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OUR NEXT NUMBER.

In all probability the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS will be a surprise, and a very pleasant one, to our ever increasing number of readers. Owing to the great delay and trouble of taking down, removing and again setting up presses and machinery, it may possibly be a day later than usual when this number goes out from the office. If we can possibly succeed in having everything in working order on time there will be no delay; yet should THE TRUE WITNESS not reach our subscribers until a day or so after the usual date, they will kindly take into consideration the circumstances. We anticipate publishing our issue of May 15 in an entirely new dress and in the form used during forty years by this journal.

Fully aware of the ever augmenting interest taken by our friends and the friends of Catholic journalism throughout Canada, in THE TRUE WITNESS, the management is anxious to improve in every possible way the mouth-piece of the English-speaking Catholics of this Province. Extra exertion was made to present the reading public with a souvenir number worthy the enterprise and progress of the Irish race in Canada; and success attended the effort and rewarded the labor and expense. Now it is only proper that, having secured new premises, and occupying a more central position, the paper should appear in the most attractive and presentable form possible. Consequently a full new dress will be used in our next issue.

It has also been deemed better, in consideration of the very greatly increased advertising patronage, and for the sake of the advertisers who are unanimous in their preference for a large sheet and lengthy columns, to resume the eight page form. Besides this form gives us considerably more space for matter than does the present sixteen page semi-magazine shape. With every fold in the paper a certain amount of space is taken away, so that, in the old form, the subscribers will have more reading matter, and the advertisers a better opportunity of displaying their notices. Again, we find that the increase in the advertising patronage would soon deprive us of nearly half our space for reading matter, as the form now stands; while with the larger form it will be easy to add on an extra sheet according as the space is taken up by the advertisers. Having carefully weighed the different pros and cons, the management came to the above decision and we are confident that our patrons will be pleased with the new departure. Every step in advance is something gained; and on the difficult highway of journalism the strides must necessarily be slow; as long as they are sure the result must be encouraging.

We will once more refer to another question—it is with reluctance we do so. The heavy expenses incurred in moving, the great outlay for a new dress of type

and the renovation of all the plant, to a certain degree oblige us to remind a number of our delinquent subscribers to come to our assistance and to give a helping hand. A dollar or a dollar and a half, is a small sum, yet had we now in our possession the third of what is due us we would be enabled to do still more for our readers. The subscriber who persistently neglects to pay in his small amount not only does a grave injury to the paper, but he is guilty of an injustice toward every subscriber who has paid up; he deprives the management of improving, as it otherwise would, the paper, and thus the one who is prompt in paying his just debt has to suffer on account of the negligence of his neighbor.

We hope that this will be the last time we shall find it necessary to refer to this unpleasant phase of the subject and that THE TRUE WITNESS, in its new dress will not be obliged to occupy valuable space with what should unnecessary reminders.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE is a press rumor that it is the intention of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, to visit Rome this summer, and to lay before the Holy See a plan for the division of the archdiocese into three, with sees at Hull and St. Andrews. What truth there is in the report we cannot say; but we would not be surprised were it exact. There are very few, outside the Archdiocese of Ottawa, who are aware of the immensity of that important ecclesiastical division. The extent of territory covered by the archdiocese, the vast population contained in its limits, and the number of parishes under its jurisdiction, would suffice to bewilder and tax to the utmost the energies of any ordinary prelate. But His Grace of Ottawa is gifted in no ordinary degree, and it would read like romance were we to tell all the miles he is obliged to travel, all the important cases he has to consider, all the labor he must undergo, and all the vigilance combined with activity he must exercise in order to watch over and govern the vast district confided to his care. Great indeed are the merits of Ottawa's Archbishop and glorious the work that he has so successfully carried on for over twenty years.

WORTH, the world-renowned dress-maker, of the Rue de la Paix, Paris, who recently died, has been the object of some severe comment in a French journal. He was of English and Protestant origin, and the secretary of a Catholic syndicate has taken up his defence. He shows that M. Worth was a man of great charity, who always gave a portion of his profits to the support of the unfortunate. He became a naturalized Frenchman some time after the permanent establishment of his famous business in Paris. He was born a Protestant and died one, but he allowed his children to be brought up in the Catholic faith. One of his sons is mar-

ried to a French lady of a very fervent Catholic family. For many years Worth has ruled as a supreme dictator in the world of fashion. He took the measure of royalty and fitted up the most famous personages of the last half century in Europe. The Empress and the actresses came to him and the doors of the palace were as open as those of the green room when Worth appeared. In his own line he may well be styled the Napoleon of the millinery world. Because he did not die a Catholic is no excuse for attacking his memory; if it were there would no longer be any possibility of saying a good word for our departed friends of other religions.

SINCE the commencement of the American troubles the Turkish post office authorities have seized and destroyed all photographs of Mr. Gladstone and Prof. Bryne, on the ground that these portraits constitute "seditious literature." To be consistent these wisdom-struck Turkish officials should "Grahamize" the letters of certain correspondents and declare them to be "immoral works of art." It is wonderful how narrow and how small are the ideas of people who live under a species of autocracy and whose atmosphere is one of petty suspicion. When looking at favors they put their eyes to the large lens of the telescope; when they study their imaginary dangers they take the other end and behold them most disproportionately magnified.

We understand that Mr. J. D. Purcell, an accomplished and talented advocate, has been recommended by the Solicitor-General for the vacancy created by the death of Judge Barry. Mr. Purcell is not only a good lawyer, but speaks the French language as fluently as his own. The appointment would be an excellent one.

A FRIEND has written to us asking us to give, through our columns, a list of the text books for the study of the Irish language. We would advise our correspondent to write to The Visitor, of Providence, R.I. That organ has taken deep and active interest in the revival of the Irish language in the United States, and we know of no person better able to furnish the desired information than the editor of that very ably-conducted newspaper. Again, he might write to Mr. J. O'Daly, President of the "Fuirionn Na-Gaedhige," Boston, Mass.

A RECENT despatch to the secular press said that "the Pope, with a view to extending the Catholic movement in England, has decided to beatify several English Catholics who were killed during times of Catholic persecution." It may be true that the Pope intends to proceed with the process of beatification in some of the cases mentioned. In that there would be nothing surprising. Nor is there anything wonderful in the fact of such investigations taking place at a time when the Catholic spirit is reviving

in England. But that the Pope has suddenly taken the idea of beatifying any English martyrs in order to give a fresh impetus to the actual movement, is absurd. No person's beatified or canonized until the Sacred College has fully investigated all the arguments for and against, and that most positive evidence of sanctity is forthcoming. A process of beatification of one lasts for years and years, even centuries.

THERE has been a marked advance in the study of the Irish language, throughout Ireland, last year. One thousand and fifty candidates presented themselves for examination in their native tongue. The previous year there were only eight hundred and thirty-one candidates. The number of school masters who obtained certificates to teach Irish doubled. The Irish language was taught in eleven new board schools and the sale of books of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language increased to a very considerable degree. It is a healthy national sign to note the revival and spread of the old harmonious and beautiful tongue of our fathers.

THE Boston Republic, commenting upon the new Vicariate-Apostolic in Wales, and recalling a special coincidence, says:

"It is rather a striking coincidence that just at the time when the Anglican establishment in Wales is tottering toward dissolution, Catholic progress in that principality should induce the Holy See to order the creation therein of a vicariate apostolic. It was said by somebody, not many years ago, that if there were more Catholic priests capable of speaking to the Welsh people in their native tongue there would be a surprising number of conversions recorded in that country. Perhaps the new vicariate-apostolic will make a special effort to secure such evangelists for its flock."

There is not a doubt that a people always prefers to hear the great truths of religion in the language peculiar to the race. The preacher who can speak the tongue of a nation, that is small comparatively in numbers, is sure to awaken the sympathies of his hearers and is able to go more directly to the heart; his chances of success are thereby greatly increased.

WE hear and read a great deal about the bogs of Ireland. The general reader—if a stranger to Ireland—is under the impression that these vast tracts of soft and marshy land are useless and that the country possessing them must feel the effects of so much wasted territory. The coal mines of England are not considered a draw back to the country; on the contrary England would be glad to have many more square miles of them. So with the peat bogs of Ireland, which, as fuel, are equal to four hundred and seventy million tons of coal. There is not a country on the face of the globe, in proportion to its area, that is more rich in natural products than Ireland. All she wants is proper government and adequate laws to be the garden of western Europe.

The Senate
1896

LAI D TO REST.

Funeral of the Late Judge Barry.

The funeral of the late Judge Dennis Barry took place on last Wednesday morning from his late residence, 463 Sherbrooke street, to St. Patrick's Church and the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. It was largely attended by the judiciary, Bar and citizens generally, with a good representation of those of Irish origin.

The pall-bearers were Chief Justice Tait, Justices Jette, Mathieu, Loranger, Doherty, Champagne, and Messrs. James McShane and L. O. David. The chief mourners were; Messrs. James and Fred Barry, sons; Michael Barry, brother, Rockwood, Ont.; James Morgan, E. A. D. Morgan and W. G. M. Morgan, relatives of Mrs. Barry.

Floral offerings had been sent by St. Patrick's National Society, Judge Champagne, colleague of the deceased, the Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Perry and Poirier; the Circuit Court officials, F. B. McNamee, James McShane, and a magnificent pillow by friends.

Rev. Father Toupin, confessor of the deceased, conducted the impressive requiem services at St. Patrick's church, assisted by Rev. Fathers Quinlivan and McCallen.

Lieut.-Col. Prevost, A. D. C., called at the residence with a message of condolence and sympathy from Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Among those in the funeral cortege were: Judges Davidson, Taschereau, Gill and Desnoyers, and Loranger, President of the St. Jean Baptiste National Society; Dr. Guerin, President of the St. Patrick's National Society; Dr. Kennedy, Vice-President; S. Cross, Secretary; F. B. McNamee, Carroll Ryan, H. Lanctot, A. E. Poirier, L. Guoin, Ald. Nolan, P. J. Coyle, Q. C.; H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C.; Dr. A. C. Macdonnell, B. Tansey, Denis Murney, Hon. J. K. Ward, James Cochrane, James Harper, Wm. Keys, J. C. Lacoste, L. W. Sicotte, F. J. Bisailon, Q. C.; H. J. Kavanagh, Chas. Bruchesi, J. D. Purcell, W. J. O'Hara, acting collector of customs, Robt. MacKay, Wm. Cunningham, J. H. Semple, E. L. Connolly, B. Campbell, E. L. de Bellefeuille, Q. C., W. J. Walker, C. Hanson, E. B. Busted, N. Bourgoin, Prof. Wiallard, A. W. Grenier, Q. C., R. Lemieux, J. H. Joseph, H. A. Cholette, R. G. Delorimier, P. Demers, J. A. Drouin, George Bury, Ed. Guerin, Chas. Ducet, F. X. Ferras, Thos. Fortin, Ph. Roy N. Pratt, P. Dorval, P. E. Drouin, W. Pagnuelo, L. Armstrong, ex-Ald. Monev, John Hoolhan, W. A. Weir, James O'Brien, J. McCready, Z. Renaud and many others.

Chief Justice Tait referred in feeling terms to the death of the Judge on the opening of the Court of Review yesterday. He said among other things:

"Speaking of him as a judge, I think that no one who knew him well would fail being struck with the intense desire he always showed to perform his duties conscientiously and impartially. No matter how small the amount involved, if he had any doubt as to the law applicable to the case, he spared no labor or trouble to arrive at a solution satisfactory to his judgment and conscience. He passed away, having the confidence and respect of his colleagues, and, I am sure, of the Bar and of the public. His bereaved family have our sincere sympathy."

THE LATE REV. CANON MOREAU.

IMPOSING OBSEQUIES IN ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL—THE EX-PAPAL ZOUAVES ATTEND.

The remnant of the Canadian contingent of the ex-Papal Zouaves turned out on Thursday morning last to honor the memory of their chaplain during their Roman campaign, the late Rev. L. E. Moreau, honorary canon of St. James Cathedral and late parish priest of St. Barthelemy, in the County of Berthier. Twenty out of the fifty-five who turned out wore their picturesque grey and red trimmed uniforms, which attracted considerable attention on the line of march from Dalhousie Square Station to St. James Cathedral. The remains of the Rev. Gentleman reached the station at 8.30 by the Quebec train and were accompanied by a deputation of over one hundred priests and citizens of St. Barthelemy, St. Cuthbert and other parishes of the county of Berthier, who were anxious to pay a last tribute of esteem and respect to their venerated pastor.

The deceased priest was highly beloved by his parishioners, and while the remains were laid out in the parish church yesterday hundreds of people visited them and prayed by the coffin. In the morning a requiem service was chanted by Rev. Abbe Charette, the parish priest. The remains were received by the ex Papal Zouaves and many other citizens at the Dalhousie Square Station. The hearse was preceded by the Zouaves, headed by their standard-bearer, Mr. Bedard, bearing the flag of L'Union Allet, draped with crepe, with the inscription "Aime Dieu et va ton Chemin"—"Canada." The remains were borne by the following ex-Zouaves, in uniform: Commander Larocque, Chevallier de Montigny, Chevallier Prendergast, Sergt. Boileau, and Corporals Gadbois and Dupre. The detachment was commanded by Chevallier Trudel, of Quebec, who was accompanied by several ex-Zouaves of the ancient Capital. Among others in the ranks were Rev. Father Garceau, S. J. Supt. Hughes, Chevallier Drolet, Mr. L. J. Forget, Dr. Piche E. H. Richer, St. Hyacinthe; Rouleau, of Quebec; E. Hurtubise, Martin, Monnier. Hon. Joseph Royal, ex-Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, and Mr. E. L. deBellefeuille, two of the original members of the Committee which organized the Zouave expedition, walked in the cortege. Among others in the cortege were Mayor Villeneuve, Ald. Beausoleil M. P., for Berthier, Judge Pagnuelo, N. Bourgoin, Chas. Cnaput, Jos. Robillard, ex-M. P., of Berthier, Principal Archambault, Rev. Abbe Primeau, Boucherville, Philippe Hebert, the sculptor, C. Catelli, R. Beullac, J. A. Pelland, S. Onge, Telmoise and others. A brother and other relatives of the deceased priest were the chief mourners. The services at the cathedral were most impressive. The windows were all covered with purple cloth and heavy black hangings were displayed from the dome over the main altar. The remains were received by the Rev. Canon Vaillant and several clergymen, while His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated at the Requiem Mass, with the Rev. Canon Leblanc as assistant priest, the Rev. Canons Lesage and Lusier as deacons of honor, and the Rev. Canons Trepanier and Savaria as deacons of office. The choir sang a full choral service with organ accompaniment. The remains of the deceased in sacerdotal vestments were seated in the coffin and exposed to view on a raised platform near the main altar. After the service the remains were borne to the vault beneath the cathedral and deposited along side of those of Mgr. Lartigue, Mgr. Bourget and other deceased clergymen. Previous to the funeral obsequies of Rev. Canon Moreau, those of Rev. Abbe Leclerc, late chaplain of the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, took place at the Cathedral. Mgr. Gravel, of Nicolet, officiated, with Abbe Laporte, as assistant priest, and Rev. Abbes Corbeil and Chiquette, as deacon and sub deacon. His remains were also placed in the vault beneath the Cathedral, there to await the last trumpet-call. May his soul rest in the peaceful reward of the "good and faithful servant."

THE LATE MR. JAMES HARRINGTON.

On the 20th April last at his late residence, 159 Manufacturer St., passed away one of St. Gabriel's oldest and most respected citizens in the person of Mr. Jas. Harrington, who has for a period of 35 years resided in St. Gabriel's Parish and devoted his life to the bringing up of a large family who are respected by all with whom they come in contact. The deceased was a native of the county Tipperary, Ireland. His last illness was of several months duration, borne patiently and with resignation. He passed to his reward, surrounded by his family. Mr. Harrington leaves a widow and five of a family to mourn his loss; the surviving relatives are Mr. P. Harrington of the P. O. Department, Mr. John and Mr. James Harrington, Mrs. P. Farrell, and the youngest daughter, Miss Katie Harrington, in religion Sr. M. Euphrosyne, who has been a member of the Order of the Sisters of Loretto in Toronto for a number of years. May his soul rest in peace. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 23rd April, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. The Requiem Mass was sung in St. Gabriel's Parish Church and was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Meara, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Pelletier and Banin, as Deacon and sub-Deacon respectively.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE

CELEBRATES THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral on Wednesday morning last, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Fabre as Bishop of Montreal. His Grace the Archbishop was seated upon the throne, surrounded by his Carons. The celebrant was Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Chevrier, P.S.S., one of his old professors, and two Seminarians of St. Sulpice, acting as deacon and subdeacon. In the sanctuary were Mgr. Decelles, coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinth, and Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, and the representatives of the various religious societies attended in large numbers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Lecocq, rector of the Theological Seminary on Sherbrooke street, who spoke upon the mission of bishops in general and congratulated Archbishop Fabre upon having attained his 22nd year as bishop of the important See of Montreal. After the services in the Cathedral a grand dinner was served at the Archbishopal palace.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

ENTERTAINED BY HIS FORMER CLASSMATES.

It was a gala day at Mount St. Louis Institute last Tuesday, on the occasion of the visit of Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, who was tendered a dinner by his former class-mates, and then witnessed a public performance by the pupils, at which many of the elite of Catholic society were present. Among those attending the dinner were the Archbishop's father, Mr. F. X. Langevin, notary, St. Isidore; Rev. Abbe Lefebvre, Oka; Abbe Maillet, Canon Racicot, Canon Bruchesi, Abbe Chevrier, Canon Dahamel, St. Hyacinthe Cathedral; Abbe Chaffers, Chaplin of the St. Hyacinthe Hotel Dieu; Abbe Tennian, Providence, R. I.; Abbe L. C. Therien, Chaplain of Mount St. Louis; Abbe Reid, St. Telephore; Abbe Charpentier, Abbe Belanger, Vicar General Thibaudier, of Nicolet, and Messrs. F. D. Monk, Smeon Beaudin, Q. C., A. Bissonnette, Ottawa; Hasmer Lanctot, Joseph Levy, M. J. E. Drolet, J. B. Alarie, Rev. Abbe Hermas Langevin, St. Vincent de Paul; Dr. Guerin, Edmund Guerin and others. Speeches were delivered by Archbishop Langevin, S. Beaudin, F. X. Langevin, Brother Fiamien, Canons Bruchesi and Racicot, Tenman, Providence, R. I.; M. J. E. Drolet, J. D. Alarie and others. The performance by the pupils included Davids' "Le Desert" and a comedy and was a success. The cadets also gave some drill exercises. Next morning the Archbishop said Mass at the Female gaol and visited the institution in company with the Chaplain.

The reception accorded to His Grace was most cordial, the country roads being decorated with flags and fir trees. An address of welcome was read, and the Archbishop made a short but hearty speech of thanks in acknowledgment.

C. M. B. A.

CELEBRATED THEIR ANNIVERSARY.

The local branch of the C. M. B. A. at Cornwall celebrated the tenth anniversary of their existence last week by a grand musical and literary entertainment in the Music hall. Miss Hollinshead, of Montreal, rendered several selections. Hon. J. J. Curran, solicitor general of Canada, was present and gave a short address, for which he was voted a hearty vote of thanks. There was a good attendance and the entertainment was a success in every way.

C. M. B. A., HALIFAX.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

The "At Home" given by branches 132 and 160 C. M. B. A., of Halifax, in their rooms, on Wednesday evening last, was a very pleasant affair, and was much enjoyed by those present. No one but members and their lady friends were admitted. There were about 140 present. Messrs. P. J. O'Keefe, of St. Johns, P. O'Rourke, of Moncton, and Mr. Muldowney, of Quebec, all members of the association, were present as guests.

Dancing was kept up until 1 a.m., music being furnished by Messrs. Kildy and Vaughan. Supper was served at 10 p.m. The ball was opened by Ald.-Elect Butler, first vice-president of branch 132, who danced with Mrs. W. B. Powell. Late in the evening there was an intermission during which Miss Egan, daughter of Col. Egan, played a piano solo, and W. Buckley sang a song. J. D. O'Donnell was floor director, assisted by W. J. Power and W. Phelan. Messrs. Clancy, P. Connolly, Fultz and E. Power looked after the guests in the supper room. Mr. Carr received the guests. The janitress of the building very kindly placed her apartments at the disposal of the committee.

The members of the above societies are making arrangements for a grand picnic, to be given on June 21st, the Natal day of Halifax.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

Archbishops Fabre and Langevin, and Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, attended the opening ceremonies on the Month of Mary last Wednesday evening. There was a fine musical service, in which Miss Terroux, Miss C. Primeau, Misses R. Lortie and A. Hamelin, Miss D. Franchere and Mrs. J. A. Boucher, took part. Rev. Father Lord preached an appropriate sermon, and Archbishop Langevin gave the benediction.

GRAND KERMESE OF 1895.

The lady patronesses of the Notre Dame hospital are organizing, for the benefit of the institution, a grand charity festival, which will take place in the fall, either at the end of September or at the beginning of October. This Kermesse will be on a still larger scale than previous ones held in 1884 and 1889, which have left a pleasant remembrance to all, and it is expected that the public will prove once more that it appreciates the good services rendered by the hospital as well as the untiring zeal of the lady patronesses and that its earnest support and generosity make this festival a financial success.

Their Excellencies, the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen, have graciously given their high patronage to the kermesse, in which they take special interest. The members of the executive committee are: Honorary president, Lady Aberdeen; president, Mrs. J. R. Thibaudieu; vice-president, Mrs. J. O. Villeneuve. Members of the committee: Lady Lacoste, Mrs. Geo. Drummond, Mrs. Ed. Murphy, Mrs. Amabe Prevost, Mrs. A. S. Wheeler, Mrs. J. P. Botton, Mrs. J. F. Sincennes, Mrs. M. de Sol. Treasurer, Mrs. E. St. Denis; secretary, Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick, and it is therefore useless to say that the management of the kermesse is in good hands. The organization of the different sections is being completed and we hope to be soon able to give the names of the ladies who will have them in charge.

It is learned that the Roman Catholic church at Notre Dame de la Salle, near Buckingham, and the parastore, close by, were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Both were frame buildings. The loss is said to be about \$2000. The pastor, Rev. Father Richer, is expected here in a few days to consult the Archbishop about rebuilding the destroyed property.

TO MY DARLING NIECE, MARIE HELENE LAFOND,

Beloved child of the late M. E. Donnelly and Joseph D. E. Lafond, who died on the 7th March, 1895. Aged 19 months and 24 days.

Dear floweret fair—a precious trust,
Of a Sister—now no more,
But ah! thy soul hath winged its flight,
To Eternity's crystal shore.

Ah! many a dream my fond heart wove,
Of thee in thy coming years,
Of the lone hearts, thy smile would bless,
In our household, now in tears.

I have looked my last on thee fair child,
I have turned in grief away,
But in Heaven's vast and glorious courts,
We will meet,—as we part to-day.

No sin of earth can shadow thee,
Thou art safe in the dear Lord's Heart,
Safe in His boundless love and care,
Never from Him to part.

A. B.

The Austrian village of Toplitz, a well-known health resort, has been almost destroyed by fire. It is situated in the Duchy of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, and should not be confounded with the celebrated Bohemian resort of the same name.

"WOMAN'S LIFE CIRCLE."

A PUZZLE THAT LOOKS SIMPLE, BUT WHO CAN DO IT?

NOT ONE IN A MILLION.

Here is a puzzle. It is simple. Yet not one person in a million can solve it. They may have been taught how to do it, but the fact remains that they can't do it.

While at first blush this may seem of little or no consequence to either man or woman, the reader will presently see that this puzzle illustrates a principle that bears directly upon the life and happiness of every woman, and forms a controlling factor in every profession.

CAN YOU DO IT?

The puzzle must be solved with a piece of paper, a pencil, the human eye, the human hand and nothing else. It is simply to make by one operation and without lifting the pencil from the paper.

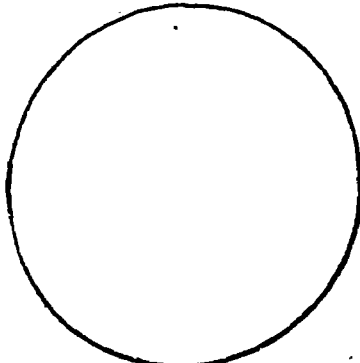


Figure 1.

circles like that shown in Figure 1. You may be able to make one such circle by accident, but if you think you can make twenty in a day, in a week, or even in a month, just try it and get your friends to try it. The circle must not be like Figure 2, but like Figure 1. You will soon find that this is not merely a case of "know how," for everybody knows how. It is a case of "know how" combined with "never fail." Not one of five hundred young men and women college graduates can do it. Not even the one who carried off the highest honors. The one who did it is

ONE AMONG MILLIONS.

He began just the same as everybody else did, by learning how to draw. But that's not the secret of his success; he made a specialty of drawing circles; he has been drawing them all his life, and practice makes perfect. Give any woman a bow and arrow, give a man a loaded revolver, and she or he may sometimes hit the target and possibly will they miss the mark? This frequent failure, not only in target practice, but in everything else, is due to the fact that not one person in a thousand makes a life specialty of one thing,—the one thing he can do best,—and keeps right on making a specialty of it until he becomes perfect.

A PARIS DRESSMAKER.

There is a woman dressmaker in Paris who for thirty years has been noted the world over. Not once in a hundred times does she fail to give a perfect fit, yet this same woman made a silk night shirt for her husband, and—made a failure. It wasn't a case of not knowing how, for she had learned how to make clothes just as she had learned how to draw; yet, try as she would, she couldn't even make a night shirt for her husband that would fit, any more than she could draw a circle that was perfect.

A GREAT LAWYER.

Daniel Webster, who was probably the greatest constitutional lawyer that ever lived, was once completely floored in a patent case by a lawyer who made a specialty of such cases. The "know how" is the proper point to start from, but it is the practice,—the daily, hourly, constant practice,—that makes perfect. The woman who has one night shirt to make in thirty years cannot be an expert in night shirts, any more than the lawyer who has one patent case in six months can be an expert in patent cases. The doctor who is called upon once a week, once a month, or, perhaps, once in six months, to treat this, that, or the other complicated disorder may succeed once in a great while, if nature comes to the rescue, but will usually fail, notwithstanding the fact that he has studied medicine, just as the lawyer has studied law and the woman had studied dress-making. The sum and substance of it all is that *practice makes perfect.*

EXPERIENCE NEEDED.

It is upon this theory, this principle, this practice, that the greatest and most successful health Institution in America is founded. For nearly thirty years, experience and skilled physicians, connected with this Institution, have made a specialty of curing the ailments and diseases peculiar to women. Where the ordinary practitioner treats one such case, the skilled specialists of this Institution treat tens of thousands; and what is regarded by the local doctor as a complicated case, one that puzzles his brain and baffles his skill, is as simple of treatment and sure of being cured in this Institution as is the drawing of the perfect circle to that one man in a million. This is another instance where practice makes perfect. It is a case where one man can do what millions of others cannot do, although they have learned how.

One reason why woman suffers in silence, agonies which would make a coward of the strongest man, is because her in-born modesty causes her to shrink from

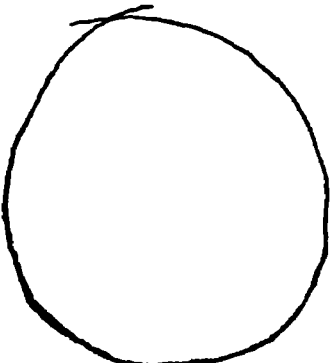


Figure 2.

the ordeal of submitting to medical examination and the stereotyped "local treatment." When, finally, torture drives her to seek advice, she, unfortunately, only too often falls into hands that lack the rare ability of drawing that "perfect circle" upon which her peace of mind, her happiness, and her life depend. Instead of the treatment that makes thousands of cures a certainty and failure almost an unheard-of accident, she receives that which makes failure a certainty and the cure a mere accident.

A VAST EXPERIENCE.

After having treated, year after year, many thousands of cases of woman's ailments, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., learned not only the perfect methods, but also the perfect medicines with which to cure such cases. So absolutely reliable are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's peculiar physical "weakness") and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the great liver, blood and kidney remedy) that on first introducing these now world famed medicines to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, they were sold under a positive guarantee of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which they are recommended. So uniformly successful did they prove in curing the diseases, derangements, and weaknesses for which they are recommended, that claims for the return of money paid for them were exceedingly rare.

But since their manufacturers can now refer to thousands of noted cures effected by them in every part of the land, and in many foreign countries, they believe their past record a sufficient guarantee of their great value as curative agents; therefore, they now rest the claims of these remedies to the confidence of the afflicted solely upon that record. If it happens that an exceedingly obstinate or complicated case is not promptly cured by these standard remedies, Dr. Pierce himself, and his trained staff of professional assistants, can always be reached by letter, and he and his staff know, from their extensive practice, which has made them experts, just what missing link to supply.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

Such is the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his ability, integrity, and worth, that Dr. Pierce has been honored by election to the highest offices in the gift of the people of Buffalo; first, to the State Senate, and later to Congress. Such, however, is the doctor's pride in and love for his profession that he has since repeatedly declined high office in order that he may best serve the public by serving his patients, who are scattered over every State and Territory in the land, as is shown by the fact that he has on file over

90,000 GRATEFUL LETTERS, like the following.

MRS. ANNIE HUTCHINSON, of Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., writes: "Words fail to describe my sufferings before I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription.' I could not walk across the room without great suffering, but now I am able to do my own work. Thanks to your wonderful medicines, I am a well woman. I suffered all the time with a weight in the bottom of my stomach and the most severe bearing down pains, low down, across me, with every step I attempted to take. I also suffered intense pain across my back and right hip. At times I could not turn myself in bed. My complexion was yellow, my eyes bloodshot, and my whole system was a complete wreck. I suffered greatly from headache, and the thought of food would sicken me. Now I can eat anything and at any time. Every one thought I would not live through the month of August. Two of my neighbors are using your medicines, and say they feel like new beings."

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS, READ.

MRS. FRED HUNT, of Glenville, N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold, but I did not take any cold, and never had any after pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that the flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor, and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. "My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed, and left my room, and stayed up all day."

DOCTORS FAILED.

MRS. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes as follows: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good. I thought I was an invalid forever; but I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription,' and then wrote to him, and he told me just how to take them. I commenced last Christmas, and I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work

MONTHLY EXAMINATIONS

AT NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES.

The students of Notre Dame College passed a very satisfactory monthly examination of the month of April.

The following contains the names and position of the most successful students in their respective classes.

FIRST CLASS—H. Ortiz, J. J. Duffy, (A. Blanchard and J. Rose.) L. O'Brien, H. McKenna, A. Dion, G. Dervoeh.

SECOND CLASS—R. Dixon, R. Rose, N. Palmer, L. Ortiz, F. Street, R. Brown, H. Fiddes, F. McKenna, P. O'Neil, H. Delage, E. Charrette, H. Payette, H. Galena, C. Millard, T. Leblanc, E. Callahan, E. O'Reilly, H. Chapdelain, L. Scott, S. Masson.

THIRD CLASS—W. Kelly, A. Mayer, D. Dineen, J. Dervoeh, J. Dixon, J. Dineen, F. Foster, E. Moreau, J. Dineen, O. Payette, H. Sullivan, J. Benoit, P. Carrol, A. Chabot, A. Lapiere, G. Chartrand, L. Dion, J. Desmontigny, O. Lapiere, R. Deslieres, C. Ferland, C. Gesner, S. D'smarchais, E. Delage, O. Charrette, R. Dupond, H. Jette, J. Lagarre, E. Mayer, R. Morin, O. Simard, J. St. Germain, H. Baudin.

FOURTH CLASS—O. Arcand, E. Burke, L. Chapdelain, R. Dube, L. Dansereau, J. Lafond, E. Savany, E. Sarrow, L. McKenna, M. Cartier, E. Malboeuf, P. Flanagan, E. Bleau, E. Delorme, E. Peachy, H. Brisset, G. O'Brien, A. Graver, W. Beacon, A. Garipey, H. L'Archevesque, Z. Lamier, H. Vogel.

FIFTH CLASS—V. Marquis, C. Blouin, F. O'Grady, H. Marquis, R. Dagnais, O. Lapiere, E. Benoit, A. Lusier, C. Balhumeur, A. Grothe, L. Berriault, H. Gauthier.

ROLL OF HONOR—R. Garipey, W. Beacor, E. Dube, L. Palmer, H. Fiddes, J. Duffy, O. Millard, T. Leblanc, C. Ferland, H. Delage, F. Dansereau, E. Cal-

ahan, W. Clinton, E. Burke, A. Blanchard, J. B. Alarie, L. Chapdelain, J. St. Germain, H. Ortiz, H. St. Germain, R. Dixon, O. McKenna, E. M'reau, E. Lacroix, G. Dervoeh, E. Dupond, G. Chartrand, E. Charrette, G. Beaudry, C. Brodier, E. Blanchard,

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. association was held in their hall, Dupre street, last Wednesday evening. After general routine business was transacted, the election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, M. A. Phelan, by acclamation; first vice-president, G. A. Grace; second vice-president, P. S. McCaffrey; treasurer, J. J. Foley, re-elected; recording secretary, H. R. Collins, by acclamation; corresponding secretary, F. J. Gallagher, re-elected; collecting treasurer, J. J. McLean, re-elected; assistant collecting treasurer, C. Bleckstad, re-elected; librarian, W. P. Stanton, re-elected; assistant librarian, John Nugent; marshal, H. O. Connor, re-elected. The regular standing committees for the year were also appointed. The association's membership, which is very large, is steadily increasing, and the annual reports show the association to be in a flourishing condition. It was also decided to hold an excursion down the river on Monday, July 15th, and a picnic to Ste. Rose on Saturday, August 10th.

Quite a stir has been created at San Francisco by the sudden appearance there, after having been regarded as dead for twenty years, of William Henry Allen, who formerly owned land in the heart of the city, now valued at \$14,000,000.

We Give Away

COUPON No. 56.

A 1000 Page Doctor Book Given Away Absolutely FREE!

It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations, of which several chapters illustrated by colored and other plates are devoted to the diseases of women and their cure, by home self-treatment. This complete work, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M.D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., is now given away absolutely free of cost to any one sending this coupon and 31 cents in postage stamps, to pay for packing, custom duty, and postage only. Send this coupon and the stamps to the Doctor at above address, and this great book will be sent you from our Canadian Branch, at Fort Erie, N.Y. It contains important information for the young and old, both male and female, single and married, not heretofore published in this country, for the non-professional reader. Men and women, married and single, are many times tempted to ask their family physician questions on DELICATE AND PRIVATE MATTERS

but are deterred from so doing by their sense of modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. Over 600,000 copies of this great work have already been sold, in cloth binding, at one dollar and a half, the regular price. The free edition now offered, is precisely the same excepting only that the books are bound in strong paper covers instead of cloth.

ST. GABRIEL'S NEW CHURCH.

MOST IMPOSING CEREMONIES ON LAST SUNDAY.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FABRE OFFICIATES AT THE BLESSING—REV. D. P. McMENAMIN'S ELOQUENT SERMON; THE FULL TEXT—THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES THAT TOOK PART IN THE CELEBRATION.

The congregation of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church turned out in full yesterday morning to assist at the blessing of the temple, which will soon be completed. Every one of the thousand odd seats in the church was occupied by pious worshippers, inwardly rejoicing and returning thanks to God.

The Archbishop then took his seat on the throne and presided at High Mass, at which Rev. Father O'Meara was the celebrant. Rev. Father Quinnivan was the assistant priest, the deacons of honor being Rev. Fathers Pelletier and Bonnin, while the deacon was Rev. Father Burgeois, and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Cournoyer, Rev. Fathers Donnelly, Mungeau, Shea, Bruyere and St. Jean were also present.

After giving out the public notices, Rev. Father O'Meara welcomed the congregation to the new edifice, spoke of the generosity they had shown in contributing towards its erection, and trusted that the same spirit would be maintained in the future, in which they need not be ashamed of either themselves or the church.

The Rev. D. P. McMenamin, the first boy of St. Gabriel's to be ordained priest, ascended the pulpit and delivered the following powerful sermon:

"And I say to thee that thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. XVI., v. 18th)

Your Grace, Rev. Fathers, Dear Brethren.—Until the birth of Christianity, the children of Adam had served God according to the manner and form related in the Old Testament. But their manner of worship was very imperfect and incomplete and they longed for the coming of the great Messiah, whose Kingdom is not of this earth, and who would die for the world and teach mankind how to gain Heaven. For centuries they had waited and sighed for Christ, the Redeemer and Son of the Living God, and they craved for the Sacrifice of the new Law, to which their sacrifices and religious acts seemed only as so many types and figures, but which, like a ray of light, permeated and illuminated the long and dark ages before the days of Christ. But the fulfilment of God's promise in the garden of Eden was about to be accomplished; the prophets had written their last inspired words, and the echo of John's warning voice was still lingering in the wilderness, when the light of Christianity appeared over the distant hills of Judea and the world was given a Saviour. Like the rising sun after a weary night of darkness and long expectation, Christ the beloved Redeemer, the long-looked for Messiah, the glorious King of an eternal power, accompanied by the angels of His Father's Kingdom, stood clothed in the garb of humanity amongst the people of his own heart. Descending from the bosom of His Heavenly Father, Christ had come not only to redeem the world, but to teach man the true and only way of saving his soul. He came to perfect the work of His Father and to finish on Calvary what God the Father had begun on Mount Sinai. His love for souls was so great, so intense, that He gave His own life to purchase them. He came to strengthen and ornament that golden link, holy religion, which binds the creature to the Creator, and to establish the true means by which alone man can be saved.

"I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE"

says Christ and unless we walk with Christ, believe in Him and live in Him we can never attain the supernatural end of our mission in this world; "and unless you believe," says Christ, "you shall not be saved." This belief, this faith, that must exclude all doubts and limits and without which it is impossible to please God, Christ came to teach man and He placed it as the corner

stone of His Church, which is the true recipient of divine authority and dispenser of all graces. Let us examine this Divine and magnificent structure of Heavenly art, this one and true Church of Christ, which time and earthly power can never affect, and then let us admire together this beautiful edifice, this Temple of Faith, blessed and dedicated to-day to God for Divine worship and the sanctification of souls.

The Church of Christ is of Divine institution, for He is its Founder and Peter the chief of His apostles is the rock upon which He built it. "And I say to thee, thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church." To distinguish His Church from human institutions Christ placed upon her certain indelible marks, marks that she has faithfully preserved in every age and in every land. Her perfect unity is something grand and her most prominent characteristic. One in doctrine and one in government, Peter, the chief, the supreme ruler, the infallible authority, is the visible head on earth. One shepherd, one fold, one faith, one body of many members under one head, she is one and united in all things. Her teachings are pure and she is free from even the shadow of error and cannot be mistaken in matters of faith and morals for Christ her Divine founder promised to remain with her until the end of time, and He assured Peter and his successors that their faith would always remain firm and unshaken, "for I have prayed for thee," says Christ, "that thy faith fail thee not." The Church is perfectly free to make changes in discipline and religious customs, but in her dogmas of faith, never. This unity of faith, this one doctrine, one language and one authority, the world cannot dispute, and it has been a real source of salutary admiration for almost two thousand years.

CHRIST BEING HER FOUNDER,

she must be holy of necessity, and live only for the sanctification of souls. She is the sacred vessel that must safely carry the richly laden treasures of God's eternal Kingdom. She is the sole possessor of the seven sacraments that have been instituted by Christ for the spiritual welfare of mankind. And has she not been ever faithful in the administration of them? Has she not suffered the loss of rich kingdoms and allowed kings and queens to become her most bitter enemies, rather than yield to their lustful desires and destroy God's holy institution by changing one word of His Divine commands? The Church must necessarily be a pure and sanctified mother, for is it not to her that God's children must come for spiritual food, strength, counsel and consolation? "Feed my lambs and feed my sheep," says Christ. How then could she feed her lambs and sheep and procure for them life everlasting if there existed even a dread of her food being impure or hurtful? Has she not at all times guarded most carefully her children against all immoral undertakings and scandalous enterprises? If Judas proved himself faithless to his Master and was condemned, did his wicked conduct in any way reflect on Christ and the remaining apostles? If we have unfortunately some bad Catholics amongst us, it only goes to prove that if they followed the laws of our holy Mother, the Church, they would not be bad but good, and would certainly be a source of edification to their neighbor rather than a real cause of scandal. But our Lord tells us plainly that "scandals must come, but woe to them by whom they come." The Church is therefore Holy, and the thousands whose names are found on her calendars to-day, and who are shining lights adorning God's throne in Heaven, are a strong proof of her true sanctity, for have they not received through the merits of Jesus Christ their eternal happiness and high rank in Heaven, from the teachings and spiritual food given them by our holy Mother the Church? See, the cradle of sanctity, the tower of holiness and vessel of purity, whose life on earth is

TO LIVE FOR GOD ALONE

and bring souls nearer God, does she not hold in her sacred keeping that bread of life, that Heavenly food which she distributes to her faithful and devoted children? Is she not the happy possessor of that bread that becomes on her altars Christ's own sacred body? "The bread that I will give you," says our Lord, "is my flesh, and whosoever shall eat thereof shall have life everlasting." "And going therefore teach ye all nations." The Church is Catholic because

she has been established for the salvation of the world, and her laws have been framed to suit all nations. She is no national body, for all nations bow down at her altars and come to her for the sure and ready means of salvation. As Christ did for all mankind and wishes all mankind to be saved He has commanded his Apostles to bear into all parts of the earth the light of faith and proper means of knowing His Church and presents the fruits of Calvary to all those who hunger for that spiritual food that will give them life eternal. "And other sheep I have who are not of this fold; them also I must bring and they shall hear my voice and there shall be one fold and one shepherd." (John x., v. 16.) The Church has always manifested an ardent desire and readiness to accomplish Christ's earnest wish. Is not the heroic and exemplary efforts of our Holy Father in striving at the present moment to bring about a union of faith a most striking proof of the Church's fidelity to her Divine Master's request? A departure from the true faith or a deviation from the path of rectitude that is caused or effected by violence or to satisfy the appetite of an inordinate passion or secure worldly gain, can never be considered a conversion, but an apostasy and perversion. The Church, then, extends her branches into all nations and would have all within that one fold, of which our Holy Father is the lawful shepherd, appointed by Christ Himself. The history of the Church can easily testify to the success of her apostolic mission. "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven." It is hardly necessary to state that the power and authority given by Christ to Peter were to be handed down finally to the end of time. "Once converted, confirm thy brethren."

THIS CONFIRMATION,

this official act, this personal gift, to Peter, has been faithfully transmitted through an uninterrupted line of successors, so that his holiness, Pope Leo XIII., holds to-day the Keys of Heaven that were handed to Peter, the first Pope, by Christ Himself. The same doctrine has been preached at all times. As we glide through the pages of each Pope's record we find no contradictions in faith, no changing, no amending, but all in perfect harmony. In the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians we find this desire for unity and harmony most emphatically expressed. "Now, I beseech you, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you speak the same thing and that there be no schisms among you, but that you be perfect in the same mind and in the same judgment." But this perfection, in the same mind and same judgment, could never be acquired or conserved without the proper means being adopted. This total exclusion of schism and preservation of unity would necessitate the existence of a supreme Head, a legitimate ruler, endowed with full authority and aided by a supernatural power in governing the Church and in defining for its children what is truth and what is error. The Catholic church alone claims this authority, because God gave it to her. She claims too that the Pope, her supreme Head, Christ's Vicar on earth, is preserved by the Holy Ghost from erroneous judgments in questions of faith, because Christ said so. "Thou art a pillar and ground of truth," says St. Paul, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against thee, says Christ, and "Fear not, for I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail thee not." If at different intervals in the history of the Church we find that the Pope deemed it wise and efficacious to bring before the faithful questions of faith and pronounce a final decision on matters of doubt or dispute, it is no reason for his enemies to conclude that a new dogma has come to light; that the Church is deviating from the old path opened up by Christ and his apostles, and that she is not consistent with her most emphatic profession, "semper eadem."

LET US BEAR IN MIND,

that, as a tree, the Church is growing and ever developing but never changing. As she is the life, the truth, the way, she must live and bear fruit, but her growth or development cannot change her divine substance and spiritual character that Christ endowed her with. St. John, who completed the Bible, says and declares that he writes "no new commandment unto his brethren" but an old commandment which they "had from the beginning."

It is indeed no man has a right to add one word or efface one line from the sacred

writings of the Apostles. That holy book of the new Law should be left just as Matthew began it and John finished it. The Church of Christ has been most faithful and honest in all her dealings with sacred Scriptures. She teaches nothing new and teaches what Christ taught his Apostles. She is the same faithful doctrine child to-day as when she first emerged from the cradle of Christianity and nestled at the feet of Her Divine Master; and if she pronounces a final judgment on matters of faith and places an irremovable wall around the territory trespassed upon, it is to strengthen the faith of her children and guard them against the enemies of their soul: and to give to the world the final and final expression of her infallible judgment. This official duty and legitimate act of Christ's vicar on earth no fair minded man can dispute, and it is far from giving even the shadow of reason to suppose or conclude that a new light has been discovered in the Church or that religion has given birth to a new dogma of faith.

The Church, therefore, is one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic. Built by Christ, she is indestructible and must last until the end of time.

This "city above cities, this mountain on top of mountains, this living monument of God's eternal power," must firmly remain where God has placed her, on Peter the rock, and witness with pity the vain attacks of her enemies. But she can easily survive the most violent of attacks of human hostility when even the gates of hell, Christ assures her, can never prevail against her. She has

SEEN KINGDOMS RISE AND FALL,

nations exchange places, emperors fade into oblivion, kings and queens rule on a throne of tyranny and then die in prison, in vain lamenting their woeful career. She has seen children placed on the rack and tortured to death rather than yield to the unjust demands of a godless power. But all her dark days of trial and pain, long and weary years of persecution and bloodshed, have served only to add more lustre to her glory and increased zeal in her faith and love for God. And as the rainbow in the heavens marks the solemn promise of God to Noah, so the assurance of Christ to his Church. "Behold I am with you at all times" has ever been a real source of courage and comfort in her darkest and most trying moment. Human institutions are built as on sand, for time and thought to move about and change, but God's Church is built on a rock, and there shall it stand throughout all ages, ever guided by the Holy Ghost and Christ's unerring word. May I not ask the same question to-day as Christ put to the Apostles, when the Jews turned away at the idea of Him giving His own flesh to the world to eat: And Jesus said to the twelve: Will you also go away, and may I not answer like Simon Peter did. "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Yes, to whom shall we go for the true means of salvation, if not to our Mother, the Roman Catholic Church. Outside of her indestructible walls, where shall we find the one fold with the one shepherd and one faith? If we turn away from our Mother, the Bride of Christ, where shall we find that spiritual food so indispensable for the salvation of our souls? Within her bosom only do we find the seven sacraments that were instituted by Christ for the sanctification of souls; these seven fountains of grace that were prefigured by the seven columns in the temple of Solomon, and that form the seven great channels that convey to mankind Heaven's choicest treasures. Here we find them sacredly kept within the holy precincts of our holy Mother the Church, where they ever flow on, gaining souls for Christ, creating happiness on earth and giving joy to Heaven. Have we not

GREAT CAUSE TO REJOICE,

and be grateful to God, that we are members of this "One True Fold?" Does not the present grand occasion furnish ample proof for all that the Church of Christ professes to be and claims to possess? Who can witness the imposing ceremony that has taken place to-day without seeing the visible truth of God's promises and believing that that which has been "conceived in Heaven can never be destroyed on Earth." Who can admire this grand and artistic monument of devotion, this beautiful ornament of religion, this worthy offering of a generous and faith-

ful people, this brilliant testimony of the successful and unrelenting efforts of a noble and earnest priest, without feeling that surely "the finger of God is there?"

Although the body dies and returns to mother Earth, the soul can never cease to live, so likewise the richest and grandest temples of Divine worship may fall in time and crumble to dust, but faith, the soul of the Church, must live on forever.

"My house shall be called a house of prayer," says the Lord. Blessed in the name of the three Divine Persons and placed under the special protection of St. Gabriel, this church now belongs to God. This is the house of God and everything in it is blessed and to be used only in the service of His Divine worship.

TO RECEIVE FORGIVENESS

and be reconciled to a merciful but much offended God. And then, alas! there will come another day, a day of sorrow, when Mother Church will put on her garb of mourning, and, in accents grand and solemn she will beseech our Heavenly Father to spare the child, whose body lies cold in death within her throbbing bosom.

Be true to God, then, and be ever obedient to the laws of His Holy Church. Let this be a veritable house of prayer and real home of sweet peace. Come hither, all ye who are heavily laden; place your trials, your pains, your sufferings and wants, at the foot of the Cross, and there you shall find rest, strength and consolation.

Be loyal to your most worthy and venerable Archbishop, who no doubt is delighted to-day and feels proud of his dear Irish children of St. Gabriels. Rejoice then, and give thanks to God, and cherish forever sweet memories of a glorious day. This magnificent edifice is a credit to religion, to the diocese of Montreal, to our beloved city, and especially to the devoted people of St. Gabriel parish, who have ample reason to be proud of their praise-worthy efforts, and whose children will point with honor and pride to this splendid testimony of the faith of their fathers. Amen.

THE MUSIC AND EVENING SERVICES

The musical portion of the service was very efficiently rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Shea, and at the cello Prof. Sullivan and Master M. Shea gave a finely executed violin duet.

At the evening's service a very large number of representatives from different Catholic societies were present and occupied seats in front of the church.

THE REV FATHER DONNELLY,

of St. Anthony's church, was the preacher, and he delivered a most powerful sermon, which appeared strongly to the large congregation. His text was from the 6th chapter of St. Matthew and the 38th verse, "Seek ye, therefore, first the kingdom of God and His justice and all other things will be added unto you."

The Rev. gentleman's discourse was entirely on the subject of Catholic societies, their work and their aims. In everything, he said, see the ultimate end for which man is destined. This should be applied very strongly to the aim and work of Catholic societies.

Proulx, of St. Louis de France, as sub-deacon respectively. The music of the service, under Mr. J. S. Shea, choir-master and director, was exceptionally fine. The soloists were Messrs. J. P. Ellis, Emblem and Theriault; the violin solo was by Mr. McGuirk, while Mrs Maggie O'B, rne acted as organist.

THE SOCIETIES PRESENT.

The officers of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society present were:—Rev. Father O'Meara, president; Messrs. John Lynch, first vice-president; Jas. Burns, second vice-president; Messrs. Ford, secretary; Polan, treasurer, and E. Colfer, collecting treasurer; Messrs. James McGee, librarian; M. M. Carthy, grand marshal; H. McGee and James Harrington, assistant marshals, and the following members of the executive:—Messrs. P. O'Brien, Phelan, E. Miles, W. H. O'Donnell, J. White, J. McCarthy, J. Harrington, C. Sweeney, T. Smith, F. Tierney, W. Orton and A. Grant.

Representing St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society were Messrs. Sharkey, president, and O'Stigan, secretary.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians were represented by Messrs. A. Dunn, president; C. M. Alear, first vice-president; T. U. Smith, recording secretary, and M. McCarthy, financial secretary.

The following societies were also represented as follows:—

Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Gabriel Court 185—Messrs. P. Shea, chief ranger; Thos. Monaghan, past chief ranger; John Colfer, vice-chief ranger; M. Healey, Chas. Pickering, A. R. Laprairie, J. Healy, J. Farrell, J. Shea, J. Minogue, A. J. McCracken, J. Phillips and A. Mullin. This society was also represented by some 150 of its members.

C. M. B. A. branch 74, Rev. Father O'Meara, spiritual adviser; Messrs. W. Cullin, chancellor; M. Murphy, president; J. Noonan, first vice-president; J. Kennedy, R. Morris, M. Hagarty, John Pentold, M. Hannan and M. Ewright. Sister branches of the C.M.B.A. were also represented. Mr. French, of the C.O.F., Renfrew, Ont., as well as representatives from Trenton, Oshawa and Cornwall, attended. Of this order Mr. J. Ryan, of the high court, Chicago, and deputy high chief at large, and Mr. J. Morley, high court ranger, St. Mary's court, also occupied seats in the front of the church.

THE CAVALIERS OF OLD.

The Cavaliers of olden times Were loyal and brave and true; They fought for king and native land, Nor craven fear they knew. Free was their bearing and their speech, Their spirit frank and bold, Their courage proved on many a field,— The Cavaliers of old!

When steel met steel in battle front, Right valiantly they fought,— Amid the foemen's serried ranks Their laurels dear were bought. Their deeds the theme of minstrel song, In re-side legends told, And blazon'd on the roll of fame— The Cavaliers of old!

When trumpets rang and squadrons charged The foe in arm'd array— With lance in rest and waving plume They spur'd into the fray. They little recked of life or limb, Those men of iron mould,— Those heroes of a by-gone time, The Cavaliers of old!

At night, with revelry and song, They laid dull care aside, And recked not for the morrow's morn, What chance might then betide. With comrades gay they laugh and jest, And stirring tales unfold Of Canada, where they have wander'd far— The Cavaliers of old!

And when the battle's din had ceased, How well the good knights knew, In gentle parlance of the time Their "lady fair" to woo! And in the journey's list they tilt Her honor to uphold. These gentlemen of chivalry— The Cavaliers of old!

J. A. S.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. P. McGuirk, formerly organist of St. Anthony's Church, but now organist and choir-master of the cathedral at Hartford, Conn., is on a visit to his old home. Mr. McGuirk is looking well and seems to be very successful during his short sojourn in the land of the stars and stripes. This is not surprising, as it is well known that all good and able Canadians make their mark in the neighboring Republic.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

The game tournament held during the past two weeks by St. Ann's Young Men has been a most successful one. The Young Irishmen's Association carried off the prize for billiards, and the pool prize was won by St. Ann's Young Men. The tournament will close to-morrow.

OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

And the THIRTY-NINTH in the History of the House,

With the rise of this morning's sun we enter on our eleventh year under the present name, style and management. We propose to make it a memorable one in the annals of our trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

... ESTABLISHED 1856 ...

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1873 to 1880..... McGibbon & Baird
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has always been recognized as the LEADING HOUSE IN CANADA in all our lines. We are determined to keep up the reputation of the Old Reliable Italian Warehouse, and for this summer's trade we are again in the van with an unrivalled assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES. FINE TEAS, PURE COFFEES, PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, PURE AND GENUINE WINES AND LIQUORS, And FISHING AND SEASIDE STORES of every description. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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(NEW YORK)

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IN WHITE GLASS TIVOLI BOTTLES

The Brewery's own bottling. Specially selected for a fine export trade. At present we offer it only in pint bottles. Remember the Brand, Beadleston & Woerz's Imperial Beer, for sale by the single dozen, or in original casks of 10 dozen pints each.

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Messrs RICHARDSON & ROBBIN, Dover, Delaware.

- Richardson & Robbins' Whole Boned Chicken in Jelly.
Richardson & Robbins' Curried Fowl in 1 lb. tins.
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Richardson & Robbins' Curried Oysters in 1 lb. tins.
Richardson & Robbins' Assorted Potted Meats (Ham, Tongue, Chicken and Turkey.)
Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding, individual size tins.
Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding in 1 lb. tins.
Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding Sauce in tins, etc., etc.

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A full and complete assortment.

100 cases The Franco-American Food Co.'s Famous Soups. The Finest in The World.

- Soups in quart glass jars.
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COMPRISING

Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Terrapin, Oxtail, Chicken, Julienne, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawny, Puree of Game, Consomme, Pea, Mutton, Broth, Tomato, French Bouillon, etc., etc.

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THE "ROYAL DUTCH" COFFEE.

Prepared by the BEACH PROCESS, packed only in 2-pound tins. The finest Coffee grown; absolutely pure. We are just in receipt of a fresh supply of this delicious Coffee.

The "Royal Dutch" in 2-lb Cans, 90 cts per can.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

SPECIALTIES FRESH IN TO-DAY.

- Sugar Cured Salmon, Selected Fish.
Finest Quality Nigger Head Carolina Rice.
Hazard's Ox Gelatine in 4 oz. packages.
Hazard's Ox Gelatine in 2 oz. packages.
Hazard's Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney, in Jars.
Hazard's Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney, in Pots.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

500 pounds Huyler's (New York) Celebrated Breakfast Cocoa, in half pound cans.

Receiving this morning. The finest of the fine. Huyler's "Breakfast" Cocoa, packed only in half pound cans.

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LEAVE YOUR ORDERS TO-DAY

CUSTOMERS ALONG THE LAKE SHORE,

From Lachine to Beaconsfield, will remember that our days of delivery are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Waggoners leave our store at 7 a.m. Orders must be in our hands on Tuesdays and Fridays at the latest.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

207, 209 & 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Continued from first page.

By the recent death of Baron Schorlemer-Alst, which took place at Munster, Westphalia, the Catholics of Germany have suffered a great loss. For the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the Reichstag, and was always conspicuous in the annual congresses of German Catholics. Last year he took a prominent part in the congress at Cologne. He was a leading Catholic champion against the Kulturkampf. He leaves three sons, good Catholics and followers of his example, to mourn the loss which all Germany will feel.

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FROM Albany, N. Y., the following piece of pleasant news comes, under date of May 4.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Gerst presented a memorial which was adopted expressing to Lord Rosebery, Premier of England, and the leaders of Irish reforms in Parliament the great interest of United States people in his policy towards Ireland and the hope that the time may not be far distant when Ireland may have the blessings of Home Rule; also expressing the belief in the ultimate success of the movement and declaring that the people of the State would greatly rejoice if it were recorded that under the ministry of Rosebery Home Rule for Ireland was finally realized."

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We are thankful to The Collegium, that bright little monthly from St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, for the very fine tribute it pays the TRUE WITNESS in its April number. In referring to our St. Patrick's Souvenir number, the Collegium remarks that the arms of Prince Edward Island are not upon the Canadian shield that figures on our cover. This we certainly did not perceive; as the artist had the arms of Canada before him when making the design, we cannot imagine how the smallest, yet one of the most interesting Provinces, was omitted. It decidedly was not intentional. If the Island is less extensive than any of the other Provinces, it has produced more remarkable Canadians, proportionately speaking, than any other section of the Dominion. It is the most charming place on our broad map, and the patriotism, ability, and eloquence of its representatives have ever kept it in a front place.

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THE Austrian Baron Konigswater, who was a Jew, married a Catholic wife and subsequently became a Catholic. In his will the Baron's father imposed the condition that if the son became a Christian he should pay one million florins to Jewish public charities. It was a good thing for the Jewish charities that the Baron did become a Catholic, and what is better, it was a good thing for the Baron himself.

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Few religious congregations have developed more rapidly than the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. By the census at the close of last year it is found that the order numbered eleven bishops; the number remains the same, for the death of Archbishop Tache only removed one member of the order to make way for another, in the person of Mgr. Langevin; six hundred and ninety-three fathers, three hundred and fifty-three novices, and four hundred and seventeen lay brothers, making in all one thousand four hundred and seventy-four members. At the end of last year there were also four hundred and sixty-four students preparing to enter the various novitiates. Canada has been one of the most important fields of Oblate missionary labor. This country has been blessed with the

presence of that splendid order especially during the last half century, and a great deal of the missionary work done throughout the wilds of the primeval forest, and the Indian settlements of the great West and North, is due to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

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A BILL was recently brought in by the Delaware Legislature to make Good Friday a legal holiday. It was defeated. The result of the vote does not speak very well for the intelligence, sentiment, or Christianity of the majority in that important body. There is, however, a consolation in the fact that the observance of that most sacred day does not in any way depend upon the votes of the Delaware representatives. The fitting commemoration of the most tragic and sublime event in the annals of time will not be affected by the action of any human legislators. Such a rejection only emphasizes the weakness of that would-be independent power.

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THERE has been a marked change, during the past year, in the emigration figures in Ireland. During 1894 only 35,959 emigrants left Ireland; a large number, but still 12,287 less than in the year 1893. In 1851 the statistics of emigration were first collected, and last year's figures have been the lowest in the forty-three years. Two causes might possibly be assigned for the decrease; either that affairs in Ireland are much improved, or that the population has so diminished, that there are very few left to emigrate. We hope that the former is the real reason of the change.

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HERE is a piece of news from New York. It is pretty vague, perhaps, but of course all great undertakings are more or less so at the hour of their inception. Probably in a short time, when the movement becomes better organized, we will have a more exact idea of the methods to be proposed and line of conduct to be followed. For the present, however, the wire only says:

"A movement has been set on foot to hold a convention of Irish-Americans in one of the larger cities at an early date. A number of gentlemen who have been prominent in the Irish cause, and who are of various schools of political thought, have decided to inaugurate a new and bolder policy in the interest of Irish independence.

"While admitting that the Parnell, or Parliamentary movement, as far as the cause of Irish nationality is concerned, is dead, and that the Home Rule question has been ruled out of practical British politics by the British people, the new movement will devote itself to forcing the Irish question upon the attention of the world in such a manner as it is claimed will inevitably compel a settlement more satisfactory to Ireland than any heretofore offered by any British party.

"The promoters of the new movement have been driven, they declare, to adopt the alternative suggested by Mr. Gladstone in moving his Home Rule bill, and will try to make the demands of Ireland a subject for international consideration. Several hundred Irish-Americans, it is announced, have pledged their sympathy and co-operation, and the names are representative of every section of the United States."

A REPLY TO "JUSTICE."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—My heart is oppressed with terrible misgivings, for a letter in your issue of the 24th ult. has taught me that "Justice" is not on our side, but on the other. "Justice" claims that I did not write like a sensible man! Well, if I did not, my only defence is, that I was writing about McCarthy! Again, he states that my fellow sinner "J.A.J." and myself have written lines that "hurt rather than help our cause." With whom, dear "Justice?" With our fel-

FOR TUMORS, OLD SORES, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD.

LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, HEAD-ACHE, JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

low-citizens who are Protestants? No, for the great majority of them look upon Dalton as the exponent of principles which they would not stoop to adopt. They are right-thinking, respectable men, and are not the sort to countenance the vicious schemes of the once successful, but now disappointed and virulent demagogue. Let me point to his henchman's crushing defeat in Protestant Haldimand to prove that Respectability does not follow the banner of McCarthy. Doubtless the digestive apparatus of each of the "ignorant few" whom "Justice" mentions, finds it difficult to assimilate food unwholesome to the system of their idol.

"Justice" may be a very well-meaning man, but he is an adept in the art of making himself appear the opposite. He is also a very inconsistent man. He says: "Love your neighbor as yourself," and a moment later tells your readers, by implication, that we are boxers and insulters! But mark the tail he has given his letter, for it is a very remarkable tail. He writes: "Let us speak for our separate schools, but let us speak in a sensible and right way." Very well, but does he mean it? How is it that the voice of "Justice" has never been heard (in a "sensible" or any other way) in defense of the rights of the minority in Manitoba, or in denunciation of the mountebanks who would destroy "our" separate schools, which he appears to love so well? And again, why is he so eager to criticize those who have (even in a "senseless" fashion) attempted both? A baby could give the answer.

Our quarrel is not with Respectability, and Respectability has sufficient penetration to see that such is the case. We look upon as enemies all those who are against us, let them be Protestants, timid Catholics, Mahomedans or what you like; and ere "Justice" writes again, as a "sensible" man he should drop his present *nom de plume* and adopt another more indicative of the temper of him who fears to draw upon his head the wrath of the "ignorant few" and of the intolerant.

Doubtless I would have pleased this meek "Justice" had I got upon my knees and implored "dear Dalton" to spare our schools; to promise him a basket of plums if he would but only hold his terrible hand; to tell him that he is our neighbor, and although a queer coon, he is very much beloved by us; that we consider him to be a very "sensible" man with a strict sense of justice; that we are willing to allow him to place his foot upon our necks through love for him.

All this might please "Justice," but I cannot and will not do it, for, luckily, I have got beyond swaddling clothes, and although I am a supporter of separate schools it does not follow that I am a school-boy. J. M.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph was appropriately celebrated last Sunday evening at St. Mary's Church, corner Craig and Panet streets. After Vespers Rev. D. P. McMenamin ascended the pulpit and delivered a very elo-

quent and practical sermon on the "Great Sacrament of the Altar—the Holy Eucharist." He said there were a number of mysterious facts and miracles about this sacrament. It was that by the power of God one substance was changed into another; that by His power, through the ministry of His priests, the substance of bread was transformed into His own sacred body. He pointed out the distinction between substance and accidents, and clearly demonstrated that the substance of a thing was that which did not change; the accidents were those qualities which were inherent in the substance. All through the sermon was interesting and listened to with devout attention. At the solemn Benediction which followed, Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and McMenamin occupied seats in the sanctuary, Rev. Father Shea acting as celebrant. The choir, under the supervision of Messrs. James Wilson and Paquet, discussed very excellent music.

ROMAN NEWS.

A Catholic bank is to be established in Milan, and much is hoped from the movement. A district committee at a meeting held a few days ago under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Ferrari decided to take steps toward this end, and it is to be called the Bank of St. Ambrose.

The Holy Father has expressed the conviction that the Church will ultimately triumph over political hindrances which have a tendency to prevent the union of churches of the East and West. He exhorts Catholics to pray for this cause, the day of the realization of which, he truly says, will be memorable for the Church, giving to all nations a new religious life.

The facade of the Papal Jubilee Church of San Gioacchino, in the Prati di Castello, which has been very artistically decorated, has just been uncovered. The colonnade is of red Baveno granite, and the interior of the portico of azure granite from the Pyrenees. It is crowned with a symbolical frieze, and there is a beautiful mosaic representing the Last Supper and another showing the reunion of every nation in the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.

WM. EVANS, SEEDSMAN.

SEEDS The old reliable Seed house This is the place to get genuine good Seeds and now is the time. Order early.

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GEO. R. HEASLEY, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps, Clothes Wringers, &c. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

POEMS AND LYRICS.

VERY WIDELY REVIEWED BY THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PRESS.

THE METROPOLITAN.

The Metropolitan of last Saturday says: "Canadian poetical literature has been materially added to by a new volume, 'Poems and Lyrics,' just published by Dr. J. K. Foran, of this city." After quoting several extracts and favorably commenting on the same, the critic continues: "Dr. Foran's strength seems to lie in his descriptive poems, and the book should meet with considerable success amongst all Canadian lovers of poetry."

THE MONTREAL DAILY WITNESS.

The Daily Witness thus refers to the volume: "Patriotism for Canada and memories of Ireland beat through the substantial volume of poetry just issued by Dr. J. K. Foran of this city, through D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Among numerous selections which might be quoted to give an idea of 'Poems and Lyrics,' as the book is called, the following is perhaps most representative." After quoting in full the poem "Have you Seen?" the review thus closes: "Historical and descriptive poems have a large place in this work. Religious, domestic and college poems are also well represented. The easy flow and the catchy rhyme mark every poem. Dr. Foran, in his prefatory note, says that these verses were 'written at haphazard and in all manner of places, from the forests of the Black River to the halls of Laval, from the Indian wigwam to the House of Commons; in newspaper offices and government offices; in court rooms and lumber camps; in monastic retreats and election campaigns.' Dr. Foran, though yet a young man, has made valuable contributions to the literature of the day, among his works being 'Simon, the Abenakis,' 'Irish Canadian Representatives,' and 'The Spirit of the Age.'"

THE SACRED HEART REVIEW.

Boston's new and able Review has the following: "'Poems and Canadian Lyrics,' by Doctor J. K. Foran, LL.B., the editor of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, comes to us from D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of Montreal, in a neat black and gold volume, which has for its frontispiece a portrait of the poet. Doctor Foran's verse is in turn patriotic, historical, descriptive, humorous, domestic, religious. He has been a very prolific writer, and there are a number of lines in this volume which show no little poetic genius and imagination. Perhaps the average reader will consider the religious poems the best in this collection. Some of the memorial ones are by no means without their merits, however."

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

Dr. Foran has been honored with letters on the subject of his volume from Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lady Aberdeen, and Lt.-Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, of the Queen's Privy Parsonage, Buckingham Palace, London.

A CONCERT BY THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. MARY'S.

The young ladies of St. Mary's Parish are preparing for a concert that they intend to give on Wednesday, the 15th inst. As is usual with these young ladies, they have worked in the matter with such energy and thoroughness that there is already an unusually fine programme of artists who have consented to lend their talents to the good cause on this occasion. The whole proceeds of the concert will be divided, half being given to the funds of the Lady's Sodality of St. Mary's and half to the Catholic Truth Society, for the benefit of the Catholic Sailors' Club. The concerts will be given in St. Mary's hall, and one of the principal features on the programme will be the chorus of young ladies voices. The chorus will be under the direction of Mrs. Monk and will number some thirty voices. The fact that the concert is to be given by the young ladies of St. Mary's is a sure guarantee of its excellence. Those who attend it will, therefore, not only be contributing to two very laudable objects but they will be sure to spend a very enjoyable evening as well.

A MOST ENJOYABLE EVENING.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHOIR DINNER—ADDRESSES AND PRESENTATION.

The first annual dinner of the St. Anthony's choir was held last week at the Queen's Hotel and was largely attended. Mr. E. F. Casey, the talented director of the choir, presided, and Mr. F. E. Donovan was vice-chairman. Amongst others present were T. W. Casey, J. H. Ryan, J. Penfold, J. Campbell, W. Hammill, M. A. Phelan, J. J. Foley, A. Barrow, P. J. Evans, W. Fleming, Philip Sheridan, B.C.L., A. Goyer, L. U. Charlebois, A. P. McGuirk, J. Bissonette, Capt. Kydd, F. Bissonette, J. M. Hainault, A. Hamilton, L. H. Barbeau, J. Lynch, J. T. Scanlan and others. The menu was most elegantly printed in gold letters upon a neat and fancy card in the form of a scroll. After full justice was done to the new and most delicious dishes, amongst which might be mentioned such suggestive dainty morsels as "Cream of chicken a la Donnelly," and "Consomme St. Anthony," "Saguenay salmon a la Casey" and "Sweetbreads a la Donovan," "Wild turkey a la Scanlan" and "Roast beef a la Charlebois," the toasts of the evening were proposed and replied to in a most hearty and pleasant style. The chairman, on arising to propose the first toast, "Our Pastor," made a few preliminary remarks regarding the work of the choir during the past year. He stated that seven Masses had been studied and prepared as well as very many solos, choruses and quartettes, suitable for Vespers and evening services. He then paid a high tribute to the Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor of St. Anthony's parish, for the zeal and devotedness he always displayed in everything connected with the success of the choir, as well as the interest he manifested in providing them with many amusements and entertainments, such as the banquet of the present evening. In reply, the Rev. Father Donnelly delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he reviewed the important services rendered to the church and her ceremonials by the ever-improving music that assists the pastor in the grand work of instilling devotion into the hearts of his people. He particularly praised the director, organist and members of St. Anthony's choir. The next toast was that of "Our Organist," who, by the way, is Miss Donovan, one of Montreal's most talented young lady musicians. The chairman paid her well merited praise for the energy and ability which she has always manifested since accepting the position of organist of the church. Her brother, Mr. Frank Donovan, replied on her behalf, and while the dinner was in progress, the committee sent a beautiful bouquet to her residence, as a further testimony of the appreciation of the choir. The other toasts were "Our selves," "The Director," and THE TRUE WITNESS to which speeches were made by Messrs. Philip Sheridan B.C.L., T. W. Casey, J. M. Hainault, J. H. Ryan, J. J. Foley, P. J. Evans, W. Fleming and the representative of THE TRUE WITNESS. During the evening solos and choruses were rendered by several members of the choir, in a manner which proves that the organization occupies a place of distinction in the front ranks of the city choirs. Mr. L. U. Charlebois, who has done yeoman service, in his time, in the cause of Church music, expressed a wish, some short time ago, to retire from active service, and the director and members of the committee, on behalf of the choir, in order to mark the high esteem in which they ever held him, as well as a recognition of his past services, presented him with a handsome gold headed cane, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the members of St. Anthony's choir to Mr. L. U. Charlebois." The chairman, in making the presentation, expressed the wish that it would be the means of assisting Mr. Charlebois to find his way up the stairs to the choir for long years to come. The recipient was very much affected and surprised; and it was quite evident that such a testimony was as gratifying as it was unexpected. The committee in charge of the dinner were Messrs E. F. Casey, F. E. Donovan, J. T. Scanlan, L. U. Charlebois and L. H. Barbeau.

Uncle George: I trust, Henry, that you are out of debt? Henry; No, I haven't got quite so far as that; but I am out of everything else.

OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Catholic Sailors Club room has been opened again for the season. The energetic members of the Truth Society who undertook the management of affairs at the inauguration of the club have this year displayed their usual great interest in the society by introducing new games, having the rooms completely renovated and making other arrangements for the comfort of the Catholic seamen who visit this port. The action of the members of the Sailors' Club is the more commendable when it is remembered that the work done is not done by the rich men of the city, but, generally, by those who labor for their income. The first concert of the year will be given to-morrow evening, and judging from the names already on the programme it promises to be a most excellent entertainment. The concerts will be continued every Thursday in the usual manner.

A CHANCE FOR LITERATEURS.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Brockville, which does nothing by halves, is out with a scheme which is not only praise-worthy in its inception, but which is liberal in its terms. In order to develop the latent literary ability of Canada, and at the same time afford ample encouragement for the efforts of those who may successfully participate in the competition, the proprietors of the celebrated Pink Pills have decided to offer \$300, divided into five prizes, for the best five original stories, of not more than 3000 words. The amount is a liberal one and will be divided into sums of \$100, \$75, \$60, \$40, and \$25, according to the merit of the story. The competition will be open to all who have never won a prize in a competition of the kind, and the results will no doubt prove the recklessness of those who assert that Canada has no literature of the higher type.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
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Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

In Montreal by E. LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence street, and by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street.

UN-NERVED, TIRED

People and invalids will find in **CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE** A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. Beware of Imitations.

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AUCTIONEERS,
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Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society held in their hall, 223 McGill street, last Thursday night, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr. T. Kinnella; 1st vice-president, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; 2nd vice-president, Wm. Grace; secretary-treasurer, James McVey; collecting-treasurer, Mr. John Davis; assistant collecting-treasurer, Mr. Wm. Inskip; grand marshal, Mr. Thos. McAnulty; assistant marshals, Mr. Wm. Burke and John Kehoe; auditors, Mr. Arthur Jones, Patrick Corbett and Joseph McCann. The auditors' report showed that after paying out \$162 for sick benefit, the society has to its credit in bank \$1,657.54. A vote of thanks was moved by A. Jones, seconded by Thos. McAnulty, to the president and officers, for the able manner in which they conducted the business of the society for the last six months.

A sculptor who is now attracting public attention here is Commendatore E. Ximenes, a descendant of the celebrated Spanish Cardinal, and who, on his mother's side, can also claim affinity with Ireland. This artist has just completed a very remarkable piece of work entitled "La Renaissance," which bears out his already high reputation as a revolutionist in art and hatred of all academic teachings and ancient scholastic traditions.

Wales has obtained national independence, so far as the Catholic Church is concerned, Pope Leo XIII. having first separated the Welsh counties from the English diocese to which they belonged and united them under a vicar apostolic.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 8, 1895

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

It is only once in many years that a paper changes abode; the year 1895 has found THE TRUE WITNESS in the midst of all the confusion and turmoil incident to a general moving. Consequently we trust that our readers will excuse both the lateness of this week's issue and the unsatisfactory shape in which we are obliged, by circumstances, to present our paper. The chaos created by the taking down and putting up of machinery and presses, and all the other difficulties that are unavoidable under the circumstances must constitute our excuse, and as it will be a long day before we move again, so will it be a long time until we shall have to again crave the indulgence of our friends for the delay and make-up of THE TRUE WITNESS.

A PROPHET'S WORDS.

Addressing O-sian, in his powerful poem, "The Celt," M. Gee thus sang:

"Oh, inspired giant! shall we e'er behold,
In our own time
One fit to speak your spirit on the world,
Or seize your rhyme?
One pupil of the past, as mighty should
As in the prime,
Were the fond, fair, and beautiful and bold—
They, of your song sublime!"

Surely if ever another "inspired giant" arise, one able to breathe forth his prophetic words in rhyme, or grand poetic prose, one seized with the spirit of the past and almost prescient of the future, that being was surely Thomas D'Arcy M. Gee. In moments of poetic fervor he could conjure up, at will, the past, and make it live again on his glittering page; in moments of wonderful meditation he could look down the avenues of the future, and what was totally hidden from the eyes of common men, arose before his vision in all the details of reality. He foresaw the scenes enacted upon the stage of Irish politics during the past fifteen years, and he foretold them exactly as they have taken place. He shaped his course, and would have fashioned that of his race, to meet the coming events. But unfortunately one prophet in a generation is as much as can be expected, and men of less lofty mould are prone to misunderstand and to ridicule the wisdom of a seer.

But apart from M. Gee's exceptional powers of penetration, when it concerned the interests and future of his native land, he has left ample proof that his keen conception of the coming changes in the world was alive to the possibilities, the probabilities—and to him the certainties—of Canada's mutations. A man, standing upon a hill top and, with a good field-glass, may see the movements, the actions, and perhaps guess the intentions, of persons a mile or so down the road, while the foot-traveller, moving along the highway towards them, has no idea of their existence. It would seem that McGee, standing upon

an intellectual eminence, at the commencement of our Confederation, and using the field-glass of his natural gift, beheld, as exactly as if he were translated body and soul to the year 1895, the events that are at present transpiring in Canada. This is no exaggeration; his own words prove the truth of what we advance.

In a recent issue the Gazette quoted a couple of passages from a lecture delivered in 1866, in London, Ont., by Hon. Wm. M. Gee: these quotations are from his address on "The Future of British America." We could not convey in a better manner the idea of the great statesman's prophetic powers than by reproducing those words concerning the future of our Canadian in Confederation. McGee was a firm believer in the Federal system, which owes no insignificant part of its present perfection to his opinions and suggestions. He was aware that, in a land where so many different elements must naturally blend, there would arise questions of right, and of justice, regarding the minorities. It was thus, in 1866, almost thirty years ago, that he cast the horoscope of the future:

"When United British America will start on its race with 4,000,000 of a free people, in religion they will be about 55 per cent. Protestants to 45 per cent. Catholics; in some localities the religious minority may be small and may apprehend local oppressions, but the two great masses will be too nearly balanced to suffer any oppression to be long inflated on the co-religionists of either. Our near equality will be the best guarantee of our mutual tolerance. With one half the constituent power against him, it is evident that no fanatic, no bigot, no troubler of other men's consciences, no insulter of other men's creeds, can ever rise to the dimensions of a statesman in British America."

Is it possible that McGee foresaw such men as the leaders of that bitter crusade now going on against the Catholic minority in Manitoba? Was he then aware of the efforts that Mr. Dalton McCarthy would make to destroy, in the name of "Equal Rights," that real "equality the best guarantees of our mutual tolerance?" Could it be that he intended to refer to this exact period, when he said that no "bigot . . . can ever rise to the dimensions of a statesman in his British America?" Is it possible that vision was sufficiently keen to detect, through the vista of years, the events that have taken place this spring in Haldimand? Were he alive at this hour; were he in his seat on the floor of the House of Commons; were his voice to still awaken the echoes of the Legislative halls with matchless elquence, could he not repeat those words, spoken thirty years ago, in proof of his correctness of forecast? Before the American conflict he predicted the end of the struggle and its effects upon the Union. When the war was over, he could point to his prediction and to its striking verification. The same might again be repeated were he to the fore in this year of conflicting interests.

Read his concluding words, spoken on the same occasion, in 1866:

"The minorities East and West have really nothing to fear beyond what already existed—local irritations produced by ill disposed individuals. The strong arm and the long arm of the confederate power will be extended over them all, and woe be to the wretch on whom that arm shall have to descend in anger for any violation of the federal compact!"

It is the new Ossian—the "inspired giant" of the nineteenth century—that speaks. Words from the dead past that carry their mighty import adown the vestibule of the future. We would not like to be "the wretch on whom that arm shall have to descend in anger for violation of the federal compact." Just

as certainly as that the prophetic words of the departed have pointed to exactness the circumstances of to-day, so surely will it fare ill with any man, or any body of men, who may attempt to unduly infringe upon the sacred rights of even the most insignificant minority.

Proud of our constitution and feeling an unbounded confidence in its stability, we can look forward with calmness to the ultimate results of the present distressing agitation. Divested of all minor considerations, and freed from all the side issues that are purposely raised by politicians and special pleaders, the just claims of the Manitoba minority, which by the accident of circumstances happens to be Catholic, will have to be recognized by the legislators of the land. It is not by fanatical appeals to long-standing and deep-rooted prejudices, nor by wild and illogical stump speeches that any permanent solution of the question can be reached. The men who are most blinded by this dust of bigotry will fall into their natural places, the laws of gravitation will oblige them to come down to their own level, while the spirit of the constitution will control the destinies of all. Duffy once wrote that "great men are naturally few, but good men and honest men are to be found in numbers moving in the bosom of society." Prophetic statesmen, like McGee, are the exception; but the world is full of sincere and honorable men, whose abilities are consecrated to the good of the human race. In Canada we have our share of these latter; and as long as the thoughtless, unreflecting, hot-headed fanatics are so conspicuous, in contrast with the solid, sincere and ever powerful men, there is every reason to feel confident that the good, common sense of the practical legislators will prevail and that the Federal power, which is the lawful guardian of the weaker sections of the community, will be faithful to its trust and fulfill the duties imposed upon it by the constitution that gave it birth.

It is not, as far as we can see, a question that belongs to the political arena; nor do we understand how it can be considered, in the proper sense, a question of religious or denominational interest. What would have been just, had the minority been Protestant, must be equally just when that minority is Catholic, and would again be just, were the Catholics to become the majority in the future. It is a constitutional question; and let the man who dares attempt to interfere with the sacred rights of minorities, reflect upon the prophetic words of M. Gee.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Certainly one of the most important figures on this continent to-day is the Right Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul. From Rome, the centre of Christian unity, to the very outside verge of Catholic civilization, particularly wheresoever the English language is spoken, the name of Archbishop Ireland is known and his strong individuality is recognized. Perhaps, in the length and breadth of America, there is no man whose time is so entirely occupied and whose works are so varied and far reaching. Certainly, after Cardinal Gibbons, he is the most influential prelate the Church possesses in the United States.

Last week His Grace of St. Paul paid a very hurried visit to our city. He came neither on ecclesiastical, political, social, or in any way public affairs; his presence was of a strictly private nature, and as a consequence the distinguished Churchman, who under other circumstances would have liked to have seen our institutions and met the principal people of

Montreal, deemed it necessary to come and to depart as quietly as possible. This explains the fact that no interviews were published and no action taken by the thousands who would have been glad of the occasion to do him honor, in the direction of a reception. Perhaps, however, at some date, in the not distant future, the Archbishop of St. Paul may find leisure to return to Montreal; and we only hope that our citizens may have the pleasure and benefit of hearing him, on some of those burning topics which he so thoroughly masters and so ably illuminates.

We do not think that we are guilty of any breach of faith in stating the simple fact that we had the honor and privilege of a friendly conversation with His Grace, and while we consider ourselves not at liberty to make use, for the public, of what was spoken in the intimacy, not of an interview, but of a private chat, still we feel entirely justified in giving our readers a general idea of the man whose words, actions and teachings have such a great weight in matters ecclesiastical, educational and social in the world of Catholic thought, and particularly in the Catholic, and even non-Catholic, circles of America.

Slightly above the medium height, strongly, but yet finely built, with a large head over-mounting a pair of evidently powerful shoulders; hair on which the snows of many years have fallen lightly, yet fallen to remain; a broad and lofty forehead; firm-set lips and chin, indicative of much strength of character and determination; eyes large, and yet duly proportionate to the other features, quick and penetrating, yet mild and exceedingly sympathetic; clad in a civilian travelling suit, yet in movement, appearance and general manner unmistakably a man in a thousand, one born to govern, to command, to lead; a voice soft and wonderfully modulated, calculated to inspire either awe or confidence, respect or love. Such the exterior of Archbishop Ireland, as, in rough lines, we attempt to draw the impressions that his magnetic presence left upon us. At first sight we might suppose the Archbishop's years to be anything from fifty five to sixty-five; but in conversation, when his features light up with that glow peculiar to the highly intellectual, when his eyes become what we might well call the mirrors of the soul, and when it is evident that his mind is calculating the value of each expression, which otherwise seems to flow spontaneously from his lips, he appears younger by several years than he really is. There is also about him a something that words cannot describe exactly, but which makes one feel perfectly at home and certainly very happy in his presence. We can well imagine the effects that such a man's oratory must produce upon an audience, particularly when he is dealing with some of those grand subjects he loves so much to treat.

There is another faculty that he possesses, and which becomes apparent even under the most ordinary circumstances,—it is that of saying, in very few words, what other men would require a great many phrases to express. He seems to anticipate, as it were, the subject of conversation, to take in at a glance all the details of the questions, to analyze the matter with lightning rapidity, and then to convey in a short and most striking manner, the very essence of the arguments. Each phrase might seem as a text whereon to base a whole essay. It is this gift which we found the most pronounced in the manner and method of conveying his views upon any subject of importance.

It would not be exact were we to leave

the impression that, amongst the different topics skimmed over in the course of that too short conversation, no reference was made to the all-absorbing questions that agitate the public mind in Canada. Of course, on these it could not be expected that His Grace would care to pronounce—much less say anything that might be used as a public, or even quasi public statement. Like all great students of human events he certainly has followed, from a distance, and in as much as his countless occupations and immediate cares and responsibilities would allow, the different currents of ecclesiastical, educational and journalistic events in Canada; and, without pretending to judge of matters so far outside the circle of his own great sphere, still he is able to go directly to the source of the difficulties and to indicate the causes, the effects, and the most probable final results. The inconsistency of the promoters of discord in the matter of our school agitation is more apparent to him than to many of those who are in the very heart of the struggle. With that justice, so characteristic of the Catholic prelate, he can see the rights that our French-Canadian friends have to the language, and their inheritance of institutions; while, with the keenness of the far seeing observer of events, he is aware of the steady advance that the English tongue is making, particularly in this age of commerce and business activity, of rush and grab.

As far as the present school difficulty is concerned, while it would be unfair to attribute any expression of opinion to the learned and experienced prelate, still we can say that he is in accord with the view that the whole matter must eventually right itself upon the constitutional keel of the Privy Council's judgment, and that it will strike all impartial minds how inconsistent are the men who sought protection for the minority, when in all human probability that minority was going to be Protestant, and who now repudiate these guarantees when the change of circumstances, brought about by the introduction of railways and the influx of another element, established a Protestant majority. The great common sense of the country will, in the long run, secure real equality of rights for the people.

The kind way in which Archbishop Ireland speaks of our non Catholic fellow Christians is, in itself, an explanation of much of the astounding influence which he wields even outside the members of his own fold. There is nothing narrow in his views, nothing small in his ideas; he stands upon an eminence and gazes around in all directions. His is a truly Catholic soul; with sympathies as far-reaching as the limits of humanity, and sentiments as delicate as they are grand.

We have striven, without at all intruding upon the privacy of the occasion, to give our readers some idea—however inadequate and feeble—of the man, of his physical as well as mental stature, of his characteristics, in as far as the circumstances would permit us to judge of them. We feel that we are doing a duty in attempting, in our rough and feeble style, to present a pen picture of one whose high station and universal prestige, constitute him a most conspicuous personality in the ranks of the mitred hierarchy of our Church. Heartily do we repeat, for Archbishop Ireland, the sincere wish conveyed in the simple words *ad multos annos!*

We have to thank the Daily Witness for the courtesy extended, in allowing us to have the portrait of the late Judge Barry, in time for our issue—which was a day earlier than usual—last week. In

fact we have many such kindly turns, on the part of our contemporary, for which to be grateful. While we differ strongly on certain questions, still that difference in no way prevents an accord upon many other matters of deep social and general interest, and in no way does it affect that mutual assistance which the ethics of true journalism demand. It is always a pleasure for us to acknowledge any such favors and to return the compliment whenever circumstances allow.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

The real spirit of Christianity is one of charity, one of tolerance, one of natural assistance. We often hear of most generous acts on the part of Protestants when Catholic undertakings are concerned; likewise we find Catholics acting with great liberality towards Protestants. These things are as they ought to be. But too frequently do we read of a very unchristian spirit displayed in the language used by persons whose position and vocation should make them more considerate and tolerant. It is painful to hear or read of those clergymen who ascend their pulpits or platforms to abuse or insult those who do not happen to be of their particular belief. It makes an intelligent, a large minded, an educated person feel ashamed of the age he lives in, or rather of a category of the men who live in his age. Unfortunately, and we must admit it in all frankness, this method of hurting unnecessarily the feelings of others, is not entirely confined to the non-Catholic clergymen. But if we have too frequent examples of uncalled for and hurtful harshness, thank God they are the exceptions. We would be long sorry to hold our Catholic friends responsible for the expressions that too frequently fall from the lips of some overzealous ministers. Above all, we would not like to blame the high-minded and sincere members of other communions for the rabid, senseless, calumnious assertions of those fire-brand preachers who make a business of their anti Romanism and who exert their talents in the direction of destroying every germ of Christian Charity in the hearts of their hearers.

But it is refreshing and reassuring to turn from the contemplation of bigoted outbursts to the samples of kindly feeling that are so frequent, but so very sparingly recorded. In a recent number of the "Outlook," a non Catholic publication, we find the following: "An interesting item has reached us from Ohio, where a Roman Catholic priest gave notice at two services of a benefit which was to be held in behalf of a Lutheran pastor who had lost all his property by fire. The priest recommended that his people buy tickets, and so help a man whose misfortune was great, but the worth of whose work all recognized." A contemporary adds: "Such happenings as these are more common than some people imagine, but it is nothing unusual for the friendliest relations to exist between the priest and the Protestant preacher in country missions." And we might add, in many city districts as well.

In this very city of Montreal there was a time when the Catholic and non-Catholic congregations used the same edifice for purposes of worship. We are personally aware of a case, in the more remote sections of the country, in which the missionary priest took charge of the Protestant congregation until its members were able to secure a minister of their own. He did not attempt to impose his tenets upon them; he went to their assemblies on Sunday and read the Scriptures and instructed them on the

generally accepted moral code of Christianity; he attended their sick and consoled their dying; he went about doing all the good in his power. And when the time came that they were able to have a clergyman of their own denomination the priest handed him over a well-instructed and model congregation. In the very same case, years afterwards, the minister would summon the priest when his services were required by any Catholics in the more remote parts of the district. There was no rivalry between these men; but there was a great emulation. Of course these exceptional instances; yet they suffice to illustrate how much more successfully the true Christian spirit of charity can be inculcated by means of mutual understanding than by methods the very reverse.

It is not necessary to sacrifice one iota of our faith, nor to admit a single error, nor to be less tenacious of the great dogmas of our Church; while clinging faithfully to the teachings of our Holy Religion, we can still help in creating a better feeling and in causing those who disagree with us on matters of belief to respect and admire the tenets of our Church. If the non-Catholics with whom we have to deal are bigoted and ignorant, they are unworthy of serious attention; if enlightened and high minded, they can appreciate the generous treatment they receive more than they can be made to fear the harsher methods. For these reasons, amongst others, we would like to see a more general spirit of mutual sympathy exist. Soon the more intolerant would gradually become ashamed of their coarser ways, and the sharp and cutting edge of acrimonious controversy would be blasted. And the people will always take the key-note from their spiritual directors. If the men appointed to guide and teach exhibit a more open charity, in precept and practice, the example will be followed by the laity.

There will always be a number, greater or smaller, of individuals who make it their business, either for political or personal ends, to create disturbances, and to bring discord into the community. But the great common sense of the people, in general, will crush them out, and the universal wave of charity will bear them off to the oblivion that is their natural condition. In this season of burning questions, each affecting, to a certain degree, the interests of the different sections of our cosmopolitan society, it is well to pause in the middle of a general excitement and to reflect well before giving expression to our ideas. Once the words are spoken that hurt, it is difficult to recall them, or to efface the lamentable effects that they are calculated to produce. The greater the heat of argument, the stronger the elements of contention, the more need is there for calmness, meditation, study and careful expression.

We would, therefore, ask of our own co-religionists to be as guarded as possible in their language and as considerate as circumstances will permit in dealing with the views, opinions, or sentiments of those who are not of our faith. We must remember that if our neighbor errs, he may err honestly; that if we know he is wrong, he may not know it himself; that if he is intemperate in his treatment of our creed, or our principles, we must not be guilty of the same intemperance in his regard; that if he is wanting in true Christian charity toward us, we have no right to follow his example; that if he goes beyond the limits in his treatment of our most sacred tenets, he may possibly do so through ignorance of our principles, and on ac-

count of the atmosphere which he has always breathed. In a word, we would wish to see a spirit of harmony arise, one that would be in accord with the beautiful sentiments of the great Pope, Leo XIII., as expressed so recently to the non-Catholic world. Let that spirit but reign for a time, and soon many misunderstandings will disappear, many irritating questions will be settled, and the benefits that must accrue to both Catholic and non-Catholic will be as refreshing as the May breezes that come with this glorious spring.

AS LEGISLATORS, McCarthys—at least on this side of the Atlantic—are queer people. In the Illinois Legislature, on May 2, Mr. McCarthy, one of the members, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly do hereby request the daughters of Illinois not to accept the hand in marriage of any person not a citizen of the United States, by right of birth or naturalization, as we are of the opinion that the daughters of Illinois should be patriotic in their views and should disregard the title of any foreigner and marry none but a citizen of the United States."

Probably the object of the foregoing is to cut off the titled Europeans who might chance to covet the millionaire girls of the West. We don't think that it is aimed at Canadians, although if it were there would be little harm in the resolution—it would require something more high-handed than a mere resolution to keep an Illinois girl from accepting a good offer, particularly if coming from this side of the line. At least the past would lead us to so believe.

THE Governor of Nebraska has vetoed the bill permitting miscegenation—that is, inter-marriage between different races, the white and black presumably. It will soon be as difficult to get married in the Western States as it was once to secure a divorce. The trend of their legislation seems to be in the direction of granting every imaginable facility for divorce and of creating every conceivable obstacle to marriage. If the exact reverse were the case the criminal annals of the country would not be as black with abominable crimes as they are to-day. After all a human legislature makes a very poor show when attempting to regulate affairs that have been settled nineteen hundred years ago by the Divine Legislature.

THE coming of Spring, the opening of navigation and the general brightness and activity on all sides, have infused new life into the world. It is only proper that in the journalistic sphere peace should be kept with the universal rejuvenation. Consequently THE TRUE WITNESS intends to put on a new dress and come out in the latest fashion. This will probably be our last issue in the present form; the great number of our readers who have taken so much interest in this page of editorial notes will find the short paragraphs continued on the editorial page of all our future issues.

EVERY week brings some fresh discovery of lost gems of art. It is surprising to read of the precious manuscripts found hidden away in the libraries and museums of the continent. Recently a hitherto unknown cantata, by Rossini, was discovered in the Rossini Museum at Pesaro. It was sung there a few weeks ago. The subject is the episode of Francesco da Rimini in Dante's "Inferno." The dust of years covers many a precious relic that the hand of investigation will some day rescue from oblivion. What a mighty teacher the Past has been!

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

BELL'S PLACE.

BY ROBERT B. MAY, AUTHOR OF "THORPE CASTLE," ETC.

IV.

The last speech had been made, the last rocket had been fired and Seggarton had, for the most part, dropped into slumber after the pleasures of the day. In a narrow street, not far from the new Town Hall, a light came from a house in a row of tenements occupied by foundrymen and others. Within were assembled a number of women all anxiously bending over a little child sleeping in its mother's arms. The place was almost dark, the only light coming from a candle placed in the window. The front door opened directly into the room, which apparently served for all purposes, and was now so crowded with neighbors that the air was thick and foul. They were all very quiet, only the heavy breathing of the child and the muffled ticking of a wooden clock marked off the passing hour. "I'm most afeared she's going fast, Mrs. Field; where's Jim?" "Aye, laas, Doctor said if she didn't mend to-night we might all give in. I'm thinking I might lay her down and righten things a bit. Jim, he aint come back from Normacott. If I weren't so badly took with Molly here I should be most grazed. He's had hot words with William Bell again. And when I tried to coax him not to go this morn, and little Moll so ill, he just bounced out and wouldn't stop to kiss the child, and she a holding up her arms so pitiful. And what is worst of all, she's had no doctor's stuff all day. I gave the bottle to him to take to Dover's and have it filled again to-day, before the shop was closed, and the drunken clown has had it in his pocket all this time. And that's so much hope gone too. Why, a month ago, Bell's little Mary was as bad as this,—and doctor says its just the same disease. And if she got better, surely mine. Same doctor, same physic and her mother nursing of her same as me. Suddenly the door burst open, and Jim Field himself came staggering in.

"Here's a precious lark. Old woman, where's your high-toned gentry now. What will you give me for the news? Will Bell's took up for robbing Gartside's. True as eggs; all over town in morning." These words caused a great commotion, and effectually cleared the room of visitors, who ran gabbling and quacking "didn't we say so all along," and left the sick child, wife and husband all alone. "Now, then; hand out the physic and stop your lies, you drunken owl." "All right, Missis, don't be cross. Here's stuff, sorry forgot this morning. Went straight off from Dover's. Kid looks better, don't she?" And he lurched across the bed. "Kiss father, Molly." Mrs. Field pushed him away not unkindly; then, lifting the child upon the pillow, took the bottle and poured some of its contents into a teaspoon.

"Smells strong, like, Jim, and bottle isn't full. You've been swinging it about finely. Now, Molly, drink up quick for mother, and go to sleep. Obediently the child took the draught and, with a gentle smile, sank back. And soon the room was still, and the wooden clock ticked out the minutes and the hour. And the gray dawn came and aroused the slumberers. But something had stole in before, and had awoke the child and taken her away.

V.

Seggarton was in the midst of a sensation. Putting aside the many conflicting rumours, the facts concerning the Gartside robbery, if such it proved to be, were these.

The day before the holiday Mr. James Gartside had received an accepted cheque for a large amount, and which he designed to use in part payment of the monthly wages then about due. This cheque he had placed in a pocket book into his bag to cash it during the day. He had, however, changed his mind—recollecting the holiday on the morrow, and not wishing to have so large a sum upon the premises. In the evening, he placed the book and contents in the safe and looked up as usual. Next day, (the holiday) one of his first appointments was the dinner at the new Town Hall. Not being a very ready speaker, he had prepared a couple of notes of the speech he was expected to deliver. When the time

drew near and a large party of friends and guests had met at his house, ready to drive to the scene of festivities, behold, he could not find his speech. Certainly he must have left it in the pocket-book which he threw into the safe. No help but to go to the office and get it. This he did with all speed. Sure enough, the notes were there all right. But when his eyes, almost mechanically, took in the whole contents he at once missed the cheque. He sat down and carefully sorted the other documents; but with no result. It was surely gone. What was to be done. To create a disturbance and disarrange the civic programme was out of the question. Hiding his agitation as much as possible, he drove round by the Police office and left word for Inspector Bulger to meet him at once. The dinner passed off with great success, and afterwards most of them present went to Normacott to witness the games. Meantime Bulger had interviewed Mr. Gartside and was in full possession of the case, so far. Mr. Inspector spent the greater part of the afternoon in exploring in and around the foundry. His judgment then took him to Normacott Green. As there was nothing to be gained, in due course, to the finger post and Bell's house. He stopped for a moment thinking what drifts and lucky fellows they were to own so nice a place; and what an example they set to the Seggarton working men. Without any particular object he strolled up to the front door and, greatly to his surprise, found the key in the lock, outside. "Oh, oh, Mr. Bell, that's careless, and no mistake." Exercising both friendly and official duty he passed inside. Everything spick and span. Kitchen, pantry and cosy little sitting room. Here, on a shelf, a lot of half empty medicine bottles and, against the wall, a child's crib. "This must be where that little fairy, Mary, was sick so long." Mr. Bulger continued his inspection, marching about the room, humming a little tune and his hands behind his back. "All Dover's labels. That man's making a fortune. But why don't you use a heavier paper weight than an empty bottle, Mr. Bell. It's a very bad habit. It's not safe. It's in the wife's way when she wants to tidy up. It's not convenient. It's not—it's—it's—the District Bank, Pay to Gartside Company—it's THE CHEQUE!—by thunder! Mr. Inspector took his time, slower than ever now, and got to Normacott Green just as William Bell came in the winner of a two mile race.

VI.

And here the matter rested for some weeks. Mr. Gartside declined to make any formal charge, in view of the fortunate recovery of the cheque and pending further developments. So Bell was set at liberty. But a cold suspicion and evil conjecture gathered around the family. The men passed to and from their work as usual and the children sat at school. But the rancorous hate and petty spite was hard, indeed, to bear.

You, who do not know the district, can have no idea what a little, seething, exclusive world centres at the factory gate.

There is a dogged, stupid pride even in stupidity. It is a caste of the lowest and most bigoted kind. And woe be to him who dares aspire to a new or a better way of living. It is not a matter of wage. It is brute ignorance. And the Bells were boycotted. Not for any sin they might have committed, but because they lived above their class.

By special request Mr. Gartside invited all concerned to an informal enquiry. The meeting took place at his own house. Bell, poor fellow, asked if he could bring his wife, and was much comforted when he got permission.

Mr. James, (as he was usually called), sat in the library with his father, a venerable gentleman who had but recently retired from active connection with the firm. He had known the Bells all their lives and had assisted in every way their efforts toward self improvement. Mary Johnson was for many years in his household before she became Mrs. Bell, and the cottage was a wedding gift from the good old man.

He was greatly pained to hear the bad news concerning them, but was firm in his faith and confidence of a happy result. Mr. Macklin, the family solicitor, was also present, (in whose office, by the way, young Rufus was employed as junior clerk.) Mr. Bulger had just concluded his latest report, when the parties interested were announced. Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Harry and Rufus; also, Mrs.

Bell's brother, a young saddler, from Manchester.

"Well, William," said old Mr. Gartside, "have you any news? Is there any way out of this unfortunate business? Is it quite certain my son lost the cheque. But how did it get into your house?" "As I am the accused, sir, I would rather leave that for others to discover. Thankful as I am for your kindness, if Mr. Bulger charges me, as I know he does, let him prove it. Here's Mary fretting her eyes out, and all the family looked upon as if they had the plague; and Harry, poor lad, half wild trying to think it out. I say, let those whose business it is, set the matter straight.

"If Mr. James admits the loss, then I know who found it," replied Mr. Bulger. "William Bell, of course," he added. "And you had better say that I intended to keep it," cried William.

"No, Bell, I don't think that; but if you would only own up—there's an end of the whole trouble. You found it. It's been returned. Mr. Gartside's satisfied. And what more do you want?"

"Inspector," said Harry, who now spoke for the first time, "you never were more mistaken in your life. Do you imagine that my brother lies when he declares he don't know how that paper got into his house? Do you imagine that only yourself could walk through an unlocked door?"

"Stop a moment, Mr. Harry," interrupted Bulger, "Rufus says, you know, that he came out last, and is positive he locked the door and placed the key in its usual hiding place. Now, I found it open. At first sight that looks favorable to your brother; but would any one prowl around—and not leave the place exactly as they found it?"

"No matter how," replied Harry, "the door was open; and somebody put that paper on the shelf. There can be no end to the whole thing Mr. Bulger, until you tell us who that person was. No doubt, you've got the notion of nearly all the foundry hands; and think the same. But do you know so little of the Bells as to suppose that they would care to have their good name back under cover of a lie. If you do, I call on Mr. Gartside to bring a charge at once, and I call on you to arrest my brother on the spot." "That's the way to talk, Harry; put the saddle on the right horse, and it's bound to fit," said Johnson. Mr. Gartside now interposed. "Are we to understand, Inspector, that you have done all in your power? Have you seen the men in other foundries?"

"Yes, sir, I believe I have. You see, there's no witnesses. Whoever did that, did it alone. And as for the others, I've seen them all, including Field, and he lies sick in bed. He's took on badly since the child died." "Have you visited the mother lately? Mrs. Bell," asked Mr. Macklin. "I called, sir, but she refused to let me stay. Her little Molly was just the age of Mary, and she feels it sorely. And now her husband's sick. Poor soul, I pity her; although she's turned against us like the rest." "Here we have that same unhappy jealousy we were speaking about," remarked Mr. Macklin, "they blame Providence, and everybody but themselves."

A somewhat painful silence was broken by Mr. James. "Bell, my best advice is to live it down. I really don't see what more can be done. Macklin, what is your opinion?" "Oh, my dear sir, if you want my opinion, here it is. In the first place, Inspector Bulger exceeded his strict duty in making an immediate arrest after his discovery. Secondly, it was then your duty to have brought a formal charge of robbery. Failing which, however, Bell was, of course, set free. Naturally that placed him in a very awkward position, which has been growing more irksome every day. Why, bless me, I believe, now, his best plan would be an action for false arrest; Bell vs. Gartside. How's that. However, it is no use sitting here. Bell, you trust to time. Something is sure to happen."

The party shortly afterwards prepared to break up. Mr. Macklin crossed over the room and shook hands with Mrs. Bell. "Cheer up, little woman; it isn't as if the firm had any doubts, you know, and as for tattle, and all that sort of thing—live it down, as they say, or let that husband of yours hammer it down with that stout arm of his." Meantime, William and Harry Bell were taking leave of Mr. Gartside. "Mary," suddenly cried her brother, "Have you that sample for Mrs. Gartside?" "Something for my wife," said that gentleman, turning round. "Yes, if you please, sir. A

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
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little invention of Johnson's for polishing fine leather and purses. I promised I would ask Mrs. Gartside if she would kindly try it. I have some with me," and she placed a small bottle, filled with a pale amber liquid, upon the table. "A beautiful color, at any rate," remarked Bulger, who, apparently crestfallen at the turn of affairs, seemed glad of an excuse to speak. "It's one of the child's old physic bottles," said Johnson. "It would have looked better if you had taken time to wash the label off," laughed Mr. Gartside, at the same time taking the sample in his hand. "Dover, as usual; he appears to have the chief dispensing business in Seggarton. Why, —Yes, Johnson, I accept this on behalf of my wife, especially as you have furnished, at the same time, the complete vindication of your brother-in-law. This bottle contained a mixture prepared by Dover, for Molly Field. Now, Bulger, we don't want to be in your business to guess who was in Bell's house that afternoon." After the excitement and congratulations consequent upon this providential discovery, it was arranged that Mr. Gartside should see Field and obtain from him a full confession of the truth.

VII.

But Field was dead. Died just about the same time Mr. Gartside was speaking. All that could afterwards be done, was to trace the matter of the changed bottles. The other, (the one used by Mrs. Field,) was fortunately recovered and proved, to her most intense relief, that Jim's drunken spite had not been the cause of his child's death. The medicine was really much the same in both cases. But during all this time, consider the state of mind of this poor woman and the powerful motive she had for silence in regard to what she might suspect.

How her husband came to make the change, while in Bell's house, was never known. Doubtless done in the hurry and fluster caused by his condition, and the evil deed he was about to commit.

Jim's death made a lasting impression upon his comrades, who began to recognize, at last, the bright example of the Bell family. Progress, and a true pride in the dignity of honest labor, was everywhere apparent; and mutual help took the place of jealous mistrust. And many a May-day came and passed. And many a jovial crowd drove out to Normacott. And the finger-post stood many a shock, —as, with lusty shout and merry jest, they drew the rein again, once more, at Bell's Place.

(THE END)

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 Choice Dairy Butter.....20c per lb.

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House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES

RENNET PUDDING.

Take one quart of sweet milk, add pinch of salt, teaspoonful of vanilla. Sweeten to taste. Then place on the stove to warm. When slightly warm stir in one teaspoonful of liquid rennet. Stir but once after having added the rennet.

FAT GIRLS AND HOMINY.

In the dietary for girls who are trying to get thin hominy may be used as a substitute for potatoes, bread and breakfast cereals. Boiled fine hominy, with butter, crushed fruit, sauce, jelly or milk, is fine, provided it is cooked right; cold hominy, formed in diamonds, squares or balls, and fried in boiling lard, doughnut fashion, beats all the potatoes ever mashed, and the griddle cake that could compare with a corn cake has yet to turn up. Hominy gives the muscles elasticity, the body strength and the brain vigor, and it is not flesh-forming.

ENGLISH HOT CROSS BUNS.

Mix two pounds of flour, six ounces of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half pound of currants well together; make a hole in the flour and pour in half a yeast cake mixed in one-half pint of warm milk; make a thin batter and set to rise; when sufficiently raised add six ounces of butter melted and sufficient milk to make the whole into a soft dough; cover this with a dust of flour, and set to rise for half an hour; shape the dough into buns and set in tins to rise for another half hour; then mark them with a cross with the back of a knife and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To cleanse and brighten cane seated chairs they should be turned up and sponged on the under side with hot water.

In house-cleaning time all the picture-frames except the gilt may be freshened up wonderfully by applying a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one of turpentine.

If you have black or tinted cambrics or muslins you hesitate to trust to the laundress, give them a dip yourself into water into which you have stirred a teaspoonful of black pepper. This is also said to save gray and buff linen from spots when rinsed in the first water.

Queen Victoria always takes abroad with her lump sugar, which is of a particular kind and cut in a particular way, and cinnamon, which is Her Majesty's favorite spice, and is taken by her with every dish in which it can be properly introduced. It is said that not one, but nearly all branches of the microbe family succumb to the subtle influences of this aromatic spice, and many of our readers may be glad to know of so agreeable and simple a precaution against quite a number of ailments.

If your hands are very rough and sore, instead of using the nail brush, which would irritate the broken skin, have on your toilet table a box of coarse corn meal and rub the hands vigorously with it. It is cleansing and healing. It is a nice thing for children who are going to school. The chalk and dust of the schoolroom is very hard on the skin, and the schoolboy's knuckles are always grimy. If you are always careful to rinse the hands in clear water after washing in soap, there is not nearly so much danger of chapping.

FASHION AND FANCY.

The stock collar has a rival. It is made of silk or satin and veiled with mousseline de soie, which is shaped like a turned-down collar, and trimmed with two narrow frills of yellow Valenciennes lace. This collar is much more dainty than the stock, and is a charming and becoming finish to any bodice.

Another new idea is the satin collar, trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace. Black or mauve satin collars, with yellow lace arranged to form two points in front, are both new and pretty.

To be worn with gingham, or, in fact, any of the cotton dresses, there are deep collars of mull, trimmed with embroid-

ery. They are made to form a yoke and epaulettes, and are convenient because they launder easily and so freshen up a gown. Some of these broad collars are edged with rows of braiding, through which narrow ribbons are run. The effect is pretty when the ribbons contrast well with the color of the gown.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WHO DID IT?

A dozen railroad engineers and conductors met by chance the other day, and an old, grey-haired veteran of the cab told a story. He had been an engineer with a big reputation as a "runner" in the years gone by, but, on account of failing nerves and eyesight, was now enjoying an easy berth around the shops, says the Kansas City Star. He said:

"It was when the old Y. M. & B. was first opened up," he began, "I was pulling passenger, and took the first coach over the road. I got a good run, all day work, and was holdin' her down as a good thing. 'Bout a year after we'd got to doin' a good business I had some extra runnin' and lost my turn for a while, and run nights all the time. It was my last trip before I'd get back to my own run, and I was feeling glad to get on the day 'trick' again. We'd had some mighty bad weather, and lots of water fell. Our track was in pretty good shape, though, and we didn't much fear wash outs, so we kept up with the 'card' pretty well. On the night I spoke about I was on No 2. We had a heavy train, but the machine I had was able to 'get there,' and I was on time till we struck a freight that couldn't take the siding. They 'swung us down,' and we sidetracked until the freight got away. I was pretty warm over losing the time, and when we lit out of there I pulled her right up to the notch, and she went for all she was worth. We were makin' about 45 miles an hour, and when we reached the 'hill' east of Wildcat, I worked steam all the way down. We were 'bout half-way to the creek when the bell rang. I worked mighty quick, but it was down hill and the rails were wet, and I didn't get stopped until the pilot was almost over the bridge—or where the bridge ought to be—'cause when I stopped, the head-light was shining over a coasm. The bridge was washed away. Gad! You can tell just 'bout how I felt. My fireman nearly fainted and I wasn't far behind him. Well, after we stopped the conductor, a smart chap, with a fancy lamp and rubber collar, came a-runnin' up wantin' to know why I stopped.

"'Cause the bell rang. What did you pull the rope for?" I says.

"I didn't," says he.

"Well, who did?" I says.

"No one," says he, hot like.

"Well, some one pulled it or I wouldn't a stopped," says I.

"The conductor looked at me a minute, and just then the brakeman came up.

"Did you pull the rope, Joe?" said the 'con.'

"No," says Joe.

"Just of a sudden a thought struck me, and I told the 'braky' to ask the porter. The 'coon' hadn't pulled the bell, and the passengers in his car were all asleep until I jerked them endways with the 'air.' I took the conductor around to the front end and showed him the bridge. He was scared to death, and we went back together to see who pulled the bell-rope, but every mother's son of them swore it wasn't touched. I began to get scared again, and told them about the bridge, and everybody came out to look at it. We couldn't find anybody who gave the signal, and after we'd flagged back to the station I got to thinkin' more and more, and I came to the opinion that the bell was rung by Providence. There was 150 people on the train, and if bell hadn't a rung I'd a took them all over into the Wildcat, and dropped them about 100 feet into the water.

"The superintendent looked into the thing after I reported, and had me and Joe up 'on the carpet' twice, but we both heard the bell and swore to it. Some chap got out a long explanation that the bell rope was tight stretched, and we struck a low joint coming down the hill, when one end of the coach sagged, and the rope being tight, it rung the bell, but I don't believe it. It was Providence that did it, and I know it, and I've never swore an oath since, and never will.

THE EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

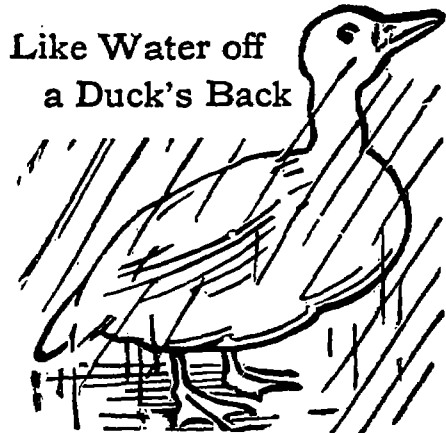
A SUFFERER FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM ACUTE DYSPESIA.

FOOD DISTRESSED HIM AND IT BEGAN TO HAVE A WEAKENING EFFECT ON THE HEART—MANY REMEDIES FAILED BEFORE A CURE WAS FOUND.

From the Canso, N S Breeze.

While newspaper men are called upon in their capacity as publishers to print from week to week words of praise spoken in favor of proprietary medicines, it is not often that the editor himself feels it his duty to say a good word on behalf of any of these preparations. And yet if a newspaper man has actually found benefit from the use of a proprietary medicine, why should he not make it known to his readers, and thus perhaps point out to some of them the road to renewed health. The editor of the Breeze believes it his duty to say a few words of praise in favor of a remedy that has provided an inestimable boon to him, and to say them without any solicitation on the part of the proprietors of the medicine, who, as a matter of fact, had no reason to know that he was ailing or was using their medicine. For several years the editor of the Breeze had been subject to that distressing complaint, dyspepsia, and only those who have been similarly troubled can know how much misery this trouble entails. He had but very little appetite, and what he did eat caused an unpleasant feeling of fullness, and made him feel languid and heavy, often causing intense pain in the stomach only relieved by vomiting up the food which he had taken. He was also troubled with palpitation of the heart, brought on no doubt by the dyspepsia. Numerous remedies alleged to cure dyspepsia were tried, but without success, and the trouble was approaching a chronic state. At the suggestion of a friend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were tried and relief soon followed their use, and after a few boxes had been taken the editor was able to state positively that he had been cured of his dyspepsia by this remedy.

Like Water off a Duck's Back



—so dirt leaves, when Pearl-line gets after it. No matter where it is, the easiest, safest, quickest, cheapest way to get rid of it is with Pearl-line. Washing clothes is Pearl-line's most important work. That's because it saves so much wear and tear, as well as labor, by doing away with the rub, rub, rub. But don't lose sight of the fact that Pearl-line washes everything. Dishes, paint, marble, glass, tin-ware, silver, jewelry, carpets, hangings—there's work to be saved with all of these by using Pearl-line. Beware of imitations. 323 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

that has provided so great a blessing to mankind. To any one troubled with this complaint he would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To newspaper men particularly they will be found just the thing to impart health and vigor to the whole system and enable them to pursue their work free from that tired, despondent feeling so prevalent among the craft. The editor of the Breeze firmly believes that what they have done for him they will do for others, and he gives them his hearty and unsolicited endorsement.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like that above related. Sold by all dealers, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Seneca Falls, N. Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all the packages.

The North American Review for May opens with an interesting article upon "The Preacher and His Province," by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. It discusses the various duties and responsibilities resting upon ministers of religion, irrespective of creed, and advocates in a practical manner a closer study by the clergy of their fellowmen.

"Glimpses of Charles Dickens," by Charles Dickens, the younger, gives an insight into the social life of the great English novelist and describes his fondness for private theatricals.

Among the short articles published in the May number are: "Judaism and Unitarianism," by the Rev. Maurice H. Harris; "A Last Word on an Old Subject," by One of the Naggars; "The Latest News of Mars," by Prof. Edward S. Holden, and "Morality in College Athletics," by Oliver S. Jones.

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JAMES M. AIRDS

1859 Notre Dame Street

IF NOT, GO AT ONCE.

Oyster Pies and Patties, Salmon Pies, excellent. Try them. Our Coffee is noted.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3 1/2) per cent for the current half year upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next. The chair is to be taken at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board 41-5 TANCREDE BIENVENU, Asst. Mgr.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 18th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors. W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 23rd April, 1895. 415

Bell Telephone 3277.

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LITERARY COMPETITION.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS OFFERED IN PRIZES

By the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont.

THE ABOVE AMOUNT WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE WRITERS OF THE BEST FIVE ORIGINAL STORIES. THE COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL BONA FIDE RESIDENTS OF CANADA

With a view to assisting in the development of literary talent in Canada, The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award prizes amounting to \$300 among the writers of the best five short original stories submitted in the competition, as follows:—

- For the story pronounced the best \$100 will be given.
- For the second best \$75.
- For the third best \$60.
- For the fourth best \$40.
- For the fifth best \$25.

The competition is open to residents of the Dominion of Canada, who have never won a prize in a story competition, and is subject to the following rules:—

Each story to contain not more than three thousand words.

The writer of the story shall affix a pen name, initials or motto to his or her manuscript, and shall send with the manuscript a sealed envelope bearing on the outside the pen name, initials or motto attached to the story, and containing inside it the full name and address of the writer thereof.

We impose no limitations whatever as to the nature of topic written upon, and the scene of the story need not necessarily be laid in Canada, although competitors must be residents of Canada, as above stated.

Stories entered in the competition must be written on one side of the paper only, and when possible should be typewritten.

Manuscripts to be sent flat or folded—NOT ROLLED.

All stories for competition must reach the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., on or before the first day of July, 1895, and should be marked "For Literary Competition."

Decision will be made as follows:—

All stories submitted will be referred to a competent committee who will decide which are the best five stories. These stories will then be published in pamphlet form, which pamphlets will be distributed throughout the Dominion, and each will contain a voting paper upon which readers will be invited to express their preference. The story obtaining the highest number of votes will be awarded the first prize. The one obtaining the second highest number will be awarded second prize, and so on until the five prizes are awarded.

The voting will close on the first day of December, 1895, and the committee will then publish the names of the successful competitors and the order of merit.

Unsuccessful manuscripts will be returned when stamps are sent for postage.

The five stories selected are to become the absolute property of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., with their copyright in perpetuity.

The decision of the committee and the counting of votes to be absolute and final, and all persons entering the competition agree, by doing so, to accept the decisions of the committee and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. as final on all points whatsoever.

Correspondence in regard to unsuccessful MSS. declined, even when stamped envelopes are sent; any stamps so sent (for any other purpose than the return of the MS. at the time of first sending) will be put in the poor box.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., will take all precautions to safeguard MS. entrusted to their care, but in no case do they assume any responsibility for fire, accident or loss of unsuccessful MS. Authors are thereby advised to keep copies.

The stories must be original. Any one sending copied matter will be liable to punishment for fraud, and a prize of \$25 is offered to the first person who points out the fact that any story passed by the committee is otherwise than original, in the unlikely event of such an oversight occurring.

All stories entered in the competition must be addressed to the Dr. Williams

Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and marked on the envelope "For Literary Competition"

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The increasing demand for the Pratte Piano has compelled an increase in the works of my factory. As a result, an association of capitalists has been formed, with letters patent, under the name of 'The Pratte Piano Co.' with headquarters in Montreal. This new company controls the interests of the house of L. E. N. Pratte, and continues the manufacture and sale of pianos, organs and other musical instruments.

I take this opportunity to thank my friends, the musical artists, and my clients for the encouragement they have been pleased to give me and I beg a continuation of their patronage.

I can give assurance that the Pratte Piano Co., as long as I may have the management, will continue the same line of conduct towards the public, so as to merit, as in the past, its esteem and confidence. The motto for our piano shall be "Forward," and we are in a measure prepared to promise still more important improvements in our Pianos as piano science becomes more perfect.

L. E. N. PRATTE Managing Director for the Pratte Piano Co., 1676 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Her Age.—She: How old would you say I was? He: Un—well, I should say you were old enough to know better than think I would answer a question like that.

Mrs. Chatterbox: Do you ever make any errors in speech? Mrs. Wordswords: Yes; I made one a few years ago. Mrs. Chatterbox: What was it? Mrs. Wordswords: I said "Yes."

KENSINGTON MILLINERY! FOR ALL!

Notwithstanding the Napoleonic and Trilby craze, has a charm and character all its own, and while conforming to the general idea of the latest style of the period, it is most remarkable for its artistic and becoming character.

Rich material, becoming styles and moderate prices are the leading features of KENSINGTON MILLINERY. The stock of UNTRIMMED HATS in all the Latest Styles is now very complete, and the prices are low. MILLINERY MATERIALS, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ORNAMENTS in Great Variety.

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Kensington Millinery Rooms,
2350 St. Catherine Street,
(Corner of Metcalfe),
Opposite John Murphy & Co.'s

Geo. Morris, Prop.

Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 1st Prizes.



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Pure Vinegars,
Mixed Pickles,
Jellies, Jams
& Preserves.
Nos. 80 to 94
Papineau Road,
& 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST
Montreal.

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JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

Are selling at a reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent. and 5 per cent. extra for cash on all this season's importations off

MANTLES, JACKETS & CAPES,

off all

Reefers & Blazers,

Some of the finest goods are Novelties in this season's fashions, and on last Friday we put into stock, another case of

MANTLES AND CAPES,

Which we will sell at the same reduction,

Fifteen to 25 per cent.

and five per cent. extra for cash off all

MANTLES, JACKETS & CAPES,

off all

Reefers & Blazers.

Call early and secure

Bona fide Bargains.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE,
303 to 207 ST. ANTOINE ST. Telephone 144 to 150 MOUNTAIN ST. } 8225.
Branch, ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Telephone 3335 Cor. Buckingham Ave

APPROVED BY THE POPE.

ROME, May 3.—The Pope has expressed his entire approval of the conduct of Archbishop Agliardi, Papal nuncio to Austria, whose attitude upon the Hun-

'PERSONAL.'

Commencing Wednesday, the 15th May, our delivery waggons will resume our annual riverside trips,

—CALLING AT—

**LACHINE,
DIXIE,
DORVAL,
VALOIS,**

**POINTE CLAIRE,
LAKESIDE,
BEACONSFIELD,
ST. ANNE'S.**

MONTREAL

Steam Laundry Co'y,

FACTORY AND LAUNDRY:

8, 10, 12 BUSBY LANE.

OFFICES:

28 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

TELEPHONES 580, 881, 971.

garian ecclesiastical bills was denounced in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament on May day by Premier Balfy. No protest against Agliardi's action in opposing the religious bills have been made by Austria.

"The Kneipp Water Cure"

No. 67 Dubord Street

(Viger Square)

ESTABLISHED IN 1891.

For the treatment of all chronic diseases. Administered by the undersigned, who studied in Germany with Father Kneipp, and returned to Canada bearing first-class certificates. Numbers of certificates from cured parties published, for a year past, in the French press of this city.

Special attention given to clergymen. Ladies receive every attention and most delicate treatment from a lady graduate of the Kneipp hydrotherapie. Streams, Lawn baths, Douches, MALLOTS COMPRESSES, &c. Kneipp's thread, linen and snudals; Kneipp's bread, coffee and medicines on hand.

Gentlemen receive the water applications from the physician in person.

Rooms and board at the establishment for seven dollars (\$7.00) per week.

Prices of Treatment:

1st week, \$5.25; Subsequent weeks, \$3.50.

List of diseases cured during the past ten months:

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Sciatica, Diseases of Spine and of the nerves in general; Hysteria, Insomnia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Lumbago, Vomiting, Muscular Atrophy, Nourasthenia, Deafness, Paralysis, Hemorrhages, Gout, Nervousness, Asthma, Locomotor-ataxia, Anæmia, Epilepsy and Kidney Diseases.

Certificates, establishing those cures, produced on demand. A hundred thousand patients cured in Europe by this method.

Dr. JOS. EDM. BERGERON,

M.D., C.M., V.S.W.K.B.

Bell Telephone 6379.

Joy Brought to Another Home!

SUFFERING AND PAIN BANISHED.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves the Life of a Toronto Lady.

Mrs. J. Wickett says: "After Using Two Bottles of the Compound I Feel Like a New Woman."

A FIRMLY ESTABLISHED FACT:

When Doctors Fail and Ordinary Medicines are Useless, Paine's Celery Compound Always Cures.

Results! honest results!! marvellous results!!! convincing and satisfactory to all fair-minded men and women. Even the skeptics and scoffers are brought to a knowledge of the truth by unassailable, rock-bottom facts and proofs.

In the vast field of medicines and medical preparations, time, experience and results have amply demonstrated the truth of the oft-repeated statement, that Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and honest life-saving medicine ever offered to suffering humanity.

The strong and vigorous testimony of Mrs. J. Wickett, of 169 Oak street, Toronto, should fill the fainting and despairing hearts of all sufferers with fresh hope and confidence, and should at once lead every sickly person to the only medicine that makes people well.

Mrs. Wickett's letter reads as follows:—

"Last year, in the month of November, I was suddenly taken very ill with pleurisy and neuralgia. The pains in my shoulders and back were most intense, and caused me extreme suffering. For several weeks I was under the doctor's care, and gradually recovered from the attack of pleurisy, but none of the medi-

cines prescribed for me seemed to have any effect on the neuralgia which had, by this time, spread all over my body.

I gradually became worse; my appetite was poor, and the pain never seemed to leave me for an instant. My life was becoming a burden to me, and I began to think I would never recover. I grew discouraged with the medicines I was taking, and happening to see a testimonial in the newspaper about Paine's Celery Compound, I concluded to get a bottle, although I had very little faith in patent medicines.

Before I had finished my first bottle, I began to feel better, the pains and soreness greatly decreased, and gaining hope by my improved health, I finished my first bottle and bought a second.

After using two bottles of your Compound, I felt like a new woman; my appetite has returned, the neuralgia has left me, and I feel as well as ever. I feel very thankful for the benefit I have derived from your medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. Should any one desire further particulars, if they will communicate with me, I will be happy to oblige them."

ALL ABOUT MARRIAGES.

Certain things every one should remember. Give ample notice of your intended marriage to your pastor. It is against the laws of the Church to be married outside of your own parish. No priest is allowed to marry those not of his own parish. When this does happen someone tells a lie to the clergyman, and telling a lie is a poor preparation for the sacrament of matrimony. The bans of marriage should be published three times according to the laws of the Church. Don't try to evade this law and get married privately and in the dark. To do so indicates something wrong. Be married at Mass, that you may receive the nuptial blessing which can be given only at Mass. Arrange to receive Holy Communion at this Mass. Parents and near relatives ought to receive Holy Communion at the same Mass. If possible get your parents' consent to the marriage, and above all kneel down and ask your father and mother to give you their blessing. It is a mortal sin to receive the sacrament of matrimony in sin. Marriages are not solemnized during Lent and Advent. Defray all expenses for lights, decorations, and music if any should be had. Don't ask the clergyman, "What do you charge?" He is forbidden by the law of the Church to charge anything. To do so would constitute the crime of simony. Besides, the sacraments, which are spiritual things, can not be sold or bought as you would sell or buy a bushel of potatoes. this and other countries where clergy-

men are supported, not by the government nor by a fixed salary, but by the offerings of the people, the custom prevails of making an offering to the clergyman on the occasion of marriages and baptisms as well as on other occasions. The poor are not allowed to make any offering. In the case of the people who are not poor the custom is to make an offering according to one's means. For marriages the offering varies from ten to one hundred dollars. The bridegroom makes this offering. The witnesses also make some offering. The parents usually, as well as the near relatives, add something to this offering. Talking in church on the occasion is a vulgar offence committed sometimes by thoughtless or ignorant persons. Talking, whispering or giggling in church in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament on such occasions is an offence so gross that it is difficult to understand how any intelligent, decent Catholic could be guilty of it. The church is a house of God and a house of prayer. Those who are present at a marriage are there to show their respect for the married couple and especially to offer their prayers for them. People of the parish should remember that a wedding is a private affair and that only those who are invited have a right to be there. It is vulgar impertinence to gather in front of the church and stare at the marriage party as they enter and leave the church. Ladies and gentlemen never attend such occasions uninvited. Get a license when the law requires it. Don't come late. The bride does not wear gloves, but she does wear a suitable cov-

ering on neck and shoulders. Marriage is the most important event in one's life. Ask God to bless it. Prepare for it so you may be worthy of such blessing.—Michigan Catholic.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

PLEASANT

It is for the eyes to see and for the body to feel the sun.

THE SUN BATH

Like the water bath, is life-giving and invigorating when taken in modified proportions. That faintest of summer breezes that is always lying on the outskirts of the languid must be caught and made the most of. It must ripple and play, and creep along the delicate shades of the dainty summer dress.

The dress that looks so charming and yet costs so little money!

Just how little, a visit to our Dress Goods Department at present will at once reveal. It is stocked with everything new, everything choice, everything cheap (in price only) in the following lines:

- Prints, Gingham, Piques, Silk Zephyrs, Crinkled Zephyrs, French Cambrics, Lawns, etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833.

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Society of Arts,

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Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.

Distribution of Paintings,

EVERY WEDNESDAY,

Price of Scrips, 25 and 10 cents.

P. McKenna & Son

Would remind the readers of the TRUE WITNESS that they are still on deck, and, as usual, ready to attend to all orders in the Florist's line, either wholesale or retail. Now is the time to order SPRING flowers, and have them delivered when you want them. TELEPHONE No. 4197.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING.

West-End

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

Dry Goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Dress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths.

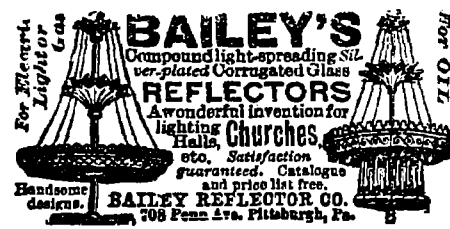
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3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St., A few doors west of Napoleon Road St. Cunezonde.



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Brass Bedsteads.

Best English Manufacture Any Size or Pattern

IMPORTED to order.

JAMES HUTTON & CO. 15 St. Helen Street.

\$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address how long you have been in the city and we will show you how to get \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

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A. M. BYRNE, Proprietor. 28 BLEURY ST., Montreal.
First-Class Livery always on hand. Special attention to Boarding. A call solicited.

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D. McDONNELL, Proprietor.
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Special attention to Boarding. 51-G Telephone 1528.

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Veterinary : Surgeon,
LATE ASSISTANT WITH
WM. PATTERSON, M. D. M. R. C. V. S.
OFFICE . 106 Colborne Street,
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Bell Telephone No. 2687. 21-G

D. MULLIN,
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HORSESHOER,
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No. 5 HERMINE ST., Montreal.

All horses personally attended to. Interfering, Lamé and Trotting Horses made a specialty. 2-57

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment
Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at
583 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
and are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 53 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY.
CLINTON H. MENEELY, Genl. Manager
Troy, N.Y., and New York City,
Manufacture of BELLS.
SHEPHERD CHURCH BELLS.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., LOUGHBOROUGH
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BELL FOUNDERS
of the day, have made all the important
Poles in England for many years. Catalogues
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COFFEES! COFFEES!

If you want to Drink the best
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BUY ONLY
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Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills
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— ALSO, THEIR —
BAKING POWDER,
"The Cook's Favorite,"
Use no other, Ladies, and be happy.

WHAT IS
ROBSON'S
HAIR RESTORER

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais,
Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 17th. 1895.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers,
St. Félix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.
St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

WALTER KAVANAGH,

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
REPRESENTING:
SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Assets, \$39,999,332.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND
Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Halifax, N. S.. Capital, \$1,000,000.

IF YOU WANT

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

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

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Embossed Society and Entertainment RIBBON BADGES, on short notice. Gold Stamping on Books, Ribbon and Card. J. P. MONCÉL, 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

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TEMPERANCE GROCERS,
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Lowest Prices for Best Goods.

GALLERY BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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(Next Door to Dow's Brewery.)
Shirts and Underwear a Specialty.

GALLERY BROTHERS,
BAKERS : and : CONFECTIONERS,
Bread delivered to all parts of the city.
Cor. YOUNG & WILLIAM STREETS
TELEPHONE 2895.

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General Contractor and Plasterer,
126 PARK AVENUE,
MONTREAL.

Jobbing a specialty.

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FANCY BOOTS and SHOES,
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FINE TAILORING,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON and PORK
Special rates for Charitable Institutions.
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ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE.
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Personal supervision given to all business
Rents Collected, Estates administered and
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TEA ; MERCHANTS.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
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P. S. DOYLE. | B. J. ANDERSON.

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Hatter and Furrier.
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PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKS
35 ST ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.
Telephone No 9224.

CASTOR FLUID Registered; a delightfully refreshing PREPARATION for the Hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street.

Established in 1860. Tel. 1914.
HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND SHELF HARDWARE.
Largest and best assorted stock in the city.
CURTAIN STRETCHERS & CARPET SWEEPERS
a specialty at
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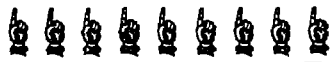
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OLD PIANOS OF ANY
MAKER
Accepted in Part Payment.

N.B.—40 NEW PIANOS
to Choose From

New Wall Paper.



One of the largest and best
assorted Stocks of New Wall
Paper in the City.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

From 3c Roll Upwards

—AT—

E. A. MARTINEAU'S,

—IMPORTER—

1899 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite the Balmoral Hotel.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 36 YEARS AGO.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, No. 238. Superior Court.
Dame Angelina Beauchamp, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Louis Achille,
alias Atohee Lavallee, contractor, of the same
place, has this day taken an action in separa-
tion from properties against her said husband.
Montreal, April 23, 1895.

BERARD & BRODEUR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Cydolne
Lefebvre, of the parish of St. Constant, district
of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Julien
Mailoux, trader, of the same place, duly au-
thorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs the
said Julien Mailoux, Defendant. An action in
separation as to property has been instituted
this day against the Defendant.
Montreal, April 19th, 1895.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
Attorneys of the Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR
Court, No. 132. Corine Phrand dit Marcellin,
of the City and District of Montreal, wife common
as to property of Arthur Marleau, Grocer, of the
same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Arthur Marleau,
Defendant. The Plaintiff hereby gives notice that
on the first of May instant, 1895, she has taken an
action for separation as to property against her
husband, the said Defendant.
Montreal, 4th May, 1895.

SAINT PIERRE & PELISSIER,
Attys. for Plaintiff.

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From a poor Establishment.
The largest dealers have the best stock.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

FIRST COMMUNION.

Devout Communicant. 35c
The Lord is my Portion. 35c
Great Day. 45c
Stories for First Communicants. 50c
First Communicant's Manual at 45c, 50c, 75c, 90c
and upwards.

FIRST COMMUNION PICTURES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. FRENCH OR ENGLISH.
Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart 72c per
dozen.
Size 12 x 18. 60c per doz
" 9 x 12. 40c
" 6 1/2 x 10. 20c

Pearl Beads at 30, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and up-
wards.
Pearl Cases for Beads in all sizes.
First Communion Medals in silver and gold in
different designs with blank space for engraving.
Prayer Books in Ivory, Celluloid, Ivory and
Pearl Bindings; also, Satchel and other designs in
Leather Bindings.

BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.
The Precious Blood. 15c
A Flower for Each Day of the Month of June. 15c
Manual S. Heart, according to St. Alphonsus,
paper. 30c
Manual S. Heart, according to St. Alphonsus,
cloth. 50c
New Month of the Sacred Heart. 40c
Devotions for the First Friday. 40c
The Voice of the Sacred Heart. 40c
New Manual of the Sacred Heart. 60c
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Premium Catalogue in Press and will
be sent to any address given.

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1669 Notre Dame St., } 123 Church St.,
Montreal. } Toronto.

PLEASED.

Most Clothiers copy the Tailors,
we don't—no need of it. Every
body who sees our Spring Over-
coats is particularly pleased and
especially with the prices.

You'll Buy One

If you see them. They are fash-
ionable, finely tailored, fitting at
neck and shoulders like a glove
—you'd never dream they were
ready-made.

PRICES.

Ye gods and little fishes, we
rake your high priced Tailor fore
and aft, he simply isn't in it.
\$5.00 to \$12.00, money
returned if you want it.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.,
31 St. Lawrence street, and 2588
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OFFICE:—210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building.

Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging
the Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894

Capital - - \$50,000.

2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed
every Wednesday.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF. \$1,000
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF. 400
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF. 150

And a number of other Prizes varying from
\$1.00 to \$50.00

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Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 8 cent stamp for mailing

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Painless Extraction by Nitrous Oxide Gas,
Vegetable Vapor, Electricity, and also by Im-
proved Methods. Preservation of Natural
Teeth. Artificial Work at Reasonable Prices.
Consultations Free.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Montreal
Island Belt Line Railway Company will make
application to the Parliament of Canada at
the next session thereof for an act to amend
Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 83, to define and en-
large its bonding powers, to ratify and confirm
or modify all contracts and agreements made
with the divers Municipalities of the Island of
Montreal and other places, respecting its line
of railway, under and in virtue of said act, and
of Act 56 Victoria, Chap. 70 of the Statutes of
the Province of Quebec; to change the num-
ber of its Directors, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1895.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
889 Attorneys for Appellant.

THE
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