Right Rev. A. Bourgeault as priest assistant, Canons Leblanc and Veillant as honorary deacons, abbe N. Herteau and Lalorme as deacon and sub-deacon, and abbe J. A. S. Perron as master of ceremonies.

The choir rendered Mehul's Mass, composed for the crowning of Napoleon I, under the direction of Prof. G. Couture. The soloists were Messrs. A. Fortier des Troisraisons, R. Bourdon, F. Pelletier and E. Guilmette.

The sermon delivered by Rev. F. Proulx, of the Jesuits, was a very elaborate discourse and delivered in a very effective manner.

In the evening a concert promenade was held in the Monument Nationale and a special entertainment was given at Sohmer Park. There were many other special amusements provided both for Sunday and Monday. Altogether the great National feast seems to have been celebrated with greater eclat than has been the case for several years.

C. M. B. A. RESOLUTIONS.

The members of Branch 177, New Castle, N.B., in regular session assembled on the 19th day of June, discussed at some length and in detail, the proposals made by Branch 145 of Toronto, dividing the membership into ordinary and hazardous classes.

At the aforesaid meeting the following Preambles and Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the proposed amendments to section 1 are, in the opinion of this meeting, too comprehensive in their scope, making abstraction of certain vital considerations; thus members of fire-brigades in our smaller towns are honorable and patriotic citizens, who in time of need render their fellow-citizens voluntary and gratuitous service, but if this amendment were favorably considered, would, perhaps, feel obliged, by reason of excessive taxation, to abstain from entering the Association, or else become, in some respect, less useful citizens.

And whereas many others included in the proposed amendments, such as pilots, telegraph operators, hotelkeepers, &c., &c., are, in the opinion of this meeting, exposed to very little danger;

And whereas the proposed amendments would affect and prevent many very worthy persons from entering our Association, while exposing them to the

temptation of joining societies forbidden to Catholics, or, at least, suspect;

And whereas this Association would by the acceptance of such proposals assume an exclusively commercial aspect, divesting itself of its benevolent and fraternal character, to be labelled selfish and unchristian;

Be it therefore resolved, that this Branch, No. 177, reject, section 8 excepted, the aforesaid amendments as proposed;

And be it also resolved, that this Branch views with disfavor the tendency which would too frequently modify, without very evident necessity, the constitution, the result of such changes being want of respect for our laws;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the C. M. B. A. Journal, the Catholic Record, and THE TRUE WITNESS.

WM. R. HARRIMAN, President.

H. A. QUILTY, Rec. Sec'y.

New Castle, June 23, '94.



(Gleaned from different sources.)

The Catholic societies of Italy met in Rome, where on May 30 and 31, and June 1 and 2, many ceremonies in honor of the centenary of Pius IX. took place.

On May 21st His Holiness held a public Consistory, in which he conferred the hat upon the Cardinals Lecot, Bourret, Schlaunch, Mauri, Svampa, Ferrari, and Segna, and made public the nomination of Cardinal Steinhuber, created and reserved in petto in January, last year. During the Consistory Signor Giovanni Lugari, Consistorial Advocate, pleaded for the second time the cause of the venerable servant of God, Julie Billiart, foundress of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The encyclical of the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Lima and the Bishop of Peru has been published. He praises the Bishops for the synod they have just held. He urges on them the necessity to give special attention to the education of aspirants to the priesthood, to appoint only good priests over parishes, to send missionaries among the Indian tribes, and to counteract the bad press by good journals.

At the Basilica of St. John Lateran, on the eve of Trinity Sunday, His Eminence the Cardinal Vicar of His Holiness ordained forty-six priests, twenty-five subdeacons, besides conferring Minor Orders upon several persons. Three students of the English College received Orders, the Rev. Andrew O'Loughlin, of Plymouth, and the Rev. John O'Connor, of Leeds, being ordained subdeacons; while the Rev. William Cooper, of Northampton, received the last two Minor Orders. The Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics was represented by Don Giulio Malozzi, of the Dukes of Santa Candida in Lecce (Calabria), connected with the Campeggio family of Bologna, to which belonged Cardinals Alexander (1504-1554), and Lawrence Campeggio (1472-1539), the latter of whom was Papal legate in England, Bishop of Salisbury, and immortalized as the "Campeius" of Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, be alive to your own interests. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitening." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an elegant mustache in six weeks. Ladies if you want a surprising head of hair have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitening" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitening for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would like to be. After the use of this whitening, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc., etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per box and the "Face Whitening" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to,

E. RYAN,

23 SHERWOOD STREET Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash but parties ordering by mail confer a favour by ordering \$1.00 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose, then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE DEAD.

A GREAT PRELATE GONE TO HIS REWARD.

A Brief Sketch of a Grand Career; One of the Foremost Canadians disappears from the Scene of Life.

The following sad despatch flashed on Friday morning along the wires from Winnipeg:—The death of His Grace Archbishop Tache at 6.15 this morning was not unexpected, but it nevertheless caused the most painful shock throughout this city and country, where his name has been a household word for so many years. For the past four days he had been lingering between life and death, but the reports had been steadily growing more encouraging. Immediately after the operation last Monday he had a very serious relapse, but on recovering from this, and it being ascertained that the operation was quite successful, it was felt that if he could live through the next few days his life would be indefinitely prolonged. Between Monday and to-day he had several lapses, but on the whole was steadily progressing toward recovery. On Wednesday he was taken much worse, his pulse being much too rapid, and his fever being very high accompanied by considerable pain. Owing to His Grace's long illness and consequent delicateness, those about his bedside knew that such a drain upon his entire system could not long be withstood. All day Thursday he rested easily, took nourishment frequently and was in good spirits. The only disquieting sign was that he seemed to be growing weaker. Those at his bedside hoped that the nourishment administered in a few days of relief from fever and pain would place him on the way to recovery of a condition of health superior to what His Grace had known in recent years.

HIS DYING MOMENTS.

Every bulletin that came from his bedside was encouraging, and there was hopes of the prelate's recovery until but a few hours before the end. His most devoted priests, who had been at his bedside without sleep since Monday, retired last night to gain a little rest, hoping that they would awake this morning to hear that His Grace was still improving. About 2 o'clock this morning, however, he grew perceptibly weaker. Gradually those in the room could see that his vitality sank lower and lower. Shortly before 4 o'clock those who had left the room to seek a little repose were summoned and they were with him until the end came. As one after another during these last hours would take their turn at his bedside he calmly asked them to pray for him. From four o'clock onward he sank slowly and steadily. The pain which had been troubling him seemed to leave him. He took nourishment at intervals and seemed to be much easier. He motioned with his hand to be moved so that he could see those in the room. The sun was already up and streaming in through the windows towards the east end of the room. As he lay he could see the priests and doctors in the room and the sisters in the corridor at the east side. Lying in this way he smiled upon them and blessed them all by motion of his hand. From this time on it was evident that his strength was rapidly failing and it became a very difficult matter for him to speak. Shortly after, however, he smiled and said, "C'est la volonté de Dieu" (It is the will of God). Then he again took nourishment and settled himself on his pillow. It was evident to all that he retained full consciousness up to the last moment even when motion of the hands and feet had become very difficult. At fifteen minutes past six o'clock to those being over his bed he said very faintly and brokenly "adieu au ciel," (farewell in heaven), accompanied by a raising of the eyes to heaven and the slightest possible motion of the hand. They knew then that the end was at hand, the clergy began the prayers of the agonizing, commending his spirit to God. One placed the cross of the C'bate order in his hand, in a moment more the vital spark had fled.

THE LAST RITES.

The funeral, which will be most imposing, takes place this morning at ten o'clock. His remains will be placed beside those of Bishop Provencher, first Bishop of St. Boniface.

HIS GREAT AND WONDERFUL CAREER.

Archbishop Tache's was a career that cannot be repeated in Canada. He was

a man whose like is seldom produced. His opportunity was a unique one. His work was hard. His reward was proportionate. Bishops at 26 are not often found. Archiepiscopal honors are reserved for the few. Much of the record of Mgr. Tache's early career reads like a romance. He was a member of an old French family, which has given both statesmen and soldiers to his country. His uncle was Sir Etienne P. Tache, premier of Canada. His father fought as a captain of volunteers against the United States in 1812. He was born at Riviere du Loup on the 23rd July, 1823. On the death of his father in 1826 Mme. Tache removed to Boucherville, her paternal home, where Alexander Antonin received his earlier instructions. His classical course was taken at the St. Hyacinthe college, and his theological education was received at the Montreal Seminary. On its completion he returned to St. Hyacinthe as a professor of mathematics.

The Oblates of the Blessed Virgin had been instituted in France about this time; a branch of the organization was formed in Canada with the novitiate in Longueuil, which M. Tache entered in October, 1844. Their zeal attracted the attention of Bishop Provencher, then apostolic vicar; they accepted the invitation to go to the great West to labor

later known as Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Prince, bishop of St. Hyacinthe. At Rome he received the Papal benediction, and in February, 1852, started back to the scene of his labors. In June he was at St. Boniface, and immediately departed for the Isle of the Cross. His was a simple state and a small entourage. To quote his own words, his episcopal palace was 20 feet in length, 20 feet in width and 7 in height. It was built of logs cemented with mud, through which the rain as well as the wind occasionally came. But, to quote again, he had a bishop for a secretary, and, sometimes, a bishop for a cook, while a bishop oft-times carried his household stuff on his back, and cleared the snow from the spot on which he was to spend the night of a long day's tramp.

On the 7th of June, 1853, Bishop Provencher died, and Mgr. Tache's duties called him to the seat of his see. His work for his church here was marked by the same characteristics that were shown in his life as a private missionary. Convents, schools, hospitals, were established and missionary posts planted all over the territory, till the work of overseeing them became too great for one man's strength. In 1857 Mgr. Tache made a journey to Europe, as a result of which Rev. Father Grandin was appointed his

dred priests and missionaries. Much of this extension was due to the dead prelate's zeal, which knew no abatement. While he had his failings, and was evidently never fully reconciled to the change that substituted the farmstead for the tepee and the palace car for the Red River cart, no one can read his record without admitting that he was a man among men, a pastor of whom his church might justly be proud.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

On Wednesday evening the pupils of St. Mary's College gave a dramatic entertainment, and on Thursday morning at 9.30 the distribution of prizes took place. An excellent literary and musical programme had been arranged. Mr. Daniel O'Connell Curran, son of the Solicitor General, was highly complimented for his brilliant recitation of "Marcellus' Harangue to the mob." After the distribution of prizes the pupils went up into the church, and according to the beautiful custom deposited the crowns of laurel leaves which accompanied their prizes at the foot of the altar as a token of thanks to God. Those obtaining degrees this year are:— Bachelor of Arts: Messrs. Jean Brisset, Francois Laverty, Edmond Brossard, Adelard Brodeur, Albert Gagnon, Jos. Ferron, Eugene Viralle and Paul Lacoste. Bachelor of Sciences: J. T. Loranger. Bachelor of Letters: Arthur Ricard, Rene Baby, Noe Fournier, Walter Kierman, Del Vecchia Seers, G. Taschereau and Hugh Semple.

Mr. Jean Brisset won the gold medal awarded to the most successful pupil in philosophy and sciences; Mr. Laramee, the silver medal given by Lord Aberdeen for the most successful student in philosophy, first year, and Mr. Thomas Walsh, the gold medal awarded to the most successful student in the rhetoric class.

The year has been a highly successful one and the professors are much pleased with the advancement of their scholars. The school will re-open on Wednesday, September 5th.

THE VANCOUVER MINSTRELS.

The minstrel troupe of the S.S. Vancouver will give a concert for the benefit of the Catholic Sailors' Institute during their next trip here. Last year the special concert at which the minstrels were the chief attraction was given in St. Mary's hall, which was generously placed at the disposal of the sailors by the Rev. Father O'Donnell. The concert realized one hundred dollars for the Sailors' Club. The concert will most likely take place at St. Mary's hall again this year, and a much larger number of friends are expected to attend, and thus augment the funds to the extent of a hundred and fifty dollars or perhaps more.

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

OUR LATEST ARRIVALS.

S. G. Thomas, H. A. Springler, J. Y. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Closset, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. U. Barter, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Duby, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Dalby, Miss Dalby, Marce Sauvalle, Mrs. and Miss Sauvalle, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Tetu, Edmon Moutot, C. H. D'Amour, A. Malette, Honore Beau-grand, Montreal; Hector Caron, M.P.P., St. Leon; W. Miller, New York.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S PICNIC.

Some splendid prizes have been donated to the young men of St. Ann's, for competition at the young men's picnic at Sherringham Park on Dominion Day. The members say the prizes are finer than any donated to previous picnics and they expect that a proportional amount of enthusiasm will be extended in efforts to win them.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

The Catholic Sailors' concert, on Thursday, was as successful as usual. There was a large attendance despite the sultry weather. The singing of Mr. Butler was much admired. The favorites, Messrs. Carpenter and Lamarche, were there and added to the merriment. The seamen are beginning to realize that the concerts are for their pleasure, and they not only attend in large numbers but they generally contribute the most enjoyable part of the programme.



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

for the salvation of the Indians, and the young novice, in whose veins flowed the blood of Joliette and La Verandrye, became eager to follow into the lands which their courage had first made known. On the 24th of June, 1845, accompanied by Rev. P. Aubert, he set out in a canoe for the Red River. St. Boniface was reached on the 25th of August. There M. Tache, then 22 years of age, was ordained as a deacon, and on the 12th of October he was raised to the priesthood. His were the first vows pronounced in the great Northwest of Canada. His first missionary journey was from St. Boniface to Isle la Crosse. His companion was Louis F. Lafleche, now Bishop of Three Rivers. They covered the distance in two months. One of the young priest's expeditions took him ninety miles afoot to baptize a dying Indian. Another took him 350 miles to Lake Cariboo. He went on another occasion to Athabasca, a march of 400 miles, through a country he had been warned, as full of hostile Indians. It is said that before his return he baptized nearly 200 Cree and Chippewyan children. On most of these journeys his couch was the earth, his canopy the sky.

In 1851 a message reached him calling him back to St. Boniface, when he was told he had been selected as coadjutor to Bishop Provencher. He went to France, and at Viviers, on the 23rd of November, was consecrated as a bishop by Mgr. de Mazenod, assisted by Mgr. Guibert,

coadjutor. In 1860 he went on a journey to Isle de la Crosse, to discuss with Mgr. Grandin the subdivision of the diocese. The return was made in winter, and when he reached St. Boniface he found his cathedral and palace in ashes.

In the spring the river rose and covered the country with an inundation. He came to Canada and went to France to raise funds for the rebuilding of the edifices and succeeded. In 1868 the grasshopper plague visited his colony and devoured every green thing. This meant another strain on his energy, and he was foremost in the work of the relief committee. On the 22nd September, 1871, he was named archbishop and metropolitan of the province of St. Boniface. In 1875, on the 24th of June, thirty years after he had left Montreal on his first voyage, he received from his friends in this province the gift of a splendid organ for his cathedral. The same year Lord Dufferin visited him, and was loyally received. He has come lately before the public in connection with the school controversy, a pamphlet issued a month ago making a powerful appeal for the restoration to his flock of the rights he claimed they had under the agreement by which the troubles of 1870 were allayed. His death closes a remarkable career. When he went to the Red River there were six Roman Catholic clergymen from St. Boniface to the Rockies. There are now an archdiocese, three bishoprics, over fifty established missions and some one hun-

CATHOLIC LAYMEN.

The Age Needs Workers, Not Drones or Braggadocios.

Upwards of 400 delegates from various points throughout the United States and Canada attended the international convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters in St. Paul, Minn. On Tuesday, 7th inst., before convening, they marched in a body to the Cathedral, where High Mass was celebrated, after which the Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland delivered an address on "The Duties of a Catholic Layman." The Archbishop said:

The mission of our Lord upon the earth was to elevate man by bringing God closer to him. Christ came to bring the supernatural in contact with the natural, and to set before man a new ideal—the supernatural. And this work has been and still will be continued by Holy Church, in Christ's name and with Christ's authority.

A false apprehension of Christ's will is that his soldiers and co-laborers are only the ministers consecrated by the Church.—The Catholic layman should say to himself, "Wherever good is to be done, there let me be; wherever I can give glory to God and His Church and wherever the weak are to be supported or souls to be saved, there is work for me." The account demanded from us at the last will be less what we have done for ourselves than what we have done for others.

Opportunities for Christian laymen to serve humanity are numerous. The Church rests upon foundations which no storm can shake and against which no sophistry can prevail. But the tangible argument that the world demands, and indeed the one which Christ Himself declared, is "Let us see the tree, that we may judge the fruit." We need to send into the field to work men who will prove Christ by their lives of purity, for wherever their walk in life may lead them, religion triumphs.

We are all arguments for or against the Church. Men say of every Catholic, let us examine his life, let us look at his record. If he is pure and reverent towards God and a man of prayer and sacrifice, they will say "There is a good man, and the source of his goodness we will seek out." Therefore the faithful Christian life of the Catholic layman is the best preaching of our divine Saviour's doctrine. Let man subdue his passions and show by his victory over pride and concupiscence the happy condition of a true Christian soldier. Humanity is looking around for something outside of itself. It is groping for something beyond and above this material world, where each seeks his own satisfactions with his duties towards others undone, where the powerful crush the weak, and the weak antagonize the powerful, and there is no peace amongst men.

The Church has in her hands the truths and precepts to save society. She would send them out amongst men in the hands of Catholic laymen who are true citizens of the State and despise lawlessness. Never before has the Catholic layman had greater opportunities than to-day. If each would do his duty towards God, the nation would fall down in reverence to the Church. If Catholic laymen were true soldiers of the Church, the twentieth century would indeed be Christ's own century.

I would not have the soldier of the Church to be loud and ostentatious in his work. No, the soldier of Christ should be calm and dignified, for he knows whose soldier he is—the soldier of Him who never crushed the bruised reed or extinguished the smoking flax. I have no place in the ranks of Christ for the braggadocio soldier of the cross who is always striking and suspecting, where he should have prudence and sympathy. I would have prudence in strength and strength in prudence. In social and business relations and affairs the soldier of Christ should work for His cause in tones of eloquence and elegance, if he can, but always with charity. The Church wants intelligent and working Catholics, not sluggards who are willing to be pushed into heaven on a bed of roses. Let such men go back to the rear; 'tis bad for themselves, but better for the Church. In the middle ages each country was Catholic and there was little to be done for the Church, but to-day is the day of battle. Yes, to-day, the Church is in the arena where she lasts as long as she shows her divine light.—Providence Visitor.

THE FRANCISCAN RETREAT.

A GRAND EVENT FOR THE ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS.

We announce with extreme pleasure the fact that on Sunday afternoon, next, at 2.45 o'clock, a Retreat will be commenced in the new Church of Our Lady of Angels, No. 1222 Dorchester street, for the members—men and women—of the Third Order of St. Francis. The Retreat will be preached by the Very Rev. Father Arsenius, Superior General of the Franciscan Order. The sermons will be in English, and the members of the Third Order, as well as their lady and gentlemen friends, are invited to attend. Did you ever follow a Retreat preached and conducted by Franciscans? If not, you must not fail to attend this time. There is something so simple, so holy, so heavenly, about the humble, emaciated and devoted members of that Order, that it seems as if their fervent eloquence, devoid of ornament but stamped with deep sincerity, went to the very heart, awoken new sentiments, imparted fresh ideas, raised the soul heavenward, and taught most emphatically the truth of that solemn expression of A Kempis—"Vanity of vanity, all is vanity, except to love God and Him alone to serve." We trust that every English-speaking Catholic who can possibly go will not miss this spiritual treat and retreat.

C. M. B. A.

A NUMBER OF STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

The following appeared in yesterday's Gazette:—

THAT "C. M. B. A. EVENT."

The following resolution was unanimously carried at a large and enthusiastic meeting of Branch No. 1, of Quebec council of the C.M.B.A., held in their hall last evening:—

"That a committee be appointed to contradict the statements relating to the item which appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd inst. headed "Event in the C.M.B.A., a large number of the members of branch No. 1, of the Grand Council of Quebec, gone over to the Grand Council of Canada," the above being untruthful and misleading, inasmuch as the members who have left No. 1 were five or seven only and the greater part of the e were suspended members for non-payment of dues and assessments.

"That the new council has made no headway is also basely untruthful, inasmuch as Branch No. 1 of said council has enrolled the largest number of members of any branch of either council in Montreal during the last year, and its membership is now the largest in the city. There is not the slightest evidence of discontent permeating the members of No. 1, the president of the new branch being the only one we have had amongst us since the secession of 1892, who thought he should have been presented with a gold watch for imaginary zeal in advancing the association. It was not the extra assessments that induced the five members to leave, but rather disappointed ambition on the part of the same."

JUBILEE OF THE SACRED HEART.

GRAND PROCESSION—BRILLIANT SERMON.

The grand procession and service in St. James Cathedral on Sunday, to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Sacred Heart League, was attended by over 4000 persons. Nine parishes took part in the procession, which left the Gesu church about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The members of St. Patrick's League were drawn up on St. Alexander street, under the direction of the clergy and Mr. Molloy. About 4 o'clock the last of the procession reached the cathedral, and the service began. After some special hymns in English had been sung, the Rev. Father Devlin, director of the Jesuits, ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent sermon on the Sacred Heart. The Rev. speaker, in the course of his remarks, traced the history of the devotion to its beginning, and gave an outline of the wonderful apparitions with which the Blessed Margaret Mary was favored; he then went on to speak of the rapid growth of the devotion; how it had spread to every land in the world, until at the present day there were over 20 millions of members of the League of the Sacred Heart. He then spoke of the great efficacy the united prayers of 20 millions of people must have with Our Blessed Lord. The

promoters were then invested with their crosses. The music of the occasion was splendidly rendered. St. Anthony's choir, which took the principal parts, did excellently, the hymns were sung with singular sweetness, but in the parts where the music of the organ was required there was a slight deficiency, as the small harmonium which was used was not powerful enough to send its music through the whole church.

After the assembly had received Benediction they returned to their various starting places and dispersed.

The celebration was a great success, and with the beautiful weather to encourage them, a much greater number attended than had been expected. The children of the Gesu parish looked especially well with their pretty banners.

WHERE TO GO ON DOMINION DAY

CATHOLIC EXCURSIONS.

The C. M. B. A. will hold their annual excursion to Lake St. Peter on Dominion Day (July 2nd). The steamer Three Rivers will convey the excursionists and a splendid Italian band has been engaged to provide music for the occasion. The steamer will leave the wharf at 1 p.m. sharp, and will return by moonlight.

St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society will make an excursion to Lake St. Peter on the steamer Rocket. Very many tickets have been sold and every effort has been made to make the excursion an enjoyable one. One of the features of the excursion will be the beautiful scenery which will be seen on the journey. The steamer leaves the wharf at 9 a.m., and on the return journey a splendid opportunity for viewing the beautiful scenery by moonlight will be enjoyed.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society will have their annual picnic to Sherringham Park on Dominion Day. Every effort has been made by the young men to make the excursion an enjoyable one, and a great number of tickets have already been sold.

The C. O. F. will have an excursion to Otterburn Park on Dominion Day. A special train leaves Bonaventure depot at 9 a.m. and at 1.30 p.m.

The Shamrock lacrosse club will go to Cornwall by a special train, leaving Bonaventure depot at 9.30, and leaving Cornwall for the return journey at 7.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S READING CIRCLE.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Ann's Young Men's Reading Circle was not held on Monday night, but was postponed until Wednesday, July 4th. It is probable that the Reading Circle will not meet again until the first week in September. Considerable progress has been made by the members of this Circle up to the present, but it is expected that after the vacation the members will take up their various studies with renewed vigor.

THE CARMELITE BAZAAR.

The drawing for the different prizes at this Bazaar took place on Thursday, the 21st June, inst., at the Carmelite Monastery. The following are the winning numbers:—88748, a gold watch, valued at \$40; 47856, a gold chain, valued at \$20; 91996, a gold bracelet, valued at \$20; 36026, a silver watch, valued at \$10; 029590, a sewing machine, valued at \$25; 83480, a gold ring, valued at \$20; 031082, a furnace, valued at \$5; 36751, a facsimile of a monument, valued at \$2; 47130, a picture, valued at \$1; 32420, a picture of N. D. de Lourdes, valued at \$1

A NEW STATUE FOR ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

A generous Irish gentleman, whose name has not transpired, has presented St. James Cathedral with a magnificent life-size statue of our Blessed Lady and Infant Jesus. The statue, a very valuable one and most artistically modeled and tinted, now adorns the Altar of Our Lady, which is immediately at the back of the High Altar. In addition, the generous donor of the statue has presented the Church with a costly wrought silver Sanctuary lamp, embellished with exquisite floral designs. Whoever the donor of these articles may be, it is patent that he is a gentleman not only of generous temperament but with a perception of the beautiful which has enabled him to select for his gifts objects not only valuable but very beautiful.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT ST. ANTHONY'S.

On Sunday next a grand musical Mass will be sung in St. Anthony's Church, to celebrate the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. The choir will be specially augmented for the occasion. The Mass chosen is the beautiful composition, La Hach's St. Therese. Miss Donovan will preside at the organ and Mr. Casey will act as musical director. A special sermon will be preached on the life and works of the two great saints, Peter and Paul.

MONTREAL VS. SHAMROCK.

The victorious Shamrocks are now seeking new fields for other triumphs. Next Saturday they will encounter the Montrealers, in the second contest for the Merchants' trophy. At a meeting yesterday morning the following officials were decided upon for the match: Referee, T. McAnulty; umpires, E. Sheppard and W. J. McKenna.

HON. MRS. MURPHY IS AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

At a meeting held last week, the ladies of St. Patrick's Charity Society unanimously re-elected Mrs. Murphy to the position of president. The society has done incalculable good among the poor of the parish, and the fact of Mrs. Murphy's continued re-election to the presidency shows that her co-workers appreciate the great interest she takes in the splendid work of the society.

A. O. H.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers of the A. O. H. will take place, in the hall of number 2 division, at Point St. Charles, to-night at 8 p.m. General topics will be discussed, and some interesting subjects are expected to come up before the board.

THE FEAST OF REV. FATHER GEOFFRION.

Last week the feast of the Rev. Father Geoffrion, the superior of Notre Dame College at Cote des Neiges, was celebrated.

The pupils and professors presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers as a token of their esteem and love. In the morning the Rev. Father Geoffrion sang Mass in the college chapel, after which the brothers and their visiting friends adjourned to the refectory, where dinner was partaken of. In the afternoon the pupils presented a little play very cleverly and gave much pleasure to the director and visitors. The boys who did especially well were F. Steel, Payette, Goyer, W. Feeney, A. Blanchard, Leo Ortoz. Fr. Geoffrion has been a member of the Community of the Holy Cross for 31 years, he was for 15 years superior at St. Lawrence College, and has been five years in Notre Dame College of Cote des Neiges.

BLESSING THE BELL.

The blessing of the bell at the new church of the Franciscans on Dorchester street took place on Sunday. The ceremony was a very interesting and solemn one. Archbishop Fabre officiated, and placing his hands on the bell he blessed it; it was then washed with holy water and afterwards carefully dried. The bell, which is a splendid toned one, weighs 500 pounds. After the blessing the Archbishop gave solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The sacred edifice was crowded. Rev. Father Baillarge, late of Joliette and now parish priest of Rawdon, delivered an appropriate sermon, in which he dwelt on the uses and history of bells in the Catholic Church.

FATHER O'MEARA HONORED.

The Feast of St. William, which took place on Monday, was made an occasion by the parishioners of St. Gabriel's of special interest, for it was also the feast day of their beloved pastor, the Rev. Wm. O'Meara. The parishioners testified their esteem for their genial pastor by presenting him with many valuable presents and congratulations. In the afternoon the Rev. Father was received by the young ladies of St. John's Convent and was the recipient of an address and a very beautiful bouquet of flowers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HERESY EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—The recent heresy trials that have caused of late so much commotion in the Presbyterian, and to some extent also in the Methodist Church, have given rise to the following remarks. Although the said trials have been reported extensively in the Protestant press, very little has appeared about them in the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS. Were I to ask the reason of this apathy, you would probably answer: What signify those trials to us Catholics? In matters of faith we humbly bow to the decision of the Church as the sole authority competent to deal with questions of doctrine and Christian morality. We leave other communities to decide—if they can—on similar points by the Bible, and to fight their own battles in their own way. At the same time—and on the principle that something useful may be learned from the failings and shortcomings of a neighbor—"Pas est ab hoste doceri"—I submit the following for your kindly consideration:

Heresy may be defined a persistent denial of one or more Christian truths,—for example, Baptism, the Incarnation, the mystery of the Adorable Trinity, &c. The baptized man or woman who would call in question and refuse to believe implicitly any doctrine revealed by God may be likened to the Archangel Lucifer, whose motto is "Non-Serviam."—I will not be a slave. It follows therefore that heresy, being a revolt against the Almighty, the person obstinately guilty thereof is justly deemed a heretic when condemned as such by a competent tribunal. But here is to be noted a singular anomaly. When a member of the Presbyterian Church publicly denies the validity of infant-baptism,—a doctrine always held and taught by that communion, and refuses to retract when invited to do so by the highest authority therein, he is ipso facto considered guilty of heresy, and in consequence guilty of a grievous sin. But when a member of the Baptist persuasion denies the validity of the self same sacrament when administered to infants, he is accounted guilty of no heresy, and consequently of no sin. In like manner the Methodist Church would excommunicate as a heretic the minister who would dare in the pulpit to deny the divinity of the Second Person of the Adorable Trinity. The Unitarian, under similar circumstances, would expel as a heretic the minister who would dare to affirm it. Can the wildest imagination picture this mass of confusion and contradiction to be the religion founded by Christ to teach mankind the true worship of God, and the way to eternal happiness? If the gospel as preached by St. Paul was deemed foolishness by the Gentiles, what other opinion could they have formed of a system like modern Protestantism, a system without cohesion, divine mission or authority. "Hear the Church" was the emphatic command of its Founder. Hear not—listen not to the Church says Protestantism, but read and study the Bible as the "sole rule of faith and practice." Now I contend that the Bible can no more replace the Church than can the promissory notes and bills of a defunct bank replace that institution, or the photograph, however true in expression to the original, replace the dear friend whose remains lie buried beneath the sod. Hence I am irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that without the official sanction, seal and prestige of a true living Church, the Scriptures of the old and the New Testament become at once relegated to the domain of ancient history, profitable, if you will, for instruction in many points of morality, but as a whole no more to be relied on as a basis and rule of supernatural faith than the Koran of the Mussulman or the Vedas of the Buddhist.

The institution founded by Jesus Christ being the "pillar and ground of truth," to which He recommended all His followers to look for guidance and instruction, it again becomes evident that the Scriptures cannot be the "sole rule of faith and practice." "Hear the Church," said Our Lord; "Let him that will not hear the Church be to thee as the heathen and the publican." Who ever heard a sermon preached from that text in a Protestant pulpit? I venture to say—never. But amidst the vast and ever increasing variety of churches, where shall we find the one that Christ commanded all his disciples, without exception, alone

to hear. If still in existence, it cannot fail to be easily distinguished from every other. For most assuredly its divine Founder would never have insisted on hearing a church that could not readily be known by certain unmistakable marks. Has it a visible head duly appointed, whose faith is guaranteed never to fail, whose duty is to feed the whole flock and gather them into one sheepfold? Has it fulfilled the command "to teach all nations whatsoever He commanded." If the Catholic Church has not accomplished the task, what other Christian society has done it. From what source did all the countries that now glory in the Christian name originally receive the faith, if not from her envoys and ministry. When in the sixteenth century they threw off what they termed her yoke, she was neither disconcerted nor dismayed. No sooner was the way open than she dispatched devoted men to the far East and to the newly found world in the far West to proclaim the glad tidings to nations hitherto unknown, proving thereby her title to the mark of Catholicity. Other marks there are in profusion pointing her out as the chosen messenger of God. When John the Baptist sent to Jesus two of his disciples to inquire if He was the Christ, the following was the sign given: "Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen; the blind see the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor have the gospel preached to them, Matt. xi. 4, 5." The same mark or sign is to all unprejudiced minds stamped on the Church of the present as of all the preceding centuries of her existence. If other marks be demanded, there is inherent in her constitution the power of binding and loosing, and the power of forgiving sins. If it cannot be shown at what period these powers were withdrawn, annulled or forfeited, they must still remain in force; and if the Holy Spirit was promised to guide her into all truth, she alone, *ex officio*, must be the judge of what is truth and what is heresy. The decision of aliens, the growth, as it were, of yesterday, to whom were granted, and who—I must say—honestly lay claim to no special powers—is binding on no one, should it even be correct. What they may choose to stigmatize as heresy is no more than a difference of opinion, which, if not tolerated in one communion, is accepted in another as Christian truth.

Such being, in my opinion, the logical aspect of the question, it is earnestly to be hoped that we have heard the last of heresy trials for a long time to come. These trials can have no other effect than to unsettle the minds of many pious and earnest souls who sincerely profess, if but a partial belief, in the great truths of Christianity. Better that, most assuredly, than none at all. Better that than agnosticism, or the dreary outlook of the disciples of Payne and Ingersoll. Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., have retained many important truths. They have begun, though at the eleventh hour, at the cost of many sacrifices, and with laudable, though mistaken zeal, to promote the glory of God, and the extension of His kingdom on earth. Many Catholics could well take a lesson from them on the better observance and sanctification of the Lord's Day. Behold their numerous charities—their munificent asylums for the poor, the sick, the aged and unfortunate—their ardent longing for the unity for which Christ prayed. May we not charitably hope that all the excellent qualities and Christian virtues of our separated brethren, when thrown into the scale of the great trial balance, may go far to compensate for their lack of the fulness of faith. A. G. G.

PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE'S.

Most of our readers have doubtless heard of the miraculous cures effected at the shrine of the good Ste. Anne. From all parts of the country pilgrim ages are being made there, and almost every day fresh crowds of worshippers and sight-seers are to be found in and about the beautiful church of the little village of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, a few miles below the city of Quebec. On the 31st of July next, Rev. Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, with the sanction of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, will take a pilgrimage there which promises to be one of the biggest excursions ever run over the eastern division of the C. P. R. It will be the only all rail excursion from Ontario, and such is

the splendid accommodation furnished by the Railway Company that the trip may be made with even more comfort than an ordinary railroad journey. Sleeping cars will accompany the excursion and a refreshment car will also be sent along. The cheap rates extend as far east as Dalhousie Mills. Tickets from Green Valley, Apple Hill, Avonmore and Dalhousie Mills, \$3.75; children half fare. All communications addressed to Rev. Father Stanton, Smith's Falls, will receive prompt attention.—*Com.*

THE LIFE OF DE MAISONNEUVE.

(CONTINUED.)

The fort was to consist of an enclosure of pickets surrounded by a trench. The Governor claimed the honor of felling the first tree; and during the entire year the colonists, who were joined by twelve men recently arrived from France, worked to finish the fortifications and storehouses, in which they placed the supplies of all kinds needed for the new colony.

On the feast of the Assumption, Aug. 13th, of the same year, 1642, the consecration of the island to the Blessed Virgin, which had been made in the Church of Notre Dame de Paris on the 2nd of February of the preceding year, by the members of the Society of Our Lady of Montreal, was spontaneously ratified and renewed by the pious colonists; at a solemn Mass celebrated by Pere Vincent, all received Holy Communion with great fervor; the names of the associates were placed on the altar, that they might, so to speak, be present at this touching ceremony, and the booming of the cannon announced to the surrounding country that the new city had for Queen and Patroness the august Mother of our Saviour.

The following December an unlooked for event afforded a striking proof of the protection of God over the generous colonists so lately arrived in this new country. M. de Maisonneuve had not foreseen that the place where he had established the fort would be exposed to inundations; a few days before Christmas the water began to rise and continued to do so until it threatened to cover the enclosure where the colonists kept their supplies of clothing and other things that were indispensable for the winter. Animated with heroic confidence, the governor, with the approval of the fathers of the Mission, drove a cross into the ground before the entrance to the enclosure, and promised that he himself would carry another cross up to the summit of Mount Royal, if God would deliver them from the threatened calamity; the waters stopped at the threshold of the fort, and then receded, permitting the colonists to celebrate, with great joy, their first Christmas in Canada.

On the 6th of January following a large cross was ready; faithful to his vow M. de Maisonneuve took it upon his shoulders, and accompanied by all the colonists, carried it unaided to the summit of the mountain, where it was solemnly erected as a trophy of salvation dominating the empire of paganism and barbarity.

For more than a year the infant colony enjoyed profound peace; the Iroquois seemed to ignore its existence. But then there began a war which seldom ceased except during short intervals of truce, which were no sooner concluded than they were violated. It is on these occasions that we shall have to admire the intrepid courage and the admirable prudence of De Maisonneuve.

(To be Continued.)

In the different denominations, when the hot summer months come on, there is generally a falling off in Church attendance; a kind of religious vacation as it were. Catholics must remember that there is no exception made for any season of the year. In summer's heat and winter's cold the same precept of the Church is there, and each one—who has not a reasonable excuse—is obliged to attend Mass at least once on every Sunday. God must be adored at all times and the Church does not change with the seasons—her precepts are ever the same.

If we take all things as from God, and behold all things as in the light of the brightness of His coming, all shall be well.—*Cardinal Manning.*

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY'S EXCURSION.

The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society have completed their arrangements for the annual excursion of the Society on Dominion Day.

The society has secured the elegant new steamer Rocket, of the Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Co., which is unsurpassed for comfort. The steamer will leave the Canal Basin, foot of Dalhousie street, at 9 a.m., and will make the entire trip through the Lake, thus affording a magnificent view of the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and the vast waters of Lake St. Peter, returning by moonlight.

The society has spared no pains to make this the trip of the season, both for those who wish to enjoy the fresh air and beautiful sail on the river during the whole day, as well as those who take part in the other pleasures. The society expects a large attendance on Dominion Day, and hope that their former patrons will still be with them on this occasion.

A DETERMINED WOMAN

recently knocked down a burglar and held him until the arrival of assistance. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine that checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Pulmonary Consumption. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and similar ailments. This wonderful medicine has also gained great celebrity in curing fever and ague, chills and fever, dumb ague, and like diseases.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

Lord Aberdeen Receives the Degree of LL.D.—Mr. J. K. Foran, Editor of the True Witness, Created a Doctor of Letters—Account of the Proceedings—Dr. Foran's Address.

On Thursday night, the 21st June, the annual commencement exercises took place at Ottawa University. In addition to the usual proceedings of conferring of arts and other degrees upon the students, the occasion was marked by His Excellency the Governor General receiving the degree of LL.D. as a recognition of his worth in the eyes of the faculty of the University. The honorary title of M. A. was also conferred on Dr. Gibbons, of Syracuse, and Rev. Father Duhaut, O.M.I., and Francis Joseph Curran, of New York. Mr. J. K. Foran, Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, received the title of Doctor of Letters.

The conferring of this honor upon Lord Aberdeen was the first item of the exercises, and upon receiving it, His Excellency made a reply, expressive of his gratitude to the faculty for this mark of distinction which they had been pleased to bestow upon him.

Next followed the conferring of degrees, and then the distribution of medals and diplomas took place.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency then addressed the assemblage, lauding the faculty of the University for their wonderful efforts in the cause of education, and exhorting the students to profit by the chances a University course afforded them to become useful members of the community, and more than an ordinary power among their fellow-men.

The Ottawa Citizen thus continues its report of the proceedings:—

Archbishop Dubamel, much to the disappointment of the audience, announced that he would not himself make a speech, but would call upon a gentleman whose eloquence had elicited the applause of distinguished admirers, Dr. J. K. Foran, of Montreal. And certainly Dr. Foran's speech was a masterpiece of poetic oratory. His remarks dealt especially with a sketch of Ottawa University, and the labors of the Oblate Fathers throughout Canada.

THE VALEDICTORIANS.

The valedictories in French and English followed, that in the former language being delivered by Mr. Joseph Vincent, and that in the latter by Mr. Joseph McDougal, both gentlemen of Ottawa. The students of the graduating class made excellent choice of valedictorians, for their essays were remarkably fine specimens of composition.

Among those present were noticed Sir James Grant, M.P., Hon. J. J. Curran, M.P., Justice Taschereau, Mr. Martin O'Gara, Q.C., Mr. N. A. Belcourt, Dr. Gibbons, of Syracuse, and almost all the prominent citizens and distinguished personages at the Capital. The vast hall was packed to the very doors and the enthusiasm was unprecedented in the history of the University. Before giving Dr. Foran's address we will mention the students who received diplomas.

McGillicuddy's orchestra furnished music during the evening that was greatly appreciated. God Save the Queen by the orchestra brought the exercises to a close.

THOSE WHO RECEIVED DEGREES.

The following received degrees:

B. A.—J. Murphy, British Columbia; M. Powers and J. McDougal, Ottawa; A. Burke, Springfield, Mass.; A. Bedard, St. Remi, Que.; L. Kehoe, Ottawa; M. Abbott, Springfield; J. Vincent, Ottawa.

B. Pn.—A. Gagnon, Ottawa; J. O'Brien, J. Gibbs, New Brunswick; M. Bowers, Ottawa; E. Maskerville, Ottawa; A. Burke, Springfield, Mass.; W. Jager, O.M.I., Ottawa East; C. Kulavry, Ottawa East.

L. Ph.—J. Murphy, Lake La Hache, B. C.; J. Vincent, Ottawa; J. Tighe, C. Kruse and P. Lechesne, Ottawa East.

These passed the intermediate examinations: J. Fallon, Kingston, Ont.; T. Holland, Moira, N.Y.; W. Walsch, Winnipeg, Man.; J. McGarry, Proctor, N.Y.; T. Corrigan, Worcester, Mass.

MATRICULANTS.

The matriculants in the order of merit were as follows:

Ed. Tessier, Buckingham; W. Brophy,

Ottawa; F. Lappe, Ottawa; L. Garneau, Ottawa; R. Dumontier, Hull; R. Greenfield, Ottawa; X. Madden, Winnipeg; Ch. O'Neil, Gananoque; J. Robert, Ottawa; T. Clancy, Nanyatuck Co.; W. McDonald, Portage du Fort; O. Robillard, Buckingham; J. Hanley, Read, Ont.; G. Leyden, Ottawa; E. Bolger, Quyon; R. McDonald, Arnprior; O. Laplante, Peterborough; H. Glasmacher, Ottawa; D. Legault, Ottawa; J. Arohambault, Ottawa; E. Gleeson, Ottawa; E. McCabe, Windsor; P. O. Cooney, Arnprior; W. Kulavry, O.M.I., Ottawa; C. Jager, O.M.I., Ottawa.

THE MEDALISTS.

Christian doctrine, English course—Patrick Clancy, Ottawa. French course—Albert Gagnon, Ottawa.

University course, sixth form—Silver medal by His Excellency the Governor-General, Albert Gagnon, Ottawa, first in merit. Silver medal by Rev. L. Soullier, O.M.I., Superior General, John O'Brien, Ottawa.

Fifth form—1, Patrick Clancy; 2, John M. Garry.

Fourth form—A. Belanger, Ottawa.

Collegiate course, third form—Medal by His Excellency, Ed. Tessier, Buckingham, Que. Medal by Rev. L. Lauzon, R. Dumontier, Hull, Que.

Second form—E. Moreau, Maniwaki, Que.

First form, Division A—L. Rheume, Montreal. Division B—A. Mackay, Cookshire, Que.

Commercial course, graduating class—1, D. A. Kearns, Ottawa; 2, E. E. Donegan, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Silver medal presented for the highest number of marks obtained during the year, awarded to Elouard Tessier, Buckingham, Que., whose average was 95½ per cent.

DR. J. K. FORAN'S ADDRESS.

Needless to reproduce the eulogistic comments of the Ottawa press upon this address, which Lord Aberdeen considered a masterpiece of eloquence, both in form and delivery. The following is the Star's report of the speech:—

Your Excellency, Your Grace, Very Rev. Rector, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The signal honor conferred upon me this evening by the University of Ottawa, awakens feelings of sincere gratitude and legitimate pride. It were impossible for me, in my inexpressive language, to convey any adequate idea of the sentiments that animate me. Therefore, I conclude that the less I attempt in that direction the more am I likely to accomplish.

Standing in this splendid hall, under the sacred roof of our *Alma Mater*, and amidst surroundings such as you behold here this evening, it seems to me as if it were all a dream, that the curtain of intervening years had rolled up, while memory, with magic wand, had summoned before me scenes long vanished and actors long since disappeared.

As if it were but yesterday, I recall that hour in September, 1867, when I entered for a first time the old St. Joseph's College. Good Brother Cooney—God rest his soul—met me at the door. He handed me over to Father Morois, who in turn began by threatening to pull my ears until they were as long as his arms, and to place me beside the weathercock that twirled above the cupola on the old edifice. Prophetic was the witty *economel*! For to-night I feel as if some mysterious influence had raised me to that dizzy height and left me there to twist and to turn with every breath of surprise that sweeps around me.

Comparatively humble was the college in those days; but all great institutions and all-important human events have had humble origin. "Rome was not built in a day." The foundation was laid by wolf-suckled twins; it took centuries to accomplish the work; but once the construction was completed, Rome became the Eternal City. Already had the venerable and ever-to-be-lamented Bishop Guiges organized the vast diocese of Ottawa; already had his missionaries gone forth to evangelize the Indian tribes and carry the consolations of religion to the white men scattered in groups throughout the forests of the north; already had the grand work of education been commenced—they sowed in fertile soil the seeds that have since taken root, grown up, expanded, fructified, and the harvest of which we all reap to-day. Beneath the purple of episcopal dignity that great and good man carried the insignia of his deep humility. The work he accomplished can only

be thoroughly understood by his noble and worthy successor. In the year 1844—half a century ago—the Oblates of Mary Immaculate arrived in Bytown, and, from that day to the present, they have carried on a twofold work—for Faith and for Country. They carved out paths through the wilderness; with one hand they planted the Cross of Christ amidst untrodden wilds, while with the other hand they beckoned on the advance guard of civilization.

The year 1850 beheld the ordination of a man destined to play an important part in the history of this city and of this section of the country. At the name of Father Tabaret I pause! Well do I remember that gloomy day, in mid-winter 1836, when His Grace, the gifted and eloquent Archbishop of Ottawa, pronounced the funeral oration in the Basilica. In one phrase he summed up the life, the labors, the virtues, the characteristics of the illustrious dead. In an ecstasy of eloquent sorrow he cried out: "Quel homme d'élite!" Yes, truly was Father Tabaret of those whom the world calls the *élite*; and just as truly is he, to-night, amongst those whom God calls the *elect*. Outside yonder door is a statue that affection has raised to his memory; but this magnificent institution, with its ever expanding proportions and increasing influences, is the monument *par excellence* that shall transmit his name and his fame to posterity. Grand in his humility, childlike and meek in his power, poverty only enriched him, years made him grow younger, obstacles strengthened him, difficulties encouraged him, and a lowly spirit and a life of obedience constituted him an organizer of institutions and a commander amongst men. The impress of his zeal is left upon the diocese of Ottawa; the mark of his handiwork you behold in this University; and the seal of his strong personality is indelibly stamped upon the spirit of a whole generation of men. Suddenly, one day, God's hurried ambassador came to him with a summons: but the Angel of Death found him ready to lay down his burden and to go, with his works, before the Creator. To him might I apply the words of Denis Florence McCarthy, in his poem "The Vale of Shanganah":

"Like a brave man, in fearless resistance,
He 'fought the good fight' on the field of
existence;
A crown he had won in the conflict of labor,
With Truth for his armour and Thought for
his sabre."

Friend of my youth! If your spirit hovers in this hall to-night, it will smile upon the men who are so nobly carrying on the work that you commenced. If, in the communion of souls between the living and the dead, my humble voice can reach you beyond, ask God to look down upon the University of Ottawa, to guide its directors along the highway of success, to strew their path with the choicest of blessings, that they may be enabled to carry to a grand realization the fervent dreams and the lofty aspirations of your life of sacrifice, of your life of love! Graduates and pupils, behold your model!

Two important works have the Oblates accomplished during the last half century; the evangelization of one generation and the education of another. The night of paganism obscured the world, the dark clouds of infidelity and barbarism hung over the intelligences of men, when, in the far off East, in the land of Prophets and Patriarchs, the Star of Salvation twinkled at Bethlehem and the gorgeous Sun of Redemption flashed upon Calvary. The rays of that Sun penetrated the groves where the Druids taught the mysticism of the stars, they tipped with splendor the monuments of ages and crowned those storied works of buried time with the chastening light of heaven; they descended into the catacombs and came forth from that city of the dead to fling their radiance upon the cross above the dome of St. Peter's; they shot athwart the darkness of centuries, crossed the furrowed face of the Atlantic, penetrated the primeval forests of the new world—and, wheresoever they fell, their warmth imparted spiritual life and their brilliancy shed a lustre around the souls of men. The religious and educational institutions of our country are the foci to which those rays converged, and from which they again separated to light up newer and broader horizons. This University of Ottawa is one of the great conservatories of the light. From out its treasure-house the members of the Oblate Order have carried the choicest of gifts. The monuments of their zeal and devotedness dot the Dominion from

ocean to ocean, from the line forty-five to beneath the fringes of the Aurora Borealis.

Up amidst the picturesqueness of the Gatineau and Desert the spire of Maniwaki's Church flings a shadow upon one of their pioneer establishments. Off by Timigami and Nipissing they are literally "turning a wilderness into a garden." Away by the Red River, and over the rolling prairies of the Northwest, in the footsteps of Archbishop Tache and his companions, are the evidences of their presence. Yes; Archbishop Tache! As I speak to-night the "Angel of Shadow" hovers over St. Boniface and that great and noble spirit flutters between time and eternity. The frame is shattered but the soul is even more glorious in the herald rays of an anticipated unending glory. Up amongst the stupendous grandeur of the Rockies have they planted the cross. Beyond, where Fraser and Mackenzie leap, in wild fury, down the granite stairways of their white cascades, to the ocean, have they labored. In far away Alaska, where the foot of summer scarcely ever treads, with Bishop Clut and his associates, do we behold their work. And, to-night, in that section of our country rendered historic by deeds of heroism, beneath the shadow of the Cypress Hills, on the wild shores of Aiekesegahagan, there stands a colossal cross; its summit points to heaven, and at its base are two mounds that contain the ashes of the Oblate martyrs, who, leaving this institution at the voice of obedience, went forth in the livery of Christ to die at the post of duty—Father Marchand and Father Fafard.

And while this work of evangelization was going on, here, in the capitol of our country, they have been building up this home of learning and this shrine of sanctity. Look over Canada to-day and you will behold students of this institution in every sphere of life—in the Church, in Parliament, at the Bar or the Bench, in the Medical profession, in engineering, literature, science, commerce, and industries—clinging to the topmost round on the ladder of success. Not only in Canada, but all over the great Republic to the south of us. In that land of consecrated freedom, so many of whose sons have come to drink at this fountain source of knowledge, there is scarcely a city that does not contain one or more hearts that beat in gratitude to our *Alma Mater*, and with love and veneration for the men who moulded their young lives.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that I should feel proud to receive, to-night, the degree of Doctor from the University of Ottawa. I accept it in the hope that Providence may grant me the opportunity, at other times and under other circumstances, of proving, by means more emphatic than words, how deeply and how truly I appreciate the honor. It would be an intrusion on my part to detain you any longer this evening. It would be presumption to further monopolize your time, and check the flow of harmony and enjoyment. In concluding, to the University of Ottawa, to the faculty of this institution, from the fulness of my heart I cry out, "*Esto Perpetua*!" may your triumphs be great; may your success be unending! Go on in your glorious mission and you will yet be a powerful factor in raising your country to her rightful position amongst the nations. Under the safeguards of our matchless constitution, the head of which is represented here to-night in the person of the deservedly popular and universally beloved Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, you will behold this Dominion a queen upon the western continent, a home of good principles, a shrine of the civilization of the Gospel, with the scintillations of God's ineffable majesty shedding their radiant glories on the pathway of her future. Yes, you will aid in making her the realization of the Canadian poet's picture:

"The northern arch, whose vast proportions
Span the sky from sea to sea,
From Atlantic to Pacific
Home of unborn millions free!"

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH SERVICES.

Sunday evening service will not be given again in St. Patrick's Church until after the summer vacation, which will be sometime in the latter end of August.

Mgr. Latty, the Bishop-elect of Chalons, is in Rome, where he took the documents for the progress of beatification of Madame Baret, the founder of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

HIS CROWNING WORK.

POPE LEO IS FINISHING HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

It Will Be a History of His Reign and Will Set Forth What He Designs Shall Continue to Be the Policy of the Papacy—A Resume of All His Conceptions and Acts—He Has Submitted It to the Cardinals.

"Innominato," the well-informed and reliable Rome correspondent of the New York Sun, writes as follows under date of May 9:

Leo XIII., in love with great things, is putting the last mark of the lion's paw upon his testament. This will be the central act of his reign, his apotheosis and his Bible. There is in the present Pope something of Innocent III., and of Sixtus V. He has been to their school and he is endeavoring to make them live again under the form of this new world. He has borrowed from the first his legislation, and from the second his methods and his *mise en scene*. Like Sixtus V., he wishes to leave the Papacy in the enjoyment of a Pontifical treasure for the days of persecution or of exile. Like him, he believes that force and money are the sovereign masters of affairs. Hence his indifference in regard to men and his passion for the ideal. His political testament, which he will address to the universe under the form of an encyclical of thanks and gratitude to Christianity for the feasts of his jubilee, will resemble the magnificent expositions of Sixtus V. when, after his bold and successful negotiations with the powers, he rendered an account of them to the cardinals assembled in the consistory at the time when consistories were still the deliberative assemblies of the Holy See. But in our days of overflowing democracy the audience of the Pope will not be the sacred college alone; it will be the cosmopolitan public, the human race. He will call all thinking men to bear witness to his meditative, active and militant life. He knows that he carries in his symphonic brain "the new land and the new heavens." Like all statesmen in love with their own ideas and their own power, he has no fears of the full light of day or of the merciless tribunal of the world.

This is the first time in history that a leading statesman, and especially a Pontiff, the holder of a power irresponsible, except before God, appeals to the opinions of millions of heads in regard to his projects, his intentions and, perhaps, his dreams.

LEO XIII.

is eminently a representative man in Emerson's sense of the term. He feels himself in communion of aspirations and hopes with the new world, that terrible world, tumultuous and confused, which is destined to rule the twentieth century. Hence his boldness and his incomparable grandeur. It is only an impeccable man, or one believing himself impeccable, that can display such candor and give such surprises. Twentyfold optimist, he believes that it is necessary to govern men by imagination and the passion for the great. There is nothing in him of the morose moralist. He believes in the future, and he thinks that from the ignorant and busy crowd he can extract goodness, just as the sculptor hews from the rude block an imperishable masterpiece. Chateaubriand, on the threshold of death, left to his friends his "Memoires d' Outre Tombe," that exquisite work of genius and pride. It was a surprise which the artists admired and criticised. But what shall we say from this point of view of the initiative of the Pope surrendering himself to criticism and passion on the very day when his work, the monument of his mind and of his abnegation, is still the object of bitter recriminations and concerted attacks? Here we have a wager, almost a challenge, but a challenge which the commanding and well-balanced mind of the Pontiff will transform into good tidings and a message of peace. It is something more than a novel act; it is a magnificent forecast. Before communicating it to the public, Leo XIII. submitted it, when scarcely edited, to an assembly of cardinals to get their verdict. What confidence! Is it not known that some cardinals are in opposition to his ideal of government? Are not his adversaries counting upon

his successor to break the pedestal of his work, and to throw to the winds his chart of the future? Are not courts and political parties working for revenge in secret with a view of bringing out an antagonist at the next conclave?

But Leo XIII., who, since 1888, has been calculating the chances of the conclave, and is working to mould it with his strong and free hand, wants to appear on that day, not as a disputed man, but

AS A MASTER

whom it is necessary to follow. In former days some Popes aimed at pointing out their successors; but as the laws of the Papacy forbid this practice, the ambitious design was never realized. But Leo XIII. wants the vote of the conclave to be favorable to his policy. He wants his successor to come out, not from a nominal designation, but from the fruitful centre of his work; he wants him to be of his blood, of his marrow, and of his brain. The fact that he wishes to gain the approbation of the Sacred College beforehand indicates in Leo XIII. the invincible conviction, the robust optimism, that his reign is not the end of a policy, not a parenthetic or personal work, but the portals of the future, the first peal of the bell of a new civilization. To hold fast to the Bible and to immutable tradition, but at the same time to apply these treasures of truth and justice to the contingencies and to the needs of the century; to take from the modern currents, which will be the political and social forms of the future, all that they have that is just, grand and useful; to infuse into the veins of the body of humanity a generous sap of faith and of hope—such has been his lot among men. He believes himself in intimate correspondence both with tradition and the ardent desires of a new generation. He hopes with that fervor which makes men great that he is working for eternity, and that his work will not constitute an isolated act, but rather that it will be the first link of a long and glorious chain of acts, policies and constitutions.

Therefore his consultation with the public and his future judges constitutes a *coup d'etat*. Like all those initiatives that appeal to the best portion of humanity, it is bound to succeed. Resistance, opposition, passions, criticisms and jealousies never yield to flattery or condescension; they entomb themselves in their own winding sheets by the effort which they make to gnaw the marble of an immortal masterpiece.

THIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT

of Leo XIII. will consequently be the resume of all his conceptions and of all his acts. He will travel, so to speak, through the countries which he has created or sketched. He will give the proper name to each detour and to each corner, and invite the whole world to follow him and reconnoitre the ground. The United States will occupy a prominent place on this singular geographical chart. Was it not from great Americans that he borrowed his democratic ideal? Was it not in your school that he was inspired? Like all the superior minds of the old continent, has he not admired your energetic life and your strength, and does he not wish to draw from them the sap which is destined to replenish the old world, bent down with years like a decrepit and toothless old dowager? Does he not want to save the old western civilization, tottering under its vices, by infusing into it a rich blood with reinvigorating globules?

The Pope is still young, notwithstanding his 84 years. He possesses the elasticity and vitality of those souls which have never made any compromises with the body.

But when this political testament shall have appeared, Leo XIII. will be able to say, "I have finished my day's work."

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES.

The students of Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges, passed their usual monthly examination very satisfactorily. The following is the result and order of merit (English course) for the month of June.

FIRST CLASS.—W Feeny, J J Fox, R Graham, G Kelly, A. Stuart, Jos Lamar, A Clarignau.

SECOND CLASS.—W Higgins, H Ortiz, J. Duffy, A Blanchard, G Deroach, L Ortiz J Cartier, J Levesque, F. Street, A Stuart, J O'Connor, A Dufort, A Dion, Z. Belanger, A Beaulieu, G. Martin, E Charette, H Chappelain, W Marson.

THIRD CLASS.—E Berard, L Scott, C F

Millard, P J O'Neil, J Coburn, E O'Reilly J Doherty, F Ryan, B Blanchard, F McKenna, J Hurlubise, E Cardinal, H Payett, M Kelly, E Callahan, J Bourdon, Teles, St Arnaud, Leop St Arnaud, J De Montigny, A Lariviere, R Lapoint, E Maurault, R Robillard, O Payett, C Brodeur, A Raymond, A Richard, A Mayer. *FOURTH CLASS—C Tobin, L St Arnaud, L Dion, Arm. Lapiere, P Carroll, W Poire, O Simord, A Bonhomme, A Chouinard, E Dube, E Delage, P Finn, L Guion, F Hetherston, J Demontigny, Arth. Lapiere, E Lacroix, E Mayer, A Desmarchais, A Buchanan, H Hensault, J Legare, J St Germain, J St Marie, C Gesner, J Redmond, W McNeil, J Quinn, A Lemay, H Hetu.

PREPARATORY CLASS.—E Peady, A Arcand, Z Lanner, R Labrecque, R Dube, E Mulbaef, A Prudhomme, L Chapdelain, L Fasio, M Cartier, H Lacroix, R Leduc, E Bleau, H Gohier, G Hughes, J Hudon, C Dupre, A Clarke, C Belhumeur.

ROLL OF HONOR.—A Bonhomme, J Benoit, C Brodeur, Z Blanchard, L Chapdelaine, S Desmarchais, H Delage, G Deroach, D Dineen, H Gohier, T Lablance, L Lapoint, R Leduc, W McNeil, W Marson, J McMahon, F O'Reilly, J Redmond, J B Payette, O Payette, D Ryan, A Raymond, L Scott, J St Marie, Arth. Stuart, Jos Thomas, A Arcand, G Beaudy, E Berard, A Blanchard, A Buchanan, P Carroll, E Delage, E Dube, F Goyer, L Guyon, E Lacroix, E Mayer, W S Marson, G Martin, L Palmer, A Patenaude, W Quinn, E Rochon, E Raymond, Jos St Germain, Leop St Arnaud, Teles, St Arnaud, L St Arnaud.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Very Rev. Father Leo, O. S. F., is the founder and spiritual director of the strongest temperance society in western Connecticut, that of St. Francis, Winsted.

During the recent mission held by the Paulist Fathers at St. Joseph's Church in Pawtucket, R. I., the total abstinence pledge was administered to 1,027 parishioners.

At the New Jersey diocesan temperance convention Dean McNulty complimented Monsignor De Concilio as "that glorious pioneer of total abstinence in New Jersey."

Thirty-six states of the Union have by law made the teachings of temperance principles compulsory in the public schools. Are not some Catholic schools behind the age in this question?

A total abstinence society has been organized at St. Augustine's Colored Catholic Church, Washington. No color line wanted in temperance. The red, the white and the black need temperance in America.

Intemperance, like treason, ought to be made odious in the land, and there is a close similarity between the two. The treasonable man endeavors to dethrone the rightful sovereign, and intemperance dethrones reason, the ruler of our soul.—Cardinal Gibbons.

In the county Tyrone, Ireland, there is a district of sixty-one square miles, inhabited by nearly 10,000 people, in which there are no saloons. The result has been that there is not a policeman in the district, the poor rates are one-half what they were before, and the police magistrates testify to the great absence of crime and disorder.

Rev. M. P. Cassidy, formerly of Fall River, now pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Valley Falls, Mass., has organized a temperance society which numbers 700 members. Temperance seems to thrive remarkably near water falls. There are strong temperance societies at Hoosick Falls and at Niagara Falls.

A new English dictionary offers the following definitions: "Bicycle: Pleasure's treadmill. Ink: A black fluid often used to make black seem white."

At a church entertainment at Steubenville, O., the other evening, Edith Jacobs, aged 80 years, and William Dade, 65 years old, were married by a "mock" ceremony. Miss Jacobs now claims Dade as her lawful husband.

Buffalo can claim the distinction of being the only city in the United States that has furnished two Presidents.

Wife: The doctor says I need a change of climate. Husband: Well, the sky looks as if we shall have it in a few hours.



The next Italian Catholic Congress will be held in September. The date has not been fixed.

Since his ordination as bishop of Providence, R. I., Bishop Harkins has confirmed over 40,000 persons.

Rev. Father Victor, O. P., of Port of Spain, Trinidad, is on his way to this country on a short leave of absence.

It is estimated that as many as 150,000 pilgrims visited Argen' euil during the novena in honor of the sacred tunic.

St. Peter and Paul church, Detroit, was 50 years old June 20. The anniversary was celebrated with magnificent ceremonies.

In July of this year the celebrated Catholic college of Stoneyhurst, England, will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary.

The A. P. A. is illegal in New Jersey. A new statute, banning the purposes of the vicious society, has been added to the State code.

The twin daughters of the late General "Phil" Sheridan are pupils at Eden Hall, the Visitation convent school at Torresdale, near Philadelphia.

The Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J., the gifted author of a series of Catholic boy stories, has become one of the faculty of Detroit (Michigan) College.

The number of consecrated Catholic churches in New York is to be increased to six. There are only four churches as yet that have been thus honored.

The London Tablet says that it has been definitely decided to begin the building of the Westminster Cathedral, if not immediately, at least in the near future.

The Christian Brothers have opened a school for the Catholic Greek and Maronites, in Nazareth, the Latin Catholics attending the school of the Holy Land.

Notre Dame University, Indiana, celebrates the Golden Jubilee of its foundation this year, and great preparations are being made for the due observance of the event.

From Naples it is reported that the procession in honor of St. Januarius has been a remarkable success this year. Count del Pozzo, Syndic of Naples, was present officially.

The Catholics of Rome are, it is said, about to petition the authorities to allow the usual bell to be rung in the processions of the Blessed Sacrament, a custom long since suppressed.

At St. Marie, Wis., there is a spring supposed to have been blessed by Father Marquette in 1673. It is hoped to establish a home for worn out and superannuated priests at that point.

Archbishop Janseens, who is in Rome, before returning will travel through France and Belgium for the purpose of inviting a number of young priests familiar with the French language to locate in Louisiana and do ecclesiastical work, especially in the country parishes.

Catholic journalism gains notably by the fact that Rev. Dr. Malone, the accomplished editor of the Colorado Catholic, is to devote his entire time in future to the management of his paper. There are few of our contemporaries that come to our desk whose pages are read so attentively as our Denver neighbor.

Rev. Father Bertrand, of the French Dominican Fathers, of Lyons, France, has arrived in New York and taken charge of the arrangements for the reception of the priests, faculty and students, who will come this summer from their native land to take possession of the new Dominican Seminary which will be established at Sherman Park, Westchester, N. Y.

Seven members of the family of Henry Wauker, of Richmond, Indiana, have died of consumption within the past seven years, the father, five daughters and one son. Only the widow survives!

Gold leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of but one two-hundred-and-fifth-thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE DEAD.

"The Bells of St. Boniface" toll to-day a solemn knell, for the "Angel of Shadow" has passed over the Red River, and beneath his wing the noble and saintly spirit of the great pioneer Archbishop has taken flight to an assured reward. It was Duffy who wrote that, "it is not Death alone, but Time and Death, that canonize the patriot." Well may these words apply to the late Archbishop Tache. We are yet too near to see his proportions rightly; his departure is too recent to permit of a just appreciation of his gigantic work and his wonderful life as prelate and patriot. In the midst of the universal sorrow, and while yet weighed down by the immensity of the loss the Church and the country have suffered in his death, we cannot bring ourselves to write the cold details of a biography. When "the calmness of grief" comes on, and we are less under the effects of natural emotions, we hope to be able to give our readers some idea—no matter how faint it may be—of the exceptional career of the one whom we lament to-day. To pay a fitting tribute to his memory would require a pen far more eloquent than ours.

A member of one of the leading and most distinguished families of Canada, Mgr. Tache not only kept up the traditions of his race, but he even added greater lustre to his name than any of his numerous and successful relatives. He was a man animated with a burning desire for the glory of God, the salvation of souls and the establishment of the Church. Outside this lofty and virtuous ambition he had no wish for temporal power or human honors. His humility and devotedness became early manifest in his choice of a career. With a long line of illustrious ancestors, all the attractions that wealth and rank could afford, he had the brightest avenues of worldly life opened before him. But he turned aside from all these, and consecrated his life to the service of God and of his fellowmen. He not only became a priest, but he entered the order of the Oblats of Mary Immaculate, and as an humble Brother pronounced the vows of "Poverty, Chastity and Obedience." He felt that in the ranks of that great missionary army he would have full and ample opportunity of doing deeds of greatness away from the eyes of the world and the applause of men. But God had a grand career and a wonderful mission prepared for him.

So exceptionally visible was the Hand

of Providence guiding the footsteps of the young novice, that scarcely had he been ordained to the priesthood than he was sent off to the great hunting field of souls in the vast regions of the then unknown Northwest. In what Lord Dufferin styled "the ante-chambers of a new world," we find Father Tache, at the age of twenty-six years, raised to the responsible position of a Bishop. His active life of labor commenced with the first streaks of civilization's dawn upon the horizon of that vast and unexplored region. From that day till the hour of his death he has worked with all his might, his great talents and his wonderful energies to civilize the Indians, to plant the Faith all over the land, to encourage the material interests and to create a most important portion of our Dominion.

It is needless for us to go over the history of Manitoba and the Northwest since the days when Archbishop Tache found them an almost inaccessible wilderness. We might say that he rocked the cradle of the Canadian West and lived to behold his protegee in the full strength and promise of national manhood. His name is inseparably connected with every movement, political, national and religious, in Manitoba. He seems to stand astride of that great expanse that intervenes between the far away past and the present. Some say that he failed in the accomplishment of his grand designs of justice and righteousness in the question of the schools; but he did not fail. He has not been permitted to live to behold the realization of his dreams; but he has survived the greatest crisis in the history of that land, and sufficiently long to impress the seal of his lofty principles upon the charter of Manitoba's future. This may not be recognized to-day; but, as the years roll on, and the electric activity of our age shifts the scenes upon the stage of Canadian history, it will be perceived that the spirit breathed by Archbishop Tache shall survive him and work its potent effects long after his ashes shall have mingled with those of his venerable predecessor, Mgr. Provencher.

We need not enter into the story of the two great rebellions of the Northwest, in each case of which his influence was felt for the good of men, for the security of the country and for the glory of God's Church. No; we leave to the future historian the pleasant task of recording all the great and stirring events of the unique life that has just terminated. We merely come—voicing the sentiments of the Irish Catholic people of this Province—to place our simple tribute upon the bier of the great Archbishop, and to unite, to-day, in spirit, with the thousands of mourners who kneel before the altar of St. Boniface, and listen to the solemn Requiem that carries to God's throne their fervent prayers for the repose of his great and saintly soul.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Last week we spoke of the St. Jean Baptiste as a religious feast; this week we desire to pen a few words regarding the same festival as a national one. The French Canadians have every reason to be proud of their national day and to celebrate it in a worthy and patriotic manner. They have everything that is calculated to create enthusiasm and inspire legitimate pride. They have a glorious and eventful history; their race has had a splendid mission accorded by the Almighty; their traditions are most sacred and their achievements most grand. Take a bird's-eye view of the scene!

Their early missionaries crossed the wilderness of the Atlantic and came to

these shores with the light of faith and the seeds of civilization. The clouds of barbarism and infidelity were scattered by the former; the thousands hungering for enlightenment and happiness were fed on the fruits of the latter. Those clouds were crimsoned by the flames of persecution and the soil that received those seeds was dampened by the blood of martyrdom. The institutions, religious, educational, benevolent and national, that they established span the sky of three centuries like a splendid galaxy. They created a literature that is as unique as it is beautiful and to which historian, essayist, scientist, poet and philosopher added each a share. The deeds of heroism that are recorded by their writers and that were performed by their people, go ringing down the vestibule of history. The laws that are pre-eminently theirs constitute one of the greatest safeguards of our constitution and are the sources of incalculable strength for the Church of Christ upon this continent. They built up the country under the old regime; they supported and helped to preserve it under the new one. They were loyal to Canada's interests in the days of French Dominion, they continued steadfast in the cause of our country when the nation passed under the sway of Great Britain. They furnished statesmen, orators, professors, and commercially successful men in large proportions to the country, while they gave princes and prelates of the highest grades to the Church. They did more, they brought and preserved for us all a language the incalculable benefits of which only those who can thoroughly understand it are able to justly appreciate.

Apropos the language we have a word to say. There exist certain men to-day who pretend to desire the destruction of the French language in Canada. We are not foolish enough to believe that these men allow their real motives to become apparent. It is not the French language they aim at; it is the Catholic Church, of which that language is a powerful bulwark. But, taking them at their word, we will meet them on the ground of the language. They may say that we have no interest in the preservation of French; that we are not of that nationality; that our mother-tongue is English. Admitted that our mother-tongue is English; still we have a deep, a solid, a justifiable claim upon the French language, and no man has a right to rob us of it. In common with our French Canadian fellow-citizens we enjoy all the blessings, privileges and luxuries that the language affords; and the treasures, countless and rare, that are embalmed therein, belong to us, and we say that no person can be justified in depriving us or our descendants of these blessings.

Because a man does not speak, read, or understand French—either on account of his incapacity or unwillingness to learn it—does not give him a right to keep others in the same ignorance. Does Mr. McCarthy, or Mr. O'Brien, or Mr. anybody else pretend that he is justified in coming into our library and taking the works of Racine, Corneille, Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Moliere, Bossuet, Fenelon, or any other French master of thought and expression, and consigning them to the flames? The act would be one of robbery—pure and simple. Not so much the value of the paper and binding as that of the glorious treasures of thought would we calculate. And yet these same men would steal from us the medium whereby we can enjoy the beauties of a literature, the charms of a poetry, the grandeurs of a philosophy, the majesty of an oratory, the richness of a history, that they—in their narrowness of mind and smallness of heart—can

neither understand nor enjoy. We plainly tell these enemies and would-be assassins of the French language that before they succeed in their miserable designs they shall have to deal with more than one opponent who, though not of French origin, has rights and privileges that are preserved in the French tongue and which he will defend till the last breath remains in him:

Yes, heartily and truly do we join with our French Canadian friends in doing honor to their patron saint and in celebrating their national festival. Little jars and petty spats may at times arise (from one cause or another) between individuals of our different races; but these are due to lack of real education or thorough appreciation of each other. These specks upon the sun of our mutual understanding only serve to impart a greater and more lasting lustre to the orb itself. But the grand bond of Faith that unites us will triumph over everything else; our interests in time are the same, our interests in eternity are identical, and we have a glorious future before us if we but join hands on the threshold of our country's career and march shoulder to shoulder down the slopes of Canadian history.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

We desire to recall to our readers the fact that on the 14th July next the third session of the Catholic Summer School of America will open at Plattsburgh, N.Y. The session will last four weeks, ending on the 13th August. So much have we published already, in one form or another, regarding the object, the working, the programme and the utility of the Summer School, that our readers are mostly all acquainted with the institution. For any one who would like to have a prospectus containing the object, history, charter, official announcement for this year, the lecture fees, and all concerning lodging and board accommodations, railroad arrangements, and every kind of information useful and interesting, we might state that we have a couple of hundred pamphlets on hand, which we will gladly give or send free to whomsoever applies.

As an evidence of success of the Catholic Summer School, now only in its third year of active existence, we may point to the fact that the Western States are making strong efforts to secure a similar institution for themselves, while all Catholic England is agog over the idea of establishing a Summer School at Oxford.

A glance at the subjects to be treated, and at the names of the leading lecturers, will suffice to show how important the course of this year will be. Besides a whole week will be specially dedicated to teachers and instruction upon methods of instruction. We will simply quote a few names of the most prominent lecturers, and the mere enumeration will be worth all the praise we could possibly shower upon the school or all the prospects we could unfold. The Right Rev. John L. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria, Ill. The privilege of hearing this eloquent and erudite prelate would alone be worth a trip to Plattsburgh. The Rev. William O'B. Pardow, Provincial of the Jesuits in New York. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the popular Southern novelist; Hon. W. C. Robinson, of the Yale Law School; the Rev. P. A. Halpin, S.J., one of the most eminent thinkers in the United States; the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, the learned writer from Pittsburg, Pa.; Prof. James Hall, the leading geologist of New York State; Rev. G. M. Searle, C.S.P., the renowned student of Astronomy; add to these a number of others, less known, perhaps, but whose subjects are of the highest inter-

est, and you have an array of talent any one light of which would suffice to attract thousands of hearers and students to the scene of the lectures.

The fact that Plattsburgh, on the shore of historic Lake Champlain, has been chosen as the permanent seat of the Catholic Summer School, is a matter of congratulation for Canadians. We are anxious to take part in every grand movement along the highway of Educational progress, and we desire to reap all the benefits possible from the gathering together of students who are ready to impart their knowledge. Almost upon the Canadian border, it would be an evidence of great lack of appreciation were we not to take advantage of the opportunity afforded as to enjoy an intellectual as well as recreative outing. We trust sincerely that the Opera House at Plattsburgh will receive many a Canadian during the course of this session of the school. There are many ways in which this grand and important institution may be encouraged, and amongst them is that of frequenting its lecture halls. We are glad to be able to say that already a great number of Canadians have expressed their intention of attending this year. We wish to see at least a thousand from our Dominion at the lectures. The benefits they will reap must eventually affect our country and our social and educational circles.

Don't forget the dates—from 14th July to 13th August. For circulars and prospectuses apply to the TRUE WITNESS; they are distributed gratis.

CARNOT MURDERED.

The assassination of the President of the French Republic, by an Anarchist, is the final link in an unbroken chain of evidence against the demons that constitute that abominable organization. What do the Anarchists want? Not only do they seek the destruction of authority in the persons of legitimate monarchs, but even the President of a Republic, in which liberty has degenerated into license, is not safe. Evidently they care not what form a government may assume; the tyrant and despot is no more in danger than the most liberal-minded and popular Republican. When will France learn the lesson? When will that once happy, but now miserable land, recognize that without God and without religion there can be no safety for men. The knife of the murderer was what upon the stone of atheism and driven by the arm of infidelity.

Surely this act will serve to awaken the French people to a true sense of the terrible position they occupy. Surely these outbursts will teach them that they are walking upon a slumbering volcano. The demon of anarchy has possession of the land; and the Renans, the Zolas, the Gambettas, the Terrys, the irreligious writers and the godless statesmen, are responsible for the crimes committed in the sacred name of liberty. Is there any means whereby this plague can be arrested? None, except by a miracle of Divine goodness, that may strike the nation down, as was Saul of old stricken, that it may arise, like Paul, to recognize God and to accept the mission He has in store for it.

Of old, tyrants trembled at the threatened voice of the people; to-day the order is reversed, and the people, and the people's representatives, tremble at the voice of the most monstrous tyrant that was ever engendered—the grim phantom of Anarchy. In free America two Presidents have fallen beneath the blows of assassins; in Republican France one of the most popular of Presidents has met a similar fate. Where is all this going to end? God alone can tell.

THE SHAMROCKS.

The victory gained by the Shamrocks, in Ottawa, on last Saturday, proves beyond all question that the "boys in green" constitute a real champion team of Canada. There is little doubt as to the result of this season's matches; and we feel perfectly confident that the trophy will come back to the Shamrocks—a trophy lost last year more by the accident of circumstances than by dint of keen lacrosse play. It is to be regretted most deeply that the troubles took place which had the effect of marring all the pleasure and interest of the match. It is evident that had the Capitals been the winners no serious disturbance would have occurred. In any case it is too bad that a better and more manly, as well as national, feeling could not be created.

It had been rumored in Ottawa that when next the Capitals would come to Montreal there would likely be a repetition of the Ottawa incident. We can inform all who may be concerned that there is not the slightest danger of any such misfortune. Moreover, we voice the feelings of the Shamrocks and their friends when we say that there is not the slightest ill-will in the breast of any one of them towards their rivals. We must give credit where credit is due, with a couple of exceptions. The Capitals played fairly and ably throughout the match; and when the fates of the lacrosse field turned against them, they accepted their defeat in a manly, honest, and praiseworthy spirit. It was only when the outside crowd, members of which very probably had lost money on the game, interfered with the players, that the unfortunate disturbance began. These men who stake their money on the game, and are not content to let it go, men who turn every legitimate sport into a pretext for gambling, are the curse of all honorable amusements. Even when the mob surrounded the Shamrocks, and the police could in no way protect them, the Capitals formed body-guards for their victorious rivals and did all in their power to bring them safely through the ordeal.

We can promise the Capitals that when they come to Montreal their praiseworthy actions will not be forgotten, and that the people here will receive them as cherished friends. The Shamrocks and their supporters can distinguish between generous rivals and an irresponsible gang of outsiders.

The great and only Prof. Corkerey, ex-monk, anti-Romanist, sacrilegious fool, and carrier of several other equally enviable titles of distinction, has got one year in prison to reflect upon his act in Hamilton. It will serve him as a short noviciate, and perhaps when his term is over he will enter forever into the great order of oblivion. They say that he is not quite sane; but we are under the impression that any insanity he may have is due to the possession that some devil has taken of his soul. He is to be pitied; but should be kept under lock and key for the sake of others as well as for his own.

We recently had occasion to visit some of the leading Catholic institutions of Ottawa, and we felt pleased to note the rapid strides along the way of progress made by the Capital during the past few years. One establishment in particular deserves a special mention, it is the General Hospital, under the charge of the Grey Nuns and the immediate superintendence of Rev. Mother Phelan, the present superioress and former Mother-General. It is a splendidly equipped establishment, and its rooms and wards are equal to any and superior

to many of the best hospitals in Canada. We noticed one thing in particular; if you did not know you were in an hospital, you would never detect that fact without going through and seeing the patients in the wards. That peculiarly offensive odor natural to such institutions is entirely absent, and the cleanliness, neatness and brightness of the place give it rather the air of a sanitarium, or healthy summer resort: It is a most desirable place to board.

CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

The annual commencement exercises of the Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel took place on Friday morning last. The Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Shea were present. The proceedings were opened by instrumental selections, which were excellently rendered by the young ladies under the direction of Rev. Sister St. Felix. Not the least interesting on the programme was the chorus, "Vacation Song."

The voices of the little ones were well trained, and their cheerful song was much admired.

In response to the address, which was a masterpiece of composition, read with all the elegance and grace of a professional elocutionist, by Miss Catherine Clarke, Rev. Father O'Donnell congratulated the successful girls on the excellent results of the examination, and after addressing a few words of encouragement to the little ones the proceedings were brought to a happy close.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND AWARDS OF MERIT.

Rev. Canon Leblanc presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Archbishop's Academy last Saturday afternoon, there being also present Rev. Fathers Doth, and Perron, chaplain of the Academy, Rev. Bro. Arnold, and Bro. Marcellan former director. The gold medal for excellence was won by R. Carmel. This medal was donated by Mrs. P. McCrory. The gold medal presented by Mrs. W. Kearney was awarded to M. J. McCrory for shorthand. The Rev. chaplain of the academy was the donor of two beautiful volumes which were carried off by C. O'Flaherty and R. Carmel. The first prize for elocution was won by T. Kearney. Mrs. M. Walsh gave rewards to the following named pupils, who by their gentlemanly bearing and application to study had their names inscribed on the honor roll during the whole school term:—

COMMERCIAL COURSE.—P. Kenehan, R. Carmel, R. Carignan, J. Kenehan, R. Grenier, W. McKenna, P. McCrory, J. Godin, J. Robert, A. Desliere, R. Piche, A. Dufresne.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE.—P. Coghlin, E. Maguire, L. Morin, R. Labelle, J. McMahon, T. Tansey, C. Marchand, W. Maguire, A. Naude, J. Polan, F. Symons.

PREPARATORY COURSE.—H. Fitzgerald, J. Vinet, R. McShane, S. McCrory, J. Walsh, N. Gagnon, A. King, R. Robichaud, J. Macdonnell, A. Lalonde, J. Mulcair, F. McShane, N. McCarrey, R. Warren, G. Larkin, E. Demers, W. Warren, P. Williams, A. St. Cyr, H. Maguire, F. Fitzgerald, L. Deslauriers.

The following is the list of prize winners in the order of merit:—

COMMERCIAL COURSE.—R. Carmel, P. Kenehan, R. Carignan, J. Hicks, M. J. McCrory, A. Brunet, J. Kenehan, R. Grenier, J. Boucher, W. McKenna, R. Souliere, T. Wickham, E. Malboeuf, C. O'Flaherty, P. M. Crory, J. Warren, J. Godin, J. Robert, W. Fitzgerald, A. Desliere, F. Poirier, A. Dufresne, A. Dufresne, R. Poirer, J. O'Dowd, A. Robert, J. Millen, W. McEvilla, A. St. Marie, F. Bourrassa, A. Vien, G. Lalmand, P. Renaud, R. Piche, H. Laramee, R. Huot.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE.—E. Maguire, T. Kearney, L. Morin, T. Coghlin, F. Hewitt, C. Vadboncoeur, T. Sullivan, J. McMahon, A. St. Marie, T. Doherty, E. Carrick, A. Lafontaine, F. McKenna, M. O'Flaherty, H. Hoobin, L. Russel, D. Donnelly, E. Tracey, W. Tracey, W. Cleary, T. Kavanagh, P. O'Donoghue, C. Conroy, C. Charlebois, L. Lagace, A. Demers, F. Neville, A. Deslauriers, W. Styles, T. Tansey, P. Lesperance, W. Maguire, J. Polan, W. Kearney, F.

Symons, P. Leduc, R. Quigley, A. Moffatt, C. Marchand, H. Bcurrassa, A. Naud, F. Bissonnet, H. Grenier, T. Morrell, T. McKeown, R. Thibault, J. Nolan, A. Varin, E. Barbeau, C. Dufresne, A. Michard, C. McClanaghan, A. Robert, W. Hickey, E. Markum, G. Nelson, J. Lappin, H. Hebert, J. Longtin, M. Benoit, E. Robitaille, T. Duggan, C. Masse, J. Loye, A. Cabana, G. Davis.

PREPARATORY COURSE.—J. Vinet, H. Fitzgerald, R. McShane, S. McCrory, A. Quenville, J. Walsh, N. Gagnon, A. King, F. Demers, F. Nolan, O. Campbell, J. Lynch, C. Walker, A. Labelle, R. Robichaud, J. Macdonell, L. Bertrand, J. Laramee, D. Lynch, J. Farrell, F. Nolan, T. Maguire, A. Lauthier, W. Hayes, E. Rocket, C. Lynett, J. J. Curran, W. Charbonneau, W. Coghlin, A. Ethier, J. Wurtele, A. Laramee, F. Jones, L. Viau, R. Dipon, L. Husereau, O. Bertrand, P. Donnelly, N. Fontaine, H. Wynne, J. Neville, C. Hickey, R. Furlong, A. Lalonde, J. Mulcair, F. McShane, M. Tansey, W. McCarrey, J. Farrell, R. Warren, G. Larkin, E. Demers, W. Warren, A. Circe, P. Williams, Farrell, A. St. Cyr, E. Foisy, J. McGarrahan, A. Dauphenais, L. Boire, F. Wurtele, H. Maguire, F. Fitzgerald, F. Markinn, R. Wickham, A. Labelle, L. Deslauries, C. Lalonde, D. Larkin, W. Coghlin, A. Galarneau, E. Nelson, J. Barry, J. Tessier, E. Danis, R. Husereau, H. Labelle, P. Kelly, E. Burke, H. Birmingham, E. Benoit, F. Murphy, D. Walsh, F. McGoldrick, W. Tracy, P. Wurtele.

ST. AGNES' CONVENT.

St. Agnes' Convent, St. Antoine street, held the annual distribution of prizes on Saturday afternoon. The vacation also began on Saturday, and the school will not re-open until the first week in September. The much-coveted gold medal was won by Miss Nellie Kelly and the silver medal by Miss Mary A. Boylan.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CONVENT.

The closing entertainment at St. John's Convent, in St. Gabriel's parish, will take place to-day. A very pretty and attractive entertainment has been provided for the occasion. Among the items on the programme are an operetta, a wand drill, several musical features, and a drama, entitled, "Eniscliffe, or two days spent with a great aunt." The Rev. W. O'Meara will preside at the entertainment and distribution of prizes. A large number of the clergy and laity are also expected to be present.

COTE DE NEIGES COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME.

To-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the closing exercises and distribution of prizes will take place at the college of Notre Dame de Cote de Neiges. After the distribution of prizes a little entertainment will be given. Friends of the pupils may leave the city by a special bus which leaves St. Lawrence Main, at the corner of Lagauchetiere, at a little before 10 o'clock, and will leave the college for its return journey at 4.30 in the afternoon.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

The annual commencement exercises of St. Mary's boys' school were held last Friday evening in St. Mary's hall. The attendance, which was unusually large, was a great source of encouragement to the little fellows, who seemingly strained every effort to acquit themselves well. The earnestness written on the faces of the little fellows as they stood before the footlights was a source of great pleasure to their parents and the excellent manner in which they performed the numbers on the programme was a treat to witness.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

The commencement exercises took place in St. Ann's school yesterday morning. An excellent programme was prepared and the friends and relatives of the boys spent a very enjoyable and instructive morning. The boys of St. Ann's always present an excellent entertainment, and their programme of yesterday was quite up to the average. On the programme were a singing contest and a speaking contest, as well as instrumental music, including a violin and flute solo. In next week's issue we will publish full details of the exercises.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER LXIV.

GREEK MEETS GREEK.

So excited did Atlee feel about meeting the father of Nina Kostalergi—of whose strange doings and adventurous life he had heard much—that he scarcely slept the entire night. It puzzled him greatly to determine in what character he should represent himself to this crafty Greek. Political amateurship was now so popular in England that he might easily enough pass off for one of those "Bulls" desirous to make himself up on the Greek question. This was a part that offered no difficulty. "Give me five minutes of any man—a little longer with a woman—and I'll know where his sympathies incline to." This was a constant boast of his, and not altogether a vain one. He might be an archaeological traveler, eager about new-discovered relics and curious about ruined temples. He might be a yachting man, who only cared for Salamis as good anchorage, nor thought of the Acropolis except as a point of departure; or he might be one of those myriads who travel without knowing where or caring why; airing their *ennui* now at Thebes, now at Trolhattan; a weariful, dispirited race, who rarely look so thoroughly alive as when choosing a cigar or changing their money. There was no reason why the distinguished Mr. Atlee might not be one of these—he was accredited, too, by his minister, and his "solidarity," as the French call it, was beyond question.

While yet revolving these points, a cavass—with much gold in his jacket, and a voluminous petticoat of white calico—came to inform him that his excellency the prince hoped to see him at breakfast at eleven o'clock; and it now only wanted a few minutes of that hour. Atlee detained the messenger to show him the road, and at last set out.

Traversing one dreary, ill-built street after another, they arrived at last at what seemed a little lane, the entrance to which carriages were denied by a line of stone posts, at the extremity of which a small green gate appeared in a wall. Pushing this wide open, the cavass stood respectfully while Atlee passed in, and found himself in what, for Greece, was a garden. There were two fine palm-trees, and a small scrub of oleanders and dwarf cedars that grew around a little fish-pond, where a small Triton in the middle, with distended cheeks, should have poured forth a refreshing jet of water, but his lips were dry, and his conch-shell empty, and the muddy tank at his feet a mere surface of broad water-lilies convulsively shaken by bull-frogs. A short, shady path led to the house—a two-storied edifice, with the external stair of wood, that seemed to crawl round it on every side.

In a good-sized room of the ground-floor Atlee found the prince awaiting him. He was confined to a sofa by a slight sprain, he called it, and apologized for his not being able to rise.

The prince, though advanced in years, was still handsome; his features had all the splendid regularity of their Greek origin; but in the enormous orbits, of which the tint was nearly black, and the indented temples, traversed by veins of immense size, and the firm compression of his lips, might be read the signs of a man who carried the gambling spirit into every incident of life, one ready "to back his luck" and show a bold front to fortune when fate proved adverse.

The Greek's manner was perfect. There was all the ease of a man used to society, with a sort of half-sly courtesy, as he said: "This is kindness, Mr. Atlee—this is real kindness. I scarcely thought an Englishman would have the courage to call upon anything so unpopular as I am."

"I have come to see you and the Parthenon, prince, and I have begun with you."

"And you will tell them, when you get home, that I am not the terrible revolutionist they think me: that I am neither Danton nor Felix Pyat, but a very mild and rather tiresome old man, whose extreme violence goes no further than believing that people ought to be masters in their own house, and that when any one disputes the right, the best thing is to throw him out of the window."

"If he will not go by the door," remarked Atlee.

"No, I would not give him the chance of the door. Otherwise you make no distinction between your friends and your enemies. It is by the mild methods—what you call 'milk-and-water methods'—men spoil all their efforts for freedom. You always want to cut off somebody's head and spill no blood. There's the mistake of those Irish rebels: they tell me they have courage, but I find it hard to believe them."

"Do believe them, then, and know for certain that there is not a braver people in Europe."

"How do you keep them down, then?"

"You must not ask me that, for I am one of them."

"You Irish?"

"Yes, Irish—very Irish."

"Ah! I see. Irish in an English sense! Just as there are Greeks here who believe in Kulbash Pasha, and would say: Stay at home and till your currag fields, and mind your coasting trade. Don't try to be civilized, for civilization goes badly with brigandage, and scarcely suits trickery. And you are aware, Mr. Atlee, that trickery and brigandage are more to Greece than olives or dried figs."

There was that of mockery in the way he said this, and the little smile that played about his mouth when he finished, that left Atlee in considerable doubt how to read him.

"I study your newspapers, Mr. Atlee," resumed he. "I never omit to read your *Times*, and I see how my old acquaintance, Lord Danesbury, has been making Turkey out of Ireland. It is so hard to persuade an old ambassador that you cannot do everything by corruption."

"I scarcely think you do him justice."

"Poor Danesbury!" ejaculated he, sorrowfully.

"You opine that his policy is a mistake?"

"Poor Danesbury!" said he again.

"He is one of our ablest men, notwithstanding. At this moment we have not his superior in anything."

"I was going to say, poor Danesbury, but I now say, poor England."

Atlee bit his lip with anger at the sarcasm, but went on: "I infer you are not aware of the exact share subordinates have had in what you call Lord Danesbury's Irish blunders—"

"Pardon my interrupting you—but a really able man has no subordinates. His inferior agents are so thoroughly absorbed by his own individuality that they have no wills—no instincts—and therefore they can do no indiscretions. They are the simple emanations of himself in action."

"In Turkey, perhaps," said Atlee, with a smile.

"If in Turkey, why not in England, or at least, in Ireland? If you are well served—and, mind, you must be well served, or you are powerless—you can always in political life see the adversary's hand. That he sees yours, is, of course, true: the great question, then, is, how much you mean to mislead him by showing it? I give you an instance: Lord Danesbury's cleverest stroke in policy here, the one hit probably he made in the East, was to have a private correspondence with the khedive made known to the Russian embassy, and induce Gortchakoff to believe that he could not trust the pasha! All the Russian preparations to move down on the provinces were countermanded. The stores of grain that were being made on the Pruth were arrested, and three, nearly four, weeks elapsed before the mistake was discovered, and in that interval England had reinforced the squadron at Malta, and taken steps to encourage Turkey—always to be done by money, or promise of money."

"It was a *coup* of great adroitness," said Atlee.

"It was more," cried the Greek, with elation. "It was a move of such subtlety as smacks of something higher than the Saxon. The men who do these things have the instinct of their craft. It is theirs to understand that chemistry of human motives by which a certain combination results in effects totally remote from the agents that produce it. Can you follow me?"

"I believe I can."

"I would rather say, is my attempt at an explanation sufficiently clear to be intelligible?"

Atlee looked fixedly at him—and he could do so unobserved, for the other was now occupied in preparing his pipe—without minding the question. Therefore Atlee set himself to study the features before him. It was evident enough, from the intensity of his gaze and a cer-



SURPRISE SOAP

LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.

See This Dress?

Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—it is harmless yet effective.

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of Surprise Soap.

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use Surprise on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

tain trembling of his upper lip, that the scrutiny cost him no common effort. It was, in fact, the effort to divine what if he mistook to read aright would be an irreparable blunder.

With the long-drawn inspiration a man makes before he adventures a daring feat, he said:

"It is time I should be candid with you, prince. It is time I should tell you that I am in Greece only to see you."

"To see me?" said the other, and a very faint flush passed across his face.

"To see you," said Atlee, slowly, while he drew out a pocket-book and took from it a letter. "This," said he, handing it, "is to your address." The words on the cover were M. Speridionides.

"I am Speridion Kostalergi, and by birth a Prince of Delos," said the Greek, waving back the letter.

"I am well aware of that, and it is only in perfect confidence that I venture to recall a past that your excellency will see I respect," and Atlee spoke with an air of deference.

"The antecedents of the men who serve this country are not to be measured by the artificial habits of a people who regulate condition by money. Your statesmen have no need to be journalists, teachers, tutors: Frenchmen and Italians are all these, and on the Lower Danube and in Greece we are these and something more. Nor are we less politicians that we are more men of the world. The little of statecraft that French emperor ever knew he picked up in his days of exile."

All this he blurted out in short and passionate bursts, like an angry man who was trying to be logical in his anger, and to make an effort of reason to subdue his wrath.

"If I had not understood these things as you yourself understand them, I should not have been so indiscreet as to offer you that letter;" and once more he proffered it.

This time the Greek took it, tore open the envelope, and read it through.

"It is from Lord Danesbury," said he, at length. "When we parted last I was, in a certain sense, my lord's subordinate—that is, there were things none of his staff of secretaries or attaches or dragomen could do, and I could do them. Times are changed, and if we are to meet again, it will be as colleagues. It is true, Mr. Atlee, the ambassador of England and the envoy of Greece are not exactly of the same rank. I do not permit myself many illusions, and this is not one of them; but remember, if Great Britain be a first rate power, Greece is a volcano. It is for us to say when there shall be an eruption."

It was evident, from the rambling tenor of this speech, he was speaking rather to conceal his thoughts, and give himself time for reflection, than to enunciate any definite opinion; and so Atlee, with native acuteness, read him, as he simply bowed a cold assent.

"Why should I give him back his letters?" burst out the Greek, warmly. "What does he offer me in exchange for them? Money! mere money! By what presumption does he assume that I must be in such want of money that the only question should be the sum? May not the time come when I shall be questioned in our Chamber as

to certain matters of policy, and my only vindication be the documents of this same English ambassador, written in his own hand and signed with his name? Will you tell me that the triumphant assertion of a man's honor is not more to him than bank-notes?"

Though the heroic spirit of this speech went but a short way to deceive Atlee, who only read it as a plea for a higher price, it was his policy to seem to believe every word of it, and he looked a perfect picture of quiet conviction.

"You little suspect what these letters are," said the Greek.

"I believe I know; I rather think I have a catalogue of them and their contents," mildly hinted the other.

"Ah! indeed; and are you prepared to vouch for the accuracy and completeness of your list?"

"You must be aware it is only my lord himself can answer that question."

"Is there—in your enumeration—is there the letter about Crete? and the false news that deceived the Baron de Baude? Is there the note of my instructions to the khedive? Is there—I am sure there is not—any mention of the negotiation with Sephanotis Bey?"

"I have seen Stephanotis myself; I have just come from him," said Atlee, grasping at the escape the name offered.

"Ah, you know the old Paltkho?"

"Intimately; we are, I hope, close friends; he was at Kulbash Pasha's while I was there, and we had much talk together."

"And from him it was you learned that Speridionides was Speridion Kostalergi," said the Greek, slowly.

"Surely this is not meant as a question, or, at least, a question to be answered?" said Atlee, smiling.

"No, no, of course not," replied the other, politely. "We are chatting together, if not like old friends, like men who have every element to become dear friends. We see life very much from the same point of view, Mr. Atlee—is it not so?"

"It would be a great flattery to me to think it." And Joe's eyes sparkled as he spoke.

"One has to make his choice somewhat early in the world whether he will hunt or be hunted; I believe that is about the case."

"I suspect so."

"I did not take long to decide; I took my place with the wolves!" Nothing could be more quietly uttered than these words; but there was a savage ferocity in his look as he said them that held Atlee almost spellbound. "And you, Mr. Atlee? and you? I need scarcely ask where your choice fell!"

It was so palpable that the words meant a compliment, Atlee had only to smile a polite acceptance of them.

"These letters," said the Greek, resuming, and like one who had not mentally lapsed from the theme—"these letters are all that my lord deems them. They are the very stuff that, in your country of publicity and free discussion, would make or mar the very best reputations among you. And," added he, after a pause, "there are none of them destroyed—none!"

"He is aware of that."

(To be Continued.)

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO COLOR SAUCES.

Caramel, so much used to color sauces, gravies, etc., is made as follows: Heat half a pound of brown sugar in a small kettle and stir it until it is smooth, dark brown butter, but be careful that it does not burn; add gradually a pint of hot water, let it simmer while the sugar, which is scraped from the kettle, dissolves, and then bottle and cork.

WHEAT-FLAKE SCONES.

To each half-pound or pint of wheat-flake porridge left over, add one egg and one tablespoonful of cream; no water. Beat all together thoroughly and drop by separate spoonfuls into a hot pan, covered on the bottom with fresh butter or olive oil. Fry brown on both sides and eat at once. This is a particularly delicate and delicious dish, far more so than either white flour or buckwheat cakes.

SOUP FOR FRIDAY.

A white economical soup may be made from six potatoes, four onions, four ounces of crushed tapioca, one and one-half pints of milk, a little butter, salt and pepper. Cut up the potatoes and onions and put into two quarts of boiling water. Boil three quarters of an hour. Rub the vegetables through a sieve and put back to the water again, add the butter, salt and pepper; then boil the tapioca twenty-five minutes in the soup; add the milk, give one boil and serve.

PURE TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Three tablespoonfuls of pure tapioca, one quart of milk, one small cup of granulated sugar and five eggs. Soak the tapioca for four hours in cold water. When it is soaked put the milk into a double boiler to heat; and put in the tapioca. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together very light; add this to the milk, and let it cook slowly till the tapioca is soft. When cooked pour it into a dish and flavor it with vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar for meringue.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.

A north of England article. Quantity—One and a quarter pounds of flour, six ounces of butter, six ounces of soft, brown sugar, one ounce of ground ginger, one pound of syrup, a little carbonate of soda, and half a pint of milk. Cream the butter and sugar together as for a cake mixture, then add the ginger and carbonate of soda, then the syrup, and lastly the milk. Mix well together. Grease out twenty-four tins, fill in with a spoon, and bake in a moderate oven. When baked turn on to a sieve, and place the cake upside down. These keep good for a week or so, and are very light.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Something new in black Hindoo cloth, which takes the place of lawn. It resembles black lawn very much, is of perfectly fast color and has a very soft finish.

Satin ribbon three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar, and fastened at the side, is a change from the shirred velvet collar.

With the blouse or the shirt waist the "costa" tie will be introduced. It is made of a piece of the material attached to the blouse, two ends, in fact, and loosely tied.

A new feature in the skirts is to plait them at the waist with a box plait on either side and two plaits in the back, so they stand out in a real antique manner. It is foretold that this style will become general.

The latest wedding invitation is a very large note sheet, the engraving in delicate script, and in what is termed "paragraph style," which means written in full lines, as one would write a note without leaving spaces, and putting the names by themselves, with the preposition before, as heretofore.

A novelty in pale pink Russian net sprinkled with black spots and delicately perfumed is known as the "complexion veil," and is particularly becoming to blondes.

Ostrich feathers are in great demand

this season, and occasionally as many as twenty are used on one hat. Some of them are wired to stand erect, and others are disposed of in various recumbent positions, falling over the brim and curling around the crown. Feather boas still maintain their popularity, and the approved size is long enough to wear on the shoulders and fasten at the waist.

Amethyst colored moire, made up with white lace and jet, make a very stylish gown.

One of the latest ribbons is reversible, with a different color each side, and another has an open work stripe, brocaded with tiny sprigs of flowers down the centre.

Something odd in hats has a low crown and a level brim, which has a box plait on each side. Under these is arranged roses and foliage, and black ribbon and a black bird trim the outside. Tulle in all colors is a novelty in hat trimming, either arranged in soft twists or made into rosettes, and with this black or white birds and stiff wings are used.

She who aspires to be fashionable must have as many slippers in her summer wardrobe as she has evening gowns. Satin slippers to match the gown are always in favor, but at present the black slipper rules the hour.—From the Republic.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Satisfactory Statements of the Past Year's Business.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in the Board room of that institution, on Monday, 20th inst., at noon, when there were present Messrs. Andrew Allan, president, in the chair; Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, James P. Dawes, Sir Joseph Hickson, Hector Mackenzie, H. Montagu Allan, T. H. Dunn (Quebec), James O'Brien, John Morrison, Michael Burke, J. F. Doran, W. B. Francis, Murdoch McKenzie, H. J. Hague, T. D. Hood, J. Y. Gilmour, John Crawford, J. H. R. Molson, Capt. Benyon, Capt. Jos. Ritchie, John Stirling, James Moore, Geo. Smith, Rev. R. H. Warden, Thomas Baird (Ormsdown), M. S. Foley, J. P. Cleghorn, Richard White, F. S. Lyman, Q. C.

The proceedings were opened by the President taking the chair and requesting Mr. John Gault to act as secretary.

The President then submitted the following report of the Directors:—

The Directors' Report.

The Directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada beg to present to the Stockholders their usual Report of the business of the Bank during the past year.

Notwithstanding the fact that the circulation of the Bank has shown a considerable shrinkage, along with that of the other Banks of the Dominion, and that the deposits not bearing interest have somewhat declined, the profits finally realized have been such as to enable the sum of \$100,000 to be added to the Rest, thus making it equal to half the capital, and also to enable full provision to be made for rebate on current discounts. This result the Directors trust will be satisfactory to the Stockholders.

The net profits of the year after payment of interest and charges, and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$630,903 49

Balance from last year 13,981 71

\$644,885 28

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 50, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum... \$210,000 00

Dividend No. 51, at rate of 8 per cent. per annum... 240,000 00

\$450,000 00

Added to rest... 100,000 00

Reserved for rebate (in full) on bills discounted... 89,437 00

Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of next year... 5,428 28

\$644,885 28

The condition of financial matters in the United States, which was referred to in the last Annual Report, became gradually more serious, until the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act brought about a partial restoration of confidence. Matters, however, are still very unsettled, and the business of our New York office has been much interfered with in consequence.

The Board have thought prudent to pursue a policy of caution and retrenchment during the year, especially in the



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?

Doctors highly recommend it to those

- Who are run down;
- Who have lost appetite;
- Who have difficulty after eating;
- Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
- And to Nursing Mothers,

as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Northwest, where deficient harvests in certain districts, and low prices for wheat and cattle generally, have rendered it needful to be more than ordinarily careful.

It became evident, as the year progressed, that the profits of the Bank would admit of the Rest being increased to half the capital. The Board, therefore, concluded that the time had come for an increased distribution of profits amongst the Stockholders, and declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the second half year.

The Branches of the Bank have all been inspected, and the various officers of the Bank have discharged their duties with regularity and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted.
(Signed) ANDREW ALLAN,
President.

Montreal, June 15th, 1894.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.		Last Year.
1.—To the Public.		
Notes in circulation..	\$ 2,239,012 00	\$ 2,665,932 00
Deposits not bearing interest..	2,388,260 32	2,748,636 91
Deposits bearing interest..	7,362,037 42	7,359,732 20
Interest due thereon to date.....	68,728 88	76,127 27
	\$ 9,819,926 62	
Balances due to Canadian Banks keeping deposit accounts with this Bank.....	556,273 04	757,472 97
Balances due to Canadian Banks in daily exchanges.....		2,030 19
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain.....	698,769 44	769,300 13
Dividend No. 51.....	240,000 00	210,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	1,683 50	1,528 00
	\$13,543,664 60	\$14,530,657 67
2.—To the Stockholders.		
Capital paid up.....	\$ 6,000,000 00	\$ 6,000,000 00
Rest.....	3,000,000 00	2,900,000 00
Contingent account..	58,480 00	86,320 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried to next year.....	5,428 28	13,981 71
	\$22,605,572 88	\$23,530,930 46
ASSETS		
Gold and silver coin on hand.....	\$ 388,406 32	\$ 290,572 60
Dominion notes on hand.....	1,000,942 00	781,307 00
Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks.....	576,217 37	592,935 33
Balances due by other Canadian banks in account and daily exchanges.....	72,074 71	90,405 78
Balances due by banks and agents in the United States.....	206,247 02	225,916 64
Dominion Government bonds.....	1,078,132 45	1,078,132 45
Provincial Government bonds.....	50,312 49	
Railway and municipal debentures.....	264,109 23	263,076 90
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks....	912,918 85	827,495 85
Total assets, immediately available.	\$4,558,050 44	\$4,556,022 55
Time loans on bonds and stocks	\$231,286 00	144,425 00
Other loans and discounts.	\$16,774, 027 62;	
less reserved for rebate in full	\$59,437 00	
	\$16,684,590 02	17,732,071 41
Loans and discounts overdue, (loss provided for)	100,952 82	107,210 17
	\$17,016,820 44	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	159,312 70	153,699 00
Mortgages, bonds and other securities, the property of the bank.	270,229 37	113,528 48
Real estate.....	44,902 92	188,837 08
Bank premises and furniture.....	537,288 20	519,553 24
Other assets.....	18,984 81	15,591 93
	\$22,605,572 88	\$23,530,930 46
(Signed) GEO. HAGUE, General Manager.		

The President then moved, seconded by Mr. Hector MacKenzie, "That the report of the Directors as sub-

mitted, be and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the stockholders."

The motion was carried unanimously, after which the President called upon the General Manager, Mr. George Hague, for a few remarks upon the financial outlook.

At the conclusion of the General Manager's address, Mr. John Crawford moved, seconded by Mr. John Stirling:—

"That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year, and to the General Manager for his efficient management during the year."

The motion was unanimously concurred in, after which Mr. Crawford enquired if the by-laws gave the directors power to limit the amount of credit to any individual or firm.

The General Manager—No. We have the power to do it, but no such by-law has ever been passed.

It was moved by Mr. James O'Brien, seconded by Capt. Benyon:—

"That Messrs. J. Y. Gilmour and F. Lyman be appointed scrutineers of the election of Directors about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at three o'clock p.m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately."

The motion was unanimously adopted. It was moved by Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Mr. Dawes:—

"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The motion was carried unanimously, and shortly afterwards the Scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected as Directors:—

- ANDREW ALLAN,
- ROBERT ANDERSON,
- HECTOR MACKENZIE,
- JONATHAN HODGSON,
- JOHN CASSILS,
- H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
- JAMES P. DAWES,
- T. H. DUNN,
- SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Robert Anderson, Vice-President.

THAT PALE FACE.

For Nervous Prostration and Anemia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigor and strength as Scott's Emulsion.

Peach and blue in combination are very popular at the moment. But to be perfect the blue must be like the sky, and the peach glowing red pink.

The latest covert suits are trimmed with bias bands of the cloth stretched into a scroll pattern, which is stitched on by a machine.

The latest thing in dress linen is embroidered with flowers in their natural shades, and the same color is repeated in the blouse which is worn with them.

A new complication in strictly fashionable dress, which entails no end of expense and a lot of bother, is to have the lining of silk dresses, the petticoat underneath, stockings, blouse, bonnet and parasol all in one color.

Chlorine water decomposes so readily that if found at all in the stores it is generally of poor quality. Sealed glass tubes containing five grammes of liquid chlorine are now to be had in commerce. With one of these it is possible to extemporaneously prepare one kilo of water.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

General Meeting and Reports.

The annual general meeting of this Bank was held at the banking house in this city on Tuesday, 19th June, at noon; the President, Mr. Weir, occupying the chair, and Mr. L. De Guise acting as Secretary.

There were present Messrs. W. Weir, W. Strachan, Robt. Cowans, E. Lichtenhein, U. Garand, Godfrey Weir, F. W. Smith, N. Charbonneau, Arthur Dumas and others.

REPORT.

The President then submitted the following report, showing the result of the business of the year ending 31st May, 1894:—

The net profits, after deducting the expenses of management, interest on deposits, and the amount written off to cover bad debts, were.....	\$ 20,819 91
Balance of profit and loss carried forward from 31st May, 1893....	11,557 19
Making a total of.....	\$ 40,877 10
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend of 3 p.c., December 1st, 1893....	\$ 14,885 00
Dividend of 3 p.c., June 1st, 1894.....	14,885 00
Written off real estate.....	5,000 00
Balance at credit of profit and loss.....	7,107 10
	\$ 40,877 10

The statement which will now be submitted to you by the Chief Accountant will show the condition of the Bank at the close of the year.

The Hochelaga Bank having decided to open a branch at Louiseville, where this bank was already established, which would have created a competition injurious to both institutions, negotiations were entered into resulting in the transfer of our business at that place to the Hochelaga Bank. Our bank has since opened branches at Lachine and L'Epiphanie, both of which promise excellent results.

The branches have as usual been inspected from time to time and the Directors have again to express their satisfaction with the careful and efficient manner, in which the branch managers and other officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, June 19th, 1894.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Assets.		
Specie.....	\$26,245 41	
Dominion notes.....	54,386 00	
Deposits with Dominion Government for Circulation Redemption fund.....	16,000 00	
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	59,093 18	
Due by other banks in Canada.....	9,488 96	
Due by banks in foreign countries.....	26,015 70	
Due by banks in United Kingdom.....	1,000 28	
Canadian Municipal Securities.....	3,523 00	
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	28,798 15	\$225,148 08
Current Loans and Discounts.....	938,087 43	
Overdue debts, not specially secured.....	57,921 42	
		\$996,008 85
Real Estate.....	\$21,204 18	
Bank Premises.....	22,000 08	
Mortgages on properties sold, and others.....	30,665 89	
Office fixtures, safes, etc.	13,295 11	
Other Assets, including its own Stock held by the bank.....	277,011 81	\$364,176 78
		\$1,565,334 31
Liabilities.		
Capital (subscribed \$500,000) paid up.....	\$479,500 00	
Profit and loss account.....	7,107 10	
Dividend due 1st June, 1894.....	14,885 00	
		\$506,992 10
Notes of the bank in circulation.....	\$255,520 00	
Dominion Government Deposit.....	4,888 11	
Public deposits not bearing interest.....	152,200 20	
Public deposits at interest.....	669,527 70	
Other liabilities, including undivided dividends.....	2,208 20	
		\$1,084,342 21
		\$1,565,334 31

L. DE GUISE,
Chief Accountant.

Montreal, 31st May, 1894.

In moving the adoption of the report the President delivered a very happy and encouraging address. He stated that the operations of the institution for the past year were most satisfactory and that the net earnings of the Bank approximated very nearly those of the previous year. He referred to the disposing of the Louiseville branch and the opening of two new branches elsewhere. He stated that for the past year the Bank had declined to

cash bills drawn against consignments of hay to Europe, preferring rather to lose the profits on such transactions than run the risk attendant thereon. The general outlook for the immediate future, while not bright, should not lead to despondency. On the whole the bank can well be congratulated upon the successful manner in which it weathered storms that have crushed much larger and much more widely known commercial establishments on this continent. Despite the depression in grains and other products the Banque Ville Marie has held its own against all obstacles.

The motion to adopt the Report having been seconded by Mr. W. Strachan, the Vice-President, was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors, when the scrutineers declared the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: W. Weir, W. Strachan, E. Lichtenhein, Godfrey Weir and A. S. C. Wurtelle.

After the usual vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Messrs. W. Weir and Wm. Strachan were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

LIFE ON A RAILWAY.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A GRAND TRUNK EMPLOYEE.

Fell ill From Exposure—Pronounced Incurable and Paid the Total Disability Insurance Allowed by the Company—Once More on the Road to Health—He Tells How it Came About.

From the Deseronto Tribune.

During the past few weeks a fruitful subject of conversation among the people at Deseronto Junction has been the wonderful recovery of Mr. William Henry Wager, who has been looked upon as a hopeless invalid. A representative of this paper was sent to interview Mr. Wager and gain all information possible in order to satisfy the public concerning the truth of the wonderful cure. Making his way to Deseronto Junction the reporter informed Mr. Ravin, the station master, of the object of his mission. That courteous official having assured the reporter that he would find the case one of more than ordinary interest, kindly pointed out the nearest route to Mr. Wager's residence. The Wager family is one of the oldest in the Bay district, and Mr. Wager and his people are well known throughout a wide radius of country. Arrived at the house the reporter knocked at the door and was quickly admitted by Mr. Wager himself, who, it may be remarked, is in his thirty-fifth year, and was formerly employed as a section man on the Grand Trunk Railway, his section extending east and west of Deseronto Junction. He was a good workman and faithful servant of the company. On the 28th of April, 1893, he was compelled, on account of ill-health, to give up work completely. The doctor pronounced his trouble to be nervous palpitation of the heart. The district surgeon of the Grand Trunk Railway attended him and did all that medical skill could suggest in order to give him relief, but at the same time frankly told him that he could prescribe nothing that would effect a permanent cure. Mr. Wager was a member of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, and during his illness received the usual pecuniary allowance given for a certain number of weeks to sick members. The society also paid his way to Montreal that he might consult an eminent medical man who acts as referee in such cases. This specialist at once pronounced his case hopeless; cure was impossible. He returned home greatly dejected, and the Insurance Society paid him the whole amount granted to its members in cases of total disability. Mr. Wager has since that time resided at his home on the Gravel Road, unable to work, seldom going from home except to make an occasional trip to Deseronto and Napanee. About three months ago Mr. John Kitchen, the well known section master on the Grand Trunk, who resides at Deseronto Junction, told Mr. Wager of the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and recommended him to give them a trial. He accordingly procured a quantity of the famous pills in order to give them a trial. Now mark the result. He soon felt the good effects of this great medicine. His appetite

improved. The fluttering sensations about his heart appeared to be less pronounced. He continued taking the pills and his health steadily improved. The change became apparent to friends and neighbors and a matter of public interest. He gained in weight. As he remarked, last summer he was little more than a walking ghost; now, as the reporter could easily see, he was a substantial specimen of humanity. Mr. Wager informed the reporter that before he commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills his heart used to beat rapidly and continue palpitating violently for some time if he attempted to cut even one stick of wood; now he can cut the daily supply of wood for the house without any such disagreeable sensations. He feels himself a different man and his neighbors are all congratulating him upon the great change so plainly manifested. He expects as soon as navigation opens to commence work again.

Mrs. Wager was present during the interview and corroborated her husband's narrative. They consider it a duty to publish abroad the virtues of this famous medicine which has brought such hope and comfort to their household. Mr. Wager also told of a leading farmer in the neighborhood who had been troubled with a chronic headache, who, at his suggestion, had also tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had experienced relief in a very short time. Other cases in Deseronto and vicinity are known to the Tribune in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been productive of much good. These pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, all nervous troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. See that the company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you, and positively refuse all imitations or substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Remember no other remedy has been discovered that can successfully do the work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Montreal Markets.

GRAIN.—The tone of the local grain market is improving. Oats are firm and in good demand; also peas. We quote to-day: No. 1 hard Manitoba at 75c to 76c; No. 2, 70c to 73c; corn, 55c to 56c; No. 2 oats in store, 43c; peas in store, 69c to 70c; rye, 52c to 53c; barley, for feeding, 42c to 43c; malting, 52c to 54c; buckwheat, 45c to 48c.

FLOUR.—Besides a very fair local movement there is considerable enquiry for export at steady prices. We quote: Patent spring, \$3.50 to \$3.60; superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.65; extra, \$2.75 to \$2.90; straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.05; strong bakers' (Man.), \$3.40 to \$3.50.

MEAL.—The market holds quiet and steady. We quote:—Granulated, in bbls. \$4.20 to \$4.35; Granulated, in bags, \$2.10 to \$2.20; Standard, in bbls, \$3.95 to \$4; Standard, in bags, \$1.00 to 2.00.

FEED.—The demand is active and prices firm. We quote:—Bran, \$17.50 to \$18; Shorts, \$18.00 to \$19.00; Meal, \$20.00 to \$21.00.

HOG PRODUCTS.—Pork is selling in small lots at firm prices while there is a fair movement in other lines of provisions. We quote:—Short cut mess pork, \$18.00 to \$20.00; Hams, city cured, per lb. 10c to 11½c; Lard, compound, 7½c to 8c; Lard, pure, 9½c to 10½c; Bacon, 10c to 12c.

BUTTER.—Business is generally quiet, and there is little doing in export account. We quote as follows:—Townships at 16c to 18c; new creamery at 18½c to 19½c; dairy at 14c to 15c.

CHEESE.—The market is in an uncertain condition owing to a large quantity of inferior stock offering. Cables are

weak and discouraging. We quote as follows:—Colored at 8½c to 9c; white at 8½c to 8¾c; cable 4½s 6d.

EGGS.—There is a quiet but steady demand for eggs. We quote 8½c to 9½c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Syrup in tins, 56c to 60c; in wood, 5c to 5½c per lb; sugar, 6½c to 7c per lb.

ASHES.—First pots, \$4 10; seconds, \$3.65; pearls at \$5.40 to \$5 50.

Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles

Receipts this week: 2700 cattle, 1939 sheep and 850 hogs, compared with corresponding week last year, shows an increase of 500 cattle, 1500 sheep and 200 hogs. Good export cattle selling at from 4 to 4½ cts. Medium receipts of local stock closing stronger. Hogs, although the receipts show 300 less than that of last week, the market closed 10 cts. lower, with several lots unsold. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 to 4½; cattle butchers', good, 3½ to 4; cattle butchers', medium, 3 to 3½; cattle, butchers', culls, 2 to 3; lambs, 4 to 5; calves, \$2 to \$3; hogs, \$4 90 to \$5.

Eastern Abattoir Market.

The receipts consisted of about 400 head of cattle, 250 sheep and lambs at the Eastern Abattoir Market. Trade in cattle was rather inactive, while the demand for small meats was fair to good according to the stock on offer.

Following is the general range of quotations: Cattle, butchers' good, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c; do do, medium to fair, do, 3½c to 4c; do do culls, do, 2½c to 3c; sheep, common to good, per lb., 3 to 4c; lambs, do do, per head, \$2.50 to \$4.00; fat hogs, per lb., 5 to 5½c; lean, do, \$5.00 to \$10 a head; calves, good to choice, \$6 to \$10; do common to fair, do, \$2.00 to \$5.

Horse Market.

The receipts of horses at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, for week ending June 23, 1894, were 189; left over from previous week, 70; total for week, 259; shipped during week, 131; left for city, 13; sales for week, 41; on hand, 74.

139 horses received this week and 131 shipped. The trade in general was fairly satisfactory and 41 horses changed hands at fair average prices. We have still on hand for sale 74 very excellent horses and, with the usual fresh arrivals, intending purchasers will have a large assortment to select from during the coming week.

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, Ont., June 26.—Market little changed. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, \$2.75 to \$2.90; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50; white wheat, 59c to 60c; spring, 60c; red winter, 59c to 60c; goose, 57c; No. 1, hard, 7½c; No. 2 do, 70c; winter wheat on the northern, 59 to 60c; peas, 54 to 55c; barley, outside, No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 39 to 41c; oats, 37 to 38c; corn, 52c. Sales: Oats, on track, at 40c.

Cheese Markets.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.—Cheese sales to-day: 11,000 boxes at 7½c; 260 boxes at 8c; 350 boxes at 8½c; 930 boxes at 8¾c; 8,583 boxes at 8¾c; 993 boxes at 8¾c; 111 boxes at 8½c; 819 boxes on commission; 75 packages of creamery butter at private terms.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 25.—Cheese sales to-day were: 238 boxes at 7½c; 1,800 boxes at 7½c; 6,200 boxes at 8c; 1,090 boxes at 8¾c; 576 boxes on commission; 238 boxes of dairy at 7½c to 8c; 78 packages of creamery butter at 16c to 17c; 24 packages of dairy butter at 14c to 17c.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 25.—Belleville cheese board met to-day; 33 factories offered 3,065 boxes, 1,355 white and 1,710 colored, with the following sales: 760 white and 525 colored at 9c; 235 white and 595 colored at 8 15-16c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, June 26.—Hogs. To-day's estimated receipts, 17,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 34,756; shipment, 10,069; left over, 9,000; light mixed, \$4.60 to \$4.95; mixed packing, \$4.65 to \$5; heavy shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.05; rough grades, \$4.65 to \$4.80. The receipts of cattle were 3,500, including 200 Texans. Market steady. The receipts of sheep were 8,000; market steady.

Opportunity is the cream of time.

A NEWSPAPER REPORT.

It Was Read By An Ottawa Government Official.

HE STRONGLY INDORSES EVERY STATEMENT.

The Report Was Published in the Ottawa "Citizen."

It Referred to a Wonderful Cure by Paine's Celery Compound.

Some weeks ago the Ottawa Citizen published the particulars of a most wonderful cure effected by Paine's Celery Compound. The fortunate lady who was enabled to throw off the deadly grasp of disease and suffering is well known by many outside of her own immediate district.

Scores of men and women were aware of the fact that Mrs. Neil McKay, of North Hill, Lingwick, P. Q., had been doctoring for a long time, but all the best efforts of her physicians were of no avail. Her strength was all gone; she was extremely weak, and had great difficulty in moving about. A few years ago she was a woman who weighed 185 pounds; sickness and disease reduced her to a mere shadow.

Mrs. McKay, at a critical period, determined to test the curing virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle proved that it contained the elements that could banish trouble and weakness. The medicine was continued with the result that seven bottles made her a new woman.

These facts appearing in the Citizen, and read by Mr. Chas. W. Ross, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, caused him to write the following letter:

"I have just seen in the Citizen another proof of cure by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, and I now write to corroborate the statements of Mrs. Neil McKay and Mr. Pennoyer, postmaster, of Gould, Lingwick, Que. I have personally known Mrs. McKay for a number of years, having been a resident of Lingwick for 30 years; she was one of my customers for ten years, and I have seen her at times not able to walk. She has been treated by several doctors without any apparent relief until she began to use Paine's Celery Compound; and though I am now a resident of Ottawa, I have had occasion to see Mrs. McKay two or three times a year, and know the statements in her case to be wholly correct."

Every cure made by Paine's Celery Compound in Canada can be endorsed and vouched for as strongly as Mrs. McKay's wonderful case. No false statements are ever allowed to be made regarding the great cures reported from week to week by the Canadian press. The cures made by Paine's Celery Compound are the only cures that stand thorough investigation.

What one cannot know he had better not try to know. A quiet and complaining contentment with the limitations of human knowledge, as fixed by God, is one of the marks of true wisdom and also indispensable to intellectual composure.

The virtues which grow in prosperity are of little value: those which are born in the midst of afflictions are strong and firm. In this life God usually allows His children and faithful servants only the honour of suffering much and carrying their cross after Him.

It is easy to live in the world after the world's opinion. It is to live in solitude after our own. But the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character.—R. W. Emerson.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT

TOO MUCH FOR A CROW.

The crow has fine manners. He always has the walk and air of a lord of the soil. One morning I put out some fresh meat upon the snow near my study window. Presently a crow came and carried it off, and alighted upon the ground in the vineyard. While he was eating it, another crow came, and, alighting a few yards away, slowly walked up to within a few feet of his fellow, and stopped. I expected to see a struggle over the food, as would have been the case with domestic fowls or animals. Nothing of the kind. The feeding crow stopped eating, regarded the other for a moment, made a gesture or two, and flew away. Then the second crow went up to the food, and proceeded to take his share. Presently the first crow came back, when each seized a portion of the food, and flew away with it. Their mutual respect and good will seemed perfect. Whether it was really so in our human sense, or whether it was simply an illustration of the instinct of mutual support which seems to prevail among gregarious birds, I know not. Birds that are solitary in their habits, like hawks or woodpeckers, behave quite differently toward one another in the presence of their food.

The lives of wild creatures revolve about two facts or emotions, appetite and fear. Their keenness in discovering danger are alike remarkable. But man can nearly always outwit them, because while his perceptions are not so sharp, his power of reflection is much greater. His cunning carries a great deal further. The crow will quickly discover anything that looks like a trap or snare set to catch him, but it takes him a long time to see through the simplest contrivance. As I have stated, I sometimes place meat on the snow in front of my study window to attract him.

On one occasion, after a couple of crows had come to expect something there daily, I suspended a piece of meat by a string from a branch of the tree just over the spot where I usually placed the food. A crow soon discovered it, and came into the tree to see what it meant. His suspicions were aroused. There was some design in that suspended meat, evidently. It was a trap to catch him. He surveyed it from every near branch. He pecked and pried, and was bent on penetrating the mystery. He flew to the ground, and walked about and surveyed it from all sides. Then he took a long walk down about the vineyard as if in hope of hitting upon some clue. Then he came to the tree again, and tried first one eye, then the other, upon it; then to the ground beneath; then he went away and came back; then his fellow came, and they both squinted and investigated and then disappeared. Chickadees and woodpeckers would alight upon the meat and peck it swinging in the wind, but the crows were fearful. Does this show reflection? Perhaps it does, but I look upon it rather as that instinct of fear and cunning so characteristic of the crow.

Two days passed thus; every morning the crows came and surveyed the suspended meat from all points in the tree, and then went away. The third day I placed a large bone on the snow beneath the suspended morsel. Presently one of the crows appeared in the tree, and bent his eye upon the tempting bone. "The mystery deepens," he seemed to say to himself. But after half an hour's investigation, and after approaching several times within a few feet of the food upon the ground, he seemed to conclude there was no connection between it and the

piece hanging by the string. So he finally flapped up to it and fell to picking it, flapping his wings all the time, as a sign of his watchfulness. He also turned up his eye, momentarily, to the piece in the air above, as if it might be a sword of Damocles, ready to fall upon him.

Soon his mate came and alighted on a low branch of a tree. The feeding crow regarded him a moment, and then flew up to his side, as if to give him a turn at the meat. But he refused to run the risk. He evidently looked upon the whole thing as a delusion and a snare, and presently went away, and his mate followed him. Then I placed the bone in one of the main forks of the tree, but the crows kept at a safe distance from it. Then I put it back to the ground, but they grew more and more suspicious; evil intent in it all, they thought. Finally, a dog carried off the bone, and the crows ceased to visit the tree.—John Burroughs' "Field Notes," in the Century for June.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Two New Branch Banks—The Profit in the Year Equal to That of Last—The General Statement Satisfactory.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank Jacques Cartier was held in the offices of the bank on Wednesday last.

There were present: Hon. Alph. Desjardins, president; Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president; Dumont Laviolette, Joel Leduc, A. L. de Martigny, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Messrs. H. Laporte, of Messrs. Laporte, Martin & Co.; A. Aumond, of J. L. Cassidy & Co.; Hubert Desjardins, mayor of Maisonneuve; Godfroid Laviolette; L. J. O. Beauchemin, of C. O. Beauchemin & Fils; Aristide Larose, of Larose & Paquin; J. E. Beaudry, J. A. Bonnin, Ald. G. N. Ducharme, of Ste. Cunegeonde; A. Larose, Jos. Melancon, Lucien Huot and A. Laurin, manager of the Estate Renaud.

The Hon. Alph. Desjardins having been called to the chair, and Mr. A. de Martigny asked to act as secretary, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Report.

The president then read the following report, presented by the directors on their affairs of the past year and spoke thus:—

GENTLEMEN,—The directors have the honor to present to you the report of the operations of the bank for the year ending 31st May 1894:—

Balance at credit profit and loss 31st May, 1893	\$ 4,632 86
Net profits for the year after deducting costs of administration and providing for bad and doubtful debts	48,656 87
Dividend 3 1/2 per cent. 1st December, 1893	17,500 00
Dividend 3 1/2 per cent. 1st June, 1894	17,500 00
Carried to rest account	10,000 00
	45,000 00
Balance carried forward	\$ 8,289 69

Following the line of action which we laid down to you last year we are not able this year to report a profit equal to that of last. We have relied exclusively upon the profits realized from the ordinary banking business. Being compelled to face a situation filled with uncertainty it has been judged prudent to restrict discount in order to keep a larger cash reserve on hand, nevertheless after having paid the same dividend as in former years we have again been enabled to add to the Rest account, which will soon amount to 50 per cent. of the capital.

TWO NEW BRANCHES.

In response to pressing solicitations, we have decided to open two new agen-

cies, one at Ste. Anne de la Perade, in a centre of a rich district where lumber manufacturing and the dairy industry are constantly being developed, and the other at Paspébiac, which during the coming autumn will be made the terminus of the Baie de Chaleurs railway and which is already the commercial centre of that district.

The head office and the different branches and agencies have been regularly inspected, and your Directors have much pleasure in bearing witness to the zeal and the energy with which the Managing Director and the other officers of the Bank have generally performed their respective duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.
By order of the Board.

ALPH. DESJARDINS,
President.

General Statement, 31st May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up	\$ 500,000 00
Rest account	225,000 00
Reserved for rebate on bills discounted	25,000 00
Carried forward	8,289 69
Dividends not claimed	2,592 17
Dividend No. 57, 3 1/2 per cent., payable 1st June, 1894	17,500 00
Total liabilities to shareholders	\$ 778,381 86
Notes of the bank in circulation	379,847 00
Deposits not bearing interest	616,685 91
Deposits bearing interest	2,171,291 36
Deposit of the Federal Government	18,037 60
Deposit of the Provincial Government	50,000 00
Due to branches of the bank	31,178 81
	\$ 4,090,422 54

ASSETS.	
Specie, gold and silver	\$ 37,242 84
Domestic notes on hand	149,476 00
Notes and cheques of other banks	194,588 74
Due by other banks in Canada	10,705 49
Due by other banks in foreign countries	42,367 21
Due by other banks in the United Kingdom	10,445 19
Due by agencies of the bank	30,775 76
Deposited with the Federal Government to guarantee note circulation	21,722 85
Call loans on bonds and stocks	150,075 00
Loans and discounts current, (deduction made for interest upon notes due, \$25,000)	3,065,633 31
Loans overdue	16,805 32
Debts guaranteed and mortgages	4,781 79
Credits in liquidation not specially guaranteed after having provided for losses	97,601 43
Real estate	67,839 44
Bank premises, Montreal and branches	100,421 35
Furnishing and stationery	29,517 84
	\$ 4,090,422 54

State of the Profits for the Year Ending 1st June, 1894.

Dr.	
Dividend No. 54 of 3 1/2 per cent., paid 1st December, 1893	\$17,500 00
Dividend No. 55, 3 1/2 per cent., payable 1st June, 1894	17,500 00
Carried to reserve	10,000 00
Balance to the credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1894	8,289 69
	\$53,289 69

Cr.	
Balance at the credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1893	\$ 4,632 86
Net profits for the year, deductions made for the cost of administration, bad and doubtful debts	48,656 83
	\$53,289 69

A. L. DE MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, that the report which has been submitted be approved and printed for the convenience of the shareholders. Adopted.

The President having asked Messrs. Joseph Melancon and Anatole Larose to act as scrutineers, the election of directors was proceeded with. After the ballot the following gentlemen were found to have been elected directors:—The Hon. Alph. Desjardins, and Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, Joel Leduc and A. L. de Martigny.


Proposed by the Hon. J. G. Laviolette, seconded by Mr. H. Laporte, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the services rendered to the Bank during the year just closed.—Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. E. Beaudry, seconded by Mr. Alphonse Aumond, that this meeting is pleased to note the satisfactory manner with which the Managing Director, the Inspector, the Managers of the branches and the other officers of the Bank have rendered their services.—Adopted.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the Scrutineers, the meeting was declared closed.

(Signed) ALPH. DESJARDINS,
President.
A. DE MARTIGNY,
Man. Director.

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WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE
is what is needed after illness,
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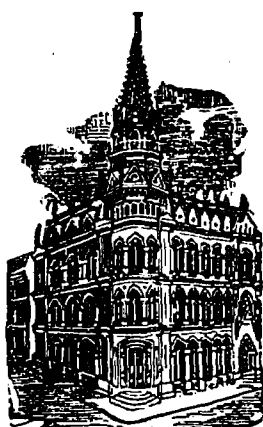
TWELFTH ANNUAL
Irish Catholic Pilgrimage
— TO —

Ste. Anne de Beaupre,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church
(MONTREAL.)

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

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TICKETS,
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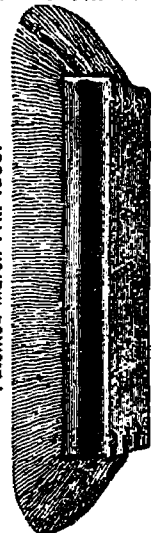
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Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff,
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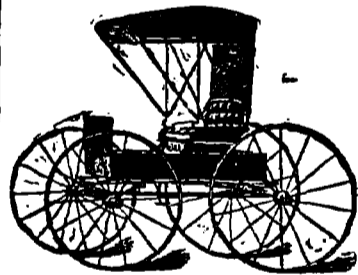
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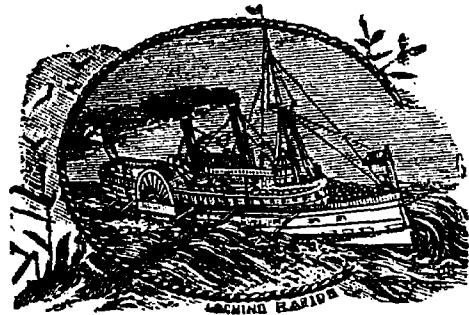
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Coaches in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to ST. LEON SPRING CO. C. E. A. LANGLOIS, Manager. June 6, 1889. 55-13

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Special lines of Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Capes in Summer weights, all reduced.

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BEAUTIFUL CASHMERETTES

Never Retailed less than

11 CENTS

27½ inches wide, never retailed less than

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