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VOL. XLV., NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE FEAST AND THE SOLEMNITY OF ITS OBSERVANCE.

MAGNIFICENT PROCESSIONS IN HONOR OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT INSTITUTED IN THE 14TH CENTURY AND NOW OBSERVED IN EVERY LAND.

(From the Providence Visitor.) When the Church had a free hand in Catholic countries the Eeast of Corpus Christi-Fete Dieu, the French naively called it-was the most splendidly kept of the year. Coming at the season which in Southern countries. and even in the harsh climates of the North, is singuthe naise chillates of the North, is singu-larly fitted for out-of-door celebrations, it lent itself to all the devices which the pious and artistic imagination of devout souls could contrive in honor of the Blersed Sacrament. At other times the church or the cathedral was the theatre of the splendid ceremonies in honor of of the spienate ceremoties in nonor of the Lord of the Tabernacle, but on this day, throned on high, He went forth into the streets of the city surrounded by His retainers. One can get some idea of

GRAND AND IMPOSING

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these Eucharistic processions were from what is seen at the present day at Montreal-the streets bridged with arches, the houses hung with streamers or adorned with banners, the dense crowds massed on the sidewalks or at the open windows, the sacred music of the bands. the reverent march of the confraternities. the solemn chant of the clergy, the picturesque grouping of the various costumes, civic, military and religious, and the clinking of the censers and the aroma of the incense and the thousands walking in procession under religious standards, carrying lighted candles in their hands, and last of all, the Host Himself, silent but eloquent—in the bowed heads and kneeling forms of the bystanders. There is a hush of expectancy upon the mighty crowd as, after hours of waiting, they know at last that upon their knees they salute their King and Master as he passes along the flowerstrewn way.

Possibly the procession at Montreal at to the gorgeous displays that once were common in every Catholic country. Not more than once a year, for a long But anyway it takes us back a long way to distant ages, when ideals different changed circumstances have brought from those which now prevail ruled the about indulgence in this respect, and day. In the presence of such a sight we now, so that only there is a sufficient

tion and the ensuing troubled times are the Countess Nelson, wife of a prowhich disturbed the peace and policy of minent member of the English Church the Church had much to do with this Union; Constance Field, a nicce of Dr. singular fact. It was only in 1311, at the General

Council held at Vienne, which is now in France, but was then a fiee city of the Empire, that the feast received again the papal confirmation from Pope Clement V. This Council, called to condemn the Knights Templar and to revoke the policy of Pope Boniface VIII. by condemning his memory, saw at its sessions the Kings of France, of England and of Aragon, and the

PROCLAMATION OF CORPUS CHRISTI

in their presence ensured its adoption among the nations whose leaders they were. The Feast was not celebrated in France till 1318, after Pope John XXII. had again endorsed it by republishing the bull of Pope Adrian IV. But the procession of the *Fete Dieu* did not begin with the celebration of the Feast. It was established some time in the middle or the latter half of the 14th century, just when or by whom or where, it is impossible to say. Italy or France doubt-less saw its beginning, and from these countries it spread to the others as the indulgences which Popes Martin V. and Eugene IV. had attached to it came to be known.

It seems very likely that when the Corpus Christi procession was first introduced the Blessed Sacrament was carried in a ciborium, or in a burse veiled and hidden. Ostensoriums or monstrances came into vogue only in the 15th century. It is a rare thing to find one which belongs to the early years of the 15th century, and it is still rarer to come upon one of the 14th century. Benediction as we have it was given with the ciborium. When the use of ostensoriums began it is hard to say. Some monastery or friary started it and others followed, until they became of as general use as that of cibo-

riums. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was formerly of the rarest occurrence. It was given only when a pro-cession in its honor took place. This led to what was considered an abuse the multiplication of these processions. In 1452 a Council held at Cologne under the Lord is nigh, and quickly dropp ng the Pope's legate, Cardinal Nicolas Cusa, solemnly prohibited processions in honor of the Blessed Sacrament save at Corpus Christi and at one other time during the year. The older religious houses, adthe present time is the nearest approach hering to their venerable traditions, were likewise opposed to frequent expositions. witness that which once made religion number of the faithful present, Benedic-

Pusey; Miss Bayliss, and two members of an Anglican sisterhood in Exeter.

England. As a result of their recent work amongnon-Catholics in Pennsylvania, the Paulists report that twelve converts were made in Keesport, eleven at Derry, five st Wilmington, and forty at the cathedral in Pittsburgh.

BELFAST COUNCIL.

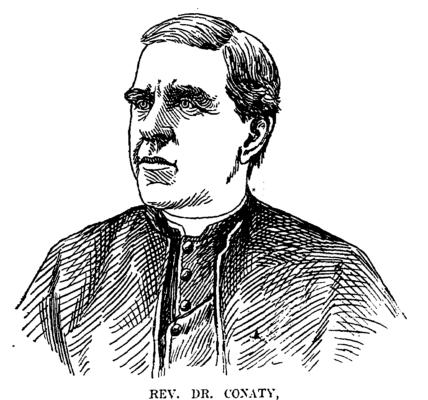
At a sitting of the Hybrid Committee of the British House of Commons, to consider the Belfast Corporation Improvement bill, Mr. MacInerney addressed the committee on behalf of the Catholics of Belfast. Petitioners represented owners and occupiers of land in the city who paid £30,000 a year in direct taxation to the city. They were Home Rulers in politics, and occupied the Catholic quarter, which might be called the Catholic Ghetto of Belfast. The colony was dis-franchised. The Corporation was the source of power and honor, and the Catholics were as rigidly excluded from

WOMEN CANNOT SING IN THE CHURCHES IN FRANCE.

CONGREGATION OF RITES HAS SO DECLARED

AUSTRIA. The Archbishop of Paris has lately addressed to the Bishops and clergy under him a pastoral letter which forbids the singing of women in the Roman Catholic churches in France, either as soloists or choristers. Cardinal Richard, who, in addition to his rank as Archbishop of Paris, is the Metropolitan and Primate of France, founds his prohibition upon instructions which he received from the Congregation of Rites at Rome. It is not likely that the French Cardinal received these instructions without solicitation on his part. The probabilities are that he applied to that is good and at the same time com-Rome for advice in the matter, and in that way drew out the views of the Con- the Church. Gounod's ' Messe Solonelle gregation of Rites on the subject of

women's singing in the churches. The part that women have played in the musical portions of the Roman it as if they were stricken by the plague. Catholic services in France is not in



PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

wanted done in the services of the Church in music as well as in decorations. The rococo school, which develoged under him, filled the churches with a degree of lavish ornamentation which good taste would not tolerate to-day. The music of the period is just as incon--IT IS ALLOWED IN UNITED STATES AND sistent in accordance with our views to day.

" In this country now the choir master is in absolute charge of the music for churches. He picks out what suits the soprano or the contralto or the tener without any regard for the quality of the music either in the devotional aspect or its standard of taste. So it happens that our services are full of the modern Italian trash, and much that is plainly forbidden by canon, because it necessi tates the sempiternal repetition of the words of the Mass and other mutilations which are plainly forbidden by the laws of the Church.

" There is plenty of modern music posed in accordance with the demands of is good, although, like all of the French school of religious music, it is tainted with a certain worldly spirit. But the Gounod music is the best. I once spent five hours in a conversation with Gounod explaining to him what the demands of the Church were in regard to its music There is such good music as Stainer's in England and Rheinberger's in Germany which the choirs could draw on in addition to the older music, of which there is an abundance. But there will never be any improvement in this country until there is a ruling from the Pepewhich will forbid the singing of any but the approved music. This is certain to come, and until that time no improvement is to be expected from the singers and the choirmasters."

Many of the women singers in New York divide their time between the choir loft and professional appearances, al-though that is true of the Protestant rather than the Roman Catholic services. Miss Clary, who sang "Ben Bolt" for a year in the "Trilby" performances, was the contraito at the cathedral choir Mme. Melba sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" during the Mass at the cathedral last Christmas Day and occasionally singers in the opera company not so well known sing at the different Roman Catholic services. Among the men who sang in Church was Plancon, who more than once was heard in the services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. But he usually sang during the Offertory. not in the Miss.-Catholic Witness.

EX-PRIEST SLATTERY.

THE SAD CAREER OF THIS UNFORTUNATE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Second Annual Nocial & Grand SHECCENN

One of the most successful socials ever held in St. Mary's Hall was The Calendar entertainment, which occurred on Monday evening, June 1st. It was the Second Annual Social and Drawing in aid of The Calendar, and it proved a magnificent success, numerically and financially. The programme was decidedly high class, and consisted of vocal and instrumental quartettes, duets and solos.

Mr. P. J. Leitch, as chairman, opened the proceedings with a few happy re-marks. The double quartette by Messrs. Ellis, Kelly, Mullin, Cox, Timon, O'Connor, Shea, Deegan and Monaghan, with Miss O'Byrne as accompanist, was finely rendered and much applauded. Mrs. W. J. Brennan followed with a song that suited her sympathetic voice admirably, "O Restless Sea." Miss Mamie Stafford's recitation, "Drowned." held the audience spell-bound till the last word was spoken. Miss Ella Walker charmed all hearts with her rendering of the sad little bal-lid "Adieu, Mary," and was recalled several times.

An item that gave much pleasure was the instrumental quartetic by Mrs. and Miss Turner, Miss Teraux and Master Shea. Mr. Charles Kelly carried his hearers with him as he always does. Mrs. E. C. Villeneuve's sweet rendering of "For all Eternity," enhanced her already enviable reputation as one of Montreal's leading vocalists. Mrs. Vileneuve and Miss Walker together are irresistible "Leaving, yet Loving," was sung pleasingly by Miss Sadie Dowling, who is the possessor of a sweet and flexible voice. Miss Lillian Warner also was most happy in her rendition of Stretzi's beautiful song " Happy Days." Master J. J. Shea and Miss G. Turner are to be congratulated upon their handling of that most difficult of instruments, the violin. It is rarely indeed that so great skill is manifested at so early an age. Mrs. Turner's 'cello accompaniments contributed largely to the pleasure of the audience.

During the evening several handsome articles were drawn for.

A pleasing feature of the event was the presentation to Rev. Father O'Donnell of a handsome bouquet and titty dollars in gold, being The Calendar's contribution toward the Church Decora-Fund.

A TRAINER'S PERIL.

The spectators of the Barnum & Bailey street parade at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday morning witnessed a thrilling tight between four hyenas and their keeper. The cage containing the beasts

oular, and helped to make it a fact in | tion is allowed every week, and oftener the lives not only of the ignorant but of in some places. the learned.

IT ALMOST NEEDS & KING OR QUEEN

uncrowned and adoring, and a splendid court arrayed in costly robes, and bold cavaliers reining in their fiery chargers, and booming cannon, and clattering dragoons, to get an idea of what once the Fele Dieu meant where king and people shared a common faith in the Lord of all. We think now of the Middle Ages whenever we see processions like these, and our instincts lead us aright when they connect the Middle Ages with ceremonies of this kind.

Processions, however, date from a very early time in the Church. They may have been derived originally from the processions connected with the worship of the gods. In Rome, for instance, and wherever Roman polytheism was known, as well as in the East, whence it had come, religious processions in honor of Bacchus, or Venus, or Demeter, or the Lupercalia, were a feature of the popular life. They were anything but religious in the Christian sense, but they were extremely attractive to the people.

Among the Jews likewise processions were not unknown. The marching of the Hebrews towards the Promised Land, and especially the crossing of the Jordan at that time, was indeed a religious procession, in which the Ark was the rallying point and the throne of honor. At various other times processions on a magnificent scale are spoken of in the Old Testament, and several of the psalms were written as processional hymns which were long sung by the binds of Israelites on their approach to Jerusalem at the season of great feasts, as well as by the priests in the discharge of

THEIR SACRED FUNCTIONS.

Whether, however, processions came to the Christian Church as an element of worship from the heathens or the Jews, or from the innate fitness of the rite, at any rate we know there were Christian processions of a religious character once the Church had freedom to move about at all. We hear of the Rogation day procession and of that of St. Mark's day in the time of Pope Gregory the Great, and before his time

But it is only at a much later day that they assumed the grand and imposing character which befitted the ceremonial proper to the glorious ministers and cathedrals of Western Europe. The Fete Dieu, the procession of Corpus Christi, did not originate till far along in the 14th century. The nun Juliana of Mont Cornillon had indeed caused the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi by Pope Urban IV., and that pontiff had likewise seen to it that St. Thomas should compose the beautiful office of

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

used once to be borne in the coronation procession of the Popes, from St. Peter's to St. John Lateran. It was enclosed in a beautiful ostensorium of gold, which was fitted on to an elaborate frame work and then strapped to an elegantly caparisoned white horse. Candles were arranged around it, and the slow moving horse with trailing scarlet trappings preceded the Pope, who likewise rode upon a white horse.

This custom may have originated in the very ancient and general custom which prevailed everywhere of carrying the Blessed Sacrament on journeys. A sort of locket was used and the Blessed Sacrament was suspended from the neck. Even devout laymen were in the habit of thus safe-guarding themselves on long ourneys. It was all but universal in the fourth century. A survival of this re-mained in the Western Church in the privilege enjoyed by the Fope alone of thus carrying the Blessed Sacrament with him whenever he moved about. As late as the 16th century, and possibly much later, the procession which the Papal party formed when it moved from place to place outside of Rome was headed by the Blessed Sacrament carried aloft but not exposed in an ostensorium.

CONVERTS TO THE CHURCH.

A LIST OF DISTINGUISHED NAMES.

In connection with the work of the Paulist Fathers in giving missions to non-Catholics in various parts of the country, a partial record is kept of those who have been won over to the Roman Catholic Faith from other denominations, not only through the efforts of the Paulists themselves, but through other agencies throughout the world. Following is a list of converts of note during the past three months, in the United States and Europe. as published in the columns of the Missionary, the official

organ of the community. Robertson James, brother of Prof. James of Harvard University and Henry James, the noveliet. He was received from the Protestant Episcopal Church in Arlington, a superb of Boston. Miss Alice English, daughter of the poet, Thomas Dunn English, Newark, N. J.; A. F. Du Pont Coleman, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and son of the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D.D., Bishop of Delaware; the Rev. F.W. Penley, the rector of an Episcopal church reniey, the rector of an Episcopal church at Norwich, Conn.; William Low, for-merly the English Consul at Mentone; Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. George Mackay, the former having been President of the Christian Industrial Alliance; the Rev. Frederick the Feast which is still used in the Sherman, chaplain in the United States Roman Breviary and Missal. Strange to navy ; M. Zola, Grand Master of Masons, ⁸ⁿy, however, the feast and its observance did not become general for many years after 1264. Possibly the death of the Pope soon fafter the bull of its institu-

divided the power fell to one party, dominated by hate of their Catholic fellowcitizens. For years only three Roman Catholics had crept into the Corporation through the ring under the degrading patronage of the Grand Master of the Orangemen. It was a stigma upon men and their religion that the most exalted citizen of Belfast, be he even a man of the highest civic virtues, if he happened to be a follower of the parent Church of Christendom, was not deemed worthy of a seat in the same council chamber as the most illiterate and rabid Orangeman of Sandy Row. Under these lamentable circumstances the Corporation of Belfast asked the committee not only to perpetuate this system in Belfast, but also to extend it ten thousand acres beyond, to keep the voke upon the men in the city and put it on the necks of men outside, and that at the expense of the men themselves. He asked the committee not to do that wrong."

THE SUPERIOR-GENERAL

OF THE ORDER OF ST. SULPICE ARRIVES IN MONTREAL.

Rev. Fr. Arthur Jules Captier, fifteenth Superior General of the Order of St. Sulpice, arrived from New York last evening. Rev. Fathers Troie and Masse went as far as St. Johns to meet him, while Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Order in Canada, in company with several other members, met them at Bonaventure Station.

Rev. Father Captier has visited the different houses of his Order in Baltimore, Washington and Boston. The special object of Rev. Father Captier's visit to America is to establish a theological seminary in New York. He is the first Superior of the Order to visit America, and his stay in Montreal will be quite an event.

CADET COMPETITION.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the Mount St. Louis Cadets were again victorious in the annual competi-tion for the Duke of Connaught flag. The inspecting officer was Captain Wadmore, R.C.A., Ottawa, and he paid the boys a well deserved compliment at the close of the exercises.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The regular weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was held last Thursday night, and was a grand success. Mr. P. F. McCaffrey presided. Among these who took part in the programme were Misses Delaney, Wheeler, Smith, Brown; Messrs. Geo. N. Parks, P. Morninge, A. Reid, Jas. Milloy, Albert Car-

By the way in which the wards had been | any way similar to the work done by the women choristers in the several churches here.

The objection to their participation in the services in France arose recently from the fact that opera singers and women, who were discussed for other reasons than their piety, were often found singing in churches. In Paris they appeared only in incidental features of the service, and sang at what is known as the grand organ, which is stationed in the loft over the main entrance. The Mass is sung by the choir of men and boys stationed at the small altar, near the organ. The choristers who sing the integral part of the service have not been women for many years in France. It is said that the singing of the American prima donna, Sibyl Sanderson, at the Madeleine was the direct cause of Cardinal Richard's application to the Congregation of Rites for a final ruling on the question. The Congregation of Rites is a committee of Cardinals appointed by the Pope to interpret the church's law on matters of ritual and ceremonial

practice. Only about a year ago there came from this body a strong condemnation of much of the music sung to-day in the Roman Catholic churches and an exhortation to return to the devotional and religious music of the kind written by Palestrina and the older composers, as well as the canonical Gregorian music. In the opinion of the Congregation much of the modern music was held to be trivial and frivolous and little adapted to

the purposes of piety and devotion. One of the great authorities on ecclesiastical music in this country is the Rev. Fr. Graef. From him was obtained an account of the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to women in the choirs.

"It is only in the United States and Austria," Father Graef said, "that women go into the choirs and actually sing the parts of the Mass. This practice was prohibited in Germany forty years ago, and through Cardinal Manning's influence it was stopped in England In France these women soloists may sing at the mass, but it is not a part of the mass that they sing, but some religious song. In the same way Saint Saens, who is the organist at the Church of St. Eustache in Paris, does not play the music of the mass at the altar organ, but at the grand organ in the loft he plays an introit or offertorium. There is only one occasion on which the mass is sung in its entirety by mixed voices of men and women, and that is on St. Cecilia day, a: the same church, when various singing societies and well known soloists meet together and sing in honor of St. Cecilia. The singing of women in the churches goes on regularly in Austria, which was the home of everything worldly and artificial in the music of the Church. Here, under Joseph II., commenced the masses

of Haydn and Mozart, which have no place in the music of the Church. 'Jo-Little Pope and dictated just what he cent London sale.

MAX.

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror says This man is well known to this community, where he has trequently leetured. He has had an eventful career coming from abroad he entered at the Theological Seminary at Hamilton N.Y. Here he posed as a priest and studied to be a Baptist minister.

A paper published at the University stated that Slattery had been educated at Maynooth, and belonged to the diocese of Dublin, Ireland.

Rev. J. V. McDonnell, a Catholic priest of Hamilton, wrote Archbishop Walsh the facts of the case, and received the following letter to his enquiries :

4 Rutland Square, E. Dublin, May 22, 1889.

My Dear Father McDonnell:

You or any other person, ecclesiastic or layman, will be perfectly safe in challenging enquiry as to the antecedents of unfortunate Father Slattery. In Cardinal McCabe's time he broke down very badly ir mintemperance. About a fortnight before the Cardinal's death he received an appointment, on condition of binding himself in a most stringent way to the total abstinence pledge. There was a distinct written intimation-the original of which I hold-that this was to be "the last chance."

Well he broke down again.

I thought it right, even after all this. to give him one chance more-of course with the intimation that it would be the last, so far as I was concerned.

He broke down again and I was unable to have anything to do with him. I may add that he was not educated in Maynooth.

| * | * | ¥ | * | ¥ |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| I rema | in, dear | Father | McDon | nell, |
| | WIL | liam J. | WALSH | , |
| | | Archi | ishep o | f Dubli: |

Upon these facts being made known to Dr. Dodge, the president, he was expelled from Colgate University. He was afterwards expelled from the Baptist Conference at Philadelphia.

CHURCH NOTES.

Friday next will be the Feast of the Sacred Heart, and Saturday will be the Feast of St. Anthony of Padua.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

At San Francisco, Miss Mayne Worrall of Chester Lodge, Gilston road, London, a highly connected young lady of 22 years of age, who was making a tour of the world unattended, died suddenly in her room at the Palace Hotel. Indications point to strychnine poisoning.

A cambric shirt worn by Louis XVI. on the day before his death realized sephinism' is the name given to the in. \$570, and the napkin used at mass on the fluence of that monarch, who acted as a morning of his execution \$390, at a re-

and Herlo Nor hrup, the keeper, was swinging from State into Main street when the trouble occurred. The largest of the a imals had been ugly all the merning. The brute sprang for Northrup, and the keeper turned to meet it full in the face with his loaded whip. The injured animal renewed the attack and one of the others joined in. The two remaining heasts took no part in the attack, but their running about interfered with the keeper, who was raining blows on his assailant. Suddenly the brave fellow was seen to fall to the floor and the crowd thought he was lost. He regained his feet and finally had the neasts groveling at his feet. The keeper was assisted out of the cage completely exhausted.

TEA AND TEA DRINKERS.

The United States last year imported 189,785,157 pounds of ten, worth \$27,302,-865, cr an average of a little less than 15 cents a pound. This is more than twice as much as was imported in 1893. It came from China, 54,700,393 jounds, worth \$7,534,534; Japan, 36 941.395 pounds, worth \$4 601.041; Ceylon, 9.283,-144 pounds, worth \$1,485,303; England, 3.622.844 pounds, worth \$743,380. The average value has not changed in four years. The consumption is about two pounds and a half per capita, against four pounds in England, sixteen pounds in Russia, and theirty pounds in China.

A FLATTERING REQUEST.

As an evidence of the reputation of the Pratte pianos, not only in Montreal but in the United States as well, where good pianos are not wanting, the Pratte Piano Company has received a request, last week, from one of the most prominent American pianista, to furnish one of their pianos to be used at a piano recital in an Amercian city.

Such an event is a credit to Canadian art enterprise, and proves that persons wanting to purchase an artistic piano need not go outside of Montreal to get it. The Pratte piano contains musical qualities not to be found in any other high grade American piano. The reason why it is sold at a lower price is that the Pratte Piano Company make their own pianos, and sell them direct to their customers, thus saving the duties and the profit of middlemen.

A rule of the public schools of Copenhagen requires that each pupil shall take three baths a week in the school building. While the pupils are bathing their clothes arke sterilized in a steam oven. When this practice was first introduced there was no complaint, but in a short time the parents of the children protested vigoronaly on the grounds that it made the children discontented with their dirty clothes and caused them to complain constantly of the fifth of their a awanings.

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 10, 1896. THE TRUE

THE IRISH LAND BILL Speech by Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P.

A meeting of the County Louth farmers was held in the Town Hall, Dundalk, last week, and was addressed by the member for that division Mr. T.M. Healy, on the Land Bill. Mr. Bernard Halfpenny, Ardee, presided, and a large number of clergymen and laymen attended.

Mr. Healy, who was warmly received. said so far as most of the provisions of the present Land Bill was concerned, not one of them would have been required if the Land Act of 1881 had been fairly and honestly administered by the judges of the land. The Bill as a whole, however, except the purchase clauses, was not one title or shred of benefit to the vast farming population of Ireland (hear, hear). At the same time, the admission of certain excluded classes to the Bill would probably bring relief to some 10,000 or 20,000 farmers, but beyond that limited body he asserted fearlessly that the Bill did not bring a benefit to the rest of the agricultural classes so far as its tenure clauses went. The first thing the farmers of Ireland wanted was the shortening of the judicial term, and the Bill did not provide for that. The importance of the class of future tenants who were excluded from the Bill could be judged of from the fact that under the eviction made-easy clause of the Bill of 1887 no less than 33,000 Irish tenants have had their tenancies broken. Then, so far from the town park clause bying beneficial or inclusive, it was one of the most mischievous proposals in the Bill. In reference to the judicial term and the excluded tenants, it would be the duty of the Irish party to try and get Mr. Morley's proposals reintroduced in their entirety. What did the Bill do with regard to the tenants' improvements? This Government, which had taken for its motto that it would kill Home Rule with kindness, had proposed a series of what he did not hesitate to describe as out rageous proposals. In regard to improve ments they actually proposed to import into this Bill what the House of Commons rejected in 1881 by a majority of 130 votes, namely, that the enjoyment of improvements may be deemed compen | trade vanish in a day, and lawyers lost sation for them. There was a great talk of getting amendments on this Bill. He confessed he was somewhat sceptical on that subject, but if there were amendments inserted in that Bill the House of Commons would pass its sponge over it as it did in 1881 and 1887. The Government also abolished trial before the subcommissioners in open court, and transferred the trial to a secret court held by two Removables of their own called valuers (applause.) He strongly condemned the new procedure provided by the Bill in this matter, which virtually substituted five hearings for two. For the Bar of Ireland that was a most admirable provision, but for the farmers of Ireland a more extraordinary provision for putting costs on them he never heard (hear, hear.) What the tenants said was that the way to cheapen procedure was to take away the right of appeal; it was by the right of appeal that many a poor man had been broken He (Mr. Healy) was not in favor of rejecting the Bill. The purchase clauses were distinctly useful, although they had been designed, no doubt, in the interest of the landlords to amount of energy and hard work besome extent, but when purchase was stowed in more temperate climates will concerned, while benefiting the landlord, pay much better on the average. they benefited the tenant, and accord ingly he would give a general and hearty support to the purchase clauses of the measure. But that being so, what position would the Lords take? They would say to the Government. "You have a great many Bills on hand ; the purchase clauses are not contentious, pass them, and drop the rest; don't bother about the question of tenure and fair rents for another year." Whatever might be said of the Irish members-and a great many hard things had been said about th m by all classes of people and sometimes by some of themselves (laughter) -they could not be described as a parcel of simpletons (applause). If the Government were genuinely anxious to pass this Bill-and he did not believe they were, because Mr. Balfour was only stepmother to Mr. Morley's child (laughter) -if they were sincerely anxious to see the baby thrive and put into new clothes of the statutory garb, they would send this Bill to what was called a Grand Committee to have its provisions thrashed out there. No amendment in the Bill was halt as important to tenant farmers as the honest administration of the Act after it becomes law (applause). It was supposed in 1881 that they had made things very plain indeed when they said that no rent should be allowed on tenants' improvements (applause), but lawyers and judges found out a means of wresting that clause from its original intent, and accordingly he said that the present Government could well afford to put beneficial provisions into the statute when they could put Tories on the Bench to administer them. Mr. Balfour might well say, "Give me the making of the Sub Commissioners and I don't care what you put into the Land Act" (applause). The farmers were doing wisely in holding these meetings in reference to this Bill. A watchful constituency made an active representative, and he rejoiced that in the North of Ireland farmers not of his way of thinking were beginning to put pressure upon the Tory and Unionist members with a view of forcing through the mea sure. He did not know what the result would be, but he could only say for himself that he should spare no endeavours in any action that he might take in regard to the Bill to forward and promote the interests of the tenant class, which were dear to his heart (applause), and to secure that a measure of this kind, however half-hearted in intent, might turn out in the end to be a measure of remedy and of succour for the farmers of Ireland (loud applause): A resolution expressing the opinion that the Bill, unless amended in many of its clauses, would give very little relier to the tenant farmers of Ireland, and pointing out its defects was carried.

quick silver, fill it up with water and then shake it briskly as soon as it has rested for a minute, you will have a layer of quick silver, at the bottom, a layer of sand in the middle, and a layer of coffee on top, with the wat rover all. That is, the heaviest at the bottom and the lightest on top. At one time the earth was just like the contents of the shaken bottle. And as it has cooled it is likely that the heaviest of all the elementsp t num-has gone to the bottom, that is, une centre ; and that the platinum is surrounded by a layer of pure gold. The gold that we find on the surface is merely a small quantity that here and there, got entangled with other things, and was prevented from sinking."

NEW CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH ROENTGEN RAYS ON INOCULATED ANIMALS.

COLUMBIA. Mo., May 15.-The experiments that have been going on at the state university electrical laboratory, testing the effect of Roentgen rays upon diptheria bacilli, all confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with live guinea pigs, the first of the kind ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with a culture of diptheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roentgen rays for four hours. After 72 hours this pig showed no signs of diptheria and is just as lively as before, whereas the pig which was not exposed to the rays died within 28 hours after the injection, and the post mortem showed his death was due to the injection of diptheria.

A REMARKABLE BOYCOTT.

An American exchange, in referring to the street car strike which has been on in Milwaukee during the past ten days, says that the boycott was applied to an extent that is almost unprecedented in the history of labor troubles in this country. About every merchant in the city, wholesale and retail, every real estate owner and every manufacturer and professional man was asked to stop riding on the cars and threatened with a boycott unless he consented. Retail dealers who ignored the request saw their cases in the courts because they ventured to hoard a trolly car. The washing of those employes who remained in the service of the company had to be sent to Chicago, as no Milwaukee laundry would receive it. It is not surprising to hear that everybody in Milwankee has been anxious for a settlement of a strike maintained under such conditions.

THE PERILS OF GOLD SEEKERS.

There are many better ways of making a living, and even of accumulating a fortune, than by gold mining in Alaska. All the news from there, though some of it relates wonderfully rich discoveries. tells of great hardship, peril and expense undergone by the gold seekers, and it is not strange that a large number of them have returned in distress, unable to find gold or to endure the life of a prospector. There are hardy men who can sustain the trials of life in Alaska, and some, though not all, of these will make money; but it may be safely said that the same



per, ordered him never to presume to speak to her again as long as he lived. She forbade him to recognize her, even, and said that she would make it a point to forget that she had ever met him. This was last winter. The other day she went into the bank in which he is employed to have a check cashed. The blonde young man appeared at the window. He took the check and examined it carefully. It was a broiling hot day. The Georgetown girl was in a hurry. She hadn't an acquaintance within half an hour's walk. The blonde young man handed the check back.

"Very sorry, madam," said he, "But you'll have togetsomebody to identify you And she had to do it.--Washington Post.



TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN IN SEPTEMBER.

THE PROGRAMME OF REPRESENTATION-DELEGATES TO BE PRESENT FROM ALL selected by the committee.

PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In pursance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party, held on Thursday, November 14, 1895-" That this Party approves of the suggestion made by the Archbishop of Toronto in favor of a National Convention, representative of the Irish Race throughout the world; and that, with a view of carrying this decision into effect the Chairman and Committee of the Irish Party are hereby authorized to to Mr. Fidler, grazing on an evicted communicate with the Executive of the farm, near Ardfert, in the County Kerry, National Federation, and jointly with eleven of the animals having suddenly them to make arrangements for the hold-died. It was at first supposed that they ing of such a Convention," the following had been poisoned, but a veterinary programme of representation has been surgeon, who inspected the carcasses, promulgated.

A National Convention of representatives of the Irish race throughout the world, supporters of the Irish Home Rule movement, is summoned to meet in Dublin in September Date of meeting to be subsequently announced.

The delegates shall be as follows :---

I.—Ireland :—(1). Three delegates from each branch of the Irish National Federation, and if there are more than 300 members in the branch, one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 300. The delegates to be elected at a meeting of the branch to be held after not less than one week's notice, on some day not later than the 15th of August, and a certificate of election signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Irish National Federation, Dublin, so as to be received not later than the 18th of August.

is said to have more than a bit of tem- | choral being played upon it while the re ligious services were held over her body. After the cermony the cover was raised, the strings torn from the piano, and the body placed in it. Then the piano legs were taken off, and the body of the piano raised upon the hearse. As she had requested, her own piano is her last resting place.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Notice has already been handed in of over 900 amendments to the Education Bill.

The deaths registered in Waterford City, for week ending May 9, were at the low annual rate of 1.25 per 1,000 of population.

The representatives of the Irish land-owners have addressed a letter to the press of the United Kingdom announc-ing their dissatisfaction with the new Land Bill.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Cork Lunatic Asylum on Tuesday, it was decided to erect a new Catholic chapel, at a cost of about £4,000, to accommodate 900 patients, on a site to be

It is not generally known that in County Cavan there is a man named McGovern, who claims to possess a cure for hydrophobia. Some of the northern unions have been sending patients to him, but the local government board refused to sanction payment to him. For this reason Mr. McGovern has had to resort to legal means to secure his fees, and he has served a writ on the Newry Board of Guardian .

Great mortality recently manifested itself among a herd of cattle, belonging has expressed a fear that the case is one of anthrax, a most virulent and highly contagious disease, and the intestines have been sent to Sir Charles Cameron, in Dublin, for scientific examination.

A Press Association dispatch states that Mrs. William O'Brien has purchased, for the sum of £750, the fee simple of the ground on which New Tipperary is built, and has presented it to the townspeople. New Tipperary consists of four streets of shops and dwelling houses, which were built at a cost of $\pm 15,000$. The property will be administered for the benefit of the townspeople by three trustees, of whom Dr. J. F. O'Ryan, chairman of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, has consented to act as chairman.

Though the new public slaughterhouse, in Newry, erected at a cost of over £3,000, has been open for over a month, the local butchers, with one exception, have not availed of its facilities

CLUDE IMMIGRANTS.

It would be an easy thing, of course, to exclude all migration from Italy by adapted and as manual laborers for the enactment of restrictive measures many varieties of work which Anglowhich would be substantially pro-hibitory; but the quality of such statesmanship may well be seriously doubted. Despots indulge in radical measures without regard to consequences and system be fought and suppressed. If with no other consideration than their they are uneducated, let our public own personal pleasure and comfort. schools take care of them. If some are Patriotic statesmen. on the other hand, afraid of their voting power, on account must not hesitate to face every problem, of their ignorance—an assumption, by to study it carefully and to try to find the way, which is rather curious in a the best possible solution. The United Country with millions of negro voters. the best possible solution. The United States of America are, in my sincere conviction, not yet ripe, and will not be for a long period of years, to exclude any immigrants who are not really undesir-able. The Immigration Investigating Commission very properly said in their report that an entire closing of our ports to immigrants would inevitably result in migrants would inevitably result in to interfer the interfer the interfer the interfer to interfer the interfer to interfer to it in the very annito immigrants would inevitably result in untold injury to, if not in the very anni-hilation of, our largest transportation and manufacturing enterprises, in a dis-astrous stoppage in the development of Dr. J. H. Sannar, U.S. Commissions of the stoppage in the development of Dr. J. H. Sannar, U.S. Commissions of the stoppage in the development of the stoppage in the stoppage is stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage is stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage in the stoppage is stoppage

AMERICA NOT YET BEADY TO EX- not belong per to to an underirable class of immigrants. There are wast regions in the South and West, and on the Pacific

coast, forther colonization of which they are und the dinably and pre-eminently adapted, and as manual laborers for Saxons are very loth to undertake they are beyond a doubt excellently fitted. If they are hired out in large masses by unscrupulous padrones, let the padrone great sections of the country, and in a Dr. J. H. Senner, U. S. Commissioner of famine of servants and menial laborers. Immigration, in North American Review Italians, as a nationality, certainly do for June.

Water

-nothing but water. That's all you need with **Pearline**. Don't use any soap with it. If what we claim is true, that Pearline is better than soap, the soap doesn't have a chance to do any work. It's only in the way. Besides, some soaps might cause trouble—and you'd lay it to Pearline. You'll never get Pearline's very best work till you use it just as directed on the package. Then you'll have the easiest, quickest, most



UN-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.

On Sunday His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford. paid his triennial visit to St. Peter and Paul's parish, Clonmel, where he confirmed a large number of children from the schools of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity. A number of con-verts, including several soldiers, received the Sacrament. After 12 o'clock Mass. and previous to Confirmstion, His Lordship, in addressing the congregation, and after having congretulated them upon the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the parish generally, said :-

"I regret to learn of the number of young girls from Clonmel who have recently contracted marriage in the Protestant church. Now, I need scarcely point out the heinousness of the sin which those people commit. I need scarcely point out that by the very act of contracting the marriage they commit, under the circumstances, a most grievous sin. Nor need I point out that the results of that sin are likely to last long and be disastrous to those that commit it. A man or woman entering upon a married state needs to secure for

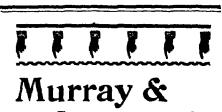
themselves while they do so the fullest

helpful to their fellowmen, are not those of mere practical pursuits. How can be estimated in dollars the deep moral glow of satisfaction experienced by Mrs. Stowe on the day when the enlancipation proclamation was given to the world ?

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

An able writer in the Contemporary Review treats of the Irish Priesthood. Speaking of the Catholic clergy, he

says: "The Irish priests have never preached a religious crusade. They are really a tolerant body of clerics. They certainly rotestantism with that abhorrence with which Roman Catholiciam is regarded by many ministers of Protestant sects.



An ingenious geologist has propounded the astonishing theory that the centre of the earth is a mas of molten gold and platinum. He says: "If you put into a bottle some coffee, some sand and A CLERK'S REVENCE.

This is a story about a girl and a man. The girl lives over in Georgetown, where she is distinctly the belle. I don't know where the man lives; but during business hours he is to be found in a bank not far from the Fifteenth street cable transfer. He is a blonde, and is a favorite in the exclusive set in which the Georgetown girl moves. He and she had words—once upon a day. They had so many words, in fact, that the girl, who

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofuls and rheumstism.

lade

Running sores broks out on my thighs. Pieces of hone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Vell

take Hood's Sersaparilla. Soon appetite came back: the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly rec-ommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." UEBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Isthe One True Blood Purifier, All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

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L. J. A. SURVEYER,

(2.) One delegate from each parish in which there is no branch of the Federation. The delegates to be elected at a parish meeting called by local Nationalists, and the foregoing provisions to apply.

Clergymen of all denominations. (3.) Nationalist members of local (4.)public bodies.

(5.) Three delegates from each Galic Athletic Club, Young Ireland Society, National Literary Society, and Labor Organization having not less than 50 members and if there are more than 300 members in the branch, one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 300. The delegates to be elected at a

meeting called by the officers of the organization, and all the foregoing provisions to apply. II.—Great Britain: - One delegate from

each branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain, having not less than 100 members, and one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 100. The foregoing provisions to apply, subject to such further provisions as may be made by the Executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain.

III .-- United States and Canada: Delegates from the United States, to be acuteness of his malady, and the anchosen :

(1.) By the Irish National Federation of America.

(2.) By the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

(3) By the Ancient Order of Hibernians (Board of Erin.)

The delegates are to be chosen by each organization according to the rules to be made by the Executive of the organization concerned.

In Canada—Delegates are to be chosen for their own cities and the country at large by the Irish National organizations in each of the following cities-Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S. The delegates to be elected at a meeting of the organization, or, if there be more than one organization, at a joint meeting of the organization, of the city, to be called by concerted action of the Executive in the city.

IV.-In Australasia-Delegates for the city and district and the country at large are to be chosen by the local branches of the Irish National Federation; or where there is no such branch, by the concerted action of the local Nationalists in the principal cities and towns in the colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Further provisions as to the supply to and delivery by delegates of credentials, and other necessary preliminaries for the organization of the Convention, will be prepared and issued in due time.

A PIANO HER COFFIN.

source. Miss Mary Tate, an American assembly. girl and a pianist of considerable merit, died a short time ago, only twenty-one years old. Her last wish was to be laid out upon and buried in her grand plano. TELEPHONE 2005. 6 St. Lawrence Street | She was laid upon the instrument al rilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

with the result that the Commissioners issued a notice ordering the closing of every private slaughter house, under a fine of ±5, after the expiry of the week's notice. At the last meeting of the Town Commissioners a deputation from the butchers appeared before the Board, and sought to impress upon them the ad-visability of amending some of the regulations. Ultimately a settlement was arrived at by the Commissioners agreeing to reduce the charge for permission to kill sheep from 4d. to 3d. per head, the price for cattle (1s.) and the regula-

DEATH OF THE TOWN CLERK OF LIMERICK.

were.

Mr. Robert MacDonnell, J. P., Town Clerk of Limerick, died last week at his residence, Fairy Hill. Though to the ordinary observation Mr. MacDonnell possessed good health, he suffered from an internal complaint, which, during the past fortnight, assumed a serious phase, and necessitated his withdrawal from official business. Few were aware of the nouncement of his death came as a pro found surprise upon the citizens, especially those associated with municipal work, who expected his return to duty. Mr. MacDonnell was the surviving repre-sentative of the firm of John MacDonnell and Sons, well known over a considerable time in the timber trade, and in former years controlled a fleet of trading vessels that touched at many ports, and conveyed emigrants from Limerick to America before the growth of the modern transatlantic service. A gentleman of education and influence, Mr. MacDonnell filled a prominent part over many years in the commercial life of Limerick. Indeed, he was a city man in the most liberal sense-one who had a contact with all things appertaining to commercial and municipal progress, who exercised an influence that was dignified and respected, and which obtained for him the distinction of a representative position on the public Boards of the city He represented the Abbey Ward in the Corporation for the uninterrupted period of \$1 years-a long term of public office that in itself was the best tribute to his probity and energy of character. The

gift of the Mayoralty fell to his choice. in 1871, and subsequently the High Shrievalty, and his period of office was distinguished by the most meritorious administration. In social life Mr. Mac-Donnell possessed those qualities of amiability and sincerity and earnestness which give such a charm to the character, while the fund of his knowledge, begotten of education and travel, Here is a curious item from a German and address, made him a host in every

> **PROTECTION** from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapa-

measure of the graces which the mercy of God places at their disposal. They are entering upon a state which has many obligations and oftimes many serious difficulties connected with it. They need for the discharge of these obligations and for the overcoming of these difficulties the grace which the sacrament of marriage is calculated to give when the sacrament is received by the rites of the Holy Church. And what is to be said of those persons who, professing to be themselves Catholics for merely temporal purposes, tions being allowed to stand as they in that very moment upon which so much depends-so far from endeavoring to obtain the graces and the favor of heaven upon their union-act in open defiance to the law of God and of His Church, and insteadofablessingdown upon themselves a malediction. What prospect is there for happiness for those people in their married life or in after years? And if things turn out badly and there are quarrels between husband and wife and the children's souls are neglected by such parents, to whom are they to look but to those for the cause of it all. It must be amongst the bitterest and saddest memories-of those to whom I am now refer-ring-amongst their bitterest and saddest memories, and down to their d ing day they would repent the folly of the crime they had committed in contracting marriage under the circumstances I am now describing."

MRS. STOWE AT 85.



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HATTER : AND : FURRIER.

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THE HOME AND DAILY LIFE OF THE FAMOUS Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters. AUTHORESS.

Writing of "Harriet Beecher Stowe at Eighty-five," Richard Berton, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, gives a delightful picture of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of her home in Hartford, and of her daily life. "For some years now," he says, "entirely withdrawn from society, Mrs. Stowe is much afoot THOMAS O'CONNELL. in the open air, her strength, for one of her years, being remarkable. In the summertime the slight, bent figure, with its white hair crowning the dark, wrinkled face, is a familiar sight to the neigh- 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. bors, as she wanders under the boughs, gathering consolation from sun and shade and wind, or strays down the steep bank to where a little silvery stream winds its tortuous length behind the Clemens and Warner grounds. On such walks a trusty attendant is always by her side. It is likely that Mrs. Stowe's fondness for exercise and ontdoor life has done much to sustain her bodily vigor to her present age. But she comes of a sturdy stock. * * Mrs. Stowe's working days have been long over. * * Her modest way of living implies the fact that the rewards of distinguished success in literature are other than monetary. Such success is not to be measured by tangible things. The sims

work with the pen worthy to live, and

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS : AND : CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. and ambitions of those who seek to do CORWAR YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS TELEPHONE 2895.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 10, 1896. THE

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL AN OUTLINE OF ITS WORK. AN ABLE AND INTERESTING ADDRESS DELIV-

OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THE ORGANIZATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

A very enthusiastic gathering it was that listened to the Rev. Dr. Conaty, president of the Catholic Summer School, of Plattsburg, last week, at the St. Patrick's hall, on Alexander street, when he delivered an interesting and able address on the work of the Catholic Summer School.

Mr. Justice Curran was called to the chair and briefly explained the purposes of the meeting to be in the interest of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, that arrangements might he made for a large representation from Montreal at the coming session. He then called on Rev. Dr. Conaty, the President of the School, to explain the aims and objects of the work and give such advice as he would about it.

The Rev. President proceeded to outline the scope of the school, and the means of its support, and thoroughly interested his large audience with the vivid pictures of the work already done and its possibilities for the future as a great agency in the education of the people. Among other things, he showed very clearly the points of view from which the programme was arranged, many about the Summer School, some know-and do-everything-in-a-week sort of school. Others think it a place for mittee which this meeting will appoint school, others mink it is place for specialists, or pedagogics, or even a training school for ecclesiastics in cer-tain lines of clerical study. The Sum-mer School has something of all these, but it is broader than that, in that it but it is broader than that, in that it sims to provide a place where non-Cath-olics may gather and listen to the scholar-ship of the Church and discourse upon the topics which are now engaging the attention of thinking people. It aims to provide for Catholics opportunities for binder education along privarity for higher education along university lines, and thus aid Catholics to lead in the intellectual movement of the day. Schools open on all sides giving instruc-tion on every phase of intellectual life: unfortunately, many of them are not guided by the Christian thought, and they become sources of danger to faith, and thus schools guided by the Church become necessary, that our people may keep pace with the age while their faith may not be exposed to the error of materialism and rationalism.

Allusion was pleasantly made to the criticism against ethics and psycology as useless in such schools, and it was shown how fundamental such studies have become because of the loose notions of morality and the soul which pervade much of the teaching of modern science. anti Catholic bigotry and blinds it so key. Dr. Conaty dwelt upon the reli-much that it cannot see the mistake the gious side of the school as seen in the mignificence of the ceremonial on the side is also a strong element in the school sents itself to the country as a social strength which gives tone to the community as well as religious life, and lying truths which it is its province to teach. Rev. Dr. Conaty interspered his lecture with many pleasant reminiscences and witty allusions, which were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Coming to the practical side of the work, he explained how this beautiful home, on the borders of Lake Champlain, became the property of the School by the gift of the Delaware and Hudson R. R. Co. and its Plattsburg friends. Its 450 acres of land, with field, and forest, and lake-border, offers facilities for summer enjoyment which can hardly be surpassed. During the past year the School has spent \$40,000 in improvements, having now several handsome cottages, a central dining hall for the cottagers, an auditorium that will seat 750 people, and an Orstory, where the Blessed Sacrament will be kept and Mass said daily, for the convenience of the community. connecting the town, which is three miles distant, with the school, thus giving opportunities for those who may wish to live in town to come easily to the school. Board and lodging can be obtained at reasonable rates, varying from the ordinary boarding house to the and overlooking Lake Champlain. Special excursion rates can be had from the railroads, and pleasant trips are arranged for the many objects of interest which are in easy access from the School-the lakes, the Adirondack Mountains, the Ausable Chasm, and other attractions. It is not generally thought of that Montreal is the nearest great centre to the School, for it is less than three hours ride to Plattsburg, while Boston is nine hours ride and New York ten. There are two morning lectures every day except Saturday and Sunday, and a tion.

cottage aite, and the money realized from sales has to be applied to our mortgage. We hope to have cities interested in owning special cottages for the accom-modation of members who may form a corporation or a party for that purpose. Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Ottawa, have made a start in that direc-ERED BY THE REV. DR. CONATY-THE tion, and Philadelphia has a cottage of 20 rooms erected for use at the next session. Boston, throuh the John Boyle O'Reilly Reading Circle, will erect a cottage next year. The Catholic Club of New York has formed a Champlain Summer Club, of which Hon. Justice Curran is Vice-President, and will occupy our Administration Building, which it has leased for that purpose. Several Mon-

treal gentlemen are members of this Club

Oru School is Catholic, and invites all Catholics to co-operation, while its doors are open to all seekers for the truth. Sixteen hundred piople attended the School last summer, coming from nearly every State and Canada. On our proevery State and Canada. On our pro-gramme we have been pleased to give i Montreal a good representation. The Archbishop of Montreal, Most Rev. Mon-seigneur Fabre, has kindly consented to officiate on Sunday, July 19, and Rev. Dr. Driscoll, S.S., of the Grand Seminary, will give a course of illustrated lectures on Christian Archeology, during the evenings of the first week, beginning July 13. In the last week of the session, from August 10 to August 14, Hon. Justice Cur-

ran will lecture on "Sir John Thompson," and Sir Wm. Hingston on "Our Northern Climate and How It Affects Us." John T. Waters, Esq. of Ottawa, will also give a lecture on "Hawthorne."

This, in a general way, is the work of the School, which appeals to all intellithat it might meet all tastes and afford gent Catholics, and we earnestly hope something of instruction to everybody. that Montreal willbring of its strength He alluded to the mistaken notions of to aid us in our great undertaking. SummerSchool literature will be freely thinking it a sort of Kindergarten, or distributed to those who will place themselves in correspondence with the Comto represent our School in this city.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Justice Doherty, and seconded by Mr. Charles F. Smith. Father Quinlivan, the pastor of St. Patrick's, and Sir William Hingston, also delivered short addresses.

Rev. Dr. Conaty, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he would always treasure the pleasant memories of his visit to the city, where he was received with so much kindness.

We published the names of the committee, appointed in connection with the School for this district, in our last issue.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-I have noticed, in a recent issue of the Catholic Register, a paragraph under the caption, "The Globe's Mis-take." And the editor asks: What is the matter with the Globe? etc. That caption should be "the Globe's bigotry,' and the answer to the query is that the old sting is still animating it, for the spirit of George Brown still inspires its Register hints at.

The Globe is furious because our Sundays of the session, as also in the pulpit eloquence by which the dogmas of the Church are defended. The social ant community, and says that their Mandement is a serious blow to the life. The bringing together of repre- Liberals. That is a tacit admission that sentative Catholics from the great cen- the Liberals are not amongst the justicetres of activity forms not only a pleasant | loving portion of the Protestant comacquaintanceship, but also a strong munity. That is another of the Globe's social bond by which the Church pre-mistakes. As regards the attitude of Conservatives and Liberals, respectively, regarding Catholic or Christian education.it is a attracts attention to the great under remarkable coincidence that on both sides of the Atlantic, just now, Conservative Governments are engaged in passing measures which will beneficially affect Catholic education and that Liberals are violently opposing such measures. The Liberals of England tell the Irish people that if they vote for Lord Salisbury's, Education Bill they (the Liberals) will abandon Home Rule.Lord Salisbury's Bill proposes to give to the Catholics of Eng land and Ireland what the Liberals have refused them in the matter of education. Sir Charles Tupper's Remedial Bill proposes to restore to the Catholics of Manitoba the constitutional rights which the Liberals have dishonorably wrested from them. Both Bills passed the second reading. English Bishops, repre-senting the infallible teaching of the Church on Christian education, have (while knowing the defects of the measure) accepted the principle of the Bill and have appealed to their own people and to their Protestant friends to support An electric railway is now being built | the measure and then to amend it in | committee. The measure in question, so far as it affects education in Ireland, is still more defective. Yet the Irish Catholics have accepted it, despite the vengeful threat of the Liberals, as above stated-thus proving that they are Catholics first and Irishmenafter and showing magnificent Hotel Champlain, which us here a noble example. Will we follow crowns the bluff just beyond the School it? Bishops in Canada have acted on the same principle as their Episcopal brethren in England, regarding the Re-medial Bill. They did not reject it because of its defects. They accepted the principle of the Bill and appealed to all good Catholics, and also to good Protestants, to support it. But the action of Grit Catholics, in voting against it, is sad and discouraging indeed, from a Catholic point of view, as by voting against the Bill, and telling their co-religionists to support its opponents, they have shown day except Saturday and Sunday, and a that they prefer being Grits first and lecture every evening except Sunday, the Catholics after, and that the battle for Saturday evenings being special lectures Catholic rights must be fought without and not in the general course. This them whenever the interest of their leaves Saturdays free for excursions and pleasant reunions. Every Saturday evening there is usually a social recep-power on the race and religion cry, and power on the race and religion cry, and the very beginning of the war the sym-that cry is raised against their own race pathy of the great majority of Americans The term fees are \$10 for a sessional and religion by the very party they are ticket, and 25 cents for an individual so blindly and slavishly serving. They lecture. The sources of revenue besides refused to accept the principle of the the term fees are honorary life and asso- Remodial Bill on the contemptible plea ciate memberships, by which men and that the bill is not good enough, and that women identify themselves with the if Laurier, with his cats and rats followmovement by gifts of \$100 for life, and | ers, gets in, he will give a better bill, and \$25 for associate membership. We have they will vote Grit, on that miserable 225 life members on our rolls, among plea. They prefer to follow the guid whom are Hon. Senator O'Brien and ance of Laurier, Power, O. K. Fraser, Charles F. Smith, Esq., of Montreal. O'Donohoe, McCarthy, Martin, and Wal-Charles F. Smith, Esq. of Montreal. O'Donohoe, McCarthy, Martin, and Wal-We hope to have many more from this lace, rather than than that of their publics" such as Hayti; and there is no great Catholic city, great Catholic city, Our land is also parcelled into lots; absence of any public pronouncement who seek to overthrow the Spanish power which may be sold to those desiring a from the Bishops of the other Provinces, in Cuba could replace it by anything

the Catholics of such Provinces are free to act as they may see fit in the present contest. There is no moral freedom to shirk the performance of a plain moral duty. I pity those Catholics who pretend not to know their duty in the pre-sent case because forsooth their Bishop has not publicly pointed it out to them. Such pleas are being advocated at church doors before and after Divine service.

Trusting that it will not be all "O K" with the enemies of our Church and her institution, and also trusting that the Catholic Register's prediction regarding the result of the Globe's mistakes, or, rather, its bigotry, such a carnolic, A Carnolic. rather, its bigotry, shall be fully realized,

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

TO FATHER J. J. KELLY, YONGE.

We are glad to learn that the Rev. John J. Kelly, P.P., Yonge, who has been very ill for several months, was able to return home on Saturday last from Kingston

After High Mass on Sunday he was presented with an address accompanied by a well-filled purse. We take the following extracts from the address:

'Shortly after you were inducted into the parish and installed its pastor, you showed that "love the beauty of God's house 88 vou and the place where his glory dwelleth,' for you set about ornamenting the parish church of St. James, and the work therein reflects great credit upou your artistic taste, it being a model of chaste simplicity and eminently devotional.

The next great works to which you devoted your attention were the building of two beautiful new churches-one at St. Brenden's, Rockport; the other at St. Denis, Athens, both of which were very badly needed, as those places are too remote from the parish church, and as a consequence many Catholics had to miss Mass very often.

"Your zeal in the cause of Catholic education for our children is instanced in the very niceschool at Sheataun; and before long we hope that you will have another school built and in working order, for we know that such is the desire of your heart, and He who has said : Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come to me; for the kingdom of heaven is for such,' will bless your project." Father Kelly thanked his good people

most cordially for their kindness, and prayed God to bess them.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

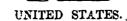
OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL CON-

VENTION.

At the annual convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, held last the accommodation of the city govern-week in the city of Quebec, the follow- ment and representative citizens.—Bosweek in the city of Quebec, the follow-ing officers were elected :-High Chief Ranger, Zotique Renaud, of Montreal, re-elected; Deputy High Chief Ranger, F. P. Shee, Cuebec, Scoretter, F. N. Bile, E. P. Shea, Quebec; Secretary, F. X. Bilo-deau, re-elected; Treasurer, J. Walsh, Montreal; Directors, J. P. Jackson, Dr. Sylvain, Dr. Pelletier, and Dr. Laviolette. Montreal; Messrs, Lafortune, Gatineau Point; N. Page, Hull, and N. P. Lapierre, Boucherville. Delegates to the Supreme High Court, which will assemble in convention in the month of February, 1897, at Columbus, Ohio: J. Tourigny, advocate, Three Rivers; Aime Talbot,

better than despotism. Most of the Cuban patriots are of the Garibaldi kind. The people have nothing to hope for from them, but much to fear.

"We have carefully examined the documents lately issued by the Spanish Legation in Washington, and are firmly persuaded of two points : first, that Cuba has no valid and irremediable grievance against the mother country ; and second that if Spain were not a Catholic country misrepresentation of her government would not be so general. and there would be less enthusiasm for Cuba in both pulpit and press."



COAST DEFENCES SAID TO BE IN A SHAME FUL CONDITION.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1896 .- A morning paper says: The committee appointed by resolution of the United States Senate to examine the coast defences has been one-quarter to one-half at Lorge's, 21 St. in this city since Friday night, and has Lawrence street. ex mined the harbor and other defences, concluding its labors yesterday morning. According to chairman W. C. Squire,

United States senator from Washington, the report which he will make to the Senate will conclusively show that the condition of affairs is something shameful and unworthy of a nation such as this. He said his committee would make the report before Congress adjourn ed, in order that it may know the chances that are being taken in case of war.

BOYLE O'REILLY MEMORIAL.

ACTING GOVERNOR WOLCOTT INVITED ANI WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT.

The executive committee of the John Boyle O'Reilly Memorial, consisting of Mr. A. Shuman, Mr. T. B. Fitzpatrick and Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, waited upon Acting Governor Wolcott and extended an invitation to his Excellency to be present during the dedication ceremonies on June 20, which was accepted It is expected also that Mrs. Wolcott will grace the occasion.

The unveilling of this monument, the result of the skill of Sculptor Daniel C SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. French, will be an eventful occasion.

The programme of the day is being Francis A. Walker will be the presiding officer; Elmer H. Capen, D.D., president of Tufts College, will deliver the eulogy; Mr. James Jeffrey Roche will read an Augman poem. The music will be by a large chorus and a full orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. B. J. Lang. His Honor Mayor Quincy will accept the memorial on behalf of the city, and 1000 or 1500 seats, or as many us the space will allow, will be provided under the direction of the city messenger for

GOOD HEALTH

And a good appetite go hand in hand. Commercial and Industrial With the loss of appetite, the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortifications of goos health are broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is in such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are clearly shown. Thousands who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its PROSPERITY great merits as a purifier of the blood. its powers to restore and sharpen the John Leonard, advocate, Sherbrooke; Joseph Lussier, advocate, Richelieu; A. P. Vanasse advocate Sichelieu; A. Another FIVE Years parilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now TWELVE MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS. Committee Room, The Catholic Citizen, alluding to the population of the United States, once more, claims that there are in the country S,097,000 Catholics of foreign parent-56 St. Lawrence Street. age, and it adds. "It is reasonably safe to add to this number 4,000,000 others of American parentage who ought to be Catholics; our figures would then reach 12,000,000, which was, perhaps, the natural population of the United States in 1890. It ought to be 14,000 000 in 1895, if we are entitled to presume that the Catholic population increases at the same rate that the rest of the population increases." An authentic and full census of the Catholic American population statements and calculations. HOW TO HELP THE PAPER. There are numerous ways of assisting a paper apart from subscribing and advertising. If each reader who, having read an advertisement in our columns, goes to the store or establishment therein mentioned to make a purchase would be good enough to inform the proprietor thereof that he came on account of the notice that appeared in THE TRUE WIT-NESS, he would be rendering the paper a Exceed Montreal \$500,000 . . Assets Exceed . . 5 Forty Million Dollars. Paid

very great service and at no cost to himself. We specially request our triends to take a glance over our advertising columns; they will find almost everything that they may require mentioned in those notices. We are anxious that the merchants and others who patronize us by advertizing with us should receive in turn the patronage of our subscribers.

BUY A NEW HAT.

NEW STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES CHEAP AT LORGE'S JUST NOW.

Hats of all kinds, for all kinds of men, youths and children, are at Lorge's, and prices are much lower than ever before. No one can have any excuse of wearing an old hat when all styles of straws, Derbys, fedoras, silk hats, bicycle caps, yachting caps, and outing headgear, as well as children's hats of all kinds, and ladies' straw hats, are reduced in price from

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

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THE TRAGEDY AT MOSCOW.

SUCH AN OUTCOME WAS TO HAVE BEEN EX-PECTED.

It is a pity that the monster open air banquet for the populace, which took place at Moscow, could not have been eliminated from the programme of festivities in connection with the coron-ation of the Czar. For it was obvious from the outset that there were great dangers inherent to an entertainment of this character, where the tables, weighed down with herds of roast oxen and flocks of sheep, extended more than fourteen miles in length; where the wine was served not in bottles, nor even in pails, served not in bottles, nor even in pairs, but in big fountains, and where the guests composed of the lower and rough-est class of the population, numbered well nigh double the 300,000 for whom the food and liquor had been provided. Of course, the crowd got beyond control, just as it did at the monster feasts of this kind that have constituted the popular feature of each preceding coronation,

and a number of people appear to have been crushed and trampled to death, the loss of their lives furnishing the only shadow to an otherwise most brilliant and successful national celebration .- N. Y. Tribune.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Ave Maria, in a recent issue, thus plainly refers to the sentiment in the United States in favor of Cuba :--

Losses

"The conviction that religious preindice, as well as commercial interests, has much to do with the "Free Cuba" enthusiasm must be forced upon those who read the newspapers attentively. If Spain were not a Catholic country, sentiment would at least be divided. At went out to Cuba, and as a result we hear only of victories by the Cubans and atrocities on the part of the Spanish troops. Every newswaper office in the United States has been turned, for the time being, into a recruiting office for Cuba; and all sorts of evil reports have been circulated to prejudice Americans against the cause of Spain. Now we



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has consulted the record of modern lit-

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED)

St. James Street, Montreal, Canads

P. O. Box 1188.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITHESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

The Subscription price of THE TEUR WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

Belgium. Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00 Terms payable in advance.

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| WEDNESDA | Y,Y | JUNE | 10, | 1896 |
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CANADIAN CHURCH HISTORY.

The announcement that the archdrocese of Oregon city is about to celebrate its golden jubilee has an interest for readers of THE TRUE WITNESS, not only as Catholics, but as students of history. It may be a surprise to some of our brethren beyond the border to be reminded that Oregon City has a metro politan rank that takes precedence of St. Louis, of New Orleans, of New York, of all the American archdioceses, in fine, except Baltimore. The foundation of Baltimore as a Metropolitan See has peculiar interest for the Irish-Catholic as well as for the Montrealer. The very name, our readers need hardly be told, is Irish, a little Munster town having, in the dispensation of Providence, served as sponsor to the premier metropolis of American Catholicism. Not only so, but the first priest to be consecrated for the oversight of souls in the Church of for missions in that territory. Not withthe United States was the Rev. Charles out hesitation His Holiness had accept-Carroll, a cadet of the family of the Carrolls of Carrolltown, who played so important a role in the drama of American independence. Nor is the reader of Canadian history likely to forget that it was this same priest who, in the integrity of strong conviction, undertook to plead with the Catholics of Canada on behalt of the cause of Congress. It is vain to ask what would have been the consequence had that mission succeeded. Undoubtedly the situation would be very different from what it is and, for one thing, we should be free from the embarrassment of the school question. The separate school would long since have been a thing of the past in Canada as in the United States. Silent submission; it not reconcilement, would be the rule, after the manner of the order that once reigned in Warsaw. For this and other reasons we are resigned to the failure of Father Carroll's embassy. Nevertheless, we esteem that great Irish churchman none the less, and we are, with reason, proud of him both for his office and his genial self. In 1808 Baltimore was constituted an archdiocese with New York. Boston, Philadelphia and Bardstown as episcopal sees. Thirty-eight years were to pass away before Baltimore's exalted isolation was terminated by the creation of a second metropolis. This metropolis was the archdiocese of Oregon City, for whose golden jubilee preparations are now being made. How a mere Hudson Bay post came to be made the central seat of an archbishop may be succinctly explained. In the first place, it may be recalled that in 1846 the Oregon question was the international problem of the day. The point in dispute was whether the first occupants of the Columbia Valley and the coast were British or American. After a long controversy the matter was settled by a process which our grandfathers used to call "splitting the difference." The sequel of this arrangement was to transfer to the control of the Washington authorities territories which (whoever may have first claimed them) were certainly colonized and evangelized by pioneers and priests who were British subjects. It must be borne in mind that although the Supreme Pontiff had established no See in the region between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico until after the American Bevolution, the bishopric | played for so many years, the question | ever unpalatable the process might be, | tion of the intellectual faculties and the preceding year and the greater of Quebec dates from the 17th century, of Home Rule for Ireland took practical to their religious convictions, than if literary judgment and taste. Whoever number of the strikes were amicably able little guide.

and until a period still remembered Type Witness doubtless by some of our readers, its jurisdiction virtually covered the vist extent of territory whose spiritual needs now call for the supervision of seven archbishops. Missionaries had been sent to Red River as early as the year 1818. Twenty years later Bishop Signal gave instructions to the Rev. Modeste Demers, then curé of one of the Red River parishes, to proceed westward across the

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Rocky Mountains into the Columbia Valley. In 1821 the two rival fur companies, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Nor'wester's, had, after some years of sharp and deadly antagonism, been amalgamated, and under the direction of the Governor, Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Simpson, had established some important poets in the disputed Oregon country. One of the most thriving of the posts was Fort Vancouver, on the Columbian River. Besides Messire Demers. two brothers, the Rev. Francois N. and the Rev. Augustine M. Blanchet, natives of St. Fierre, in their province were despatched to the distant Pacific mission. In 1845 it was resolved to place the mission in charge of a bishop, and Father F N. Blanchet was chosen for the dignity anl responsibility. It is said that the fearless evangelist, Father De Smet, S J., had in the first instance been offered the bishopric during his visit to Rome, but that with characteristic modesty he had declined, urging the longer service in that region of Father Blanchet. The bishop-elect had already seen indications which convinced him that a great future was in store for the Oregon country, and on his representation that before very long a single bishop would be insufficient to cope with the difficulties of a comparatively large and scattered Catholic population, Oregon City was erected into an archdiocese, with the Sees of Walla Walla and Vancouver as suffragan to it. In 1850 Walla Walla, of which Father A. M. Blanchet had been made bishop, was changed to Nesqually. After laboring for nearly a quarter century, His Lordship resigned owing to failing health.

and being appointed Bishop of Ibord (in part inf.), he returned to the hospital of the Sisters of Providence at Fort Van. couver, and there he lived until his death in 1887. He had been born in 1797, so that he was in his 90th year when he was called to his reward. The archbishop administered his province for thirty-six years. Meanwhile another of the Quebec missionaries, Father Demers, had been made Bishop of Vancouver's Island, and on his death in 1871 was succeeded by Bishop Seghers. In 1878 Bishop Seghers became Archbishop Blan het's coadjutor, and in 1880, on His Grace's retirement, succeeded him as archbishop of Oregon City. Our readers have not forgotten the horror inspired everywhere by the news of his murder by an insane attendant during his second visit to Alaska to conclude arrangements ed Mgr. Seghers' offer to return to Vancouver's Island, which had so prospered under his charge, before his transfer to Oregon City. It was from there he had gone to Alaska on his fatal mission. His successor in Oregon City was Dr. William H. Gross, who has been Archbishop for nearly a quarter of the period which entitles that metropolis to jubilee honors. The suffragans of the archdiocese to-day are the dioceses of Nesqually, Boise City and Helena, with the prefecture apostolic of Alaska. The division of the Oregon border land between Great Britain and the United States has left to Canada only the diocese of Vancouver's Island of an ecclesiastical province founded under the auspices of a Canadian bishop, pioneered and christianized by Canadian missionaries, and administered for more than two-thirds of its lifetime by a metro- ing and thus expressing his thought. politan of Canadian birth. In works of reference Dr. Gross is sometimes mentioned as Archbishop of Portland, have searched his own heart before he (Oregon) because his residence is in that city. But this terminology is con fusing as well as unauthorized, as there is a Bishop of Portland (Maine) on the enemy, whose deeds have become a pro-Atlantic side of the continent.

majority of those who took the trouble to follow the progress of the movement. From the mere nebulous notion under Isaac Butt, Home Rule hecame a practical issue in imperial politics. England's greatest statesman, of this age, Mr. Gladstone, staked his government upon giving to Ireland the rights to manage her own local affairs. The measure was defeated in the House of Lords, where nearly every good measure that ever was brought forward was subjected to the same treatment in the first instance. When we look at the history of the past, and reflect upon the of even the more remarkable of this eudlong struggles that were necessary, in order to secure Catholic emancipation, bility. A catalogue of a single great and for other measures of reform which publishing house suggests more than were finally triumphantly carried, there is no reason to doubt but that before many years shall have elapsed Ireland will have secured her national parliament. For this but one thing is necessary, that is united action amongst the Irish people in Ireland. The exiles of Erin and their descendants in every part of the world have watched the progress of this movement with unabated interest, contributing generously from their thousands more are born to die and be means to its achievement. They have | forgotten. Owing to sheer ignorance on witnessed with sorrow the disaster that the part of writers not generally deemed overtook the cause within the past few years, and to-day they bewail the dissensions that are bringing destruction to on the shelves of libraries. In science, Ireland's prospects. They have no desire so great has been the waste of time and to impose their views upon the people at | energy from this sort of duplication that home, whom they are willing to assist in a vast scheme of bibliography has been the future as they have in the past; all they ask is, that for their former sacrifices and those they are now disposed to make and continue making, that the to really needful work. If such a plan Irish leaders of the old land shall join hands in one supreme brotherly effort to erary productions, it would be no small bring about the cherished hope of all. boon to readers. But mere repetition is And if the great national convention succeed in bringing about this happy result, the name of Archbishop Walsh will indeed be blessed as the saviour of his fatherland. THAT IRISH VOTE.

Some excitement has been caused in British political circles by an article that appeared in the Methodist Times, a by passing through inferior minds. But paper that is edited by the Rev. Hugh such echoes, even when claiming to be Price Hughes. The writer makes the of first instance, are comparatively vote of the Irish Nationalists on the harmless. Even goody-goody twaddle Educational bill the basis of a plea for the abandonment of Home Rule and the reunion of the severed wings of the Liberal party. The article dwells on the alleged sacrifices made by the Liberals who followed Mr. Gladstone, when with "suicidal haste," and without consulting Mr. Bright or Mr. Chamberlain, he determined on so great a change as the dissolution of the Union. It also recalls the violence that English Non-conformists did to their feelings as Protestants in turning their backs on their religious kindred in Ireland. But for all these

shape, and impressed favorably the vast they had made a bravado of descring them, is our firm belief. No Protestant. whose good will is worth winning, thinks the more of a Catholic because he proves recreant to his faith.

NOVEL READING.

Faciendi plures libros nullus est finis. wrote the wise man many ages ago. And the wise man of our own day must often make the same reflection as he reads of the vast multitude of publications that issue forth in ever increasing torrent from the modern press. To keep track less series of new books is an impossienough reading for the busiest life time. The classification of books has become an art, with many branches and departments. The books constitute a library of dimensions and diversity extraordinary. There are thousands upon thousands of books of which most of us never come to know even the names. Thousands upon thousands of books have sunk friends. into hopeless oblivion, and every day ill-informed, a great many so-called new books are repetitions of works already

projected for the guidance and warning of students and investigators, so that they may devote their time and talents could be applied to the restriction of litnot the worst evil of this plethora of books. A good thing one may hear repeated without impatience. In the nature of things we must submit to hear the same thing over and over again from day to day. There are passages by the great masters of verse and prose of which one never wearies, though we prefer to hear them in their original form and not transmuted brings its own antidote and one learns to leave the book that bores gently unopened. But among the books of our time there are far too many that, being bad and often because they are bad, exercise a strange allurement over young readers. This is one of the most serious facts connected with the social life of our day. And what makes it peculiarly hard to deal with is just the practical countlessness of modern books, and es-

pecially of works of fiction. For who can undertake to speak with authority of all this endless procession of no.els

eraly administration must have observed to what an extraordinary degree the appeal to the law establishing process of reading of fiction surpasses the use of all arbitration and conciliation was made other kinds of books. It is impossible in 84 strikes out of 405 last year. The not to discern in this anomalous preference on the part of the reading public for works of imagination-mostly without check or counsel as to quality-a grave the other cases. On thirty-four ocdrawback to the benefit of one of the most vaunted of our modern institutions. But the temptation to make novel-reading a 49 were terminated at once by the consort of mental drug assails a good many who do not get their books from the public library. Nor is it confined to the disputes took place. On the whole it young. In offering advice, therefore, it is always well for parents and teachers better system is being pursued, both by to back their precepts with example. Fiction of some sort is sure to form part of the reading of us all. Let us, then, make a habit of selecting, so far as our udgment serves us, only the best (and there is no lack of good fiction-Irish fiction included-to choose from), and read even that in moderation. We will thus be able to give, when occasion offers, a word of sound advice to our younger

THE COST OF A WAR RUMOR.

Some time ago we published, from a contemporary in the United States, some statistics with regard to the cost of a war between England and the United States. The figures were so large as to suggest extravagance. Few people supposed that at home, in our own midst, we should ously wealthy, and for the Prince of soon have, on the highest authority, the most startling statements, not as to the hard up. cost of an actual war, but as to the price of a mere rumor that it might occur. In the annual report of the Bank of Montreal, published in our last issue, it was shown that on the 17th December last in Montreal on Saturday, and delegate trade in all its branches and manufac- | to the National Convention to be held tories in most of their details were in Detroit July 14, 1896. The selection rapidly improving, and that there was a is a good one and should meet with general revival of business. On that day, general approval, however, in the language of the report. all was changed by the Venezuelan incident and general disorganization was the result. A drain on the United States | resses have been substituted for waiters treasury ensued, foreign bankers with- | for serving tea on the terrace of the drew their money from the U.S. money House of Commons. They are all dressmarkets, American securities in the ed alike in black gowns, white aprons United States and in Europe were thrown and lace caps, and honorable members on the market, a panic on the Stock seem to like the change. Exchange was the result, and money advanced to such high rates as to be almost beyond reach. This great conservative monetary institution declares that it was one of the worst panics of the century, and that in Canada, although few suspected it, ruin apparently stared every one in the face, "and," continues the report, "he would have been a rash man who would have undertaken to value the assets of the banks of the United States and Canada during the first few days of the crisis."

It is not to be wondered at that the three great Cardin is should have joined sacrifices what return have the Irish and romances whose movement is so in their manifesto in favor of a tribunal Catholics made? Let their vote on the rapid that while we try to contemplate of arbitration for peace. Many people speak of war and others write about it in a spirit of bravado, without counting the cost. But what would all the material losses amount to compared with the dreadful destruction of human life, bringing sorrow and mourning into so many families? History records only one instance when the Prime Minister of a great country stated that he was going into war with a light heart; that was M. Emile Oliver, addressing the House of Representatives at Paris, on the eve of of foreign correspondents little or noththe last great struggle between the ing would ever have been heard by the French and Prussians. How his rashness was punished the records of his country are there to testify. All men animated by the proper spirit will join with the three English-speaking Cardinals in uttering the prayer : "Let us have peace."

settled." In fact 1895 has proved the best year for the workingmen since 1889. An workingmen took this initiative 46 times; twice the employers applied and both parties made the option in casions the magistrate took the initiative himself. Twenty-three strikes out of ciliatory committee. Under the law of the 27th December, 1892, 29 settlements of would appear that in France to-day a employers and employed.

Strikes are less frequent, and the bureau of statistics holds out the hope that in the near future most of the difficulties between parties will find their solution by means of the conciliation tribunals.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. H. D. TETU, city editor of La. Presse, whose death is announced, was one of the brightest and most popular members of the French Canadian press.

SPEAKING of the late visit of the Prince of Wales to Cliveden, the London scribes smirk and seem to think it unfortunate for Mr. Astor that he should be so notori-Wales that he should be so notoriously

Alderman Reynolds, of Quebec, was elected President by acclamation of the A. O. H. at the convention which closed

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THE woman suffrage cause has not triumphed at Westminster, but wait-

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THE Capital lacrosse team, which visited this city on Saturday last, met with a very severe defeat at the hands of the Shamrocks. The latter played a magnificent game, and even if the famous Quinn was at his post, the result would have been the same. The Shamrocks go to Ottawa on Saturday to play the Capitals again, this time for the league championship.

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In this issue we give an extract from an able and patriotic address delivered by Mr. Dillon, M.P., on the subject of the Education Bill, in the British House of Commons. The references made by Mr. Dillon, with regard to the attitude of the Irish Party towards the Catholics of England, are of a noble character, and will receive the hearty approbation of every Catholic worthy of the name.

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In this issue we publish the programme of the great convention of Irishmen, which will be held in Dublin on | members "credit for having supported the first of September next. Representatives from all parts of the world will meet there, for the purpose of settling, if possible, the difficulties amongst Irish leaders, and furthering concerted action amongst them, for the promotion of the Home Rule cause. The idea of summoning this convention originated with the and if every Irish member in the House Right Rev. Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, whose patriotic zeal is well known, and whose sound practical sense, is acknowledged on all sides. No doubt the different centres of Canada, will adopt means dertaken to accomplish without fee or to have representatives present on that | reward. Sir Frank Lockwood's view, great occasion. True, the troubles, diffi- which was applauded by his English culties and dissensions of the past have hearers, is the only honorable and readisheartened and discouraged many who were zealous in the promotion of respecting patriotic English Home Ruler the Home Rule cause. That feeling, can subscribe to. Regret at a temporary however, is but temporary. The results | defection of its allies is natural in any of former sacrifices of the people cannot | party, but that Irish Catholics will in be allowed to perish. Owing to the the end gain more esteem from their

Cronwell statue and the Educational them they are out of sight? The charbill bear witness to their gratitude. The acter of a few salient examples we may article then argues that it is clearly not have learned from press reviews. For Home Rule but Rome Rule that the Irish Nationalists are striving to accomplish and perpetuate.

Now, it is clear, not only to the Catholics who are assailed, but also to any impartial Protestant Liberal, that Mr. Hughes (if he is the author of the article pute, so suddenly won no one knows that appeared in his paper) has written most unadvisedly and unfairly. For, in the first place, if Mr. Gladstone's conversion and that of his followers to Home Rule was based upon nonest conviction and the determination to rectify a great wrong, why should the conduct of any group of men lead him to forsake their principles? Mr. Hughes has simply insulted every Gladstonian in thus think-Regarding the statue to Cromwell, Mr. Hughes, as a Celtic patriot, ought to wrote a word on the subject. Why should Irishmen be asked to stultify themselves by honoring their ruthless verb for the bitterest malison an Irishman can utter? As for the vote on the Education bill, Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M.P., represented the judgment of fairminded Liberals when, speaking at York a couple of weeks ago, he gave the Irish the measure on conscientious grounds." When it was suggested to him that he should alter his policy in consequence of their attitude, he respectfully declined. He had become a Home Ruler because he believed Home Rule the right and just settlement of the Irish question, voted against every Liberal measure, that would not alter his convictions or his conduct. Home Rule was a work of justice which every true Liberal had unsonable view of the subject that the self-

there is a fushion in fiction which comes and goes, like fashions in dress or furniture. Some of the books that were pronounced grand successes and were for a season in high demand are now forgotten. There was no vitality in the rehow. Some of the books thus forced into a hot-house popularity have not been books that one would like to see his daughter reading; others he would withhold from his son. The most injurious of this class of works of fiction are not, however, those which are obviously bad and which the respectable portion of average society has condemned. Being in the Index, so to speak, of social condemnation, as immoral, they bear a stamp which is, for the ordinary well conducted household, a beacon that

warns of danger. Of course there may be cases when that implied prohibition may act on some young minds as one incentive to satisfy their curiosity. But those cases are exceptional. The great est danger lies in the class of books as to which there has been no alarm sounded, and there are many such books that are poison fraught for weak minds. There is another point of the utmost importance to Catholic parents and others who have charge, directly or indirectly, of the moral training of young people. There are many books that pass muster with non-Catholic readers : though they may contain insidious attacks on cherished beliefs; and such books are all the more spiritually perilous because very often they are written with ability and possess fascinations of style, as well as of character-drawing and plot. The poison may even be the more deadly because it may be imperceptibly absorbed and unconsciously assimilated.

But, granting that all possible dangers of this kind may be guarded against, there is another which is inherent in novel-reading itself, apart from the ethics of the novelist. This danger lies in the growth of the habit of de, ending on the association of the mind with fictitious scenes and characters and events, as a necessity of daily life and a substitute



In France, d'Office du Travail, which corresponds with the bureau of labor statistics in this country, has just published an interesting account of the strikes that took place in France during the year 1895. The Reform Sociale, a journal published in the interests of labor, speaks in the highest terms of the scientific interest that centres in these reports and gives credit to the bureau for its exactness and impartiality, which, by the way, it states, is seldom found in official statistics. It appears that in 1895 there were in all 405 strikes, in which 45,801 strikers were engaged, of whom 35,787 were men, 8,331 women and 1683 adults. These were employed in 1298 establishments, 35 of which were joint stock companies. The loss of time incurred by the strikes was 617,469 days, which included 61,597 lost by workmen to the number of 5899, who not were implicated in the strikes, but who were forced to quit work through them. Apart from the strikes by the workmen, there were two by employers, butchers and bakers. There were also lockouts, lasting 4 days, brought about by the inspector of labor, who prosecuted the employers for having forced the hands to work beyond the time. In 1894, 391 strikes took place in which 54,676 strikers were eggaged, 1,781 establishments closed during what represented 1,062,469 day's work. There great efforts made, and the ability dis- Liberal colleagues by proving true, how- for a more general and genuine cultiva- was a great improvement in 1895 over new York. The price of the book is 60 played for so many years, the question ever unpalatable the process might be, tion of the intellectual faculties and the preceding year and the greater

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HAROLD FREDERIC has no love for the Czar or for his despotism. He goes to the length of saying that if it had not been for the presence in Moscow of a host outside world of the bloodiest disaster of modern times. His statement seems to be borne out by the fact that the Russian papers made only the briefest reference to the tragedy by which nearly 4000 people lost their lives.

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APART from Crete, where the situation is increasing in seriousness, and also Russia, where the brightness of the coronation festivities was dimmed by the catastrophe of the stampede for cups. handkerchiefs and sausages, the week's history of Europe is remarkably uneventful. Perhaps the most impressive incident is the retirement of Lord Dufferin from Paris, where he has made wonderfully felicitous speeches, characterized by his usual tast and literary skill.

MR. MACKAY, the standard bearer of the Liberal party in St. Antoine Division, has issued his address to the electors, and refers to the School question in the following terms : On the Manitoba school question I am a supporter of the policy of the Liberal party, a policy which is certain to ensure the settlement of this vexed question by conciliation, as opposed to the policy of coercion as proposed by the Conservative party. I have every confidence in the ability of Mr. Laurier, (with the assistance of his colleague, Sir Oliver Mowat), to settle the question of the Manitoba schools with justice to all concerned.

A NEW BOOK.

We have receiv d a neat little volume entitled "Guide for Confession and Communion," from Messrs. Benziger Bros., publishers, of New York. It bears the certificate of the censor bibrorum and the imcents, and we may say it is a most valu-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, - JUNE 10, 1896.

OUR PHILOSOPHER 11. Con 1941 ON THE PRACTICES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

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THE DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART. OF JESUS AND THE MONTHLY BEUNIONS FOR THAT PURPOSE DWELT UPON-THE BULE OF PRIDE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Our lovely "leafy month of June" recaived its name from the ancients, who dedicated it to Juno, their goddess of the sir and mystic historian. The Greeks womhipped her under the name of Eris, and represented her as a woman clothed with a flowing scarf, a necklace, and a pointed crown crown upon her head, and holding in her hand a style—an instrument used for writing-to indicate her character of historian.

The Persians placed each month of the year under the protection of a particular angel. They worshipped the angel of the stars, the angel of the sea, the angel of the flowers, and many others, and it is said that modern Persians still offer sacrifices to the angel of the moon.

The Church marks each month of the year by some special devotion, which keeps the heart and soul of man in constant communion with his Creator, by affording fresh food for reflection as the seasons pass. Thus in June we are directed to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and to the Most Blessed Sacrament, and permitted to lose ourselves in contemplation of the wonderful love of God.

The beautiful devotions practiced in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus have won many hardened hearts back from the broad road of vice to the narrow path of virtue. Numberless are the lavors, both temporal and spiritual, obtained through the Divine Heart of Jesus, and the promises made by our dear Lord to those who would practice and propagate the devotion to His Sacred Heart are daily fulfilled.

Is it not an edifying sight to see the large number that approach the altar rails of our city churches on the first Friday of every month to devoutly receive the precious Body and Blood of our Redeemer as an act of reparation to the Heart of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament? In an age when practice of piety are so often scoffed at and the very existence of a God is denied, such acts of profound faith must bring down untold blessings and favors from the source of Love to which they are directed, and prove a powerful menace to the stheistic principles which are now so persistently and insidiously inculcated in the literary products of the day.

Blessed Margaret Mary, that blessed model of true humility, "the little thought of visionary of Paray le Monial," should be our model and our guide during the month of June in our devotion to the Sacred Heart. She was chosen by our dear Lord to establish this devotion; and though at first weak and faltering in her endeavors, because she knew not how so great a work could be accomplished through such a frail instrument as herself, she soon became, through her ardent love of God, the willing and obedient servant of the Most High.

Of all the causes that conspire to blind Man's erring judgment and misguide his mind What the weak head with strongest bias rules Is pride the never-failing vise of fools !".

We are all, or nearly all, fools, at some period of our lives, if we would only ad-mit it : for we are all, at times, inflated with very high opinions of our own power and importance. Fortune and health beam upon us, and our pride rises like the mercury in the glass under a noon-day sun. Are we grateful to God? Oh, yes! We jot down a hurried thanksgiving night or morning, yawn ·over a few prayers, or let our fancy wander over some new prospect or enterprise while our tongue numbles the custom-ary formula. Our brain is filled not with a knowledge of our entire dependsence on God, but with worldly considerations, selfish ambitions ; and our heart, not with a deep-rooted love of God and humble submission to the Divine Will, but with the idol-self, the spirit of the world, and a proud complacence in our own capabilities and powers. Thus we may live from day to day increasing our store of arrogance and lessening our virtues, until God in His infinite mercy opens our eyes by a special grace, or by some affliction or bereavement, to the littleness of everything earthly and the Insignificance of ourselves What but pride makes a creature cry out "There is no God!" when the evi-dence of His Eternal Majesty, Power and Love are so abundantly displayed! Many examples there are which serve to prove the puny power of man and the littleness of his works amid the storming elements, and send home lessons to more than one heart. Man the mighty, the powerful, the in-tellectual, with all his nineteenth ceptury triumphs glittering on his brow, can be hurled and tossed even to eternity by the rushing currents of air that in their milder moods float calmly over him in fleecy clouds, fan his heated brow and fill his lungs with necessary breath; and his magnificent constructions, lofty edifices reared with skill, and all the possessions prized and coveted, may be hurled about his head and swept away beyond his grasping hand forever! K. DOLORES.

no enemy can estrange. In the domestic circle it is a genial friend; in the presence of the stranger it is a ready introduction. It chastens clumsy vice; it adorns queenly virtue; it quenches the fire of ferocious passion, and kindles the warmth of a generous sympathy in the human breast. It nerves the warrior on the battlefield, it sooths the tiny baby in It nerves the warrior on the infant's cradle. The handmaid of religion, it inspires the soul with lofty emotions, enabling it to spurn with disdain the grosser passions of our nature. Before its legitimate fascinations, vile prejudice must bend down its head in shama; a bond of friendship unites its votaries, and all the varied tastes of our common existence meet with one accord

in its temple to pay a voluntary tribute at its shrine.

"Such, young ladies are a few of the advantages your musical education confers on you. Whether amid the comforts of the parental home or in the parlors of esteemed friends; whether on the ocean steamer during the calm and stilly night or amid the gay attractions of the foreign capital, a young lady's musical attainments are a passport to distinction, reflecting at once the accomplishments of herself, the respectability of her parents and the excellence of her instructors. Again we thank you, ladies, for your musical and literary entertainment, and have no hesitation in saying your triends and teachers may well feel proud of your exhibition this day."

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE FIXED FOR JULY 28TH.

The regular annual pilgrimage of the

diocese of Kingston to St. Anne de Beaupre, which is under the direction of the Rev. M. J. McDonald of Kemptville, Ont., will be held on the 28th of July. The pilgrimage has secured the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, and promises to be most successful. Last year more than 2000 persons attended the pilgrimage. This year Father McDonald has made arrangements with the C. P. R. for three special trains, which will be equipped with dining and sleeping cars. Special rates have also been secured for the pilgrims west from Peterboro' at \$5 65 and east from Dalhousie Mills \$3.75. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Father McDonald.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Sullivan and Madame are on a visit to this city, are at the Windsor Hotel.

We were honored with a visit at this office by the Rev. M. J. Stanton, pastor of smith Falls, and the Rev. M. J. McDonald, of Kemptville, last week.

Mr. John T. Twohey, son of Mr. E. H. Twohey, of the U.S. Customs, has re-turned from Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Twohey, who has been studying at the Montreal Collegiate Institute since last January, passed a most successful examination during his absence, which entitles him to enter upon the study of law at the University of Michigan next October.

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION

The parishes of Notre Dame, St. Patrick and St. James, which are located in the centre of the city. were to have held a Corpus Christi procession on Sunday last, but the inclement state of the weather made it impossible. The decora-tions along the route where the procession was to pass were on a grand scale. At St. Patrick's, the Church Presbytery, Orphan Asylum and Aca-demy were beautifully decorated with streamers, flags and appropriate mottoes. Immediately in front of these buildings were two magnificent arches. Along Notre Dame between McGill street and Chaboliez square the decorations were simply superb. There was great disappointment manifested by the people generally, when they saw the downpour of rain.

one to Harvard to obtain instruction from such eminent specialists as Drs. Thayer, Toy and Lyon. The institution is in a strait. It lacks young men of billity who are labler formed to be surface, when to the horror of the ability who are looking forward to the ship's crew he appeared with his helmet Unitarian ministry, and it would appear glass covered with blood and the head as if proper effort were not put forth on sw llen twice its natural size. Both the part of the Unitarian clergymen to divers received air from the same sirinduce young men of a high grade to pump. Everything was in perfect order enter this profession. When half a and no blame is attached to Capt. Reid dozen men who are now leaders in this or his employes. Colwell leaves a widministry shall have passed away, one looks in vain for those who are to take their places.

GENERAL COLLINS HONORED CORK NATIONAL FEDERATION.

Given a Dinner by the United States Consuls in the United Kingdom,

[Boston Republic.]

Hon. P.A. Collins, consul-general at London, was tendered a dinner by all the United States consuls in the United Kingdom last week. Among those present were Ambassador Bayard and the entire staff of the embassy, Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Hon. S. E. Morse, consul-general at Paris, Hon. Frank Jones of New Hampshire and Hon. Hannis Tay-

lor, United States minister to Spain.

An illuminated complimentary address was presented to Consul General Collins Mr. J. E. Neal, United States consul at Liverpool, presided. He proposed as a toast, "The guest of the evening." To То this toast General Collins made a fitting ment in regard to improvents as inaderesponse. Mr. G. F. Parker, the United States consul at Birmiugham, proposed a toast in honor of "The diplomats." ' To this toast Ambassador Bayard and Minister Hannis Taylor replied. To the toast, "Consular service," Consul-General Morss responded.

The speech of the evening was that made by Hon. Henry M. Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in responding to the toast "Memorial Day." It, in fact, created a sensation. After several unmistakable allusions to Ambassador Bayard, Mr. Watterson began the main portion of his address by replying to the statement made by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in his paper, the Sun, at the time of the Venezuela trouble.

In this statement, Mr. O'Connor asserted that the South would have to be reckoned with in case the United States ventured on a foreign war. Mr. Watterson, in repelling the assertions made by Mr. O'Connor in this connection, said that among those who fought Sullivan, of Prince Edward Island, who so well and valiantly during the "late unpleasantness," as well as among their descendants, there was but one feeling -a teeling of thankfulness that God had laid the weight of his hand upon the southern confederacy and preserved the lite of the American Union.

Continuing, Mr. Watterson said: " concess that I am a jingo, but from England I learned the lesson and got the cry 'Greatness and glory for England.' It goes without saying and should need no self-seeking flunkeying eager for social recognition, no resonant lip service, delighted to have an audience and rejoicing with the sound of its own voice, to impress the intelligent Englishman with the truth that no intelligent American desires anything except the most constant and cordial relations of friend-

ship. ... This talk of common institutions and a more common language is cheap talk. More than this, it is in some respects misleading. Talk of a common language did not prevent the United ear into the head, in order to penetrate States from going to war with England | the brain. His sight has been destroyed, un two occasions. Talk of common institutions, where conflicting interests are involved, is rather imaginary than real. We are of a common origin and of a common blood, and that means that we are good fighters, who may be counted each to stand by his own. "War would certainly be a dreadful alternative, but there are yet greater evils that may overwhelm mankind than war the obliteration of which from human experience makes the emasculation of the human species simply a question of time. It was the heroic spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race that placed England where it is to-day. Her warriors are no more forgotten in her history than are her sages. To the same martial spirit the American Union owes all that it is to-day, and upon this idea the United States must rely to maintain her position among the nations of the world. "It is certainly true that these two The following ladies, with the names by which they are to be known in their religious life, have entered the Order of human race, but they are not likely to agree upon terms until Englishmen find as much to thrill them with a feeling of liberty and pride at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon as the Americans find to thrill them with a similar feeling at the birthplace of Shakespeare Crucinx; Alle Agnes Latviere, Sr. M. Philomene de Jesus; Mile. Amelia Mar-solois, Sr. M. Pierre de la Croix; Mile. Philomene Guertin, Sr. M Bernard de la whose memory we drink to-night, I take The whole gave a pleasing effect and bore leave to hoist our national bunting a little higher than the Duke of York's column, if I also trail it in pious homage before that dome where lie the remains of Wellington and Nelson, I certainly do not mean to beard the lion in his den and twist his tail when I remind Englishmen that we, too, have in Sherman, Lee, Farragut and Stonewall Jackson Anglo-Saxon soldiers and sailors whom all Britons should delight to honor. General Collins, in responding to calls for the guest of the evening, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His address was filled with points of a specifie nature, largely relating to the character of American consular representatives in Great Britain. He alluded to Howard Sr. M. Constance; Mile. Victorine Deland, Sr. M. Constance; Mile. Anna Blain, Sr. M. Aurelie de Jesus; Mile. Elizabeth Granger, Sr. M. des 'Archanges; Mile. Marie Goulet, Sr. M. Madeline de Sacre Court; Mile. Anna Goulet. Sr. M. du greeted with cheers and laughter.

but a large proportion of them are con-pressure was so great that, at 40 feet, needed with other religious bodies, and the tender feared all was not well. With ow and three small children in Port Huron, where he had lived for the past ten years and was popular with marine men.

DISCUSSION ON THE LAND BILL.

A special meeting of the Cork branch of the National Federation was held last week. Ald. E. Crean, M P., occupied the chair, and there were also present, Messrs. John O'Donnell, T. C.; D. Horgan, T. Dooley, E. Ryan, T. Goggin, Michael Murphy (hon. sec.), C. Milliard.

Rev. M. Murphy, C.C., Cathedral, wrote regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Murphy proposed the following recolutions :-

1. "Resolved-That we deem no revision of the Land Laws just or equitable that does not provide for the immediate consideration of rents judicially fixed earlier than the year 1887."

2. "That we condemn the provisions of the Land Bill now before Parliaquate in their scope, wanting in a just definition of the term 'improvements,' and intricate and conflicting in their tenor, and as ignoring in a great measure the notorious fact of agrarian history in Ireland, that practically all improvements were made by the tenants."

3. "That in our opinion that holdings known as town parks should be included in the Bill, the question of increased value to be for the consideration of the court in fixing rent; but in the event of their exclusion being retained we affirm that the definition of a city or town should specify a just limit of population."

4. "That the justice of the case demands that tenants evicted for rents admitted by the courts and by Parliament to be excessive should be restored to the found the inscription, "To the memory status of present tenants within the Bill.'

5. "That we regard the provisions as to the re-instatements of evicted tenants as wholly insufficient, inasmuch as a landlord is required to show no cause for his objections to reinstate the tenant ; and Ottawa Free Press. we are of opinion that any provisions in this regard are worthless unless funds are provided to assist the reinstatement.'

GOUGED OUT HIS OWN EYES.

INSANE MAN TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF WITH AN OIL CAN.

With both eyes nearly gouged out and ears torn and lacerated, George A. Fulton is at the Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, as the result of a horrible attempt at suicide. The man, who is about forty years old, and who is believed by the doctors to have suddenly become de-ranged, deliberately jabbed the point of a long stemmed oil can into each eve and then into his cars. He was detected by a servant in the act of trying to force the stem through the orifice in his left

yet that indefinable something that holds the soul to the body remains, and is capable of reinstating the common phenomena of life. Physicians at the bedside of the dying, while holding the flickering, weakening pulse beneath the fingers, eagerly watch for some word or sign expressive of the sensations of approaching dissolution. Nothing, how ever, of value ever comes of it. A mother hearing a whisper at her bedside, "She is dying," opened her eyes and re-plied, "I'll be better in a minute," hough when the minute had elaps I she had given her last sigh-her last neartthrob. A little girl clinging to her father's hand one sunny morning said, "Papa, light the lamp; it is second so dark," and immediately expired. A young man asked, "Why do you all cry? I shall get better soon," and fell on his pillow, dead. These expressions show clearly that the putting on of immorta'ity was unaccompanied by sensations in-

THE POPE'S FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

dicative of the change.

The seventy fifth anniversary of the First Communion day of Pope Leo XIII. will take place on the 21st instant. A circular has been issued by Cardinal Ferrari of Rome, asking the bishop of each diocese throughout the world to observe the day by having a general Com-munion of the parishioners of each church in his diocese and to send albums to His Holiness containing the signatures of all who received Holy Communion on that day. Cardinal Ferrari also sugested the taking up in every church of a Peter's pence.

IN MEMORIAM.

Two new windows have been placed in St. Joseph's Church, one over the altar of the Blessed Virgin and the other over that of the Sacred Heart. They are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George George P. Brophy, who desired in this fashion to perpetuate the memory of their three sons, Alick, Walter and Eddie, who last year met such an awful fate in the treacherous waters of Lake Deschenes.

The windows are pretty works of art. the centre adornment consisting of running flowers twining about suitable Scripture texts. On the bottom is to be of Alick, Walter and Eddie Brophy.

These are the first memorial windows to be crected in the church, and although suggestive of an event that was exquisitely sad, they lend increased beauty to the interior of the sacred edifice .-

A BOOM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato, always on the lookout for new worlds to conquer, are turning their attention to the mining regions of British Columbia and have now an expert at Rossland, who says that there is ten times more wealth in the Trail district than South Africa ever saw.

Barney Barnato alone has expended \$15 000,000 in developing mines in the Transvaal and if he comes to Canada a big boom may be looked for.

FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

Advertising in weekly papers brings more for the money invested because the weekly paper is all read by the entire family. It is read with leisure and kept, whereas the daily paper is glanced at nastily and throw



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Tapestry,

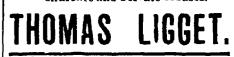
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Draperies, Curtains, Window Shades,

for Public Buildings, Institutions, Churches and Private Houses.



NO FEMALE BARRISTERS.

LAW SOCIETY BENCHERS DECIDE WOMEN CAN-NOT PLEAD IN ONTARIO COURTS.

Despite the efforts of woman to supplant man in every walk of life, she meets with a set-back now and again. In conservative Canada, at least, she does not have things all her own way.

Woman has succeeded in making considerable headway in medicine, but in the other two professions, the ministry and the law, she does not find such easy sailing.

Yesterday the benchers of the Law Society of Ontario decided not to admit women to practice at the bar. Five years ago Miss Clara Brett Martin, a young lady of strong mind, set out to open up the legal profession for herself and her sisters. She articled in an office and took up the Law School course, with the result that she passed her final examination a couple of weeks ago.

In anticipation of thus concluding her studies, she, two sessions since, got her friends in the Ontario Legislature to pass an act allowing women to be called o the bar on condition that the Law Society Benchers gave their consent.

The important proviso in the act the Benchers yesterday took advantage of, voting down Miss Martin's application by a division of 9 to 6

Miss Martin cannot, therefore, plead in the courts of Ontario, but she may practice as a solicitor, that is to say, she may conduct such legal business as will not call her into a court room.

DO NOT DO THIS.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

Hoop's Phils are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

MUSICAL EDUCATION

.

'Its Advantages the Subject of an Address by Rev. Dr. Grace of St. Maly's, Newport.

At a recent musical afternoon given by the pupils of St. Mary's Academy, Newport, the Rev. Dr. Grace delivered an address on music, and, we give the fol-lowing eloquent passage, which was taken from the columns of the Newport

Herald : -"The love of music is natural to us all. the delight of man, and has become to day the life and charm of refined associa-tion. I need not descant on the numerous advantages which a sound musical gentleman on their first entrance into the promise of the future in their grasp time can destroy, it is a possession climate can destroy it is a possess

Next Sunday the eastern and western parishes, if the weather is favorable, will hold their Corpus Christi processions, and preparations have already begun in the way of erecting arches at different points.

THE NUNS OF ST. ANNE.

the Nuns of Ste. Anne at Lachine :

Mlle. Sara Malo, Sr. M. Marguerite de Savoie; Mile. Albertine Larose, Sr. M. Aimee du St. Sacrement; Mlle Elizabeth Lamontagne, Sr. M. Aloyse du Crucifix; Mlle Agnes Lariviere, Sr. M. Philomene Guertin, Sr. M Bernard de la Croix; Mlle. Yvonne Pepin, Sr. M. Tho-mas de Jesus; Mlle. Julie Rivest, Sr. M. Jeanne Francoise; Mlle. Marie-Anne Fa-Jeanne Francoise; Mile. Marie-Anne Fa-fard, Sr. M. Adelard de la Croix; Mile. Lea Therien, Sr. M Antoine de Jesus; Mile. Amanda Robillard. Sr. M. Augus-tin; Mile Parvula Landry, Sr. M. Da-mien; Mile. Hermine Nolin, Sr. M. Therese, du Carmel; Mile. Parmelia Roch, Sr. M. Norbert; Mile. Elizabeth Perrault, Sr, M. Fabiana; Mille. Blan-dine Malo. Sr. M. Henriette : Mile. Rose dine Malo, Sr. M. Henriette ; Mile. Rose Anna Villemaire, Sr. M. Eustelle du St. Sacrement; Mile Delia Raiche, Sr. M Imelda de l'Euchariste; Mile. Rose Anna Brissette, Sr. M. Ange du Sacre-Cour; Mile. Auxilin Piette, Sr. M. Pierre Celestin; Mlle. Blanche Lamarche, Sr. M. Cour; Mile. Anna Goulet, Sr. M. du Cour de Jeeus; Mile. Rosanna Aumond, Sr. M. Josephat.

A DIVER'S AWFUL DEATH.

but his life, however, will be saved.

The man refuses to tell why he inflicted such terrible torture upon himself. To all inquiries his only answer is: "The reasons are best known to myself." He is married, and his wife has been ill for some time, but he says she is in no way resp naible for his act.

THE G.A. R. MEMORIAL SERVICE.

At Old St. Mary's Church, California, on Sunday evening last, the veterans of the Grand Army held their annual memorial services. In honor of the event the interior of the building was handsomely decorated with the national colors. Over the two side altars large flags were draped and from either end of the main altar hung two silk flags on staffs. On the rails were placed two old battle flags, flanked by large floral pieces representing the emblems of the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps. Scattered around the sanctuary were the banners of the various Posts, and on wires above the altar rails were placed in gilt letters the sentence: "In Memory of Our Dead Heroes." Around the balconies hung festoons of bunting, relieved by small flags on each pillar. From the central chandelier streamers and lanterns depended, the ends of the streamers being mute witness to the falsity of the charges of the bigots that the American flag was

not respected in a Catholic church. The veterans assembled at Union Square, and at eight o'clock marched to the church. An immense crowd followed them as they entered, and before long standing room could not be had. The front seats had been reserved for the old

soldiers and the Relief Corps. On the conclusion of the Vespers, Rev. Arthur M. Clark preached a sermion on "Good Citizenship." He took for his text Proverba xiv. 34—"Justice exalteth a nation, but sin maketh nations miserable." During the course of his eloquent sermon Father Clark said:

"To-day we come to worship in the house of God in an act of pious remembrance of those whom we have loved who have laid down their lives in honorable and distinguished service in defence of their country."

HOW PEOPLE DIE.

Descriptions of the sensations of those who thought they were about to die, but

light the kitchen fire. Not one out of ten gives more than a cursory glance at the daily paper; the entire ten devote their separate attention to the whole contents of the weekly paper. An ad-vertisement in a weekly paper with a circulation of 25,000 is seen and read by more people than the same advertise-more in a deily paper with a circulation ment in a daily paper with a circulation of 100,000. These are facts worth studying .--- Church Progress.

In Great Britain, the yearly loss in wages through ill-health is £11,000,000.

The coal fields of the United States have an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, or ten times that of all the other coal-producing countries in the world.

IRISH AMATEUR ATHLETES.

The annual competition for the amateur athletic championships of Ireland took place at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Montook place at Ball's Bridge, Fublin, Mor-day. The hop, step and jump was won by Shanagan, with 47 feet 7 inches. In the patting of the 56-pound shot, Roche won with 22 feet. The winner of the high jump was Wood, who scored 5 feet 10 inches. Flanagan put the 28-pound shot 32 feet and won. In the jump with weights Chandler won with 12 feet two weights Chandler won with 12 feet two inches, beating the amateur record by an inch. In the tennis contests, W. Baddeley, H. Baddeley, Lewis, Hilliard

HAMILTON'S

GREAT DEPARTMENTAL STORE

ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner PEEL, Montreal.

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

WE QUOTE A FEW ITEMS

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

Our special blend of Indian and Ceylon Black Tea at 25 cents a pound

Is wonderful value. Some folks wonder how we can sell such a Tea at that price, but we sell it, and a large amount of it too. Our Yokohama Japan Tea, at 25c, is just as good value.

Our special Blend of Breakfast Coffee is ground fresh three times a week, put up in 1 lb. tins, 25c.

Our Celebrated Acorn Brand Vinegar, white or malt, 8c bottle.

Our Celebrated Acorn Brand Pickles, equal to any 20c, all kinds 124c. 1 lb. tin World's Best Baking Powder, 15c.

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

Orders by Telephone will receive the same attention as if given

THE SHERE WAMPANDESS ANNUD CHATMERON AND CHEERON CHEER



HILE Venice was yet in her palmy days of commerce. there came thither a young German merchant named Richard, a bold and joyous fellow. There was much disquiet in Germany at that time, owing to the Thirty Years' War. For this reason the young merchant was especially glad that his busi-ness called him to stay some time in Venice, where people were not so warlike, and where, he had heard, he should find rich wines, the best and most delicious fruits, to say nothing of many most beautiful women, of whom he was a decided admirer.

Accordingly he soon began to lead a very gay life and was introduced into all kinds of society. Many a day passed in revelling and riot, where all faces were wild and joyous, one only excepted-that of a Spanish captain, who, though he attended at all the pranks of the wild crew with whom Richard had associated himself, never exchanged a word with his companions and constantly wore an expression of strong disquiet on his dark features. The rest willingly suffered his presence, because he was a man of good means, who had made no scruple on several occasions of paying for the whole party.

In spite of his gayety money began ere long to fail poor Richard, and he found that his gay mode of life must soon end. The others observed his melancholy and its cause, and had their jest at their unfortunate companion who could not refrain, while a shekel remained in his

One evening the Spaniard drew him aside, and with unusual friendliness took him to an unfrequented part of the city. The young man was at first alarmed by this proceeding. But he thought, "The fellow knows that there is not much to be got from me; and as for my skin. if he covets that, he must first adventure his own, which, doubtless, he thinks rather too high a stake."

But the Spanish captain, seating him-self on the wall of an old ruined building, made the young merchant sit by him, and began as follows: "It appears to me, my young friend, as if you were wanting in that faculty which has become to me a burden past bearing; that is, the power of procuring at any hour the amount of money you require, and so being able to go on at your pleasure. This, and many other important gifts, I will hand over to you for a reasonable

sum." "But what can you want with money, when you wish to get rid of the power of procuring it?" asked Richard.

"Why, the circumstances are these : I don't know whether you are acquainted with certain little creatures called bottleimps. They are black fiends, shut up in glasses. Whoever possesses such a one may obtain from him whatever pleasure in life he desires, but especially un-limited gold. On the other hand this accommodating friend requires the soul of his possessor, provided the owner dies without having delivered over his imp into other hands. But this can be done only by sale; and, moreover, he must receive for it a less sum than he paid. Mine cost me ten ducats; if you will

give me nine for it, 'tis yours." While Richard thought over this, the

villas and surrounded himself with every kind of splandor and luxury. He spent some time in revelry at one of his country seats; with a crowd of idle and dissipated young persons of rank, amongst whom was a gay and distin-guished beauty of the place called La-cretia. One day he was sitting with her in the garden on the brink of a swift deep streamlet, laughing and jesting, till at last Lucretia espied the bottle till at last Lucretia espied the bottle which Richard wore in his breast, by a gold chain. Befare he could hinder her, she had pulled away the chain and playfully held the vial up against the light. At first she laughed at the strange capers of the little black creature within, then crying suddenly in affright, "Ugh, it's a toad!" flung chain, vial, and imp into the stream, which swept all out of sight. The poor young man strove to hide his concern, lest Lucretia should question him further and have him taken up for sorcery. But as soon as he could get away from her, he retired to think what was to be done. He had yet his castle, his villas, and a heap of ducats in his pocket. He then felt for his money, and. to his surprise, found the vial and the imp in his hand. " Lo!" he cried exulting, "I possess a treasure of which no earthly power can rob me;" and he would have kissed the vial, only the

little black thing making antics within appeared to him too frightful. His wildness and extravagance now increased tenfold; he left not a wish ungratified, and was wont to laugh at the Spanish captain for having given upsuch a treasure, and, as he had been told, retired into a cloister. But all pleasures come to an end; and so Richard found, when in the midst of his riotous career he fell dangerously ill. He received no help from his bottle-imp, on whom he called for aid ten times over in the course of the first day; but instead of comfort, he had a dream, in which the bottle fiend appeared to be dancing merrily among the rest of the bottles, knocking and smashing them and screaming forth songs of triumph at the near end of his servitude.

Ah, how long seemed to the sick man the rest of that night! He dare not close his eyes; yet, while open, the imp was constantly before them. He rang for his servants, but they slept sound; so he was obliged to lie all alone in his fortably, and in wine and play seemed to anguish, resolving that, if God would let have forgotten his anxieties. Sharpened him live to the morning, at all events to get rid of the bottle-imp. When morning came, he determined

to secure first what property he could; | mak and in addition to the castle, villas, and | jest. all kinds of costly furniture, he collected a great heap of ducats, and placed them under his pillow. Then, somewhat calmed, he considered how to get rid of the imp: and an opportunity presented itself. The doctor, who came that day to see him, was very fond of all kinds of strange animals, which he kept in spirits; and he showed him the creature as one of these, knowing the doctor to be too pious a man to accept it in its own character. The creature had become very lively, and played such antics in the vial that the good man, wishing further to examine it, proposed to buy it of him. To satisfy his conscience in some degree, Richard asked as much as he could-four ducats, two dollars, and twenty pence. But the doctor would give only four ducats, and said he must consider that for a few days Then in his terror the poor fellow offered the bargain for three; and receiving the money, he at once gave it to his servant to be spent

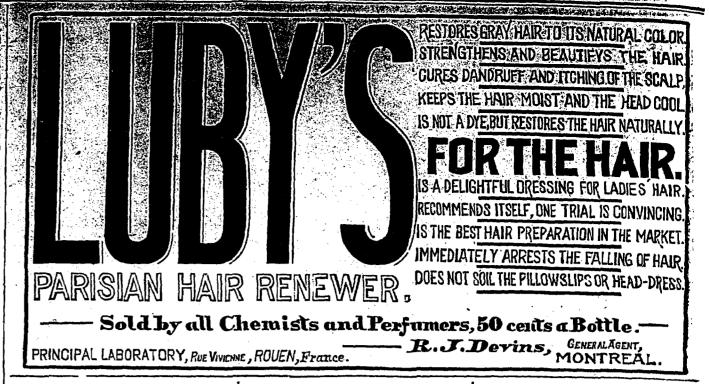
he came to himself again, his complete recovery was delayed by trouble of mind about his ducats; for as soon as he became sensible he searched for them under his pillow and found them gone. He got up and began to consider how to turn his property into gold. But lo! there camepeople with quittances signed by himself for money paid as the price of all his possessions; for in the days of his folly, in order to win Lucretia's favorable ear to his addresses, he had given her blank forms to fill up as she liked. Thus he must now prepare to go forth almost a beggar. The doctor came to him with a very grave face. "Well, sir doctor," cried he in a burst of ill-humor, "if, after the fashion of your tribe, you come with a long bill, give me some poison into the bargain, for I have not a penny to buy a loaf with. 'Not so," said the physician gravely. I give you the price of my whole attendance free; but here is a very rare medicine which I have put in that cupboard, which you will find needful for the restoration of your health, and for which you shall pay me two ducats. Will you ?" "With all my heart !" cried the young merchant joyfully; and having paid the sum to the doctor, the latter at once left the apartment. When Richard put his hand into the cupboard, he felt the fatal bottle between his fingers, wrapped in a scrap of paper, on which was written :-

Richard pulled the acknowledgment out of this pocket, and found it sincrely a blank sheet of paper + The advocate had written flist receipt, with a kind of ink which grew pales and was totally effaced in a few hours. So the young manifad now only about thirty ducate, in the world world. Such being the case, Richard felt that he must starve or do something to gain his bread, and he determined to become a pedler. With his thirty ducats he bought and fitted up a box, and carried it through those streets where a few weeks before he had been rioting in wealth. However, his wares were in favor and he sold them off so quickly that he hoped, if this went on, to become erlong a rich man again, and to return to Germany happy, especially in his escape from the accursed bottle-imp. With such thoughts, he repaired in the evening to a tavern to rest himself, and put down his box. A curious guest said to him : "What strange creature have you got there, fellow, in that vial, that tumbles about so queerly ?" Alas! he perceived that he had unawares retaken the bi ttleimp. He offered it eagerly to each of the company for threepence-he himself had paid for it but four-but none would take so ugly and useless a thing; and as he persisted in pressing his worthless wares on them, they pushed him, box, bottle, and all, out at the door.

Richard in despair fled out of the city, and did not rest till he had quitted the Venetian territory, the scene where all his woes had begun. A horror seized him of all great cities; he knew not what to do or where to get rid of his inseparable companion. At length he determined to become a soldier' hoping easily to part with his wretched bargain in the camp. He heard that two Italian states were at war with each other, and prepared to attach himself to either side. So, having drawn again on his inexhaustible bank, he arrayed himself in a rich gold wrought cuirass, a splendid plumed sword, and two daggers, and mounted on a Spanish steed rode forth with three well-armed followers on good horses.

Such a combatant, and one too who desired no pay, wassure to be welcome in any army ; and Richard soon found himself in a camp where he lived very comby former ill success, he tuok care not to offer his bottle imp too formally for sale, but saying nothing about it. waited to make the bargain unexpectedly, as if in

One morning the call to arms was heard; the whole forces were collected; and in a little while the plain was seen full of the infantry of both parties, engaged in hot action, while the calvary were drawn up apart. The horse of the enemy being inferi rin number retreated before the superior force, and for a while Richard enjoyed himself wonderfully, caracoling on his splendid horse, his weapons rattling, and himself in safety. But presently, infantry and calvary began to mingle in general affray; musketballs hissed around; horsemen fell, and as, strengthened by large reinforcements, the enemy's horse came down upon them, Richard thought, "What a fool I was to come here! I am much nearer death than I was on my sickbed, and if one of those hissing balls catches me, then I am the prey of the bottle-imp and his master forever!" Just as he was thus thinking, his Spanish horse was seized with a panic, and went rearing and plunon the poor. Meanwhile his illness became more not far off. He spurred him about under violent than ever. He lay in a constant the lofty trees till he became exhausted buy cartridges, but in vain, till he delirious fever; and though by degrees and stood still. Then he dismounted, reched a tent where the voice that antook off cuirass and shoulderbelt, unsaddled the horse, and feebly stretching himself on the grass, said : "Well, I am scarcely fit for a soldier, at least with a bottle-imp in my pocket." He tried to think of what next to do, but fell fast asleep. After some hours of quiet slumber, a sound of men's voices and footsteps struck his ear; but nestling in his cool, comfortable couch, and resolutely indifferent to the noise, he was sinking still deeper into delicious sleep, when a thundering voice shouted to him : Are you dead, you scoundrel? Only speak if you are, that one may not waste a charge of powder." Thus uppleasantly awakened, he looked up, and saw a musket cocked at his breast, held by a grimlooking foot-soldier, while others were rifling his property. He begged for mercy, crying in the utmost anguish, "Shoot me dead, but at least first buy the little vial in my right-hand doublet



THE REAL PRICE

captain willingly received into his company an active and strongly made young fellow like him.

His life, however, was not very cheerfull. There was at present a suspension of proceedings in the field and nothing to do but to live quietly in the camp, without danger and without plunder. Richard had therefore nothing but his scanty pay; and one day it occurred to him, as he weighed the petty sum in his hands, to try his fortune with the dice.

The game took its usual checkered course, and he went on gambling and drinking far into the night. At length the half-intoxicated Richard hadplayed but too late; the dice were thrown and tent in despair. A comrade, who was by thể arm, and asked him on the way

if i e had more cartridges in his tent. "No," said Richard, "or I would have

played on." 'So you can when you've bought new ones." said the soldier; "for the com-

missioner comes to review us next month, and if he finds a soldier without cartridges he has him shot." "Next month !?' cried Richard; "well, before that time I shall have my pay and buy new cartridges."

So they parted, and Richard slept. In a little while he was awakened by the voice of the corporal before the tent Ho! to-morr w is the review; the commissioner will be in the camp by break of day." Richard was startled from his sleep: he thought of his cart ridges. He called to his comrades in the tent to know if any would lead to him; but they abused him for a drunkard and would not answer. Then he searched his clothes, and found at last five farthings. With these he flew from tent to tent in the dark, trying to swered him with an imprecation was that of the soldier who had his cartridges.

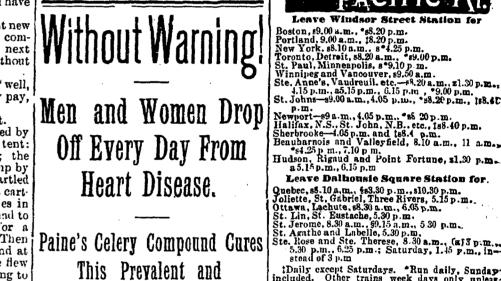
his new comrades to the camp ; and the ing evening, into the thickest forest shades, where, exhausted by terror and weariness, he sank upon the ground. "Oh," said he, parting, "that I had a waterflask to quench my thirst!" and

there stood a waterflask at his side. He thought of the bottle imp-searched in his pocket-and felt it there. He fell back in a swoon, on awaking from which he would have resisted his fate, declaring that it belonged no more

to him, but the imp seemed to cry jeeringly: "Thou hast bought me for a farthing; and thou must sell me again

for less, or the bargain is void." Half-mad, he flung the vial against a rock hard by, but felt it again in his the half-intoxicated Richard hadplayed away his whole month's pay and no one would lend him a farthing. Rumaging in all his pockets, he found nothing there but his cartridge-box; but this he drew out and offered it as a stake. Whilst the dice were being the sake as take. Whilst the dice were being the sake who had bought the bottle-imp, and would of course, through its pre-sence, be sure to win. He cried "Stop!" but too late; the dice were thrown and Bishawa last he dice were thrown and bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would on the goblin, and so he Bishawa last. He would offered its and would of course, through its pre-sence, be sure to win. He cried "Stop!" but too late; the dice were thrown and Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last the would and troubled Bishawa last. He would last the stake of her of the goblin, and so he Bishawa last. He would last the stake of her of the goblin way through the land of Bishawa last. He would last for her station. Bishawa last her the would last the station was the base of bishawa and the state the state the would base the base the base of base of the goblin the land of Bishawa last her the would last the state of her the state of the state the state of her the state the state of her the state pocket. Then he began to run through Italy. But looking so wild and troubled Richard lost. He rushed back to his and always asking for half-farthings, he tent in despair. A comrade, who was was everywhere regarded as crazy, and somewhat more sober than he, took him was soon known far and wide by the name of the mad Half-farthinger.

[Concluded on page 7.]



GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applingtions for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park. Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouses Point, etc., areabeing rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with socie-ties, clubs, military and other organizations. The Trip is as follows:



Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, 99,00 a.m., *85.20 p.m. Portland, 9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. New York. 85.10 a.m., \$*4.25 p.m. Toronto, Detreit, 88.20 a.m., *99,00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, s*9,10 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, 89,50 a.m. Ste. Anne's, Vandreuil. etc. -+9,20 a.m., z1.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., 0.15 p.m., *9,00 p.m. St. Johns--99,00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *88.20 p.m., 188.61 p.m.

st.25 p m., 7.10 p m.
Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, s1.30 p.m. a5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
Leave Dalbousie Square Station for.

Leave Dalbousie Square Station for. Quebec, s5.10 a,m., §s3.30 p.m., s10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, s8.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., §0.15 a,m., 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., §0.15 a,m., 5.30 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m. St. Agathe and Ste. Therese, 8.30 a.m., (a15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., in-stend of 3 p.m.

tDuily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday-included. Other trains week days only unless shown. s Parler and sleeping cars. staturdays only. SSundays only. (a) Except Saturday and CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office, 129 St. James st., next to Post Office,

Spaniard continued : "I could, of course, cheat anybody into purchasing it like any other bottle and toy, just as it was put into my own hands by a tradesman without a conscience. But I should fear to burden my conscience still more by so doing, and I therefore put the offer fairly and frankly before you. You are yet young and full of life, and will have many an opportunity of getting rid of

the thing when you are tired of it." "Good sir," said Richard, "do not think me uncivil; but I must own I have been a little cheated already in this town of Venice, and even my nine ducats might be of value to one who spends as I have seen you do."

'Excuse me for not striking you dead,' said the Spaniard haughtily. "It is be-cause I hope you will still rid me of my bottle-imp, and also because I am not minded to do penance, which would thereby be much increased in length and severity.

"Would you let me make a few trials of the thing first ?" prudently asked young Richard.

"To what purpose?" replied the Spaniard. "It stays with no one, helps no one but him who has fairly purchased it." The youth grew anxious; it was un-

comfortable sitting there together at night in that lonely place, in spite of the captain's declared pacific intentions; and there hovered before his fancy all the delights which the bottle imp would procure him. He therefore determined to risk the half of his remaining case on it, only trying first whether he could beat down something of the price.

"Fool!" laughed the captain—"it was for your good I asked the highest price, and for the good of those who buy it after you, that someone may not too soon get it for the lowest possible sum, and so go irrevocably to a place it would

be impolite to mention." "Oh, never mind," said Richard good humoredly; 'I sha'n't be in a hurry to sell the wonderful thing again. If I could have it for five ducats"

"Oh, as you please," said the Spaniard.

Then, in return for the money, he handed to the young man a thin glass bottle, wherein by the starlight Richard saw something black dancing strangely up and down. As a trial, he immediate ly wished to have in his right hand double the sum he had just paid, and instantly felt ten ducats there. Then both went back to the inn with new and cheerful faces ; the Spaniard soon took leave without staying for the gorgeous banquet which Richard immediately ordered, paying down to his distrustful host the price beforehand, while the bottle imp kept filling his pockets with the desired ducats.

Thy body I desired to cure, Thou my soul's ruin to insure : But yet my wisdom, higher far, Contrived thy evil scheme to mar. The stratagem thy praise demands : Thus I play back into thy hands Thy bottle-imp, and, with the elf, Give the rogue rope to hang himself!

A terror seized poor Richard at the thought that he had now rebought the bottle-imp, and at a small price. Still there was satisfaction mingled with the feeling; for as he was determined soon again to be rid of the thing he felt no scruple in resolving, by its means, to revenge himself on the cruel Lucretia. First he filled his pockets with ducats, whose weight almost pulled him down to the ground, and deposited the whole sum with the nearest lawyer, receiving a legal acknowledgment, only keeping back a certain number of pieces of gold, with which he hastened to Lucretia's perform all kinds of juggler's tricks, and convinced her that it was the very thing she had thrown into the stream. She instantly wished to possess such a plaything; and as he, apparently in sport, insisted on receiving money for it, she gave him a ducat. Thereupon he took his leave as quickly as he could, in order Whoever would themselves like to possess such an imp, can best fancy what soft of life our young friend led from that day. He bought a castle and two

pocket." "I won't buy it from you, but take it from you certainly;" and so he drew out the imp and put it in his breast.

"And welcome!" cried Richard, "if you can only keep it; but unpaid for, it won't stay by you." The soldiers laughed, and went off with the plunder, not troubling themselves further about the man, whom they took to be half-crazy. Richard felt in his pocket, and found the vial there; he shouted, and held it up after them. The man who had taken it, in astonishment clutched at his dress found it not, and ran back for it.

"I told you," said Richard, you couldn't keep it so. Only give me a few pence for it."

The soldier now took a fancy to the frolicsome thing, which now, too, as was its custom when handled, showed itself very lively in the expectation of the approaching close of its service. But the threepence charged for it seemed to the soldier too much; so Richard said impatiently: "Well, skinflint, as you will; give me a penny, and take your property." Thus was the bargain concluded, the money paid, and the little Satan handed over.

Richard now bethought himself what to do. He stood there with a light heart, but with a light pocket too. and no means of filling it, for he dared not return to the corps of calvary from which. he had shamefully fled; so he proposed house. Here he made the bottle-imp to these foot-soldiers to join their company. He soon discovered that they belonged to the opposite side, where he would not be known; and now that he was rid of the bottle-imp and all his cash, he felt not indisposed to risk his life for the chance of booty ... He went then with

> THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled

"Comrade." cried Richard, pleadingly, you or some one must help me. You plundered me once before, and yesterday you took my all from me. If the commissioner finds to morrow that I have no cartridges, he will have me shot. You must give or lend or sell me some."

"Giving and lending I have forsworn," said the soldier; "but to quiet you, I will sell you cartridges. How much

money have you ?" "Five farthings," answered Richard

sadly. "Well," said the other, "to show you that I am a good comrade, there are five cartridges for your five farthings." The exchange was made, and Richard

returned, to sleep till the morning. The review took place, and all went

well. But when the soldiers were again in camp, the sun burned intolerably through the tent canvas. Richard's comrades went to the canteen, and he remained alone with empty pockets and a piece of ration bread, faint and sick with yesterday's carouse and to day's ex-ertions. "Ah," he thought, "ii I had now but one of all the ducats I once lavished like a fool!" Scarcely had he formed the wish, when a bright new ducat lay in his left hand. The thought of the bottle-imp shot through his mind and embittered his momentary joy at sight of the piece of gold. Just then entered the comrade who had sold him

the ca tridges. "Friend," said he with a troubled air, 'the vial with the little black imp in it -you know I bought it in the wood from you-is missing. Have I, perchance, given it you unawares, for a cartridge? I had wrapped it up in paper like them, and laid it with my cart- agency. ridges."

Richard sought anxiously in his cartridge-box, and in the first paper he unfolded he found the goblin creature.

"That's well," said the soldier. should have been sorry to have lost the thing, ugly as it looks: it always seems to me as if it brought me unusual luck at play. There, comrade, take your farthing again and give me the creature.'

Most eagerly did Richard consent to the transaction, and they parted. But all his peace was gone since he had again seen and handled the object of his terror He threw from him the ducat he had just before sighed for, and at last the dread that the bottle-imp might still be lurking somewhere near drove him out of the camp, and through the deepen-

The Best Advertisements. Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion from those cured, through its use, of Consumption and have tested it.

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Testimony of a Lady Who Sofferad f r Long Y ars.

Day after day the newspapers give accounts of very sudden deaths from heart disease. The trouble is a common and a prevalent one in this busy and rushing age, but too often lightly re-garded by those who experience the symptoms daily.

Symptoms may be summed up as follows : the nervous system is usually out of condition; there are sharp pains in the heart; it is impossible to take a

long and deep breath ; the pulse is irregular; there is palpitation; very often IT CLEANSES THE HAIR a dry irritable cough, and the sufferer is full of gloomy thoughts.

In order to cure heart disease, every one of those symptoms must be forever banished. The medicine to cure must possess the virtues and powers to strengthen the entire nervous system. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can build up and tone the nerves, and give to the life stream-the blood-that purity and richness that guarantees freedom from all disease. Hundreds of physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound every day for all forms of heart trouble, and their success is marvellous and encouraging. Those who experience all the awful

symptoms of heart disease, those who are brought to the verge of the grave by nervous debility, mental depression, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, liver and kidney affections, find in Paine's Celery Compound a true friend and life-giving

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writes : "With great pleasure I beg to inform the provide the second from the you of the good I have received from the use of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years I have been in very poor health owing to various causes, and lately I was advised to try your medi-cine. I used three bottles, and have received a world of good. My severe headaches are completely banished, and the heart disease from which I suffered for thirty years, has almost disappeared, and altogether I am vastly improved. I am fally convinced that Paine's Celery

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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, - JUNE 10, 1896. THE



Mr. Dillon's Manly Speech

Explaining the Position of the Irish Party on this Very-Burning Question.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was accorded an ovation on the occasion of his first visit to Belfast since his election to the visit to Beliast since his election to the chairmanship of the Irish party. He was accompanied by Mr. William O'Brien, who is a favorite with Ulster Home Rulers. Stirring national speeches were delivered and dissension in the ranks was emphatically condemned.

Mr. Dillonsaid : "I would like to take this opportunity of explaining clearly the position of the Irish party on what is at present a very burning question-the question of the English Education Bill, the Bill now before Parliament for extending relief to the Catholic and Voluntary schools of England. Now, the Irish party, in spite of all the calumnies and atrocious libels circulated about them, are the only party to whom these poor people can look in the House of Commons to defend rights, and no calumny their could be more cruel or more cowardly than that which declared that the Irish party would turn a cold shoulder to the Catholic people of England. No, the Catholics of England can rely upon the Irish party at all times to defend the people. I feel bound to say that we are prepared to fight the battle of our Catholic co-religionists in England in spite of the scandalous libels against the Irish party, because it is a battle for the rights of the Catholics of England, and, we, as Catholic Nationalists, are bound to stand shoulder to shoulder. I, for my part, am just as ready to vindicate the rights of these Catholic children as any other member of the House of Commons, but while we are prepared to do that, we are not prepared—I speak deliberately the judgment of the vast majority of the Irish party-to be dragged at the tail of Lord Salisbury or the Church of England. While we were fighting our own battles they never did anything for us. They never showed any bowels of compassion for the people of Ireland. They were our enemics always. They are our enemics today. We shall in this struggle in regard to the Education Bill keep before our minds always the interests of the Catholic schools, and this shall be my object. When I hear men talking about the interest of Catholics, when I hear, as I have heard some English Catholics talking abou t setting the interests of English Catholics before the interests of the Irish National cause, I always say that I think I see my way to prevent any rivalry between those interests ; but I hold and am free to maintain before any assembly in any part of Ireland that the greatest of all Catholic interests to us is the interest of the Irish nation. Where would Catholicity be the wide world over, wherever the English language is spoken, but for the persecuted and down-

sea and about a month sea, and about a month ago sluices were fitted into the banks, and for some time the island was flood-ed. The rats resented the treatment to which they were subjected by squeaking and aparling and the bated the treatment and anarling, and then betook themselves to the mainland, a diversion in which they indulge in every night, although it necessitates a swim of 500 yards each way. A scheme of wholesale shooting was next put into operation, but its success was not such as to lead the commissioners of the Humber Conservancy to continue it, and the rats are still masters of the situation. The appearance of the ground is that of a newly plowed field, so thoroughly is the island burrowed and the earth thrown up.

The unwelcome visitors to Reed's Island differ in appearance from the ordinary water rat. The tail and hindquart-ers are similar, but the head and ears cavy. The coat is solt and furry and of a tawny hue, not unlike that of the species of rat the breeding of which for the sake of its skin is in some places an industry. There are millions of these rats on the island, and as they only eat grasses, roots, and tubers, the chances of carrying off the pests by poison are very problematical.—Catholic Witness.

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.] Gold and a Soul.

Many months had passed thus, when one day he found himself in the midst of wild mountains, and sat still and sorrowful beside a little rill, which trickling down through a wild growth of bushes appeared compassionately offering itself farthing will do as well, no new coinage for his refreshment. Then there rang will be wanted, for my border neighbors loud and strong, over the rocky ground, the sound of horses' hoofs, and on a that t large, black, wild-looking horse there "If came a very tall man of hideous visage, fully. in a gorgeous blood red dress, up to the spot where Richard sat. "Why so gloomy, fellow?" said he to the youth, whose breast sank with a strange fore-with I give you my most solemn word to boding. "I should guess you to be a have still worse ones struck for you—pro-merchant. Have you bought anything vided that be possible."

Richard in a low trembling voice.

under the momentary expectation that the tavern ran screaming away. The the horseman's mantle would turn to host told him, not without a shudder, blood-dripping wings, that black spectral | that this was an ill-famed spot, from pinions, blazing with hell fire, would sprout forth on his horse and carry him away to the abodes of eternal torture; but the tall stranger addressed him in a that the approach to it was not far from rather milder voice and with less frightful gestures.

"I see for whom you take me," said he; "but be comforted; I am not he. Perhaps I may even deliver you from him, for I have been many days seeking you, to buy your bottle imp. To be sure you gave terrible little for it, and I myself don't know how to get a smaller coin. But listen. On the other side of the mountain dwells a prince, a wild young fellow. To-morrow I will contrive to allure him away from his hunting train and set a bidacus will hast unon the saw as the came nearer, held in its hollow a strange heap of rocks. They spoken, but for the persecuted and down-trodden Catholics of Ireland, who have carried that faith throughout England, Scotland, America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand? It is in that faith I -shall be guided in my action in Parlia-the dark cliff to the left. Go at a the dark cliff to the left. Go at a moderate pace; linger not, hurry not, and you will come to the spot just when the monster has the prince under his claws. Seize it fearlessly, and it must yield to you, and to make its escape plunge down the steep bank into the sea. Then beg of the grateful prince that he will have a couple of half-farthings struck for you; I will give you change for them, and then for one the bottle-imp is mine.'



are said rather to resemble those of the gium upon his deliverer as a true hero,

"Ay ?" said Richard hopefully, "are you in earnest? Then, all I request is, in God's name, that you will have a couple of farthings struck in good coin for me; I only ask a couple."

The prince gazed on him in astonishment till some of his retinue came up, and on hearing from him what had hap need, one of them recognized in Richard the crazy Half-farthinger whom he had once seen. The prince began to laugh, and poor Richard embraced his knees in angui h, vowing that without the half-farthings he should be undone.

The prince, still laughing, answered "Stand up, then, fellow; you have my princely word; and if you insist on it, I will have as many half farthings struck as you wish for. But if the third of a will be wanted, for my border neighbors maintain my farthings to be so light and the carrying on of it, his former that three of them go to one of theirs. "If that be so"-said Richard, doubt-

"Faith," said the prince, "you will be the first to whom they seem too good. with I give you my most solemn word to

Thereupon he bade a whole bagful of "Ah, no-rather too cheap," answered Thereupon he bade a whole bagful of as a useful farthings be given to Richard, who imbottle-imp. mediately r in off, as if he were pursued, "So it appears to me, good mer-chant!" cried the horseman with a frightful laugh. "And have you per chance such a thing as a bottle-imp? Or am I mistaken in taking you for the was grudgingly paid a common far-thing for three of those he brought, which he full a state of the second state of the second state thing for three of those he brought, Scarcely could the pale lips of the poor youth utter a low "Yes—I am he," under the momentary expectation that here, being a cavern with two blasted the Colosseum was opened to the public cypresses before it; and no one could in A.D 80. This, however, does not give miss the way who once went in ; but a just idea of the age of the Collosseum God preserve him and all true Christians or of this particular brick, for many from that.

These words terrified Richard ; but the on his way. Already from afar he saw and tear the brick is just as hard and the black and horrible cavern; the two firm as if made yesterday. It is about a cypresses seemed to have been blasted as foot long, four inches wide, and slightly if by terror of the ghastly abyss, which over an inch thick .- Toronto Paper.

he; "give me gold here, as much as my horse can carry;" and forthwith the huge beast groaned under the burden of and like a fly crawling up the wall stepped up the perpendicular rock, but with such hideous movements and contortions that Richard fled back into the cavern that he might see no more of them.

When he had come out on the other side of the mountain and run a good way beyond the abyss, then, for the first time, did the whole conciousness of deliverance strike on his mind. Now at length he felt the evil spirit's hold over him gone and the pressure of unspeak. was tempered by that penitence and sanctified by a firm determination to lead a new life ; and in this determination,

cheerful heart returned. With all his renovated strength and spirit, he bent himself to run a good, sober, and honorwell that, after some years of honest la- a naphtha motor. bor, he was able to return as a well-to-do merchant to the dear German land, where he married ; and where in his old

Thousands have tested the great building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

AN ANCIENT BRICK.

There is a brick just about 2,000 years old being exhibited at the office of the Don Valley Pressed Brick Company, 60 Adelaide street east. The brick was taken from one of the inner walls of the Colosseum at Rome, and its antiquity may be imagined when it is said that years before this the Colosseum was started by the Roman Emperor Vespasventure must be made, and he set forth ian. After two thousand years of wear

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

who, according to his expectation, an-nounced himself as the reigning prince of the country, and pronouncing a culo-gium upon his deliverer as a true hero, prayed him to demand some recompense, the highest he could pay him. That won't help thee, Satan," cried be ; "give me gold here, as much as my he ; "give me gold here, as much as my he is the back of the president it was necessary for the city authorities to have recourse to a little deception. They were obliged to gather a number of healthy patients, represent them as sick and when they were all compensed in hed there

were all comfortably placed in bed they gave a formal and ceremonious reception gold; yet he took his master up again, to the charitable President. The effect of the visit was such that as soon as Monsieur Faure left the hospital all the patients were cured and ready to leave the institution bringing with them the gifts which their benefactor had so liber lly distributed.

"Mama" said an angel of four "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young ? she sent the child to bed," but let us answer the darling, it is because I your papa has not yet tried Luby's him gone and the pressure of unspeak. From part has not by the field hady a able misery removed, and a true penit-ence for his former wild and sinful life touched his heart. His joy at his release was tempered by that penitence and by all chemists.

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A cab shaped like a bath tub, in which the passengers either sit or recline as if in a bed, is in use in Berlin. able course; and in this he succeeded so It has three wheels, and is propelled by

Two farmers of Beach Springs, Va. went to law recently over a calf, valued at age he frequently told his grandchildren \$2, which one accused the other of stealas a useful warning, the story of the ing. The litigation cost the farmers about \$50 each, and the calf was found dead in a cave en property that did not belong to either of the litigants.



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shall be guided in my action in Parliament.'

AN OLD STORY.

Concerning the celebrated Father Darcy, probably the greatest wit of that witty nation, Ireland, it is related that he once visited the palatial mansion of a perfect specimen of the nouveau riches who lived in the neighborhood of Dublin, at the invitation of its pompous owner. He was shown all over the house, his host taking great pains, as is habitual in such cases, to keep the witty and obser-vant priest well informed as to the cost of all the beautiful things he was shown. Finally, after making the complete tour of the chateau, the library was reached, its tremendous shelves groaning under the weight of thousands upon thousands of volumes, resplendent in the most magnificent bindings. Here they seated themselves, and the host said, with a sigh of snobbish exultation : "Well, Father, I have brought you

here last because this is my favorite room. The other rooms maybe give give pleasure to my wife and my daughters but this is my place-right here among these books, who are my friends. And these here on the desk (pointing to *8 score of ultra-looking volumes) are what I may call my intimate friends."

Father Darcy got up and examined one of them, when a broad grin spread over his good-natured face, as he said : "Well, its glad I am to see that you

never cut your intimate friends."

TEETH READING.

Teeth reading is the latest method of investigating character. Phrenology is old fashioned, palmistry has fallen into disrepute. Something new had to be devised, and at last it has been found that the teeth form a book which reveals hitherto undiscovered secrets. The sci-ence is only in its infancy yet, but the following are two or three of the items which its professors assert to be incontrovertible: Teeth that are long and narrow denote vanity; projectors indicate a grasping disposition; treachery is best known by small, white, separated molars; inconstancy by overlapping teeth, and the possessor of wide, separated ivories Is sure to tell all he knows.

AN ISLAND-OWNED BY RATS.

Some years ago Reed's Island, in the estuary of the Humber, was reclaimed from the sea. The island is about 600 acres in extent, and until recently it was which was capable of supporting about 3,000 sheep. To day there is not sufficent grass upon the island to leed a rabbit Some months ago it was invaded by rats Every attempt to rid the island of the rodents has proved unsuccessful. The island is surrounded by earthen banks, ten feet in height to keep out the sum and the resourd huntsman,

So spoke the horseman, and without waiting for an answer rode slowly back into the wood.

"But where shall I find you when I have the half-farthings?" cried Richard after him.

"At the Black Fountain," answered the horseman; "any old woman can tell you where it lies;" and with slow but long strides the hideous horse bore away his hideous rider. Richard, who had nothing more to lose, resolved to put his advice into execution.

The night fell; the moon rose and hung with a lurid red light over the indicated point of rock. Then the pale wanderer arose trembling, and stepped into the dark ravine. Joyless enough and gloomy it looked, with only a rare moonbeam here and there, looking in over its lofty walls; there was, too, in that closed in place, a damp earthly exhalation, as of a charnel vault; but nothing else unpleasant was to be discerned. As it was, Richard did not feel himself tempted to linger, but was rather horseman's directions; and after some hours the faint red light of morning just as he stepped out of the deep ravine, and sought to enjoy the fresh forest scenery, and the blue glitter of the sea which lay spread not far from him, he was disturbed by a wild cry; he looked round and saw a frightful beast, under whose claws on the ground lay a young man in rich attire.

Richard's first impulse was to run and help; but when he looked full at the beast and saw that it resembled a monstrous ape, with a formidable pair of stag's horns, all courage left him and, in spite of the prestrate man's miserable cry for help; he was about to creep back into his chasm ; but the next instant he suddenly recalled what the horseman had told him, and urged by his own especial danger he ran up with his clubstick to the monster, which, rolling the huntsman in its claws, seemed about to toss him up and then catch him on its harns. But as Richard advanced it let

entered tremblingly among these stine. the President of the Republic. What a phantoms. The bottle imp in his pocket renowned and what a philantropic visit! grew so heavy, it seemed trying to pull him back ; but that raised his courage ; for," thought he, "what it does not like is just what I must like." Deeper in the cavern the darkness became so intense that he could no longer see th se frightful shapes and had to feel carefully before him with stick ; but he found nothing save a smooth floor of fine moss. and, but for a strange whistling and croaking which passed at times through the cavern, he would have dismissed all fear.

At last he had passed throug , and found himself in a desolate hollow, enclosed by the mountains. On one side he saw the great, terrible black horse, standing like an iron statue, unbound, with head held high, without grazing or stirring a limb. Opposite him gusned out of the rocks a spring, in which the horseman was washing his hands and face; but the water was black as ink; and when the gigantic being turned round to Richard, his bideous face was of a negro blackness, frightfully contrast-

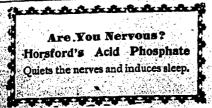
ing with his gorgeous red attire. "Don't tremble, young fellow," said he; "this is one of the ceremonies I am compelled to perform. So, too, whenever I need a new dross I have to mix its purple with a good number of drops from my own blood, whereby it gets that splendid color. In short, I am bound body and soul, beyond all chance of redempinclined to hurry on. This too, how-ever, he refrained from, faithful to the that? Only a hundred thousand pieces of gold a year. I can't make that do, so I want to buy your bottle imp, and thus glimmered on his dark path and a fresh cheering breeze played on his face. But gan to laugh so that the rocks resounded, and even the hitherto motionless black horse started.

"Well," he asked, turning again to ichard, "do you bring hall-farthings, Richard, comrade ?"

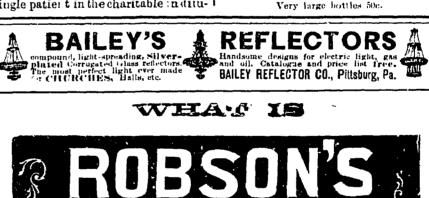
"I am not your comrade," answered Richard, half-confused, half-testy, as he opened his bag

Oh, we are proud, are we ?-but have a care, my fine gentleman ! Who set the monster on the prince, that you

might conquer it ?" "There was no need of all that jugglery," said Richard ; and he related how the prince already struck not only how the prince already struck not only half-farthings, but the third part of farthings. The red man appeared out of humor at having given himself the trouble for nothing. However, he changed one good farthing against three bad ones, gave Richard one of these, and received in return the hottle-imn, which received in return the bottle-imp, which



ed visit of Monsieur Faure there was not a single paties t in the charitable institu-



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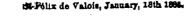
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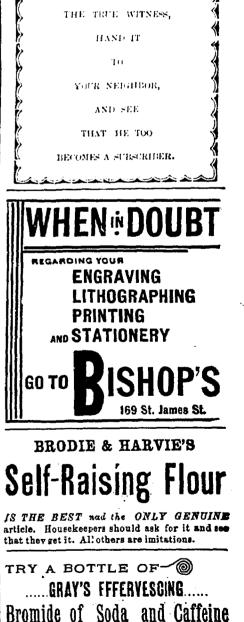
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G. DESHOSIERS, M. D.

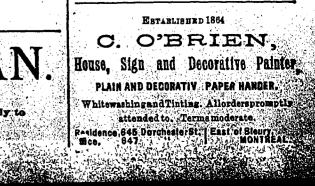


For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people wil find it invaluable.

50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street. P S .- A large assortment of fashionable perfumery and toilet scaps always on hand.



MONEY TO LOAN Security required, first Mortgage on Real Estate in City. Apply to C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Estate Agent,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JUNE 10, 1896. مى بىدى بىر رىدىيەرىيى خەركىيى بىرىيە بىرىيە خەركى بىرى قۇمۇرىيە خەركى بىرى قۇمۇرىيە تەركى بىرى

THE BRAVERY OF CATHOLICS

ON AMERICAN BATTLEFIELDS

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BY

GENERAL O'BEIRNE.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne spoke in the Jefferson Building. in Court Square, Brooklyn, Monday, before the members of District No. 1, New York State Council, C. B. L. on "The Catholic Soldier of America." District Deputy S. M. Coyle presided. Gen. O'Beirne was introduced by Supreme President John C. Maguire. The General paid a glowing tribute to the Catholic American soldiers who fell

in battle. Gen. O'Beirne spoke in part as follows:

"When we turn to the annals, we know full well that by reason of the peculiar construction and genius of our form of government, those of every race and creed are recognized as parts of its giant make-up, and there is nothing by which we can recognize in the ranks of military fame the exclusively 'Catholic soldier of America.' It is only left for you to treat the subject from the limited field of personal acquaintance and experience in the midst of a great army in

a great war. "In the ranks of the armies of the United States the Catholic soldier was a frequent object of consideration, par-ticularly in Catholic regiments, with a Catholic prize for a chaplein who a Catholic priest for a chaplain, who of-rered up Mass every day for the soldier, heard his contestions, encouraged him with advice, and, when he tell, ad ministering the last rights amidst the rattle of musketry, the bursting of shell and the groans of wounded and dying."

SHERIDAN HEADS THE LIST.

⁴⁴ The man who gave to the escutcheon of the Catholic American soldier the highest burnish was Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the commander of the armies of the United States of America. The funeral dirge is but a few years hushed in St. Matthew's aisles at Washington, where the Church honored the dead soldier, one of the most distinguished of this or any other country. In death he had all the honors of his Church and of his country. We may well turn to this shining example of our country's greatness, and of the Catholic American soldier. He was all that a soldier ought to be, and all that an American ought to be. He came into the office of the Secretary of War once when I was there and said, modestly: 'Mr. Secretary, I came to make you a present of forty pieces of artillery I captured yesterday. Accept them with my compliments.' Sure enough, in two hours' time they came

trundling up Pennsylvania avenue. "He was the great officer who changed defeat, confusion and disaster into a grand victory in one hour. This alone, if there were nothing else to his credit, would entitle him to the reputation of being one of the greatest military herees of modern times.

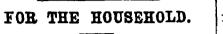
CORCORAN LEGION AND IRISH BRIGADE.

"Who does not know of the Corcoran Legion and the Irish Brigade ? Who has not heard of its glories, as a body of soldiers who were marshaled by the brave, uncompromising and unflinching Michael Corcoran. He was succeeded by one of the highest types of Irish chivalry and courage in the person o Gen. full vigor of the Catholic soldier in prowess and practice of religion. Gen. perfectly dry they will be fresh, sweet, Meagher was a very courtier on the field and filled to bursting with the live as well as in the camp, where he enter-tained all the most distinguished officers of the army, from the commander-in-chief down. He was not less distinguished as brigadier-general, commanding the famed Irish Brigade, than he was as Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, in conducting an Indian war.

Rorty, of the artillery; Adjt. Young, of the Eighty eighth, who, with his sprig of green and scapnlars, was found nearest the stone wall at Fredericksburg. READY COURAGE AND. UNVIELDING RESIST-

ANCE.

"In every branch of the service Catholic American soldiers were to be found. Their ready courage and unyielding resistance were never questioned or doubted for one moment. At Chancellorsville there was a splendid exhibition of the courage and dash of the Catholic soldiers of America How often have I seen this same type of Catholic soldier going into battle with the full burst of a joyous or rollicking, humorous song flung out from his manly lips, afterward dying or suffering under his terrible wounds. Again I have seen him standing at the mouth of his gun as a cannoneer, his jacket off and flung around his waist, where he hastily tied it by the sleeves, and with a short pipe in his mouth, which he lightly bit as he puffed it and served his piece. And so for hours under the heavy fire of the enemy he served that gun until night came with disaster, defeat and ret eat, in which, for the time being, the brave cannoneer, with droop-ing head and dejected feelings joined as we journeyed and fought our way to the rear."



Banana croquettes make a delicious luncheon dishr

Lemonade spoons are the latest form of small silver.

When one has run out of pens and the only available one has been used to death take it and heat it over a gas jet for a few minutes and then dip in water, when it will be found as good as new. A pen that is too hard will also be improved by this method.

To remove paper labels from old bottles, wet the face of the label with water, and hold it for an instant over any convenient flame. The steam penetrates the label at once, and softens the paste.

To clean the mahogany furniture, take one-half pint of vinegar, wet a woolen rag with the liquid and rub the wood with the grain, then polish with a piece of flannel or soft cloth.

In refurnishing your parlor have only room, and see that all are of equal value. In other words, see that one piece of furniture will not seem out of place beside the other. Harmony is the keynote of artistic homes.

To clean windows, wash with lukewarm water, rub with any clean, dry cloth to take off the first dampn 68, then finish with a piece of chamois. A large one can be purchased for tifty cents, and it will last a lifetime, and will save so much hard work. When soiled wash in soapsuds, rinse well and dry, then rub it in the hands to make it soft. For silver it is unequalled. Also wring it in tepid water, and use it to rub off the finger marks on the piano, then rub with a dry one.

Home renovation of feather pillows is | miles from town. not so difficult a task as many suppose. Choose a bright, windy day, have the binds. Smith spied a nest in the top of washtubs filled with hot suds, and plunge a large tree at the foot of the mountain. Thomas Francis Meagher, the exiled patriot and orator. It was probably more at the headquarters of the Irish Brigade than anywhere else, at least in the dozen waters. Pin securely on the line where the mountainside, and peeping the Arrivel a large open-the Arrivel a large open-the Arrivel a large open-the Arrivel a large open-ing in the mountainside, and peeping the Arrivel a large open-the Arrivel a large open-ble arrivel a large open-the Arrivel a large open-Arrivel a l the Army of the Potomac, that all the full vigor of the Catholic soldier in America was exhibited in his deeds of hang them out for several days; when bag, and was about to make the descent, perfectly dry they will be fresh, sweet, feathers. Stains can be removed from ticks by covering the spots with a paste of com-mon starch-made with cold water-and exposing to the sun, if possible. In some cases the paste may have to be renewed as it dries; but it is always efficacious. The fashion of treating walls in other ways than by papering them is a grow-ing one. The higher artistic sense which now exists even in small and remote communities has given a realizing sense of the value of the background, and walls receive the first and most careful atten-tion of intending furnishers. A most æsthetic hanging is plain burlaps of the usual cream-brown hue. A wall thus decorated looks as if hung with silk pongee. One seen finished with a gilt picture molding and with a wide frieze in wall paper of green leaves picked out in gold gave a touch of restfulness to the room that every one who entered remarked upon.



Recovered tiearing.

Mecovered Hearing. Zurich, Kas., Sept. 16, 94. I gave Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic to a boy 9 years old who had lost his bearing in consequence of Scarlet Fever. After using 3 bottles be was able ngain to hear and to talk, although the doo-tors mid he would never hear arkan, but he is all right now. Several other persons, that suffered from fems is eause took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic through my advise and were cured. On my trips as missionary in eastern Kanasas the Poole will ask for advice and I recommend the Tonic as it has the desired effect. **Heart Discase and Sleeplessness**.

Heart Disease and Sleeplessness. Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 4, '94.

My wife suffered from heart disease and sleep-lossness. When Rev. Vendvier of this place ro-commended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, 2 bot-ties had the desired effect. **B.** Le Beau,

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor Latents also get the mod-icine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Scenig, of Fort Warne, Ind. Since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Botte. 6 for 85. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

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

centre of the head, and the hair again divided from the crown to the ear. The combs then are put in, as far forward as possible, and the hair turned sharply back over them. Even the straightest locks assume a wave that is extremely pretty when turned back in this fashion. Then, after the front roll is satisfactorily arranged, the side locks must be pulled out to give also a full effect - not loose and flying, but kept down with little fancy combs. Pulling the hair out to look full and soft makes it becoming to any woman's face, and it is even per-missible to have a thin curl or two stray over the forehead, At the back the hair is arranged in a round knot; but there is an evident tendency to arrange the one pint of furniture oil mized with one hair in the chatelaine braids that were half pint of spirits of turpentine and fashionable years ago. A broad flat effect fashionable years ago. A broad flat effect must be given at all events.

With evening gowns the hair always looks best arranged high on the head, as the lines are more artistically carried out by so doing; but for street wear the such things as will harmonize with your hair arranged low, as described, is for the present the correct fashion. The summer fashions in hats accommodate themselves to the styles in hair-dressing better than the winter ones did, and life is not now a burden with arranging the hair every time one has to put on one's

FIGHTING A MAD EAGLE.

hat.

THIS ENCOUNTER OCCURRED SIXTY FEET ABOVE THE EARTH IN THE TOP OF

A TALL TREE.

Robert Smith and Harry Stager, two young men of Nutley, New Jersey, had a thrilling experience last week with an eagle on the Second Mountain, three

Smith and Stager started to hunt wild

of the Immaculate Conception. St. Vincent de Paul with its parish and school buildings, St. Johns and St. Ke-vin's were all badly damaged; while the House of the Good Shepher', House of the Guardian Angels, St. Vincent Asylum, St. Joseph's Convent, and St. Elizabeth's Catholic Institute, were more or less injur.d. The total loss o different ehurches will amount to over \$3,000,000.

TURNED-DOWN LAMP.

When New York was suffering from an epidemic of diphtheria, the board of health decided that its presence was to be attributed to the fumes of a kerosene lanip turned down low more than to any other single cause. Whether or not this be so, it certainly is a mistaken kindness on the part of an indulgent mother to allow a lamp to remain in a child's bedroom with the flame turned down. A turned-down kerosene lamp is a magazine of deadly gas, to which the strongest lungs cannot be safely exposed.

WARMING THE POPE'S PALACE.

The question of heating the Vatican is a problem which so far has never yet been satisfactorily solved. There no fewer than 11,000 rooms in the Papal palace and many of them n ver receive a ray of sunlight. Professor Laponi, the physician of His Holiness, has tried to maintain a normal temperature in the private appartments, but without effect, and they remain much too cold for the daily diminishing vitality of the Pope. An architect recently submitted a plan for distributing hot air all through Vatican, but when the cost was mentioned-£36,000-the Pope dismissed the subject with a wave of the hand.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Special low rates for the season for advertisements under this bead.

THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK Mountains, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water: large, airy rooms: bath: broad piaza; good bonting, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. C. S. SWEENEY, Prop. 47-13

THE PROVISION MARKET.

local provision market. The demand for pork is slow, while smoked meats continue, move fairly well.

\$12.50; Canada short cut mess, per bbl, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Hams, city, cured, per 1b., 71c to 91c; Lard, Canadian. in pails, per lb., Sc; Bacon, per lb., Sic to 9ic; Lard, com. refined. per lb., 6ic.

There was a weaker feeling in the Chicago provision narket and pork declined 10c to 121c, closing \$7 June; \$7.05 July; \$7.20 September; \$7.90 January. Lard eased off 74c to 121c, closing \$4.121 June; \$4.171 July; \$4.30 September; \$4.35 October. Short ribs closed \$3 721 June; \$3.771 July; \$3.921 September; \$3.971 October.

Lard in Liverpool was 3d lower, at 23s. Pork closed 47s 6d; bacon, 22s 6d to 23s

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.





The Cheapest Place in the Dominion to Buy.

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

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

VEGETABLES.

FRUIT.

Lemons, per dozen..... 0 10 @ 0 20 Oranges, per dozen..... 0 12 @ 0 30 Apples, per barrel..... 2 00 @ 5 00 POULTRY. Spring chickens, per pair... 0 90 @ 1 25 Large chickens...... 0 80 @ 1 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 18 @ 0 22. Mild cheese..... 0 10 @ 0 12

Board of Trade, as follows :- The trade. was firmer for cattle to-day, and prices improved for good qualities. For sale were 2.141 States cattle, which realized from 43d to 5d, and 456 from Canada at 44d to 43d. There were no South Amer-ican cattle for sale. The sheep market week.

MONTREAL, June 9.-A fairly active business has been done in live stock circles during the past week, owing to the fact that farmers in the West who held stall fed stock and would not sell in the earlier part of the season, have decided to ship them, and in consequence of which the demand for ocean freight snace has been in excess of the supply and all . he offerings have been taken up for this week and part of next, and on one of the leading liners it has all been engaged up to July 3rd to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. These facts, coupled with a continued demand for space for early shipment, has given the market a decided firmer tone and rates have advanced fully 2s 6d, recent engagements having been made at 40s to 45s without insurance. The steamship culty in re-leting her, and she will now probably sail to London. The Monte-zuma, advertised to sail from here today, will carry 400 horses, which will be the largest shipment of its kind ever vices received to-day were somewhat of a conflicting character, some reporting the tone steady while others noted a de-

cline in values as compared with last Monday. The demand on spot to day for export cattle was fair, and all the choice stock suitable for shipment was picked up at 3½c to 33c, and even at these prices and the present range on the other side shippers will money. The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 500 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, and 450 calves. The supply of cattle was not much in excess of the requirement of the trade, and in consequence the tone of the market was steady and prices showed no material change from a week ago There was a good attendance of local buyers and a few shippers were also present. The demand was fair, especially for choice stock for export account, and a number were picked up to fill up with at 31c to 34c per lb. In butchers' stock a moderately active trade was done, and by noon the market was pretty well cleared. Choice steers and heifers sold at 31c to 31c; good, 3c to 31c, and fair, 21c to 3c per lb. live weight. The de-mand for sheep and lambs for local consumption was fair, and all the offerings were taken. Sheep sold at 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs were lower at \$2.25 to \$3.50 each as to size. Calves met with a fair sale at from \$1 to \$5 each as to size and quality, and young pigs brought from \$1.25 to \$2 each. At the Montreal Stock Yards at Point. St. Charles the run of butchers' stock was light, but the receipts of export cattle which were bought in the West for through shipment were fair. The demand from local dealers was slow for butchers' cattle, and no sales of importance were made, consequently the market was very quiet, but the general feeling was steady and values showed no-material change. In export stock some business was transacted on the basis of Sic per lb. live weight. The receipts of hog. were light, there being only about 200 head offered, but in sympathy with point of values for this important article the recent weakness in the Toronto market, prices declined 15c per 100 lbs., of agricultural produce, and now, an market, prices declined 15c per 100 lbs., acute climax, if not a deadlock, has been since this day week. The demand was reached in the trade, although for some fair and all offerings were taken at \$4.10

MARKET REPORTS There is no important change in the

Canada short cut clear, per bbl.\$12.00 to

SHIELDS, THE HERO OF TWO WARS.

"There is Gen. James Shields, the hero of two great wars, the Mexican and the Rebellion. He still moves about fearless and intrepid, the only man who whipped Stonewall Jackson in the valley. All his many swords presented him for great prowess in the field of battle were, I believe, bought by the United States Government to relieve his family from Government to relieve his family from embarrassments. Then there was Brig-adier J. C. Sullivan, who fought Forest, one of the most skilful cavalry fighters, in the great Vicksburg and Mississippi campaign. One of the most striking and thrilling stories of Catholic soldiery is the unparalleled defense of Lexington by Col. Mulligan, who was sent forward with only 2,800 men and aight field pieces under orders men and eight field pieces, under orders to remain until relieved or reinforced. He was attacked by Price with 20,000 men. He held his position nine days through a terrible siege, and did not surrend r until his men were half dead from hunger and want of water. A brave soldier was Col. O'Rourke, a young graduate of West Point, who gave his life to save the day at Little Round Top, Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville Major Peter Keenan, by orders of Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry division, charged 10,000 men with a paitry 400, and was literally impaled on the bayonets of the enemy.

Society of Jesus. There was Gen. James B. Carr, who held the most perilous position at Gettysburg, commanding a brigade in the Third Corps, and alter ged off the face that it almost interferes ward, I believe, the whole of the Second with shutting the mouth. Age shows ward, I believe, the whole of the Second with shutting the mouth. Age shows Corps. I mention Father Elliot of the first of all on the temples, where the Paulist Fathers and Father James Boyle hair grows thin, and this pulling back of of Ware, Mass., who served as Catholic scanty locks would be trying to the soldiers and officers. Father Tossot's Venus of Milo. To attain the very full life would fill a book. He had two Pompadour roll which some people horses shot under him and was affect requires a "rat" under the hair, taken prisoner. The names of General | but there is no necessity for an exagger-John Gen. James A. Hardie, of the Adjutant-General's office, War Department; Col. Vincent and Col. Larned, of the Pay-master's Department, and Gen. D. H. Rucker, of Quartermaster-General's De-partment; Gen. William De Lacy, of James Kelly, of the Irish Brigade; Capt. James Kelly, of the Irish Brigade; Capt. must be added to the list. There were the side locks will give all the fulness Gen. James A. Hardie, of the Adjutant that is required or that is becoming.

ARRANGING THE HAIR.

It is a matter of wonderment to many rich people that women who have very small incomes often look better than those who spend double the amount of money on their personal adornment. The clever woman who always looks as though she were dressed in the very latest fashion has some one point about her costume that is new. It may only be the ribben about her neck that is tied in some new style. The trimming of her hat is put on in a chic way that has only just made its appearance, or she arranges her hair with taste.

"Then there were the pious Catholic chaplains, the Rev. Fathers Nash, Dillon, O'Hagan, Gillen, Corly and others of the Society of Jesus. There was for the The present style of hair-dressing, says

are out," but no law has been issued Newton and General Foster ated effect, and small combs put under

Manadialan Kalenda - Une Ka 1. - Matanista Cera - Constan

when he was startled by peculiar cries and flapping of wings. He saw the mother eagle and in a moment Smith was having a lively battle with the huge bird. He succeeded in keeping the bird's claws from his eyes, but his clothes were almost torn off, while ugly cuts about his head and face testified to the eagle's strength and fury. Smith finally dealt the bird a blow on its neck, causing it to go reeling down the mountainside. He was almost exhausted and was hardly able to get to the ground, where he was barely able to stand on his feet. He had the young birds with him, however, and soon after he reached the ground he fell in a faint from weakness and excitement.

His companion, Stager, rushed to a stream near by and got some water, with which he washed the blood from Smith's face and hands. The young man was finally restored to consciousness. When the two started off the eagle, which had by this time recovered, started after them and made several attempts to get possession of her young. In this battle Sta-ger was pecked in the face by the angry bird and was painfully injured. When Smith reached his home on

Chestnut.street, a physician had to be called to attend to his injuries. The captured eaglets are now on exhibition at Smith's home, where many persons have come to see them and hear the exciting adventure related.

THE ST. LOUIS CYCLONE.

Though the first accounts of the St. Louis tornado were considered as exag-gerated, later reports show that the loss of life was frightful and the destruction to property will not be less than \$50 000 000. Eye witnesses of the havoc wrought

report that most of the harrowing details could possibly surpass the reality and the 70,000 excursionists who visited St. Louis on Sunday last testify that the half has not been told.

Many Catholic churches and buildings belonging to religious orders want down before the furious wind. A partial list before the lurious wind. A partial list, prepared immediately after the storm, mentions first the Church of the Annun-ciation with the rectory adjoining, both completely destroyed. Rev. J. J. Head and his sister were caught in the fall of the house and the reverend pastor has since died of his injuries. St. Francis de Sales church utterly demolished. Of de Sales church utterly demolished. Of St. John Nepomuk church only the front wall is left standing, and the parochial

and the construction of the production of the construction of the second s

The activity in cheese continues and still higher prices were paid in the country to-day, Ingersoll advancing 5-16c to 7-16c on last week, and Belleville 1c to sc, with a brisk demand at both mar-On spot, however, the news was kets. conflicting. On the one hand it is undoubted that one or two shippers were doing a good deal of boring, while on the other the public cable declined a shilling on both white and colored, while the majority of shippers protested that with the limits they had they could

only afford to pay 61c. Butter was quiet and dull. The best price on spot is 16c, which is being paid by local jobbers, and in some cases also it is said that shippers have conceded this price, a lot of stock which arrived at the wharf this morning selling at the figure. The shipping demand on the whole, however, is very indifferent.

The demand for fine stock continues good and the egg market is steady at 9c to 9½c for lots and 10c in single cases. Culls are moving slow and easy at 71c to 8c per dozen.

INGERSOLL, Ont., June 9.-Offerings today 1,852 boxes; sales 60 at 69-16c; 108, 6 11-16c; 695, 63c; 299, 6 13-16c; 117, 64c. Market brisk : small offerings on account of several having sold through the week. The same week last year 3 317 boxes were offered, and 200 sold at $7\frac{2}{3}c$.

BELLEVILLE, June 9.—At our Board to-day 40 factories offered 2,950 white and 135 colored. Sales—J. R. Brower 75 white at 64c; Thos. Watkins 365 white at 63c, 115 colored at 63c; A. Ayer & Co. 355 white at 6 11-16c and 30 colored at 6 11-16c; Morden Bird 280 white at 6 11-16c; Hodson Bros. 80 white at 6§c, Win. Cook 205 white at 6§c; R. J. Graham, 290 white at 6§. The same were week last year 4,045 boxes offered, and 2,045 sold at 7[‡]/₄c to 7[‡]/₈c.

PETERBORO, Ont., June 9.-The Peterboro Cheese Board held their fortnightly sale here to day, when there were 2,591 cheese boarded, being the make for the last nine days. There were a large num-ber of buyers present, but the bidding was slow. Messrs. Hodgson and Wrighton secured the greater part of the boar i at 6§c. About four of the smaller factories refused to sell at 6 9-16c, Manchester being allowed to sell off the Board. The Board adjourned until Wednesday; 24th, instead of Tuesday, 23rd, which is election day.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 9.-At the Cheese Board, held to-night, 825 boxes of white were boarded. All were sold, as follows:-625 at 63c, and 200 at 6 13-16c. Buyers present were Whitton, Thompson. Cook, McGrath and Morrison.

| MEATS. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Beef, choice, per lb | . 012 @\$01 |
| " common | 0.08(a.01) |
| Mutton, per lb | 010 (a 0 1 |
| Lamb, per Ib | . 0 123 (a. 0 1 |
| Veal, per lb | 0.08(0.012) |
| Pork | . 012 (a 01 |
| Ham, per lb | 012(001 |
| Lard, per lb | 012 @ 00 |
| Sausages, per lb | 010 (0.0 12 |
| Bacon, per lb | 012 (@ 01 |
| Fish. | Ų |
| | |

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the outlook in Ireland is bad for small farmers and butter producers, as indicated by the previous week's markets. For the past couple of years matters have been going from bad to worse in weeks past the foreigner has been no to \$4.25 per 100 lbs. real opponent to the Irish markets. For creamery butter it was difficult to beat the unprecedentedly low and unremunerative figure of 8d. per lb.; while "factories" were hard to move even at 6d and 7d, and farmers' makes only fetched 51d to 7d and 71d per 1b. At these prices even, the demand proved very slow, and a great lot of produce was left unsold.

Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.-The tone of the market was steady at the advance noted last week, notwithstanding the warm weather. This market was bare of Canadian cattle, but choice States sold at 104c, and sheep at 12c to 124c. At London choice Canadian cattle brought 10c, easier for cattle and quoted tops at 91c to 10c.

Cunningham, live stock agent of the cattle, remained unaltered.

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CANADIAN CATTLE.

MUST BE SLAUGHTERED AT THE PORT OF

LANDING.

LONDON, June 3 .- In the House of Commons to-day, several amendments were offered to the Diseases of Animals Bill, their aim being to except colonial, and especially Canadian, cattle from the regulations, requiring imported animals to be slaughtered at their ports of landing. These amendments were succes-sively opposed by the Government and.

finally rejected. Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, maintained that all of the evidence at the disposal and Argentine sheep 114c. A private of the Board of Agriculture had proved cable from Liverpool reported the market that Canadian cattle were tained with pleuropneumonia. Although this was disputed in Canada, he said the opinion Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock of the English experts, that pleuro-alesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. pneumonia, was present in Canadian

and the second second