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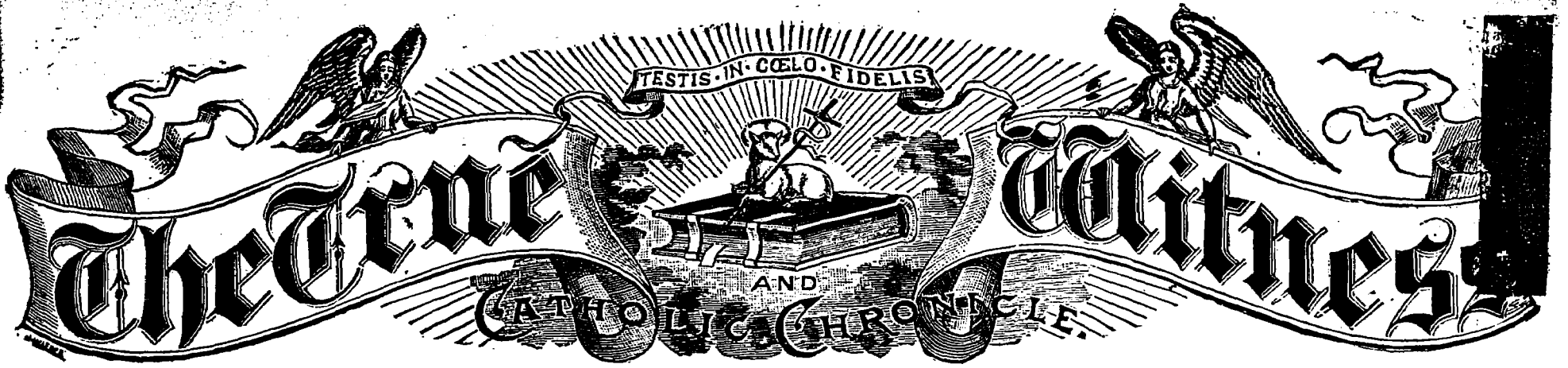
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the lottery of articles, exposed for sale at the Carmelite Nuns' Bazaar, will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) 21st day of June, instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Carmelite Nuns' Convent, Notre Dame Street. The time is short, but we received this information too late for our last issue. We trust the lottery will be well attended.

SO THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO is dead. He was murdered the despatches say. His son, Mulai Abdul, has been proclaimed his successor. We don't envy him the position; he is not in the safest place in the world. He may be *muly and dull* if he likes, but one thing is certain, if he rules with too light a hand he runs the risk of being "removed" as an unworthy Sultan, while if he governs with an iron hand he is liable to assassination as a tyrant. We prefer any other job, even in the backwoods of our own country.

SINCE our last issue a friend has sent us the information asked for by a recent correspondent regarding the battle of Carrickshock. It took place in December, 1831. There were eleven police and a few peasants killed. This is taken from Mitchell's history of Ireland. There is nothing pleases us better than to be asked such questions, as it affords us an opportunity of either giving the information required, or else of learning all about the subjects from our readers who kindly send us the replies. It is a benefit all around; to the one asking for information, to those who are possessed of it, and to ourselves; for we are anxious to augment as much as possible our knowledge upon all matters affecting the religion we profess and the history of the race to which we belong.

THE SUICIDE EPIDEMIC seems to have struck the country again. At different intervals it may be noticed that a wave of suicidal fever seems to sweep over a whole continent. The presence of this plague is a sure index of a weakening morality. If a man or woman, who commits the fearful crime of suicide, is insane at the time, the poor creature is to be sincerely pitied. But if in the full possession of the mental faculties the person must be either very debased or very cowardly. The act of taking one's life is not an evidence of courage—it is quite the contrary. It is easy for a man to work himself into a state of temporary frenzy sufficient to deaden every feeling and to permit of the deed being performed. But that man must either have no faith in hereafter, or else have lost all hope in God's mercy. He is the victim of misfortunes so great that he feels he can no longer bear them; he runs away from his troubles, he has not the manliness to face them, he has not the courage to combat with adversity. We are told that drink, immorality and

crime are the immediate causes of the greater number of suicides. It may be so; but we believe that loss of Faith is the first and all important cause of every deed of self-destruction. Godless teachers, infidel literature, agnosticism, atheism, irreligion, are the fruitful sources of miserable suicides. No man or woman, in whose heart there is a solid Faith, will ever commit that crime. God help the authors of immoral and infidel literature; many a murder do they commit!

HERE is a beautiful thought. It is from the pen of George Macdonald. It is so very sweet that we thought well to reproduce it here.

O Lord, at Joseph's humble bench
Thy hands did handle saw and plane;
Thy hammer, nails did drive and clinch,
Avoiding knot and humoring grain.

Lord, might I be but as a saw,
A plane, a chisel, in Thy hand!
No, Lord, I take it back in awe;
Such prayer for me is far too grand.

I pray, O Master, let me lie,
As on Thy bench the favored wood;
Thy saw, Thy chisel, ply,
And work me into something good.

THE Catholic Sentinel, in referring to the suspension of Rev. Father Walsh's paper, the *Chattanooga "Facts,"* deals somewhat harshly with that organ. For example, the *Chippewa Falls* paper remarks: "It was never much of a paper, and the wonder is that it lived so long." We have no idea what quarrel there was between the editors of these two organs—if there ever was one; but certainly we do not think the *Sentinel* is either charitably Catholic or critically exact. We may not be much of a judge in such matters, still we always read "Facts" with great interest and often with edification. That it suspended, no matter what the cause, we sincerely regret. There is no Catholic paper, however humble, but has an influence upon a certain circle; and be that circle great or small, the loss of the paper is a loss to a number of our co-religionists. We would prefer very much to notice a spirit of mutual encouragement existing in our journalistic world. It would decidedly be more Catholic and more Christian.

WE often hear complaints about the unreliability of Roman despatches; if anything can show how much the reader is exposed to grave mistakes when he puts entire confidence in these cabled pieces of news, it is the inexactness of messages that pass from one part of our own country to the other upon subjects connected with the Catholic Church. In Friday's *Star* we find a despatch from Winnipeg, marked "special to the *Star*," in which it is stated that Father Langevin, O.M.I., is about to be appointed Co-adjutor Bishop to Archbishop Tache. The main part of the news may be true enough, for aught we know; but the fact that "Mgr. Soulier, the head of the Order in France, now there, will officiate," is decidedly wrong. Very Rev. Father Soulier is head of the Order all over the world; he is Superior Gen-

eral of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. He is not a Monseigneur, nor has he any episcopal authority—therefore he cannot officiate at the consecration of a Bishop. Some of our journalists—while making stupendous efforts to cater to the Catholic readers—might greatly enhance the value of their contributions and reports by learning something,—even though it be very elementary, about Catholic practice and discipline.

THE New York Catholic Review makes a very good suggestion in the following words:

"If all Cardinals could make a tour of the world after their elevation to the Sacred College to study the condition and the needs of the Church everywhere what a fund of personal information of countries and peoples all future Popes would have!"

It may yet come to this. "Times are changing and we change with them," said Horace. The facilities of travel are so great in our time that it would be much easier for a Cardinal to visit every one of the civilized countries of the world to-day, than it would have been, half a century or more ago, to have visited three or four European nations. Moreover, it seems as if the system of sending out Apostolic delegates to different lands may tend to securing Pontiffs possessed of an extensive personal knowledge of the world. The present Pope, long before it was ever expected that he was to sit upon the Papal throne, had been a great traveller, and all the information he gleaned in the different countries to which he had been sent, has been of incalculable benefit to the Church.

IT APPEARS that Goldwin Smith is back again. Well, that is astonishing. Not long ago—it seems only yesterday—he left Canada forever; he went to reside permanently in England. But he did not remain long over there. Perhaps he found that England had forgotten the great Professor, and that having missed his early opportunities of gaining fame, when he abandoned Oxford, he is content with securing notoriety in a colony. One of our contemporaries says, on this subject, "we have seen it stated that Goldwin Smith returned with no very high opinion of the Canadian Home Rule member, Hon. Edward Blake. This is really too bad, and must result disastrously to the cause dear to the hearts of Irishmen. It is quite possible that Blake's occult power may have had some influence in causing the Professor's brief sojourn; for we know of no surer method of routing an anglo-maniac than by a drastic dose of Irish wit and sarcasm." Perhaps the great celebration—the centennial anniversary—at Stoneyhurst this summer has influenced the Professor in his flight. He might be taken for a disguised Jesuit going over to the convocation. Hence his *Anabasis* and *Katabasis*! Goldwin is a great literary tailor—the best of his epoch. He can dress up the most horrible carcass of bigotry, the most disgusting skeleton of sophistry, in a suit

of the purest, finest-cut English in the world. He is an adept in good grammar and bad logic. His mind is very narrow and it needs the vastness of Canada that it may expand. We are glad to see him back; so is England!

POOR ITALY! When will that unfortunate country learn the lesson that circumstances have been teaching during the past few years? Crispi had to resign; and he then shuffled his Cabinet and came back. It is said that no other man could attempt to rescue the kingdom from its financial chaos. The fact is that no sane man would attempt such an impossible task, and Crispi alone can be induced to fumble with the government of the bankrupt country. A London correspondent, in one of last week's despatches, has the following remark to make. It seems to be based upon good common sense:

"Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is said suddenly to have broken down in nerve, and become, all at once, an infirm and purposeless old man, quite incapable of sustaining the part of practical dictator, which he assumed last winter with a light heart. People had forgotten that he was 75, so virile and ambitious and masterful he seemed. But his physical and mental collapse now is privately reported to be at the bottom of this new phase of the general Italian smash. Apparently there is the greatest confusion as to whose task it should be to try and grasp the reins dropped from his hands, and there is no belief in any quarter that an improvement on the existing chaos is possible."

Were Cicero alive to-day he might cry out to the Cataline of Italian political brigandage: "Quousque tandem abutere patientia Ecclesie et Dei!"

WE have not yet heard whether the notorious Bob Ingersoll has accepted or declined the Rev. J. L. Meagher's challenge. It is the opportunity of a lifetime for the great infidel, if he is serious, if he is not sincere of course he is beneath the notice of reputable men. The challenge is addressed to Ingersoll, through the columns of the *New York Sun*, and is dated Cazenovia, N.Y., June 1, 1894, and signed James L. Meagher, manager Christian Press Association. It runs thus:—

"SIR:—For a number of years Mr. Ingersoll has been accustomed to attack all denominations of the Christian religion, destroying faith in God and in the future life by his public utterances. Now we have heard enough of this kind of one-sided warfare, and I challenge Mr. Ingersoll before a New York audience, on any platform, say Madison Square Garden, where before the public we will discuss his theories. Let the matter be confined to religious questions. Let each debater have five, ten or more minutes. Let no personalities be allowed. Let a small admission fee be charged and half be given to any New York charity Mr. Ingersoll wishes, and the undersigned will name another good work to which the other half of the proceeds will be donated. Let every facility be given Mr. Ingersoll to attack the Christian religion with his accustomed rhetoric and eloquence, and the undersigned will be there to reply and show forth the grounds on which all believers in God and Christ rest their faith. Let Mr. Ingersoll choose a party, the undersigned will name another, and these will select a third, and this committee of three will have charge of the whole contest, the funds, etc. Here is now a great chance for the arch-infidel to show forth before the public the grounds on which rest his principles of unbelief. If he refuses now to come forward, as he declined to meet Father Lambert some years ago, it will be a great disappointment to every sincere believer in Christianity."

CATHOLIC CITIZENS.

STAINLESS RECORD OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Her Sons Never Wavered in Devotion to the Flag—Members of Other Creeds Hostile to Independence.

The following very pertinent address in refutation of the malicious and slanderous charges that are being circulated against Catholic citizens, was delivered on the 30th ult. at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, by Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann.

Dr. Brann said:—You come of a loyal race, loyal because you are Catholics. You belong to a Church which in every land is loyal to the powers that be, whether they be Pagan, Protestant or Catholic. Your holy religion teaches that rebellion is a mortal sin; that respect to legitimate authority and the laws of your country is incumbent on you as Christians and as citizens; that you cannot be the judge of the law of the land any more than you can be the interpreter of the articles of your creed; that there are superiors above you, whom, in both the spiritual and civil order, you must obey. From your earliest years you have been trained to obedience to law, and taught to preserve and defend order, not merely for fear of human penalties, but because God wills it and imposes an obligation on your conscience. You have been taught that immorality and infidelity sap the foundations of the State.

You have read in history that every nation that deserted God and religion finally decayed and disappeared from the stage of history. Because your minds have been imbued with Christian principles, you know and feel that you are devoted sons of the land you live in—determined by

PURE MORALS AND HONEST TOIL

to make your country honored abroad, and to defend her flag, on sea or land, from the assaults of foreign aggression.

Sons, relatives, and friends of American Catholic soldiers, you have a right to be proud of your Church in this land of liberty and law. She is a Church with a stainless record—the only one with such a record in this country. From the very beginning she loved this home of freedom. Her early missionaries, many of them spiritual sons of the great Spanish soldier who infused his own noble spirit and sublime aspirations into the society which he founded, gave names to our lakes and rivers, explored our trackless forests, and prepared the way for succeeding progress and civilization. When the tocsin sounded the call of liberty, the sons of that Church were among the first to answer its summons. The great Catholic nation, with its Catholic king, sent his Catholic soldiers and Catholic sailors to help the cause of American Independence. Every Catholic in the land, lay or cleric, from the rich and powerful Carroll of the South to the hardy Sullivans of New England, lent their aid.

Do our citizens so soon forget that the great Archbishop Hughes, the friend of Lincoln and of Seward, did more than any one else by his influence at home and abroad to save the Union? Our Church gave the first lessons in religious liberty to the American Colonies. That

ALL ALONE,

both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

A long procession of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression). As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.



Mrs. SUSAN GOEBERT, of Rice, Benton County, Minn., writes: "I have taken three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and feel quite well and strong now, so that I am able to do my work without the least fatigue."

Pierce Guar-
antees a Cure.

Church blessed Maryland with religious toleration, unknown in the other colonies, where persecution for conscience sake was the law. A son of that Church, Gov. Dongan, gave the first charter of civil liberty to the State of New York.

JEALOUSY, BIGOTRY, AND FANATICAL HATE, which disgrace a portion of our American fellow-citizens, are responsible for the refuted charge that our Church is opposed to Republican liberty. Illegal conspiracy and secret plotting are used to injure American citizens because they are Catholics. Again and again have plots been hatched and conspiracies formed to injure Catholics, to abridge their liberty, and impede the progress of their conservative and saving creed. Judge us by the record which our Church has made in this Republic. We never persecuted or tried to persecute any one, even when we had the power to do so. American Catholics never burned witches nor exiled Quakers, nor hanged men for not believing as they did. It is remarkable that the leaders in the anti-Catholic conspiracy which is disgracing the fair fame of Americans, are chiefly the children and the grand-children of the men who did burn innocent men and children at the stake.

Take care, gentlemen, of what you are doing. If you love the Constitution and its liberty do not try by your penal laws to force 15,000,000 of your fellow-countrymen into the ranks of the discontented. We Catholics cannot use vile or unlawful weapons. We shall not believe you. We shall not slander you. Our Church forbids conspiracy. We shall not make war on you by secret societies. The Catholic Church despises cowardly methods. If we are unfit to be citizens exempt us from the burdens of citizenship. If we are not to be citizens let us pay no taxes. We Catholics are now paying double taxes in nearly every town in the Union. We pay a double tax for education and charitable institutions. If we had as little charity and as little religion as your ancestors, we know how we could punish them. We could close all our schools and public institutions, and force the state to support their inmates. What would be the consequence? Our enemies would then find their taxes for education and for charitable institutions doubled. But, while we thus express the natural feelings of insulted men and the righteous indignation of loyal citizens, we must not forget the charity of the Christian. It is not by the sword we are to conquer in the present warfare, but by justice, truth and honesty. We are taught by our holy Church to forgive our enemies and pray for them. This we shall continue to do, and faithful to the letter and the spirit of the religion of Christ, no insults or false charges can make us disloyal to our beloved country. We shall continue to be as we have always been, the most devoted patriots in the grand Republic of the West.—Condensed from a report in the Providence Visitor.

ST. ANN'S MINSTRELS.

A proposition is on foot to give the minstrel troupe of St. Ann's parish a trip up to Oswego early this summer. If the excursion is made it will be one of the most popular of the season, as the minstrels are great favorites, and many of their admirers would go a long way to listen to their eccentric comicalities.

A LARGE PILGRIMAGE.

There was a grand pilgrimage from Montreal on Monday morning, per one of the Richelieu Ontario Co.'s steamers. The pilgrims were from the States and were under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Donahue and J. D. Shannon, of Northfield, parish of Underhill, Vermont.

FEAST OF ST. ANN, AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The choir at St. Ann's Church is busily engaged preparing for a grand musical service that is to be given on July the 28th, the Feast of St. Ann. Mr. Shea, the organist, is expected to present a Mass of his own composition. This will be the first Mass composed by Mr. Shea, to be played in St. Ann's Church, and no doubt many of his admirers will go purposely to hear it. Mr. Shea deserves great praise and great encouragement for his numberless services and numerous fine qualities of intellect, mind and heart.

THE K. OF L. PICNIC.

The K. of L. will hold their picnic on the Exhibition grounds, Dominion Day, July 2nd. A splendid programme of amusements has been drawn up, and many valuable prizes have been donated. Among the other attractions are horse races and a grand lacrosse match. If the weather is fine the picnic of this excellent organization will no doubt attract a large crowd.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

FORMATION OF NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Montreal branch of the Catholic Truth Society have drawn up a new set of by-laws. Some of the more important laws are: A union of Catholics for the conversion of non-Catholics to the true faith, and for the return to fervor of lukewarm Catholics. A press committee shall also be elected to watch newspapers and other periodicals, and answer misrepresentations and slanders which may appear against the Church and her doctrines. The meeting will be opened with prayer, and the rest of the time will be devoted to mutual improvement in useful branches of knowledge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—In treating of the prospects of settlement in the district of Muskoka and Parry Sound, I cannot help feeling the great care to be used in laying before our people such particulars of its capacities and characteristics, especially as regards the aspects of a newly arrived settler's life, so as not to mislead. No amount of letter writing can convey to an outsider a practical idea of the general qualities of Muskoka as a farming country. My letters can only give him a groundwork upon which he can work out in his own mind, from his experiences of other parts of Canada, some basis of operations, to familiarize him to some extent with its characteristics, and to be to him some help in putting his matured plans into effect. But it is difficult to adapt my words so as to convey to all a fac-simile of the impressions made on me from experience in travelling through those districts. My impressions on making my first acquaintance with this north country in general and the free grants in particular, were no doubt the same as with many others—that the country is very rough. The eyes too apt to take in the bad, and leave out the good. The longer you are acquainted with it—if the right man is in the right place—the more you see its value. Some go in, do not locate, but return to the front or elsewhere, giving it a bad name. That class of man, as a rule, was not inclined to give it a fair trial; it was more of a spirit of adventure or speculation that took him there. Another goes with whom it is a necessity that he should make a home somewhere; he locates, gets his family in, and settles down; that man, if acquainted with agricultural pursuits, succeeds and becomes a valuable addition to the settlement. Muskoka and the free grant lands are not a field for men of undecided ideas, as to what they shall do or where they shall settle down, but the man who has a fixed idea, and whose intention is directed to farming pursuits, in consequence of former training, and who intends directing his intellect, muscle and energy in making a home for his wife and children, and to fight the battle of life manfully—this is the man the free grants delights to welcome; if he has money or capital so much the better for himself and the settlement, if not he must take his chance with the majority. Energy and sobriety will pull him through, and a future independence lies before him. The settler with perhaps a little money or none at all, and a family of young children, has the hardest battle to fight; his labors will be heavier than any other class. He secures his lot, and probably erects a small house and gets his family in, and by this time his little means are exhausted, and he must go to work on the colonization roads, in the lumber shanties, peeling tan bark, in the saw mills, or elsewhere.

He may have to go outside of the district to work if he is not a general working man; his start in life on a free grant lot he may think a hard one; his lot may be a mile or more off a government road; he may have to shape some kind of road to his place so as to get a team of oxen in; he finds it hard to get his land cleared and make a move; no sooner does he get an acre or so cleared than he has to go out again to work, he has above all to keep the wolf of hunger from the door; he has an uphill work and it takes him some time to succeed; but many here now, well to do, farmers, have preceded him under similar circumstances, are prosperous to-day and still prospering; it is only a repetition of what was done in the forest when first reclaimed, and certainly what was achieved by the old pioneers in clearing the Canadian forest and bringing the land to a state of cultivation, can be accomplished by their successors, if they have courage and perseverance enough to follow in their ancestors' footsteps. The incoming settlers I candidly admit, will find in Muskoka some settlers who do not speak in very warm terms of it, but they probably have been improvident or chosen a bad lot, or they may not have bestowed that amount of attention on their work necessary for success; at the same time he will find many successful men who commenced life under poor and distressing circumstances. Here is an instance out of many a poor beginning: Some years ago, a man with his wife and half dozen small children arrived at Emsdale, about five miles from Kearney, where he intended to locate. After defraying his travelling expenses by train, the sum total remaining to him, as he thought to begin life, was a ten dollar bill, half of which was still necessary to bring himself and family to their destination. As the teamster had his wife and family and little effects in readiness to set out, the poor man became aware that he wasn't so well off as he thought he was—the ten dollar bill was missing and no-

where could be found. He was too honest to let the teamster go without telling him what had happened, and the result was that the poor man's wife and children, together with his little household goods, were dumped into the ditch. A short time ago, when that same man was asked what he would take to sell out the answer was, "I have no intention of selling out, but if I did I would not take a cent less than \$1500." But Muskoka wants men with little capital, from five hundred dollars upwards. In my next letter I will give some idea of what a man's expenses may be, and the active amount of capital for a fair start. There are numbers of farms held by the original locatees, men who commenced life in the Free Grants with hardly a cent and with young families. These families are now anxious to sell as they have enough without them, and what they realize in the sale will enable them to go further back, investigate, and commence again under more favorable circumstances. If these farms were bought up by small capitalists and settled on by them, they would give new impetus to the district. The very poor settler would find work with them until he could provide a workable farm for himself and the difficulties which he generally meets with in the beginning would be greatly lessened.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
T. F. FLEMING, Priest.

THREE THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

(Written on Board the S.S. "City of Rome" entering New York Harbour.)

Ho! ho! my boys! a ringing cheer
Waft out on the western wind,—
'Till reach the hearts of those we love,
In the land we've left behind;
Those throbbing hearts that yearn for us
In Irish homes to-day,—
Here's—"God be with them, one and all,
Three thousand miles away."

See! see! from the gull-peak flying now
The "Stars and Stripes" which tell,
Columbia is the land we've reached—
The home where freemen dwell;
But though to see that mighty land,
Our hearts beat high to-day,
We'll not forget old Ireland, boys!
Three thousand miles away.

Ah! well we mind us boys! to night,
The jovial days of yore,
We danced and sang while music rang
On Ireland's far-off shore;
Ah! then my boys! our Irish hearts
Wert merry, light and gay—
No sorrows loomed athwart our path,
Three thousand miles away.

But soon a darkness quickly spread
All o'er our island strand—
The Agent and his demons came,
And drove us from the land;
And God of Heaven! can I write,—
Our sires,—old and gray
Were done to death in Workhouse cells,
Three thousand miles away.

Then cast upon a bitter world
We, boys, were left alone,
Without a roof to cover us,
In the land we call our own;
With heavy hearts and pockets light,
O'er earth we've had to stray,
Far from the land that gave us birth,
Three thousand miles away.

Columbia opens wide her doors,
To let the strangers in—
She knows the struggle we have waged
Was neither shame nor sin;
She knows we fought as brave men should,
Though vanquished in the fray,—
She knows we're yet the men we were,
Three thousand miles away.

And to her flaunting "Stars and Stripes,"
By Heaven we'll be true,—
To keep the honour of that flag
We'll do what men should do;
We'll pledge ourselves to guard its fame,—
To ne'er its folds betray,—
We'll show we're sons of Ireland, boys!
Three thousand miles away.

Another cheer, my gallant hearts!—
(Though parting brings us pain,
With the help of God, we'll tread the sod
Of the dear old land again;
We'll live to see her health-clad hills,—
Her towers old and gray,
Uprear their heads in Freedom's light,
Three thousand miles away.

Kind Heaven! hear the exile's prayer
For the homes where we were born,
And bring us back to where we spent
The hours of youth's bright morn;
Oh! let us wrap our weary hearts,
At death in Irish clay,
With shamrocks waving o'er our graves,
Three thousand miles away.

JOSEPH G. DRYDEN, B.Sc.,
University of Ottawa.

SEND TO-DAY.

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

E. RYAN,

22 SHERWOOD STREET, Ottawa, Ont.

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

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

An Elloquent Appeal for Its Study and Preservation.

The following splendid letter appeared in a recent number of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times; it is well deserving of reproduction:

I was pleased to see that the national convention of the A. O. H. donated \$50,000 for the endowment of an Irish chair in the Catholic University at Washington.

For the past eighteen years patriotic Irishmen in some of the principal cities and even in small towns in this country have been diligently studying their mother tongue to preserve it from "dark oblivion's grave," and now their exertions have been rewarded beyond their most sanguine expectations by the endowment of a chair for the cultivation and preservation of the Irish language and literature in the principal Catholic educational institution in America.

The Irish language has been so long wedded to Catholicity that it is only proper that our great Catholic University should cherish it in this country where it is free from the persecution of that perfidious Government that placed the same price on the head of a priest and a school teacher as on the head of a wolf. Notwithstanding the most barbaric persecution that hatred and savagery could devise, the religion and language survived the machinations of their unscrupulous enemy.

It would not have been surprising if the Irish language had succumbed during the persecution of the penal days, but it was reserved for our own times to see the death blow given to our mother tongue, not by force of arms but by the insidious and more effectual scheme, the English education of our people. National schools were established throughout Ireland, and the text books, having been published by the Government, studiously avoided any mention of Ireland and the glorious deeds of Irishmen. This English education taught the people to look on those who spoke the mother tongue as ignorant and unlettered, and I doubt not that there are thousands of Irish men and women in this city who think their national language is a mere gibberish.

The language that was formed into grammatical order by Fenius in the University of Senaar about 4,000 years ago, before a stone had been laid in the foundation of the first house in ancient Rome; the language in which the laws of Ireland were written by Ollamh Fodla long before the time that the ancestors of our enlightened English oppressors considered themselves the spontaneous production of the soil; the language in which Ossian sang, and in which St. Patrick preached Christ crucified to the Irish and rescued the nation from idolatry, converting the island into a sanctuary for the preservation of the true faith through the centuries of persecution which followed—a gibberish, indeed! Had the art of printing been in existence when the Irish nation reached the climax of its literary fame all the universities of the world would be stocked with its productions. As it is there is more manuscript material of history in the Irish language than in all the languages of Europe combined.

It is a sad commentary on the intelligence and patriotism of Irishmen that Germans are the cleverest Irish scholars at the present day, while Irishmen are ashamed to acknowledge that they know a word of their national language or ever heard it. They forget that "the language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is always the language of the slave." The language called the nation into existence and when the language dies the nation no longer exists, but is absorbed by the country whose language it has adopted. And now after almost eight centuries of ceaseless strife, Ireland, though unconquered, is slowly but surely drifting towards England, because she cannot long retain the anomalous position of a nation without a language.

The national convention of the A.O.H., by its munificent gift to the Catholic University, has set a noble example for Hibernians and all Irishmen throughout the country, who need not contribute money, but could, by devoting a little time and exertion in the study of their national language, enable their little island to take her place among the nations of the earth and, in his mother

tongue, write the epitaph on the long unscrubbed tomb of Robert Emmet. There are many young Irish men and women in this city who have a fair colloquial knowledge of their national language for whom it would be an easy matter in one year to acquire sufficient proficiency to enable them to read almost any modern production in the Irish language; and if our Irish vocalists would take up the study of their language and music they would not be placed in the humiliating position of displaying their vocal ability in "the language of the conqueror" when the representatives of other nationalities entertained the audience with songs in their own language, as occurred in St. Stephen's Hall last St. Patrick's night.

Every other nation in the world is learning and practicing their language except the Irish. No other people forget their language except the people of Ireland,—and why should not we be as patriotic as other nations? I appeal to the Irishmen of Buffalo to take up the study of their language and not be an exception to all the other nationalities of this great city. The Hibernians of Buffalo have patriotism enough to make a start and I am confident they would do so if they were assured of the assistance of teachers. There are Irishmen here who are competent and willing to instruct their fellow-countrymen in their mother tongue if a class can be organized.

"Oh, Irishmen, be Irish still! stand for the dear old tongue which, as ivy to a ruin, to your native land has clung!
Oh! snatch this relic from the wreck! the only and the last,
And cherish in your heart of hearts the language of the Past."

J. M. W.

Buffalo, June 3, 1894.

THE HOCHELAGA BANK.

The Hochelaga Bank has just opened a branch at L'Assomption.

ELECTED SUPERIOR-GENERAL.

On Sunday the Rev. Mother Marie Seraphinen was elected superior-general of the Order of La Presentation. She is fifty-five years of age, and for the past thirty years has filled the position of leader of the novices of her Order.

PILGRIMAGE FOR MEN.

A pilgrimage for men, under the auspices of the priests of St. Ann's Church, will leave for St. Anne de Beaupre, on Saturday, August the 4th, and will return to the city Sunday evening, the 5th inst.

SAILING FOR EUROPE.

Rev. Messrs. Collin, Marre, Pelletier and Guot, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, will leave next week for Europe. Rev. Abbe Colin, P.S.S., superior of the Sulpician Order in Montreal, goes to France to join the council of the Order. Abbe Pelletier will attend the fiftieth anniversary of his father and mother in France.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, (tomorrow) the annual commencement exercises and distribution of prizes will take place at the College of St. Laurent. This is always a great day in the institution, and the public in general, as well as the parents of the numerous pupils, may accept a cordial invitation.

THE CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION HOME.

Miss Brennan of the Catholic Immigration Home, is working hard to bring about a change in the disposal of immigrant orphans. Under the old rule, children were taken from the boat at Quebec and sent directly to the persons who had engaged to hire them. This system seems to have resulted in many of the children being sent to situations for which they were not suited, and sturdy young people were sometimes sent to places where they received insufficient wages or no wages at all, for their services. It is proposed to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs by having the children come right up to the Montreal Immigration Home before they are sent out to work. The orphans will then be carefully selected and sent to

persons from whom references have been received, and a reasonable wage will be fixed upon. No children over 10 years of age will be allowed to work without wages, even if those wages are but \$1 a month. Any person wishing to adopt a child, must have but a small family of their own, and the child to be adopted must be under 10 years of age. By following the above rules it is expected that the children will be provided with suitable places and will always receive adequate remuneration for their work.

A. O. H.

THE FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Officers and Delegates in Attendance—
Addresses of the Provincial Delegates.

The first biennial convention and meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the Province of Quebec was held in this city, on Saturday, the 9th of June. The convention held its session in the Hibernian Hall, Notre Dame street, the headquarters of Division No. 3, and was attended by every eligible delegate in the Province. Owing to the fact that the size of the hall was inadequate to admit the city members, none but the duly accredited delegates were allowed to enter. The business of the convention was despatched with great promptness, and the committee of management deserve every commendation for their excellent management of affairs.

The following officers and delegates were in attendance:

Redmond, Keys, Provincial delegate.
Michael Bermingham, Provincial secretary.
Bernard Feeney, Provincial treasurer.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY.

R. J. Kerrigan, County delegate.
Division No. 1.—George Clarke, president; Daniel McCarthy, vice-president; Thomas Tisdale, recording secretary; James McIver, financial secretary; Patrick Scullion, treasurer.

Division No. 2.—Andrew Dunn, president; Charles McAlear, vice-president; Michael McCarthy, recording secretary; Thomas N. Smith, financial secretary; Edward Quain, treasurer.

Division No. 3.—M. F. Nolan, president; Martin J. Brogan, vice-president; W. J. Murphy, recording secretary; Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, financial secretary; W. J. Burke, treasurer.

QUEBEC COUNTY.

Edward Reynolds, County delegate.
Division No. 1.—Jeremiah Gallagher (alternate, for president Dinan); S. J. O'Neil, vice-president; H. M. Hannan, recording secretary; J. M. Walsh (alternate, for F. S. Byrnes); George J. Mullronay, treasurer.

The provincial delegate read a very able and well-worded address, giving a history of the order from its foundation in the Province to the present time, of the good relations which existed between the Order and the Church, and of the undying debt of gratitude which the members owe the Rev. clergy of St. Patrick's parish, as well as the Rev. Father W. O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's.

The provincial secretary's report showed the membership to be 713, in good standing; the number of sick brothers relieved, 28; total amount paid for sick benefits, \$425; regalia and hall furniture, &c., \$1,700. Total amount to credit of the various Divisions, in the bank, \$1,847.54.

A committee of seven, given executive powers, was then elected to prepare a code of by-laws for the governing of the Order in the Province, the same to be ready by the first of August. The election of officer for the ensuing biennial term was then taken up and resulted as follows:—

Redmond Keys, Provincial delegate re-elected.
Michael Bermingham, Provincial secretary, re-elected.

Thomas N. Smith, Provincial treasurer. Quebec was selected as the next place to hold the Convention.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., the delegates were given a drive around the city to the principal places of interest, and at 3.30 p.m. left for Quebec, highly grateful of the hospitality extended to them by their Montreal brethren.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst, the biennial meeting of the Hochelaga County Board was held for the election of County delegate, and resulted in the unanimous

election of Andrew Dunn, president of No. 2 Division.

During the present summer, divisions will be organized in St. Mary's, St. Ann's and St. Anthony's parishes, also in Lachine and Sherbrooke.

The different divisions will hold their annual elections next week.

ST. MARY'S C. O. F. PICNIC.

St. Mary's Court, 164 C. O. F., have received a large number of valuable prizes for competition at their picnic, at Otterburn park, on Dominion day, June 2nd. A very large number of tickets for the picnic have already been sold and the indications point to a very successful and enjoyable outing.

BLESSING THE BELL.

On Sunday next, June 24th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the new bell of the Franciscan chapel, on Dorchester street, will be solemnly blessed by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. His Grace will also preach the sermon of the occasion. It is well known that the Franciscans do not advertise nor solicit patronage; but they are ever pleased when Providence touches the hearts of the people and causes assistance to come to them. The wonderful work that these saintly men are performing deserves the greatest encouragement, and we trust that numbers of our good and devoted Catholics will attend Sunday's ceremonies at their monastery.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS

AT THE ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

F. A. Clifford, Concord, N.H.; Wm. P. Smith, Bradford, Vt.; George F. Smith, Woodville, N.H.; L. B. Louden, Concord, N.H.; R. A. Horner, Woodville, N.H.; E. C. Girobell, do; E. B. Mann, do; C. S. Carpani and wife, do; Chs. D'Amour, Montreal; Wilfrid Robert, do; George Morris, Syracuse, N.Y.; Joseph Plante, Louisville; Oscar Dipocas and wife, do; M. Malone, Three Rivers; E. Panneton, do.

THE SULPICIAN ORDER.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE AT NOTRE DAME AND ST. JAMES CHURCHES.

The council of the Order of Sulpicians of this city have just made several important changes in the personnel of their Order. It has been decided that the Superior of the Sulpicians in Canada, the Rev. Abbe Colin, P. S. S., would shortly leave Montreal for Paris, where he will become a member of the council of the Order in that city. Other changes have also been made in Montreal, and among these are the appointment of Rev. P. Deguire, P. S. S., and pastor of St. James Church, St. Denis street, who has been transferred to Notre Dame Church, where he will fill the place of Rev. Abbe Sentenne, P. S. S., who has been seriously ill for several months past and whose recovery is even doubtful. Rev. N. Troie, P. S. S., will succeed the Rev. Abbe Deguire as pastor of St. James' Church.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

The following is the programme which has been decided upon by the committee which has in hand the organizing of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, which takes place throughout the province on the 23rd, 24th and 25th insts.:

Throughout the province the fires of St. John will be lighted on the 23rd. At 9 o'clock a volley of 60 guns will be fired on the mountain. This will be the signal for the lighting of the fires. This fusillade will be answered by another volley, and the mountains of St. Hilaire will be illuminated to light up the country in the south. On Sunday, June 24, all the societies will meet on the Champ de Mars before 9 o'clock in the morning to go in procession to the Cathedral. In the afternoon it is intended to hold meetings, at which several well known speakers will address the people. Besides these there will be a promenade concert at the Monument National on Sunday evening. The Monument will be decorated for the occasion. On Saturday and Monday there will be fetes champetres at Schmer park.

Reduced rates have been granted by all the transportation companies for the occasion.

ST. GABRIEL'S C. O. F. PICNIC.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL DAY THAT CLOSED WITH A VERY REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

Three or four hundred of the friends and acquaintance of the members of St. Gabriel's Court, C. O. F., visited the picnic, held at Clarke's island, Valleyfield. The day, although very hot, was a most enjoyable one and the sports were entered into by quite a crowd of enthusiastic amateurs. A large party of friends had been invited to the picnic from Valleyfield. The presence of the Valleyfield contingent seemed to increase the enjoyment taken in the dancing and other amusements. The lacrosse match which the Valleyfield team won, was a hardly contested one, and great interest was taken in it. After the visitors from Valleyfield had gone the Montreal excursionists proceeded to their train which was in waiting. It was then that an unfortunate incident occurred which for a time marred the whole pleasure of the excursion. It seems a gang of forty or fifty roughts were incensed when the music stopped and demanded—although they had nothing whatever to do with the matter and had no rights to be on the island—that the music should continue. As their demand was naturally refused they became enraged and began to throw stones, bricks, bottles and cups and saucers, which were the property of caterer Blanchard. The picnic party was cut and bruised and several were badly hurt; one young man named Cote was struck while sitting in the train with an empty bottle and was knocked insensible. The ruffians kept up the cowardly method of showing their resentment for upwards of forty minutes, when they were overcome by Rev. Fathers O'Meara and Shea. Messrs. Monaghan, Conners, Ryan, J. Knox and Beckingham, also deserve the gratitude of the party for their efforts to quell the disturbance. A force of twenty police had been promised to protect the island during the picnic but not one put in an appearance. The members of the C. O. F. naturally feel very strongly in the matter and are determined to have redress. Forty or fifty windows in the train are said to be broken. Many of the mob are known to the Canada Atlantic railway authorities and will be prosecuted immediately. It is to be hoped that summary justice will be neted out to them as it is not the first time a thing of the kind has occurred in the same place. The C. O. F. wish to thank Dr. Hayes for his prompt attention to the many who were hurt.

FATHER O'MEARA

MADE A MEMBER OF THE C.M.B.A.

A very largely attended meeting of Branch 74, C.M.B.A. of Canada, was held at Sarsfield Hall, Centre street, Point St. Charles, on Thursday evening. The meeting was attended by a large number of officers and members from the sister branches of the city, amongst whom were Grand Deputy Finn, President Reynolds, Chancellor Feeley Secretary Costigan, Chancellor Doyle, President Carroll, Grand Trustee Tansey, Secretary T. G. Evers, D. Baxter, J. Favard (Detroit), Chancellor Cullen, and Bros: Jer. Coffey, P. Kehoe, P. Gibbons, T. J. O'Neill, Dr. Hayes, M. Sharkey, John Walsh, J. O'Toole, Jas. Milloy, F. J. M. Collins, Jas. Callahan, J. Noonan, T. Allin, Joseph Goulet, W. Daley, Thos. Smallshire, T. R. Stevens, W. A. Corcoran, J. Hanna, John S. Shea, M. O'Brien, J. Noonan, J. Foley, and M. Hagerty. President M. Murphy presided.

The regular business of the Branch was promptly disposed of, after which the Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, was initiated a member of the Branch and Association. The ceremony of initiation being over, the rev. father made a short address, in the course of which he said he felt proud to take his place amongst them as a fellow member of the Association. He had carefully studied and had seen the good effects accomplished by the C. M. B. A. since its inception, and he felt proud to hear from all sides of its continued increase in usefulness and prosperity. He promised on his part to devote his best efforts to the advancement of his Branch and the Association in general. The rev. father concluded his remarks by giving some practical suggestions, which were much appreciated.

Grand Deputy T. J. Finn made a brief address, in the course of which he ex-

tended the hearty congratulations of all visitors present to the officers and members of Branch 74 on the accession to their ranks of the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's Church. Mr. Finn then gave a brief resume of the history of the association; the good it had done and was still doing throughout the whole Dominion of Canada.

President Murphy made a few happy remarks. He referred to the recent victory achieved by Branch 26 in carrying off the trophy at the St. Patrick's bazaar, and complimented Branch 26 and its officers on the result.

President Reynolds, of 26, who was warmly received, thanked those present for the congratulations extended to his Branch. The Branch, the speaker said, entered the contest with a view of aiding in its humble way the objects of the bazaar, as also with a determination to win the trophy if possible, and it did win. For this he had to thank not only the members of 26, but the members of the Sister Branches who cheerfully assisted them. Short and pleasant addresses were also made by Chancellors Feeley, Doyle, President Carroll, Brothers Costigan, Sharkey, T. J. O'Neil, Wm. Daly, Dr. Hayes, Jer. Coffey and Grand Trustee Tansey.

NOTRE DAME AND ST. JAMES.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN BOTH PARISHES.

Rev. Abbe Deguire Replaces Rev. Abbe Sentenne—Rev. Abbe Troie, Cure of St. James.

Elsewhere we refer to the important changes that have taken place in the parishes of Notre Dame and St. James. The following details, however, will prove of interest in connection with these facts:

Owing to the prolonged illness of Rev. Abbe Sentenne, Rev. Abbe Deguire, parish priest of St. James Church, has been appointed cure of Notre Dame and entered upon the discharge of his duties on Sunday, appearing for the first time before his new parishioners in his new capacity at High Mass.

The change took the congregation somewhat by surprise, as it had not been rumored in any way. The appointment,



REV. ABBE DEGUIRE, New Cure of Notre Dame.

however, has met with general approbation, as the new cure is looked upon as one of the ablest and most popular members of the Sulpician Order. On ascending the pulpit Sunday morning he referred to the new order of things with much tact, and spoke feelingly of the parish which he was leaving behind. In accepting the heavier task at his age of life he relied greatly upon the help of the faithful, the prayers of the religious congregations and the good will of all classes of citizens. In speaking of his predecessor, he said: "The parish of Notre Dame, as I find it, is largely the work of Mr. Sentenne. I have but one ambition, and that is to maintain its work and traditions. On arriving at Notre Dame my first care was to visit the bed-side of the beloved sick to ask him to bless me and to grant me all his advice."

THE NEW CURE

is possessed of much energy and did considerable work at St. James. The most visible one is the almost complete renovations, which the church structure has undergone. Mr. Deguire, though in delicate health, has undertaken the task freely. Born at St. Lurent in 1833 he is now in his 61st year. After his course of

studies at the College of Montreal and the Montreal Seminary he went to Baltimore, where he taught in the Seminary. It was at the Seminary of Issy, France, that he performed his novitiate. He was ordained a priest at St. Sulpice in Paris by Cardinal Morleau, and on his return to Canada he became chaplain of the Hotel Dieu. From this institution he became Professor of Philosophy at the Grand Seminary, where he remained five years. For a time he discharged the duties of his sacred office at St. Jean Baptiste and Mile End. He also taught dogmatic theology at the Seminary and



REV. N. TROIE,

New Cure of St. James Church.

was director of the Montreal College for el ven years. During this time Mr. Deguire was chaplain of the Grey Nunnery, and finally in 1889 he became parish priest of St. James, remaining in that office until his present appointment.

THE NEW CURE OF ST. JAMES.

Rev. Abbe Narcisse Troie succeeds Rev. Abbe Deguire as parish priest of St. James Church. Mr. Troie is also a popular member of the Sulpician Order, and generally looked upon as one of the most learned priests in the city. Born in 1843 at Remi, Napierville County, he is just 51 years of age. Educated at the Montreal College, he was ordained in Paris on June 6, 1868. He was for some years professor at the College, and in 1887 he became attached to St. James' parish.

Rev. Abbe Sentenne is still confined to his room at the Infirmary of the Seminary. It is to be hoped that his illness will soon pass away and that he may yet enjoy long years of life and health to carry on his numerous good works and to shed blessings upon the people whose hearts he has forever won.

TRIDUUM NEXT WEEK.

Next week a solemn Triduum will be held in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Bon Pasteur Institution. The programme is as follows: Saturday, 23rd, 8.30 a.m., High Mass for the dead members and benefactors of the institute, celebrated by the Rev. Canon Racicot, ecclesiastical superior of the Bon Pasteur; sermon by Canon Bruchesi; Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 p.m.

Sunday, 24th, 8.30 a.m., High Mass for living benefactors celebrated by Monseigneur Gabriele; solemn Vespers at three o'clock, sermon by Rev. Father Desjardins, S.J.; Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 p.m.

Monday, 25th, 9 a.m., High Mass, thanksgiving service, celebrated by Mgr. Fabre, sermon by Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary; presentation of addresses, etc., at 11 a.m.; Benediction and Te Deum at 5 p.m.

THANKSGIVING.

A Mass of Thanksgiving, for the success of the Bazaar, was said in St. Patrick's Church on Monday morning. All the ladies who assisted at the Bazaar attended. After Mass, they adjourned to the Orphan Asylum where a splendid complimentary breakfast was partaken of. The ladies who sat down to breakfast numbered between seventy and eighty. The Rev. Father Quinlivan presided and delivered a short speech complimenting the ladies on their zeal, and expressing his great satisfaction at the successful issue of the Bazaar. The party was a most enjoyable one, and after breakfast the ladies dispersed much pleased by the grand reception they had had.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DOMINION DAY EXCURSION.

At a meeting of the Council of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, held last Wednesday evening, a lengthy and interesting programme was arranged for the excursion and picnic to Sherringham Park on July 2, (Dominion Day). Some energetic members of the council have succeeded in securing a large field, adjoining the Park, in which a lacrosse match will be played between Le Nationals and the Emmetts. Everything points to a highly successful day. A number of valuable prizes will be competed for. The programme of athletic events will include foot-racing and weight-putting contests. There will be races for children, little boys and little girls. The steamers Maud and Prince of Wales have been chartered for the occasion.

A GRAND PILGRIMAGE

FOR THE LADIES OF ST. ANN'S PARISH.

On July 21st, a grand pilgrimage, for the ladies of St. Ann's parish, to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, will take place. The pilgrimage will be under the direction of the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., the energetic and universally beloved priest and friend of the people. It is needless to say that this event will be one of great importance, and we are confident that it will prove, in every sense, a thorough success. If any man deserves to succeed in an enterprise—especially one in the cause of religion and faith—it is Rev. Father Strubbe. His devotedness to the interests of his parishioners is proverbial and the good results that flowed from all former pilgrimages under his direction give promise of similar blessings this year.

BAZAAR NOTES.

The raffling of the grand five hundred dollar piano has been postponed until the fall of the year. The sum already realized on it is five hundred and two dollars and fifty cents; this very respectable sum, however, will be considerably enlarged by the time the piano is raffled, as there are still many people willing to buy a chance on it.

The following articles have been donated to the bazaar since last week. The articles were for the refreshment table: Mr. P. McGoldrick, box of oranges; Mrs. J. J. Lanning, box candies; Miss Conway, box candies; Mrs. P. Mullin, box cream candy; Mrs. Doran, cake; Mr. Clatina, roast beef; Mrs. Jos. McCrory, cake; Mrs. P. McCrory, roast beef; Mrs. Maher, corned beef; Mrs. McNally, coffee; Miss M. Sullivan, home made bread; Hart & Tuckwell, box oranges; Bowes & McWilliams, bunch bananas; Mrs. Burns, parsley, water-cresses, eggs, bunch bananas, vinegar; Mrs. Jas. McDonald, plush knitting case; Miss Jennie McDonald, satin cushion; Miss Fanny Lynch, card basket; Mrs. Jas. Mulleavey, fancy photo case; Mrs. H. Sullivan, pickle jar; Miss Mamie O'Neill, lace cushion; Miss Rose O'Neill fruit basket.

REPATRIATION AT QUEBEC.

A meeting of the Colonization and Repatriation Society of the Province of Quebec was held Monday Afternoon. Dr. T. A. Brisson, the general agent, states that a misconception exists regarding the work of the Society. It is generally believed that its sole work is to repatriate French Canadians, whereas the society is constantly receiving communications from English, Irish and Scotch Canadians regarding the lands in the province controlled by it. Many of these Anglo-Canadians express the desire of returning to the province, their recent experience of life in the United States being not of the rosiest description. Cart loads of mail matter is sent out every week from the office of the Society, where a large staff of clerks is constantly employed in replying to enquiries.

ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOLS.

St. Anthony's Schools will close on June the 27th, for the summer vacation. The past year has been a very successful one, and Mother Mary of the Crucifix and her ten assistants are working so that their scholars shall attain even a higher standard of excellence than last year.

THE LIFE OF DE MAISONNEUVE.

(CONTINUED.)

In the early morning of the 18th of May, 1642, De Maisonneuve and his companions touched, at last, the soil of that promised land where they were to spend their lives in daily toil, constant danger, untold suffering and apostolic labors; falling on their knees they gave vent to their holy joy in psalms and hymns of thanksgiving.

That the birth of Ville Marie might be sanctified by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, an altar was promptly erected, and Melle. Mance and Madame de la Petril decorated it with their most precious possessions. Father Vimont intoned the Veni Creator, which was taken up and continued by the heroic band that surrounded him; he then began High Mass, the first that was celebrated on the Island of Montreal.

During the Holy Sacrifice, turning towards the witnesses of this memorable scene, he addressed them in words of burning eloquence.

The ordinary laws of Divine Providence gave him a foresight of the magnificent future of this work, which had been prepared and was now being executed with so much noble-mindedness and purity of intention.

He pronounced these remarkable words which subsequent events have verified to the letter:

"What you see here is but a grain of mustard seed, but it is sown with so much piety, in such a lively spirit of faith and religion, that heaven must indeed have great designs in view, since it makes use of such instruments. I doubt not that this little seed will become a great tree, that it will one day make marvellous progress, grow and extend everywhere."

All this first day was consecrated to prayer and thanksgiving. The Most Blessed Sacrament remained exposed to the adoration of this fervent band, and, since then, the Holy Eucharist has never ceased to dwell in Ville Marie. Thus did the Savior of the world take possession of that land buried, until now, in the darkness of error, but destined to become a centre of light.

The altar was soon protected by a little edifice of bark, and the colonists erected their tents around it, just as did the Israelites of old around the ark of the Covenant, at the foot of Mount Sinai.

The next day M. de Maisonneuve began the construction of the Ville Marie fort, on the spot which he himself had chosen the previous autumn. It was an angle known later under the name of Point a Calliere, situated between the river St. Lawrence, the Little River and a marsh which is now dried up.

Thirty years previously, Champlain, struck by the importance of the post had begun fortifications and made some successful attempts at cultivation.

(To be Continued.)

MOUNT ST. LOUIS CADETS.

Brother Arnold, who went with the Mount St. Louis boys to Ottawa last week, says the enthusiasm of the thousands who witnessed the drill was wonderful. Parliament hill was thronged with spectators, and sharp at eleven o'clock the corps, to the music of their band, entered through the main entrance gate and took up its position on the western grassy plot. General Herbert, in the uniform of a British General, accompanied by a brilliant staff, including Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, and Col. Anderson, went through the ranks and made a thorough inspection.

The boys were put through a variety of movements, which they performed amidst enthusiastic plaudits. Afterwards followed a well executed musical drill. This done Gen. Herbert addressed them briefly, complimenting them on their efficiency. He referred to the recent flag competition in Montreal and said if success was not theirs, they should continue to strive for the trophy. "To be faint-hearted did not pay." This was the maxim he would ask them to keep at heart, whether in civil or military life. Pluck and energy would ever win the battle of life.

Referring to the modern system of drill in the British army, he said the idea of regarding soldiers as mere machines had long since been exploded. What the regulations had in view was to treat each man as a separate individual, and develop his full capacities and thus make each a conscious and responsible soldier.

He would not go into details of their drill. Their drill had pleased him very much. In conclusion, he bade them welcome in the name of the city, and hoped they would enjoy their visit. The Cadets then marched off.

After the boys had finished their drill, Solicitor-General Curran showed them the sights of the city.

The boys had a most enjoyable time, and left the Capital heartily pleased with their visit.

BY A MILESTONE.

"Scotch gypsies are a thing unheard of," remarks the correspondent of a Montreal paper. I fancy that the writer is not versed in "Gypsiology," for I do not remember having ever met in Canada gypsies who were not Scotch. By Scotch I mean that Scotland is their birthplace, or their parents'; not that they are of Scotch origin. Who can tell whence came these dark, mysterious tribes?

They have no history, no traditions. They never feel home-sickness for a native land; no heart-pinings for the resting-place of their forefathers. They are pilgrims they know not whence, they know not whither; and it is because they are pilgrims that I, a pilgrim, speak of them. How often have I gazed at their camp-fires and sought to guess their story. They pass before us as they move about the camp-fire, shadows before them, shadows behind them, and beyond only darkness.

One morning in the XV. century they appeared in Europe on lean horses, under lowly tents, in old waggons. They said they were penitents, wanderers, because long ago they had refused repose to the Holy Family in Egypt. They were believed. They covered Spain; they crossed to England and chose the glades of Scotland as a haven, a resting-place, a temporary home, as they had chosen the plains of Andalusia, the valleys of Hungary.

They brought nothing with them. Ask them their history? They wander off into fables and tales—they scarcely remember the events of yesterday. Their language is a jargon of sounds gathered across the face of the globe. They have neither idol nor fetich nor rites; they are Catholics in Spain, Protestants in Scotland; once on the high-ways, they are nothing. And yet they are from the East, that impenetrable East; but they have swum the river of Oblivion, they have drunk the waters of Lettie.

Why chose they Spain and not Italy, Scotland and not Switzerland? There is, no answer. Who gave them the violin? who taught them the art of music? For music is their art; but music beyond that of the schools. Ah! the Zingari! What floods of harmony, throbs of passion! It is as though the entranced strings would speak at the touch of the magic bow, some story of fallen angels, exiled Peris recalling the symphonies of their heaven.

Our ancestors held them in awe; and we in this New World cannot divest them of a certain influence, power, glamour—what shall I call it—over us. They ask and are given what they ask, the best cured ham that hangs from the rafters, the whitest linen in the drawers. The hags tell fortunes and are believed. Those deep, wondrous, luminous eyes of theirs are credited with the gift of reading the life-lines printed on the palm.

They come and go along the quiet roads, far from the toil and turmoil of cities. Gold is not their quest. I have thought they are dreamers, these roamers without home or fireside, cult or code,—dreamers of dreams. Yet amid all they have their king and queen, their royal race, this wandering tribe; their daughters have names of princesses, Preciosa, Graciosa, Grazella. Once again, whence and why? They come and go; they shun our cities, they even spurn the planted fields to pitch their tent under solitary groves, where the winds are free, the heavens starry; when the East is red—their East—they depart. And who has not thought of them, when

wearily and worn with the ways of men? Who has not wished for music and dreams, the wayside life, the wandering tent?

PILGRIM.

THE TROPHY WON BY BRANCH 26.

Branch 26, C.M.B.A., won the coveted trophy with 5,415 votes. The struggle was a hard one and over 13,000 votes were recorded altogether. The following are the votes recorded for each society:

Branch 26, C. M. B. A., 5,415; Branch 1, C. M. B. A., 2,866; Shamrock A. A. A., 1,864; St. Patrick's T. A. & S. Society, 1,796; Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1,075; St. Lawrence Court C. O. F., 521; St. Patrick's Society, 385; Catholic Y. M. S., 102.

SACRED HEART PROCESSION.

The procession of the Sacred Heart League, on Sunday, to celebrate the golden jubilee of the establishment of the League, will be a grand and impressive sight. All the members of the Sacred Heart Leagues will meet at 3 o'clock, at the Gesu Church, whence the procession will proceed along Dorchester street, to St. James Cathedral, where Benediction will be sung, and promoters who wish it will be invested with the Sacred Heart cross. A special sermon in English will also be preached.

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

THE FEAST OF THE REV. DIRECTOR.

On last Thursday, the annual feast of the Rev. Director of the Montreal College, Father F. Lelandais, was celebrated by the pupils of this institution with unusual eclat. During the dinner, at which assisted a host of clergymen from the city and elsewhere, a baritone solo was played by a pupil of 16 years with remarkable skill. The address in French was read by Joseph Decarie and the one in English by John Stapleton, from Birmingham, Connecticut. We subjoin the latter address as it cannot fail to interest our many readers:

THE ENGLISH ADDRESS.

A poet of Greece tells us, "Blessed is the ship that has two anchors; blessed the heart that has two homes;" and the truth of these words is impressed upon us as we gather about you, Reverend and Beloved Director, to celebrate your festival day. Happy anticipations are crowding upon our minds, home greetings, loving embraces of fathers and mothers, meetings of friends; but in our hearts we find filial affection for others also. That affection is real and profound, firm and strong; that affection we wish to express to you to-day, Reverend and Beloved Director, and to our College. "Blessed is the heart that has two homes." There are fond welcomes awaiting us at home; but beside this name of home, there is another inscribed in our hearts, another name of father: "is our College, 'tis our Director."

Home! what a word! no other tongue possesses it. We, your English students, whose hearts that word stirs, may truly say "Our College is our home!" We came here in tender boyhood, strangers to your language, unknown, but not unexpected; for from time immemorial there has been—and let us hope there ever will be—an English corner in Montreal College, an English group in the community, an English spot in the professors' hearts.

Like the Florentine pilgrim whom the heavenly guides taught and led from height to height empyrean, we found guides and mentors, helpers and advisers up the rugged paths to science. Enlisted in the same ranks, we shared the same feasts and celebrations, from the "sleigh-ride" to La St. Jean Baptiste. And we are proud to wear the sash of blue and stand under the regis of St. Sulpice.

You have been a father to us, in sunshine and in cloudy weather; your hand has ever been wise and firm in leading us onward and upward, generous in encouraging, kind in hours of gloom, and always paternal. The end you point out to us is high and noble. Happy we if we prove worthy of you and our Alma Mater.

But for some of us, the vale of to-morrow overshadows the Arc of to-day. Four of your graduating class are English, four who turn their face away from their second home. We will no more return to the fond familiar walls of our College. The years we passed under this roof rise up before us—bright, happy years, laden with recollections to console our life-time, for we know that life and feeling will have fled ere they shall fade from our heart. When the followers of the Crescent left Granada, they carried with them the keys of the Alhambra, and they used to dream that it was still their home. More happy are we, for we carry away with us the affections of those here, the true keys of our College; it will ever be our home,—its teachings will never change, grow old or pass away, we will bear them safely as the sea-shell carries in its bosom the song of its native ocean.

Reverend and beloved Director, we have the ambition to be an honor to you, to be your crown, and your glory. Send us forth with the vale [vale] of the Romans telling us: "Be strong;" with the kaire of the Greeks, "Joy be with you;" but, better, send us forth with the farewell of your own native tongue, adieu, "Unto God."

A Serious Derangement.—Physician "You don't look so downcast, my friend. Brace up and let's see what I can do for you. Why do you think your mind is in danger?" Patient: "I don't think; I know. I attended a farcical comedy last night and laughed at the jokes."

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Men's Good Strong Braces, 15c, 20c, 25c pair.
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TWELFTH ANNUAL



Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church (MONTREAL.)

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.

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A SPLENDID INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB BOYS.

An Account of this Grand Catholic and Benevolent Establishment: Its Exterior and Interior Illustrated.

About a mile and a half from Montreal, at Mile End, with the front looking towards the green verdure of the mountain is the Catholic Boys' Deaf Mute institute, under the direction of the Brothers of St. Viator.

The main building is a large and imposing one of stone, fronted and shaded by a row of beautiful green trees. At one side of the building there is a large and well tended garden, and at the other are the work-shops of the institution, in a separate red brick building, but connected with the main edifice by a covered bridge over the road.

Ring the bell of the grand entrance the interviewer is shown to a reception room, where, as he waits for the brother who is to conduct him over the building, he notes the great cleanliness and neatness peculiar to all Catholic institutions. In one corner of the room on a pedestal is a life-size bust of Father Champagnier, the founder of the Order of St. Viator, and in another stands a bust of Bishop Bourget, the great patron of the institution; on the wall are the pictures of the last and present Popes; and a large illuminated chart on which the names of the students successful at the last examinations are neatly printed. From the window one can obtain a lovely view of the mountain and the surrounding country.

In charge of one of the professors we proceed to the class room of the boys of the French class who are in their third year. This class is composed of ten boys from the age of 12 to 15. The boys were all deaf and dumb, but their education has so far progressed that they are now able to speak, articulating their words the same as another person. The professor takes a piece of chalk and going to the blackboard writes in French—"What have you done this afternoon?" immediately 10 pencils begin to write on 10 slates with a seeming feverish rapidity, and a small boy jumps from his place, pleased at being the first to finish his answer and presents a slate on which is written: "I played a game at ball this afternoon." By this time nine other boys are standing round, each with an answer written on his slate. After all the answers, some of which were very amusing, had been read, the professor called a boy to read from a book. The professor thinks, and rightly, that this is the greatest triumph of the institution. This same 12 year old boy, who reads so intelligently, who can recite and understand his catechism, who writes a diary of his daily actions, would, 50 years ago, probably have grown up unable to speak, unable to read and to write, unable even to think intelligently, and with no knowledge of God, and he would have gone through life a burden to himself and to all connected with him. Now, by means of this and kindred institutions, he grows up an intelligent, useful man, with a good store of general knowledge and a trade in his fingers, whereby he may earn a good livelihood for himself. Thus spoke the good and kind teacher.

"When the boys first enter our institution," said the prefect of studies, "they are shown this large picture, with a hand drawn in all the positions necessary to express the alphabet; we point to the drawing of a hand in the position of 'A,' and make them understand the connection between the position of the hand and the letter. As soon as a deaf mute has grasped the idea that different positions of the hand mean different letters he is made to write the letters on the black-board very carefully. When a child fully understands that 24 particular positions of the hand can be represented by signs on the blackboard he has made a great stride, for he has learned how to write and how to sign the alphabet."

The alphabet being well understood the pupil is shown the picture of a simple object, as a tree or a cow, and is taught through the medium of the teacher's hand to place together on the blackboard the letters which spell the word cow or tree.

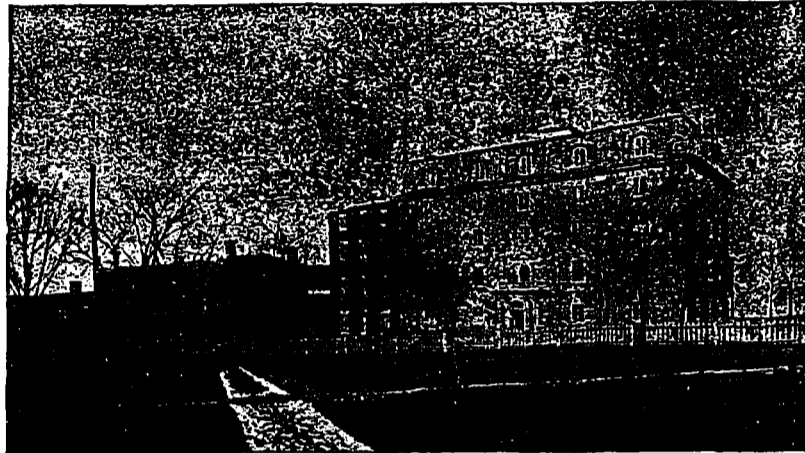
The eye is a great factor in the education of deaf mutes, as they can grasp the meaning of an object shown to them on a picture in a few minutes, whereas, per-

haps, they would be hours learning the same by any other method; as soon as a pupil has learned how to write, nouns correctly he is taught to make simple sentences by means of the eye.

Then after the boys have mastered simple sentences they are required to write a diary of the daily happenings; this is made up in leisure time.

The following is a specimen written by a boy in the 3rd year:—

I went to the farm, we brought back 8 bouquets of lilac. Mr. Masse (the brother at the farm) sold 2 dozen bouquets of lilac, each bouquet cost 25 cents, I saw a carriage, I saw a lady buy a bouquet of lilac for 25 cents. To-day is Corpus Christi. Some among us bought a fire cracker and made it go off.



DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE ERECTED IN 1878.

To-day is Queen of England's seventy-five anniversary of birth. We saw a balloon. The balloon passed over our school. Etc., etc.

During the time the pupils are learning to write and read, they are being exercised in respiration, and those whom the brothers consider able are taught to articulate the vowel sounds, preparatory to learning oral speech.

About sixty per cent of deaf mutes can be taught to speak orally. The pupils are exercised every day in lip reading, and though no sound can ever penetrate to

eagles, owls, pigeons, and many others. In this room also there is a collection of coins on a revolving stand; here too are models of engines made by one of the Brothers, plans of buildings, drawings by the pupils, etc.

In addition to all these objects for the mental education of the pupils there is the most important department of the institution—the workshops. The shops are fitted up with the latest appliances and are not a toy feature, but are places where good solid work is learned in easy stages. There are shops for learning the trades of bootmaking, tailoring, carpentering, printing, bookbinding and painting; there are also classes at the Outremont farm of the institute where boys who are farmers' sons, or who wish

more airy, and the view from its windows was rather better than is generally obtained from the interior of a city workshop.

In addition to the workshops the boys have a large recreation ground, with revolving hobby horses, a hand-ball alley, giant strides, and other appliances for their amusement during the hours of recreation.

The Institute was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. The land on which the school stands was donated by Dr. Pierre Beaubien in the year 1849; the building first erected was pulled down and the present handsome edifice built in 1878.

The institution was visited by Lord Dufferin when Governor-General of Canada, and in 1881 was visited by his Excellence Dom Henry Smeulders, apostolic delegate to Canada. In 1889 a fire destroyed the old workshops, and the present commodious building was erected at great cost a little while after.

The Brothers are very enthusiastic in their work, and say that the boys are quite as intelligent as other boys and generally far more anxious to learn.

Corporal punishment is never resorted to in the school, as it is considered by the Brothers to tend to develop stubbornness. The only means used for the emulation of the pupils are prizes and good conduct marks.

Altogether, at the farm and at the school, there are about 115 boys under the direction of the Brothers; 80 of these are scholars in the school. There are about 30 Brothers under the jurisdiction of Father Manseau. The work of the pupils is excellent, and at the Paris exposition of 1878 the institution won a first prize for an exhibit of the finest work.

TEMPERANCE.

IMPORTANT MONTHLY CIRCULAR FROM THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

OFFICE GENERAL SECRETARY C. T. A. U. OF A.
415 West 59th St., New York }
June 1, 1894. }

I beg to call your attention to the fact that Sunday, June 24, the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, is the Patronal Feast of the National Union. It is the day, therefore, on which the members of the National Union are expected to approach the Sacraments and go to Communion in a body. The need of infusing a religious element into temperance work is more and more apparent, for as total abstinence is a heroic form of one of the great cardinal virtues, it cannot be cultivated to perfection unless there is a special divine assistance to strengthen the weak and to infuse a stronger courage into the stalwart.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America is a chosen body of picked soldiery to whom the Lord has given a great and noble work to do. They are to the Catholic body in a secondary sense what the Religious Orders are to the Priesthood. We must, therefore, never allow the religious side of our movement to be either weakened or to be crowded into a secondary place by other phases. In order, therefore, to keep up the religious side, as the recurring years bring round the feast of the great Scriptural Total Abstinence, of whom our Lord has said "That greater than him no man was born of woman," it is necessary to give the religious side of our movement its fullest approbation. This can be best done by the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America approaching the Holy Table on the Patronal Feast day. Let it then be understood in every society that an obligation arising from past custom and present expediency urges every society to see that this commendable practice is carried out this year particularly. It will be a magnificent opportunity, in view of the great progress we have in expectation, to pray to the Holy Spirit of God to direct the energies of our movement into the wisest channels and to enlighten the leaders to mark out the way to victory. It will, moreover, be a splendid chance to show forth the strength of our organization on its religious side. What more beautiful sight than to witness this vast army of sixty thousand pledged total abstainers throughout the various dioceses of the country at a certain hour on the same Sunday kneeling at the altar-rail and praying for the success of the cause? You are well aware that the Holy Father in a rescript sent to the former Convention of Indianapolis grants a Plenary Indulgence to all members of



THE TAILOR SHOP.

their brain they are taught to carry on a conversation so well that it is difficult to believe that they are totally deaf.

Of course, owing to their want of hearing, they are unable to modulate their voices to any extent; most of them articulate, too, with a slight, not unpleasant guttural sound, and the natural differences in their voices is very marked; one will have a strident piercing voice and another will be singularly sweet.

The school rooms and class rooms of the institute are on the second flat, and are large and airy; the principal class room is hung with pictures of simple objects. In cupboards round the walls are instruction cards, one lot bearing samples of grain, flour, wheat in the ear, barley, peas, beans, etc.; another bearing samples and descriptions of knitting wools in all colors. Among the many other samples of articles are, different kinds of leather, wood, ores, metals, coal, sand, stone, different kinds of dry goods, clothes, and scores of other articles. Next to the school room is a museum, including a natural history museum, with the names of the animals and their qualities attached. Among the animals and birds are monkeys, weasels, rabbits,

the premises; the books, too, are written by the Brothers, and therefore are specially adapted to the wants of deaf mutes.

Of the shops, one of the most interesting is the bootmaking shop. Here nine boys and young men are seated on comfortable stools hammering and sewing and cutting and measuring, and going through all the other operations necessary to the manufacture of a pair of boots.

In the printing office, boys were setting type and printing off copies of leaflets with as much precision and alacrity as if they were in possession of all their five senses.

The carpenters' and painters' shops showed the same business-like proceedings, the carpenters' shop especially being quite bustling. The Brothers say that carpenter work is the favorite trade among the boys.

In the tailor shop, where nearly a dozen apprentices were busily working under the direction of a foreman, no difference could be noticed between it and the most flourishing professional establishment in the city, except, perhaps, that it was rather more tidy than tailors' shops usually are, and it was loftier and

the National Union, if truly penitent, and having received the Sacraments of Penance and Eucharist, when they visit, on the principal Feast of the Union, with devotion, their respective parish churches; at the same time praying for the conversion of sinners and the exaltation of Holy Mother Church.

We urge particularly Spiritual Directors to arrange for the general Communion of their societies, and use what inducements may be necessary in order to enable the members of the society to approach the Sacraments.

The general Communion day will be, therefore, Sunday, June 24, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and I am sure every member of the National Union will see that on that day there will be a general compliance with this request.

In regard to the National Convention at St. Paul, the interest still deepens. Reports from the local committee show that the preparations have been made and arrangements completed for the entertainment of a large number of delegates. We have just received information that the Western Passenger Association, covering the territory between Chicago and St. Paul, has made a rate of one fare and one-third on an excursion ticket to the Convention. This rule laid down by the Western Passenger Association will, in all probability, be followed by a like rate from the other Passenger Associations covering territory from which any of the delegates will come. With this information societies can know definitely how much it will cost them to send delegates to the National Convention. And considering the fact that strenuous efforts have been made by local committees, urged on by Archbishop Ireland, whose desire is to make this Convention one of the most notable in the history of the Temperance movement; and remembering that every one expects that the address of the Archbishop will mark a mile stone of progress in Temperance work, every society ought to send a representative delegate to the Convention. And as a return for money expended it would be well for the societies to insist upon a written report of the work done at the Convention from the delegates they send.

Since our last report of affiliation of new societies, we are able to report at this present month the addition to the Roll of the National Union of the following societies:

- Redemptorist Council, Knights of Father Mathew, Kansas City, Mo. 24
- St. Mary's of the Annunciation, Cambridgeport, Mass. 25
- St. Bridget's, Logansport, Ind. 78
- Ladies' Auxiliary, Westport, N. Y. 23
- St. Peter's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 50
- St. Columbkil's Council, Knights of Father Mathew, St. Louis, Mo. 55

Total 255

The report of the addition of new societies during the year sums up thirty new societies, with a membership of 1,601.

Fraternal yours,

REV. A. P. DOYLE,
General Secretary C.T.A.U. of A.
415 West 59th street, New York.

A MOST INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION

FROM A TALENTED MONTREAL LADY TO THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC REVIEW.

The Catholic School Exhibit passed off with the happiest results. It was the magnificent product of years of toil and devotion on the part of the religious and other teachers of the Catholic Schools, of the unwearied devotion of pastors and the numberless sacrifices of people. It was the refutation of many a slander, the triumph, in fact, of the sectarian school system. At the present day, when this has become the subject of widespread and most insidious attacks, such a triumph is no small matter.

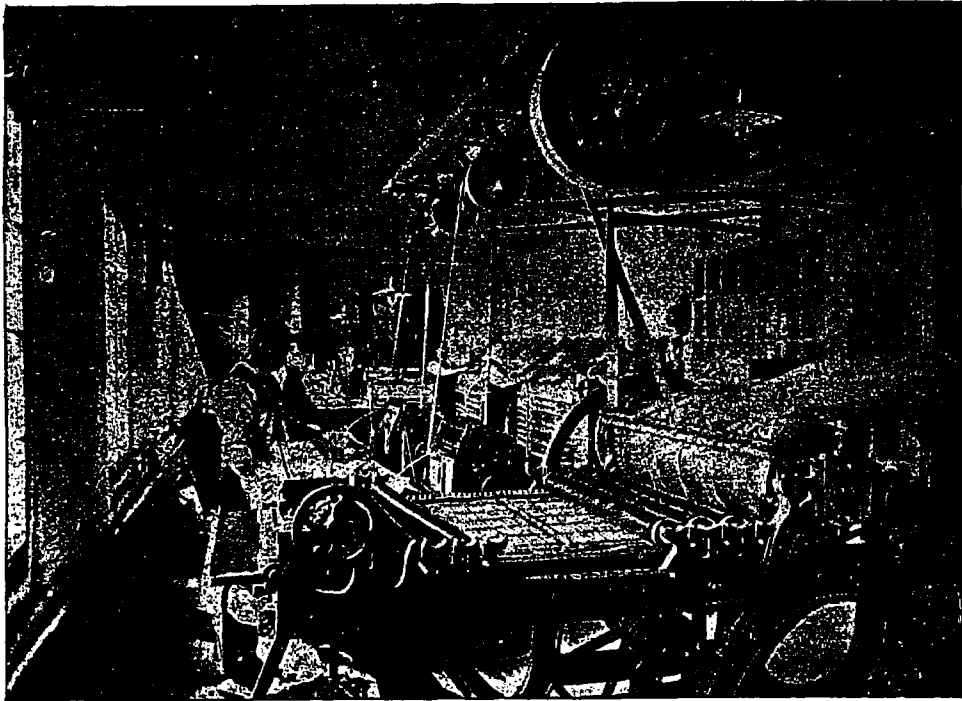
However, the object of the present writer is not to say, again, what has been so well said, nor to attempt a detailed account of the various exhibits, each one of real merit and of abundance. The object is rather to say a word of a particular exhibit for the reason that it is of especial interest to the neighbors over the border, the display, in fact, of the nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame of Montreal, who are comparatively new comers in New York, having established a branch of their order at the corner of 79th street and Lexington avenue.

The order is a historic one in Canada. Its

foundress, Marguerite Bourgeoys, came out from the city of Troyes in France, under the auspices of Paul de Chomodey de Maisonneuve, first governor of Montreal. A woman of extraordinary abilities, she played an important part in the early history of the colony, not only as first instructress of savages and colonists, but as adviser to the governor. The Order which she presently founded early attracted the attention of the keen and sagacious Colbert, who recommended it to his master, Louis XIV., and the royal autocrat perceiving the advantage of such an institute to the French settlements of North America extended to it a certain measure of patronage. The Order has been ever since one of the chief sources of education throughout the Dominion of Canada, its mother House and celebrated convent of Villa Maria, at Montreal, having sent forth branches everywhere. It has likewise some flourishing convents in the United States.

The exhibit of this new comer was a highly creditable one. It would be impossible, of course, to enumerate its various attractions. The artistic department had received particular attention; specimens of cast-drawing from its earliest stages appeared beside the finished portrait in oil, in water-color, in crayon, in sepia or in pastel. The pen and ink sketches were admirable and of the greatest variety as to subject, and the landscapes, full of promise, gave evidence in many cases of talent assiduously cultivated. A figure of an old monk attracted particular attention.

The department of fancy work was



THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—PRINTING ROOM.

truly a thing of beauty. The hand made lace was simply exquisite, notably a veil some four or five yards square, fine enough to be the work of fairies, which was draped behind the Statue of the Blessed Virgin. Similar lace of cob-web fineness appeared on some beautifully made surplices. But these laces were to be seen in every degree of texture, up to the coarsest of linen lace. The embroidery was of all orders and degrees, from the tiny mats worked by mites of five and six years old, to the handsome cushions of the elaborate Roman work, conspicuous in one particular tea cloth, perfect in its finish. Decorative painting, drawn work, knitting, crochet and plain sewing were all to be seen, graded according to the age of the worker. The exhibit, indeed, was marked by a rare degree of taste and refinement, not only in the objects displayed but in their arrangement. It is no flattery to say, that even amongst the splendid work exhibited by the other institutions of the Archdiocese of New York, that of the nuns and pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame held such a place, as to reflect credit, not only upon this new Villa Maria Academy, but on its native country. Montreal, Canada, indeed, may be proud of this worthy offshoot from its great educational Order.

ANNA T. SADLER.

A teacher was drilling the children in music. "What does it mean when you see the letter 'f' over a bar or stave?" she asked. "Forte," answered one of the pupils. "And what does the character 'ff' mean?" There was a short pause, till one shouted out triumphantly, "Eighty."

BIBLE LESSONS.

NEW TESTAMENT CLASSES.

A Most Attractive Feature in the "Catholic School and Home Magazine."

Our Protestant friends, who seem to think that Catholics are not allowed to study the Bible, may be interested in reading something about Rev. Dr. Conaty's plan of teaching the Holy Scriptures. Without comment, we will give extracts from the pages of the Catholic School and Home Magazine for May and June. In the May number the editor thus commences his series.

In the April number of this Magazine the Rev. Editor gave promise of a plan of work for the study of the New Testament among advanced classes of children in the Parochial and Sunday Schools. This is simply in line with our Holy Father's wishes, so beautifully and strongly expressed in his recent Encyclical on the Sacred Scriptures. The absence of text-books or hand-books adapted to the child mind is keenly felt, while in the higher fields of Biblical study there are books in abundance. The Editor submits a plan followed by himself in his own Sunday-School and among his teachers, and he hopes by experience to develop something that will meet the want. He will be grateful for suggestions or criticisms from the Rev. Clergy or those interested in the study, and his only thought is to find the best method for the greatest results.

commences his "Bible Talks" by the following:

First Talk:—Why we should love the Bible.

My dear Gleaners: we have opened a new department in our Sunday school work for the purpose of teaching you how to study the New Testament, and thus help you to gather for your instruction some of the beauties of the best book ever offered to man for his reading. No pearls so precious, no flowers so fragrant, no thoughts so beautiful. In all literature there is no history so eventful, no poetry so rich in imagery, no deeds of warriors so deserving of imitation and praise. It is the story of our Redeemer, it is the poetry of a God's love, it is the deeds of a God who died for us on a cross that we might have Heaven. That we may intelligently study our New Testament, let us recall what the Bible itself is, for we must remember that the New Testament is but the second part of the great book, called the Bible.

What is the Bible? A book with history, prophecy and moral teachings, a book which millions of intelligent beings look upon with respect and reverence, the teachings of which are accepted as facts—and the commandments of which are followed with conscientious fidelity. The Bible is not like other books, no matter how good they may be, nor how well written. It is the only book of its kind, it is the greatest of all books because it alone is the written word of God. Men have written great books. Homer wrote the story of the Greeks, and his books come to us with all the beauty of style and all the sweet unction of a great poet, but at best it is but the thought of Homer. Kempis has given us life thoughts which men read and love, because they are of the soul and lift us up to a taste of heavenly things, until the Imitation takes the character of something almost beyond the human, but the Imitation is Kempis's thought, and it is purely human; but the Bible is beyond the best, and purest, and most soul-inspiring of all things written, because the Bible is not the thought of man, but of God—the Bible is the Word of God. Of all books written the Bible is the only one inspired, and the inspiration of the Bible is from God and makes God the very author of what it contains. This is why it has been called God under the letter almost, as Christ dwells under the appearance of the bread of the Sacrament. The Word made flesh dwelling on our altars—the Word made flesh speaking and living under the letters of the Book. What a treasure the Bible is. How man should reverence it. How men in every age have revered it. The Jews listened with uncovered heads, and in the solemnity of the temple, to its reading. The Christians in their churches and homes kissed the sacred page, and on bended knees read its story. The Christian councils placed it on a throne of gold, while lighted tapers attested life for the human mind and heart. As of old, the Ark of the Covenant was sacred because it contained the tablets of stone, so the Bible is sacred because it contains what was written by the inspired author, what God did for mankind in the Old Law, and what Christ and His Apostles did in the New Law. Our Bible, then, is a Sacred Book, which we should reverence. It should not be looked upon as a school book but a holy thing, to be touched with devotion, and to be read with piety. God speaks to us from its pages, and we should read as if God's voice was speaking to us.

In our next talk we will explain the meaning of Inspiration.

Bare faced Impudence.—A tramp rapped at a door in Bootle the other day, and asked the woman if she could spare him a piece of bread. "No, I can't" replied the woman; "and if you knew who I was you wouldn't have come here." "Oh, and who are you?" asked the tramp. "I am a policeman's wife, and if he were in he would take you." "Well," replied the tramp, "if he'd take you he'd take anybody."

An Infelicitous Speech.—"Why, you're looking better already, Sir Ronald!" "Yes, thanks to your delightful hospitality, I've had everything my doctor ordered me—fresh air, good food, agreeable society, and cheerful conversation that involves no strain on the intellect."

Every month a plan for the month will be published in advance, and slips with the outline of work will be forwarded, at a nominal cost, to classes which may be formed.

This first month's lesson is preliminary, so as to give the class a foundation idea of the whole Bible, and the reasons for its sacredness and its authority. The teachers will find matter enough for the month of May in making clear to the children what is summarized in the answers to the questions. An excellent aid for a class will be found in a map of Palestine which will give the children some geographical idea of the principal Bible lands. If you find the four questions not sufficient, have the children read aloud from the New Testament; for example, the Acts of the Apostles.

Have you a New Testament? If not, get one, so as to become a member of the class.

Why not send us two new subscribers or the renewal of three old ones, and we will send you a Testament. Several did so after our notice in April.

Send us 28 cents and we will send you a copy, postage paid.

We will furnish "Leaflets" printed separately for class work, at a mere nominal price. Pastors or teachers can use them in the classes for a month's work.

Hold to the work as marked for the week. Explain the answers to the class.

In each number is a New Testament Leaflet, containing a series of questions on the Bible and giving the answers. In the June number the learned editor

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894

HONOR AND WORSHIP.

"Why do you claim to honor and not to worship the Saints?" This question appears in a letter addressed to us the other day by a non Catholic subscriber. The only pertinent answer we can give is, that we claim to honor and not worship the saints, simply because we do not worship them in the sense of worship as applied to God, and that we do honor them, because they are worthy of all the respect and devotion that we can pay to them. God, Himself, honored them, and why should not we? In other words, we claim exactly what is true, and nothing else. Times numberless have we written upon this subject, and have fully explained it over and over again; but probably our correspondent has not read those editorials, or else he was not a subscriber last year.

It is absolutely unnecessary to enter into any lengthy essay upon the reasonableness of honoring the saints, the angels and the Blessed Virgin. Surely there is no honest Christian—no matter what his denomination—who would be willing to argue against honoring the chosen and the elect of God. As far as the term worship goes, it has two very distinct meanings, both of which we find in the pages of the Old and New Testaments exemplified. There is the worship of God; that is to say, the paying of the tribute that a creature owes its Creator. He alone has a right to that worship, and He alone receives it. Then the word worship is used to designate a certain amount of reverence for and confidence in the chosen friends of God. It is by no means necessary that a Catholic should invoke, or worship, if you prefer the term, the saints, in order to be saved; but it is a very powerful help along the way of salvation. When in the book of Genesis we read that "two angels came to Sodom in the evening, and Lot was sitting in the gate of the city, and seeing them he rose up and went to meet them, and worshipped prostrate to the ground," (xix. 1.) what are we to infer from the words? Are we to jump to the conclusion that Lot paid the same tribute to the two angels that he did to God? "When Josue was in the field of the city of Jericho, he lifted up his eyes, and saw a man standing over against him, holding a drawn sword, and he went to him, and said: art thou one of ours, or of our adversaries? And he answered: No, but I am prince of the host of the Lord, and now I am come, Josue fell on his face to the ground, and

worshipping, said: what saith my Lord to his servant? (Josue v. 13, 14, 15)". This evidently was an angel, such as stood with flaming sword at the gates of Paradise. Does any one pretend that Josue took the stranger for God, or worshipped him as his Creator? Josue honored the heavenly envoy, or rather worshipped him in the sense in which Catholics worship the saints.

Even in the first Book of Kings (xxviii. 14.) we find not only worship paid to the holy dead, but even adoration—although to adore is far more important than to merely worship. "And Saul understood that it was Samuel, and he bowed himself with his face to the ground and adored." Do you want a still more striking example of the distinction between that worship paid to God and the worship of God's creatures. In the first Book of Paralipomenon (1 Chron., xxix. 20): "And David commanded all the assembly: 'Bless ye the Lord our God.' And all the Assembly blessed the Lord the God of their fathers: and they bowed themselves, and worshipped God, and then the King." Does that mean that the people accorded the same honor to David that they did to God? Is it not evident that their worship of God was adoration, while their worship of the King was merely a mark of respect for the anointed of the Lord? If we were to quote the twelfth chapter of the Book of Tobias, in which the Angel Raphael makes himself known and says that "prayer is good with fasting and alms," and informs Tobias that "I offered thy prayers to the Lord," we may be told that our friend's Bible does not contain this Book. We are aware of that fact, but his is merely a mutilated Bible, and so mutilated because the Books suppressed emphasize too strongly the Catholic doctrines.

We will take the Book of Numbers, (xxii. 31.):—"Forthwith the Lord opened the eyes of Balaam, and he saw an angel standing in the way with a drawn sword, and he worshipped him, falling flat on the ground." It is wonderful how frequently angels appeared with sword in hand, how often they were worshipped in the days of the old law. We might go on, column after column, with quotations from the Holy Scriptures that show most positively the meaning of the word worship when applied to creatures. When, in the ordinary municipal affairs, we speak of "His Worship the Mayor," we do not mean that he, either as an individual or as mayor, is worthy of worship; we simply convey the idea that on account of his high office he deserves respect over and above the ordinary citizen.

But, to come back to the original question, it matters little what term you use; the fact is this, that the Roman Catholic honors, reveres, pays tribute to, invokes, loves, respects, venerates, cherishes, worships (if you will) the angels, the saints and the Holy and Immaculate Mother of Christ. In so doing he is only imitating the prophets, the patriarchs, the kings of the Old Testament, and he is merely following the example of the apostles of the new law, and that of Christ. The person who seeks to translate this veneration or invocation into idolatrous adoration must have either little brains or little conscience. If he is devoid of understanding, then it is useless trying to convince him; if he is not sincere, it is a loss of time to bother with him. All we can say is, that some day or other each one of us, Protestant and Catholic alike, will learn by experience how useful and consoling a thing it is to have the friendship of the saints and the powerful advocacy of the Blessed Virgin, when we stand alone, with our works, before the Eternal Tribunal.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

We anticipate, by a few days, the annual celebration of the French Canadian national festival; before the next issue of our paper the feast of St. Jean Baptiste will have come and gone. It is a two-fold day of rejoicing; it is, first of all, a religious feast, and then it is a national festival. As may be noticed in the manner of celebrating the day this distinction is observed. The first feature on the programme is always High Mass and the accompanying sermon. After this marked recognition of the Almighty, after this act of consecration to God, after this sublime tribute to the Ruler of nations, the members of the different societies, in particular, and the French Canadians in general, proceed to do honor to the occasion.

It seems to us that there is something very remarkable in the fact of St. John the Baptist being chosen as the patron saint of the French people in Canada. Who was St. John the Baptist? He was the precursor of Christ; he was the one who baptized, in Jordan's waters, the Redeemer of men; he was "the voice crying in the wilderness, 'make straight the ways of the Lord.'" His was a wonderfully grand mission, one that seemed to embrace two great eras, a species of connecting link between the old law that was to be cancelled and the new law that was to be established. Looking back, through the mist of nineteen long centuries, his grand figure appears heightened and elevated in the distance. We see him at one moment out in the desert, clad in skins, with his hair floating freely upon his shoulders, his rough girdle around his body, his pilgrim's staff in hand. He treads the sandy wilds and approaches the habitations of men. With the eye of an inspired being, and the voice of a great prophet, he leans against a rock and thunders down the valley the tidings of the One whose shoes he is not worthy to unbuckle. At another moment we behold him pouring the water on the head of Divinity and thereby emphasizing the law that all men must be regenerated in the floods of baptism. There is a wild, grand, elevating beauty about St. John the Baptist; he seems to have possessed all the rugged strength of a warrior, all the meekness of a child, all the determination of a predestined martyr, all the devotion of one accustomed to converse with the Eternal. Even in his death there is something peculiar; his head was cut off by a tyrant in order to please the whims of a dancing courtesan. The victim of a bad woman and a weak, but equally bad man, the great saint was ushered into heaven by the crimson portal of martyrdom.

We see in all this a truthful picture of the mission of the French Canadian people in Canada. Their missionaries were the precursors of Christ on this continent; they saved the innumerable tribes of the country from infidelity and barbarism, by means of the great sacrament of Baptism; they were "a voice crying in the wilderness" of our primeval forests, "make straight the ways of the Lord;" they were more—they not only called upon others to open the avenues for Christianity, but they carved, with their own hands, paths through the untrodden wilds and planted the cross in all ends of the land. Again, their mission—like that of St. John the Baptist—seemed to connect two epochs; they constituted the hyphen between the old world's civilization and the glorious prospects that the new world unfolded. Like St. John, we behold the genius of French Canadian pioneer missionary work, clothed in rough garments, clutching the staff of Faith, and awakening the

echoes of a whole uncivilized continent with the messages of peace, of salvation, of glorious promise that the ages had transmitted. And for three centuries, through all the trials, successes, vicissitudes and triumphs of their history the race has carried on its mission in this great country of the future.

Even in the fate prepared for him, did St. John the Baptist foreshadow the French-Canadian people. The cold-blooded Herodism of certain political men would gladly decapitate the whole race, in order to satisfy the whims of that dancing, bespangled, syren-voiced, courtesan—religious intolerance. But the hour for such a consummation has not yet struck upon the clock of time. St. John the Baptist was not martyred until his mission on earth was completed. An individual reckons his life by years; a nation counts its period of existence by centuries. Judged by that standard the French-Canadian race is still in its infancy; it has centuries yet to live through before the mission that God has entrusted to it can be accomplished. But when that distant period is reached we feel confident that the children of that nationality would only feel it too great a privilege to pass through the gateway that St. John the Baptist entered, in order to receive the undying crown that awaits all whose missions on earth have been faithfully accomplished. But, in the meantime, the Herods and the dancing girls of our age will have slumbered for centuries in the great mausoleum of oblivion, before the French Canadian's mission is over, before the race is glorified in the completion of its work.

Next week we will speak of the national festival.

THE LONG VACATION.

There is a saying—how true it is we know not—to the effect that "Shakespeare never repeats." We suppose that this assertion is intended as an adverse criticism upon all writers who do repeat. Well, not being Shakespeare, and never expecting to rival him in any way, we feel that we have a perfect right to repeat—at least our own writings, when the occasion requires. A number of our friends have asked us to reproduce the short editorial written by us last year on the eve of the summer vacation. As we don't expect to be able to improve upon our remarks of 1893, and as that editorial applies equally to 1894, and considering that it certainly conveys our views upon the subject, we will give it again to our readers:

The scholastic year has come to an end, the long vacation has commenced. The schools are closed, the class rooms deserted, the books laid aside, the pupils scattered, the teachers gone to seek a well-earned repose; the summer holidays are at hand. If it be necessary that youth should be educated, that long and weary hours should be spent in preparing young minds for the seeds of instruction, that days should be passed in close rooms pouring over pages from which the maxims for future guidance are to be gleaned, equally necessary is it that the mental faculties should enjoy a period of repose wherein to recuperate for the greater exertions of coming years. Not only for the pupils but for the hard-worked teachers are these days of vacation requisite.

The great and fine machinery of the mind wears out by constant efforts, by unceasing pressure, and even as the works of a clock, it requires to be periodically wound up. For the student there is always a great joy in the dawn of vacation. To be released from study for two months is a boon and one that is a necessity. But each vacation brings the pupil nearer to his final exit from school and entry upon the ways of life. As all things in this world eventually come to an end so do the school-days of each boy or girl. To that great graduating day all

look forward and they feel as each fresh term of school commences it is merely to be a step nearer to the long-hoped for emancipation.

Not so, however, with the teachers. They look ahead to no final vacation. As soon as the month of September comes the same old treadmill work recommences. Year in, year out, it is the same story; the only change to break the monotony consists in new faces at the desks and the absence of familiar features that have vanished. To the cause of education has the teacher chained himself, or herself, for life. The long vacation is but a short yearly breathing space between two lengthy heats in the race of life. Along that great desert of years, where the sun flashes intolerable day and the sands burn the weary traveller's feet, where not a breath of pleasure comes to cool the fevered atmosphere of duty and sacrifice, the only oasis, the only resting places, are those regular holidays that appear upon that pathway. And scarcely has the teacher time to rest beneath the palms of those green spots, when the signal to march comes to him; the caravan of life is ceaselessly moving; one generation goes past and another follows, and the guide must be up and doing. In plain English we consider that if the long vacation is a benefit to the pupils, it is an absolute necessity for the teachers. Especially those men and women, whose lives are consecrated to God in a religious life, have not even vacation enough, according to our mind. A great portion of those two short months is spent in retreat and in preparations for the coming session; consequently, these teachers have really a short vacation.

For these and countless other reasons we rejoice at the approach of the long vacation, and we desire to wish the pupils of our different schools the best and happiest times during the coming months and to express the hope that the teachers will enjoy every imaginable benefit from the relaxation of the holidays. But before closing we have a word of advice for the pupils who have not graduated and who return next year to school. Remember that all you have learned during the past ten months can be easily forgotten between this and September, that it is not your prizes of this year that will raise you a grade in next year's classes, it is what you shall retain of the knowledge acquired. So to be wise and to be sure of success in your classes of the coming year you should devote half an hour, or an hour of each day, to a self-examination upon the subjects that you have studied. By so doing, very little effort will be necessary to keep you upon a level with your class and you will reap the benefit and reward of your wisdom when the next commencement day comes around. Having laid down this rule for yourself, turn to the full enjoyment of your holidays, go in for all the recreation, mental and physical, that you can have, and let innocent pastimes be as numerous as possible. In this way the pupils will pass, what we wish them, a happy, profitable and most pleasant vacation.

To all this we desire to add another thought. The pupils of to-day are too apt to wish for the end of their probation, to see the last vacation come, and to feel forever freed from the bondage of the school. This is all very natural; but it is a very mistaken desire. They must remember that it is only during their years of school that they can have real vacations. The day that a pupil bids a last adieu to the home of education he enters upon a ruder and more difficult course. He steps then from the primary classes into the great university of every day life, with its toils, its miseries, its joys—if you will—but joys ever tempered with disappointments, anxieties and troubles. In that new life there is no holiday. Year in and year out he must labor; and according as he advances his responsibilities augment and his duties increase. There is only one true vacation to which he can look forward—it is the great, long, unending vacation of eternity.

In the school days of the present the pupil labors for two purposes—to gain that knowledge necessary to fit him for life, and to secure sufficient marks to carry off prizes of the end of the scholas-

tic year. He knows that if he is lazy, that if he neglects his duties, or if he is not obedient and attentive, that he will feel ashamed, in presence of his parents and friends, to behold others going home with books and medals while he has to pass out empty handed. Pride, self-respect, ambition, love for his parents and other good and honorable motives cause him to work hard and heap up all the points he can possibly secure. So will he find it in the great school of after life. If at the beginning of that unending long vacation he desires to receive the prizes which have been promised to every "good and faithful servant," he will strive to merit the same. He will do all in his power, by honesty, industry, devotion, true religion and faithful citizenship, to secure bright and high marks upon that great examination roll that will be read out at the end of time. In other words, the school days of the present are but the miniature of the important course in the university of life, and the vacation of this year is only a type of the all important vacation that each one must inevitably take—whether with prizes or without them, in honors or in disgrace.

MR. THORNE'S VIEWS.

In Friday's Gazette is an editorial review of Mr. W. H. Thorne's article on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Beyond characterizing it as a "remarkable article," the Gazette gives no pointed opinion regarding the views expressed by the editor of the Globe-Review. But the mere fact of the article being reviewed in a leader suffices to prove how gladly our non-Catholic friends ever are to seize upon any expressions, coming from prominent Catholic writers, that may tend to weaken the standing of the Church. Already have we dedicated an editorial to Mr. Thorne's magazine, in which we gave that able writer full credit for his originality, his freedom of expression and his boldness of conception. So much so did we attempt to do justice to the reviewer that our editorial appeared in the next number of the Globe-Review as a press notice. In a second article devoted to the works of the same clever writer we found it necessary to take him to task for his very non-Catholic views on the subject of the Mass. We then pointed out that Mr. Thorne, being a recent convert to Catholicity, seemed to look on many important questions through the more or less colored glasses of his former Protestantism. We said that he had more enthusiasm than prudence, more zeal than exactness. In fact he became so very Catholic that, with his olden views of Protestant reforms, he seemed to want to reform discipline, liturgy and practices that centuries had consecrated. While we applaud his fervor we cannot but feel uneasy in presence of his methods.

Now this frank and honest criticism has apparently won for us the attention of the Globe-Review, but in a negative sense; we have not received that splendid magazine since. But we have too much admiration for the Globe to ignore it, or miss the reading of its pages, even if it be no longer sent as an exchange. We buy it, and are bound to read it. If we disagree with Mr. Thorne's views on certain Catholic subjects, still we admire his style and we relish his dashing articles. There is life and beauty in them; and with the majority of his contentions we do agree. It is true Mr. Thorne is an old litterateur; he had made an enviable reputation for himself as a writer and thinker long before we ever penned a line for the public. It may therefore seem bold on our part to criticise his ideas and expressions. But it must be

remembered that we only take exception to his peculiarly Protestant theories regarding some particularly Catholic subjects. We have been thirty-seven years in the Catholic Church; Mr. Thorne is not yet seven years a member of that communion. We were educated amidst Catholic, he amidst Protestant surroundings; we spent fourteen years of our life in Catholic institutions, he never spent fourteen hours, in similar occupations of training and study, in a Catholic establishment; we breathed the air of Catholicity from the cradle, he was born, brought up, educated, and lived nearly all his life in an entirely Protestant atmosphere. Taking all these things into consideration, and with due respect to the able reviewer's opinions and great talents, we feel justified in measuring swords with him on certain subjects of Catholic interest—moreover, it is our duty, as editor of a Catholic paper, to do so. In our next issue, therefore, we will have a word to say about Mr. Thorne's views on Papal temporal power.

A FLAMING LETTER.

If THE LADY from Chicago, who wrote us a very unladylike as well as blasphemous letter, in which she makes use of the names of certain Bishops, priests and nuns, does not take heed, we will send copies of her correspondence to the people upon whom she has been imposing in a most abominable manner. She threatens to write to Chiniquy and to get him to help her in exposing the editor of the TRUE WITNESS. We only trust she may do so, and both she and Chiniquy will receive such a dose of facts, substantiated by documentary evidence and the testimony of a host of living witnesses, that they will both look around for some hole into which they might crawl. We feel great pity for certain of this person's relatives, especially her good and noble-spirited sister Blanche; but the communities upset, the priests vilified, and the domestic homes broken up, cry for punishment on the quondam mistress of the "monastery"—that indescribable resort, the details of which we can give her friends if she is anxious for that kind of notoriety. The quicker she gets Chiniquy to tackle us on this subject the better we will like it. But we forewarn her that we shall publish every one of her letters, not only to us but to certain nuns—and we will keep the originals for identification of her writing and signature. We will give her letters that contain prayers for her benefactors and accounts of all they did for her, interspersed with "dearly beloved," "most pious and charitable," "kind, generous, never-to-be-forgotten" and a hundred such touching terms. To these we will add the letters in which she applies to the same people the elegant phrases, "sneak," "char-women," and even worse. Then her beautiful specimen in which she prays that "God Almighty may eternally curse" us, and that "the flames of hell may scorch" us, and which contains language that we cannot repeat for our readers. This is a fair warning. Now that she knows what to expect the moment she commences her warfare, we beg of her to hurry up and get Chiniquy at work. He is down in New Brunswick now, but he is to receive a purse on the 30th July; perhaps he may divide with her.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—I wish to acknowledge in your columns the receipt of a handsome satin table cover, from Mrs. Thos. Love, won by me at St. Patrick's Bazaar.

JAMES MCKENNA,
Cote des Neiges, P.Q.

THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT THEIR WEEKLY CONCERT.

At the Catholic Sailors' concert on Thursday night there was quite a unique attraction in the form of a calisthenic drill performed by a bevy of graceful and unusually pretty girls of the Gesu congregation. The young ladies were daintily attired in red blouses, black velvet dresses and moccasins, and wore on their heads a turkish fit with the orthodox black tassel. The Good Will club is the name these charming performers have given to themselves, and if this name was intended to indicate the manner in which the exercises are given, it would accomplish its purpose very accurately indeed. A waltz clog dance by Mr. N. Turgeon was splendidly executed. Mr. Turgeon is an exponent of the art who would make many a professional envious. Master Andrew Barrow, a young gentleman of 12 years, played a violin solo by Weigl in an excellent manner. Master Barrow is a musician of quite unusual ability, and although he lacked confidence a little in his own powers, he played in an intelligent and masterful manner. In addition to the above there were the usual songs and recitations. The following contributed to the entertainment: Mr. E. Carpenter, H. Lamarche, G. Parkes, Mr. James and others, including several young ladies.

VILLA ANNA CONVENT, LACHINE.

The distribution of premiums, previous to the summer vacations, will take place at the Villa Anna Convent, at Lachine, to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Father Latulippe will preside. A large number of invitations have been sent out to prominent members of the city clergy.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CLASS

The annual distribution of prizes will take place at St. Patrick's parochial catechism class on Sunday afternoon; many special prizes will be given, but the most attractive event will be the crowning of the two May Queens. This coveted honor is awarded to the two girls who have made the most progress during the year, and the pupils are to win the prizes. The Rev. Father Quinlivan will preside.

REQUIEM MASS FOR MR. FOWLER.

The Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Fowler, father of Prof. Fowler, was largely attended on Friday morning. The Rev. Father Quinlivan said Mass. Rev. Father Toupin was deacon, and the Rev. Father McCallen, sub-deacon. In the congregation were Rev. Fathers Fahey and M. Callaghan, and many of the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery; representatives from St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, and all the members of St. Patrick's choir, were present. The beautiful singing made the service a most solemn and impressive one.

MASSES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The week-day Masses at the Cathedral are now at 5.30 a.m., 6.45 a.m. and 8 a.m. On Sunday the Masses are at 5.30, 6.15, 7 and 8 o'clock, and High Mass at 10 o'clock. Next Sunday a Low Mass will be said at 10 o'clock, after which High Mass will be sung to celebrate the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

The services at St. Anthony's on Sunday to celebrate, for the first time, in the new church, the feast of St. Anthony, were on an unusually grand scale. Fauconnier's Mass was selected for the occasion, and Miss Donovan, who presided at the organ, interpreted the music in a brilliant and pleasing manner. Mr. E. Casey acted as choir leader. The tenor solos of Mr. Hainault were as masterful and tuneful as usual. Mr. Bissonette and Mr. Hammill also sang the bass solos very beautifully. A sermon appropriate to the day was delivered by Rev. Father Donnelly. Mass was sung by Rev. Father Gilbou, assisted by Father Donnelly as deacon, and Rev. Father Geoffrion as subdeacon. At the evening service, Mr. Casey sang Mozart's "Ave Verum" excellently. Mr. Bissonette's rendition of Luigi's enchanting "Ave Maria" was also very beautiful.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER LXII. Continued.

"We had half begun to believe you had abandoned us, Mr. Atlee," said he. "When England commits her interests to inferior men, she usually means to imply that they are worth nothing better. I am rejoiced to see that we are at last awakened from this delusion. With his Excellency Lord Danesbury here, we shall be soon once more where we have been."

"Your fleet is in effective condition, well armed, and well disciplined?"

"All, all," smiled the pasha.

"The army reformed, the artillery supplied with the most efficient guns, and officers of European services encouraged to join your staff?"

"All."

"Wise economies in your financial matters, close supervision in the collection of the revenue, and searching inquiries where abuses exist?"

"All."

"Especial care that the administration of justice should be beyond even the malevolence of distrust, that men of station and influence should be clear-handed and honorable, not a taint of unfairness to attach to them?"

"Be it all so," ejaculated the pasha, blandly.

"By the way, I am reminded by a line I have just received from his excellency with reference to Sulina, or was it Galatz?"

The Pasha could not decide, and he went on:

"I remember: it is Galatz. There is some curious question there of a concession for a line of railroad, which a Servian commissioner had the skill to obtain from the cabinet here by a sort of influence which our Stock Exchange people in London scarcely regard as regular."

The pasha nodded to imply attention, and smoked on as before.

"But I weary your excellency," said Atlee, rising, "and my real business here is accomplished."

"Tell my lord that I await his arrival with impatience; that of all pending questions none shall receive solution till he comes; that I am the very least of his servants." And with an air of most dignified sincerity he bowed him out, and Atlee hastened away to tell his chief that he had "squared the Turk," and would sail on the morrow.

CHAPTER LXIII.

ATLEE ON HIS TRAVELS.

On board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer in which he sailed from Constantinople Joseph Atlee employed himself in the composition of a small volume purporting to be the "Experience of a Two Years' Residence in Greece." In an opening chapter of this work he had modestly intimated to the reader how an intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of modern Greece, great opportunities of mixing with every class and condition of the people, a mind well stored with classical acquirements and thoroughly versed in antiquarian lore, a strong poetic temperament, and the feeling of an artist for scenery, had all combined to give him a certain fitness for his task; and by the extracts from his diary it would be seen on what terms of freedom he conversed with ministers and ambassadors, even with royalty itself.

A most pitiless chapter was devoted to the exposure of the mistakes and misrepresentations of a late Quarterly article called "Greece and her Protectors," whose statements were the more mercilessly handled and ridiculed that the paper in question had been written by himself, and the sarcastic allusions to the sources of the information not the less pungent on that account.

That the writer had been admitted to frequent audiences of the king; that he had discussed with his majesty the cutting of the Isthmus of Corinth; that the king had seriously confided to him his belief that, in the event of his abdication, the Ionian Islands must revert to him as a personal appanage, the terms on which they were annexed to Greece being decided by lawyers to bear this interpretation—all these Atlee denied of his own knowledge, and asked the reader

to follow him into the royal cabinet for his reasons. When, therefore, he heard that, from some damage to the machinery, the vessel must be detained some days at Syra to refit, Atlee was scarcely sorry that necessity gave him an opportunity to visit Athens.

A little about Ulysses and a good deal about Lord Byron, a smattering of Grote and a more perfect memory of About, were, as he owned to himself, all his Greek; but he could answer for what three days in the country would do for him, particularly with that spirit of candid inquiry he could now bring to his task, and the genuine fairness with which he desired to judge the people.

"The two years' resident" in Athens must doubtless often have dined with his minister; and so Atlee sent his card to the Legation.

Mr. Brammell, our "present minister at Athens," as the Times continued to designate him, as though to imply that the appointment might not be permanent, was an excellent man, of that stamp of which diplomacy has more—who consider that the court to which they are accredited concentrates for the time the political interests of the globe. That any one in Europe thought, read, spoke, or listened to anything but what was then happening in Greece Mr. Brammell could not believe. That France or Prussia, Spain or Italy, could divide attention with his small kingdom—that the great political minds of the Continent were not more eager to know what Comroudours thought and Bulgaris required than all about Bismarck and Gortchakoff—he could not be brought to conceive; and in consequence of these convictions he was an admirable minister, and truly represented all the interests of his country.

As that admirable public instructor, the Levant Herald, had frequently mentioned Atlee's name, now as the guest of Kulbash Pasha, now as having attended some public ceremony with other persons of importance, and once as "our distinguished countryman, whose wise suggestions and acute observations have been duly accepted by the imperial cabinet," Brammell at once knew that this distinguished countryman should be entertained at dinner, and he sent him an invitation. That habit—so popular of late years—to send out some man from England to do something at a foreign court that the British ambassador or minister there either has not done or cannot do, possibly ought never to do, had invested Atlee in Brammell's eyes with the character of one of those semi-accredited inscrutable people whose function it would seem to be to make us out the most meddlesome people in Europe.

Of course Brammell was not pleased to see him at Athens, and he ran over all the possible contingencies he might have come for. It might be the old Greek loan which was to be raked up again as a new grievance. It might be the pensions that they would not pay, or the brigands that they would not catch—pretty much for the same reasons—that they could not. It might be that they wanted to hear what Tsousicheff, the new Russian minister, was doing, and whether the farce of the "Grand Idia" was advertised for repetition. It might be Crete was on the tapis, or it might be the question of the Greek envoy to the Porte that the sultan refused to receive, and which promised to turn out a very pretty quarrel if only adroitly treated.

The more Brammell thought of it, the more he felt assured this must be the reason of Atlee's visit, and the more indignant he grew that extra-official means should be employed to investigate what he had written seventeen dispatches to explain—seventeen dispatches, with nine "inclosures," and a "private and confidential," about to appear in a blue-book.

To make the dinner as confidential as might be, the only guests besides Atlee were a couple of yatching Englishman, a German Professor of Archæology, and the American Minister, who, of course speaking no language but his own, could always be escaped from by a digression into French, German, or Italian.

Atlee felt, as he entered the drawing-room, that the company was what he irreverently called afterward a scratch team, and with an almost equal quickness, he saw that he himself was the "personage" of the entertainment, the "man of mark" of the party.

The same fact which enabled him to perceive all this made him especially

guarded in all he said, so that his host's efforts to unveil his intentions and learn what he had come for were complete failures. "Greece was a charming country.—Greece was the parent of any civilization we boasted.—She gave us those ideas of architecture with which we raised that glorious temple at Kensington, and that taste for sculpture which we exhibited near Apsley House.—Aristophanes gave us our comic drama, and only the defaults of our language made it difficult to show why the member for Cork did not more often recall Demosthenes."

As for insolvency, it was a very gentleman-like failing; while brigandage was only what Shell used to euphemize as "the wild justice" of noble spirits, too impatient for the sluggish steps of slow redress, and too proud not to be self-reliant.

Thus excusing and extenuating where-in he could not flatter, Atlee talked on the entire evening, till he sent the two Englishmen home heartily sick of a bombastic eulogy on the land where a pilot had run their cutter on a rock, and a revenue officer had seized all their tobacco. The German had retired early, and the Yankee hastened to his lodgings to "jot down" all the fine things he could commit to his next dispatch home, and overwhelm Mr. Seward with an array of historic celebrities such as had never been seen at Washington.

"They're gone at last," said the minister. "Let us have our cigar on the terrace."

The unbounded frankness, the unlimited trustfulness, that now ensued between these two men was charming. Brammell represented one hard worked and sorely tried in his country's service; the perfect slave of office, spending nights long at his desk, but not appreciated; not valued at home. It was delightful, therefore, to him, to find a man like Atlee to whom he could tell this—could tell for what an ungrateful country he toiled, what ignorance he sought to enlighten, what actual stupidity he had to counteract. He spoke of the Office—from his tone of horror it might have been the Holy Office—with a sort of tremulous terror and aversion: the absurd instructions they sent him, the impossible things he was to do, the inconceivable lines of policy he was to insist on; how but for him the king would abdicate, and a Russian protectorate be proclaimed; how the revolt at Athens would be proclaimed in Thessaly; how Skulkeoff, the Russian general, was waiting to move into the provinces "at the first check my policy shall receive here," cried he. "I shall show you on this map; and here are the names, armament, and tonnage, of a hundred and ninety-four gun-boats now ready at Nicholief to move down on Constantinople."

Was it not strange, was it not worse than strange, after such a show of unbounded confidence as this, Atlee would reveal nothing? Whatever his grievances against the people he served—and who is without them?—he would say nothing, he had no complaint to make. Things he admitted were bad, but they might be worse. The monarchy existed still, and the House of Lords was, for awhile at least, tolerated. Ireland was disturbed, but not in open rebellion; and if we had no army to speak of, we still had a navy, and even the present Admiralty only lost about five ships a year.

Till long after midnight did they fence with each other, with buttons on their foils—very harmlessly, no doubt, but very uselessly, too; Brammell could make nothing of a man who neither wanted to hear about finance nor taxation, court scandals, schools, nor public robbery; and though he could not in so many words ask: What have you come for? why are you here? he said this in full fifty different ways for three hours and more.

"You make some stay among us, I trust?" said the minister, as his guest rose to take leave. "You mean to see something of this interesting country before you leave?"

"I fear not; when the repairs to the steamer enable her to put to sea, they are to let me know by telegraph, and I shall join her."

"Are you so pressed for time that you cannot spare us a week or two?"

"Totally impossible! Parliament will sit in January next, and I must hasten home."

This was to imply that he was in the House, or that he expected to be, or that he ought to be, and, even if he were not,

that his presence in England was all-essential to somebody who was in Parliament, and for whom his information, his explanation, his accusation, or anything else, was all needed, and so Brammell read it and bowed accordingly.

"By the way," said the minister, as the other was leaving the room, and with that sudden abruptness of a wayward thought, "we have been talking of all sorts of things and people, but not a word about what we are so full of here. How is this difficulty about the new Greek envoy to the Porte to end? You know, of course, the sultan refuses to receive him?"

"The pasha told me something of it, but I confess to have paid little attention. I treated the matter as insignificant."

"Insignificant! You cannot mean that an affront so openly administered as this, the greatest national offense that could be offered, is insignificant?" and then, with a volubility that smacked very little of want of preparation, he ran over how the idea of sending a particular man, long compromised by his complicity in the Creton revolt, to Constantinople, came from Russia, and that the opposition of the Porte to accept him was also Russian. "I got to the bottom of the whole intrigue. I wrote home how Tsousicheff was nursing this new quarrel. I told our people facts of the Muscovite policy that they never got a hint of from their ambassador at St. Petersburg."

"It was rare luck that we had you here; good-night, good-night," said Atlee, as he buttoned his coat.

"More than that, I said: 'If the cabinet here persist in sending Kostalergi—'"

"Whom did you say? What name was it you said?"

"Kostalergi—the prince. As much a prince as you are. First of all, they have no better, and secondly, this is the most consummate adventurer in the East."

"I should like to know him. Is he here at Athens?"

"Of course he is. He is waiting till he hears the sultan will receive him."

"I should like to know him," said Atlee, more seriously.

"Nothing easier. He comes here every day. Will you meet him at dinner tomorrow?"

"Delighted! but then I should like a little conversation with him in the morning. Perhaps you would kindly make me known to him?"

"With sincere pleasure. I'll write and ask him to dine—and I'll say that you will wait on him. I'll say: 'My distinguished friend, Mr. Atlee, of whom you have heard, will wait on you about eleven or twelve.' Will that do?"

"Perfectly. So then I may make my visit on the presumption of being expected?"

"Certainly. Not that Kostalergi wants much preparation. He plays baccarat all night, but he is at his desk at six."

"Is he rich?"

"Hasn't a sixpence—but plays all the same. And, what people are more surprised at, pays when he loses. If I had not already passed an evening in your company, I should be bold enough to hint to you the need of caution—great caution—in talking with him."

"I know—I am aware," said Atlee, with a meaning smile.

"You will not be misled by his cunning, Mr. Atlee, but beware of his candor."

"I will be on my guard. Many thanks for the caution. Good-night!—once more, good-night!"

(To be Continued.)

Not to be Deceived—Count d'Orsenne one day accompanied the first Napoleon on a hunting excursion. The emperor had been complaining of thirst, and someone seeing a woman at a distance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon or any of the escort. She gave the emperor a glass of water mixed with a little brandy, and then curtsied for payment. "There, my good woman," said Napoleon, pointing to Count d'Orsenne, "there is the Emperor. Ask him for money; he pays for us all." The woman blushed and looked embarrassed; then, turning to the Count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said: "He? Pooh! nonsense! Do you think I believe that? The emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, sir, look more like himself." The emperor was much amused at the remark, and gave the woman a double louis.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

CELERY SANDWICHES.

✓ Celery sandwiches are delicious and will keep moist longer than those with meat filling. Chop the celery very fine and mix with nice dressing, and spread between the thin slices of bread and butter.

BOILED SALT MACKEREL.

After freshening, wrap in a cloth and simmer for fifteen minutes; remove; lay on two hard-boiled eggs, sliced; pour on it drawn butter and rim with parsley leaves. The boiling of salt fish hardens it.

BOILED FRESH FISH.

When thoroughly cleaned and dried, split open, so that when laid flat the back-bone will be in the middle; sprinkle with salt and lay on buttered gridiron, over a clear fire, with the inside downward until it begins to brown, then turn over. When done, lay on a hot dish and butter plentifully.

GOOD FOR A COLD.

An excellent nutritive drink to take in cold weather, if one has a cold, is a glass of hot milk with a beaten egg in it. Have a cupful of milk as hot as it can be without boiling, and pour it over the beaten yolk of an egg, stirring all the time. Sweeten to taste, then mix in lightly the frothed white of an egg. Do not drink until in bed if you sleep in a cold room.

LIME JUICE FOR SCURVY.

Probably few persons outside the industries actually concerned are aware that under the provisions of the Lime Juice act the Boards of Trade are empowered to compel the ships' captains to serve to their crew a fluid ounce of lime juice per day, and to hold the masters responsible for the actual swallowing of the dose by the men. Any case of recalcitrancy on the part of one of the crew has to be entered into the official log book, and in case these precautions are neglected the master is liable to a heavy penalty. Thanks to the provisions of the act, scurvy has been almost stamped out.

FASHION AND FANCY.

[From the Boston Republic.]

A light wrap is considered a necessary addition to a summer outfit, and whether it is needed or not it is the fashion to have capes, coats and jackets of various kinds. Capes are, as they have been for some time, the most desirable garments extant, for, no matter what proportion the sleeve assumes, the cape adjusts itself to the required size. Light transparent black materials, such as silk muslin, chiffon and net, are used for some of the more gauzy affairs, which are well named "cool mantles," for the element of warmth is entirely lacking. However, they afford all the thickness that is needed, and fulfil their mission by looking pretty and giving a finishing to the street toilet. The most fashionable ones are very short and often built in two or three stories; for instance, a moire foundation will have a second cape of finely-plaited chiffon spangled at the edge, while the third cape will be of jetted net or old guipure lace, with a full ruche of ostrich leather or quilled tulle around the neck.

A very dainty and summery cape is made of finely-plaited black chiffon over a second cape of the same material in glowing cerise, yellow or white. The black cape is caught up with satin bows on the shoulder. A yoke of spangles or net, around which the flounces of chiffon are shirred, makes it very pretty. One of the season's shapes has long stole ends in front, but it is not a favorite style, as ends are said to add age to the figure, which, if true, its fate is settled beyond help.

A transparent silk gauze cape lately seen consists of a double ruffle trimmed with rows of moire ribbon and mounted on a small yoke. The neck is finished with a full ruche knot tied with long moire strings. Another case of moire has wide ends in front, the back being pointed into the waist, and sleeve and shoulder frills are of jetted net. A cape made entirely of lace which is fulled to



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a plain yoke is finished with fan-shaped pieces and a bow at the neck.

A very important accessory of dress for the chic young woman, as well as those who are not so young, is the waistcoat, without which a summer outfit is sadly incomplete. This fancy has grown and multiplied into a craze, and the variety apparently has no end. There are waistcoats of linen, pique, cloth, rich brocade and real vesting, such as the men wear, and each one of these has its own special use.

A shoe which bids fair to become popular for outdoor dressy functions is a Louis Quinze with a cut steel buckle. It is made in different kinds of leather.

Parasols to match the tiny checked silks so much in fashion now are the proper thing, and give an opportunity to possess a simple parasol which is not extensively duplicated.

Among the delicate colored organdies so pretty for summer gowns, there are bright poppy reds and dark navy blue. The red gowns are very strikingly trimmed with black lace, and the blue is pretty adorned with white.

Open-work embroidery is fast gaining favor, and is now done on colored chamber as well as white and ecru mull. It is used extensively on one gown, sometimes forming the entire front of the skirt.

THE WORLD AROUND.

Princess Colonna (nee Mackey) with her children has returned to Europe to rejoin her husband.

On Pentecost day the Paris churches were crowded with large congregations. Communion were more numerous than usual.

New Jersey's supreme court has refused to examine Miss Mary Philbrooke, a woman law student, for admission to practice.

A well-known Swiss Catholic, Mr. Durillard, of the Canton of Fribourg, has left \$5,000 to various Catholic institutions in his will.

Lander Valley, in Wyoming, is threatened with destruction by invasion of the Mormon, or Utah cricket. Many of the pests are 2½ inches long. They devour all before them.

An English and Hawaiian vessel are racing to reach Johnson Island, an uninhabited spot in the Pacific Ocean, in order to raise the national flag over the spot. It is intended to make the island the landing spot for the Australian cable.

Miss Nora O'Brien, daughter of Thomas J. O'Brien, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, has been presented by Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, on behalf of the Pope, with the Papal medal for excellence in church history. Miss O'Brien is a graduate of Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls. She delivered the address to the Duke of Veragua when he visited the convent on his return from the World's Fair.

Oriental advices say that anti-foreign feeling in Japan has reached a horrible

climax at Yonewaja. Miss Imhoff, a teacher in the Anglo-Japanese school at that place, went into a temple devoted to the god Useyugi and preached against idol worship. She indulged in such bitter language that when she went out a mob chased her and stoned her and ended by pulling out her eyes.



(Gleaned from different sources.)

The following French prelates are in Rome: Cardinal Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Card. Beurret, Bishop of Redez; Mgr. Dabert, Bishop of Perigueux. The two cardinals received their hats on May 18th.

Leo XIII. has sent a reply to the address recently forwarded to Rome by the Cardinal-Archbishop and the Bishops of England upon the recent encyclical. His Holiness refers to the early English Councils, and to the action of his predecessors in favor of the study of the Scriptures at Oxford, and speaks of "the national glory" in reference to the English love of Holy Writ.

The centenary of Pio Nono was celebrated with impressive honor at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. Two thousand Belgian and Lyons pilgrims were present in the Church of the Rosary. A crown, a palm, a golden rose, a pectoral cross, and other souvenirs of the beloved Pontiff deceased were exhibited. A missionary recorded eloquently the fervid love of His Holiness to Our Lady of Lourdes. The Opera della Grotta sent to Italy in token of its gratitude at the centenary festivals a splendid chandelier.

Mr. Gladstone has recently addressed a letter to Mgr. David Farabulini, prelate of the household of the Pope and canon of the Lateran Basilica, concerning the theory which Mr. Gladstone expounded in the June number of The Nineteenth Century concerning the visit of Dante to England. Mr. Gladstone asserts that while still maintaining the substantial truth of the theory in the form in which it was given to the public, he thinks it more likely that Dante's return journey was made through Cologne and the Rhine country.

On Saturday, May 19th, the following students of the Irish College, Rome, were ordained priests in the Basilica of St. Giovanni in Laterano by his Eminence Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar of His Holiness: The Rev. P. Newman, Ardagh; Rev. S. Burke, Sydney; Rev. P. Donnelly, Sydney; Rev. E. Murnane, Cloyne. On Ascension Thursday the last two Minor Orders were conferred on Rev. J. McDonnell, Killaloe; Rev. E. Burne, Dublin, and Rev. M. Cronin, Dublin.

SMILES.

"How many foreign languages can your wife speak?" "Three—French, German, and the one she talks to the baby."

"How long has Brown been running for office?" "Ten years." "Ever elected?" "No, can't stop running long enough."

A Dear Horse.—Jack: What did that horse cost you? Tom: "It cost me all the respect I ever entertained for the man I bought it from."

Someone asked Prince G.: "Which are the greatest powers of Europe?" He answered, straight off the reel: "England, Germany, France, Russia, and woman."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

Visitor: "Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar." Tommy: "Yes sir." "If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" "Sarcasm."

A traveller in a stage coach not famed for its celerity inquired the name of the coach. "I think, sir," said a fellow passenger, "it must be the 'Regulator,' for I observe all the coaches go by it."

An uptown man, who used to keep a cigar store, recently went into the butter business. He rather staggered his first customer by asking if he would have it, "medium, mild, or strong."

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THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

WONDERFUL ADVANCES MADE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Mr. John McGovern of Toronto Relates an Experience of Deep Interest—Utterly Helpless and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Very little is heard by the general public of the great discoveries in medicine, and the countless scores of lives that are saved by the advancing knowledge of medical science. People who a few years ago were left to drag out a miserable existence as hopeless invalids, or helpless cripples, are now, thanks to the advances medicine has made, restored to the fulness of health and strength. Mr. John McGovern, who resides at No. 2 Alpha avenue, in this city, has good cause to appreciate the truth of the above statements. Mr. McGovern was formerly an agent for agricultural implements, and is well known in different parts of Ontario. A Globe reporter who had heard that he had been restored to health, after an illness which threatened to leave him a hopeless cripple, called upon him at his residence recently, and was given the following interesting account of his case:

"My trouble first began," said Mr. McGovern, "two years ago when I was living in the Village of Bolton, in the County of Peel. The trouble was all in my elbows and knees, and the doctors thought it was rheumatism. I couldn't walk a block without wanting to sit down, and even to walk down stairs was hard work. It afflicted me terribly. I was all right in other ways but for this terrible weakness. For a year and a half I suffered from this, but by sheer force of will held out against it, and managed to get about; but six months ago I broke down completely, and had to give up my business. I then removed to Toronto, and for three months after this I was in terrible shape. I was almost always confined to my bed, being able to come down stairs for a little while, perhaps once a day. I suffered all the time from a terrible soreness in the joints, and at this juncture my appetite began to fail, and I was only able to eat the lightest food, and not much of that. I could find nothing to help me or give me relief. All this time I was unable to do anything, and had I not fortunately had a little money laid by which enabled me to go on, I would have been dependent upon my family for support. Well, while I was in this terrible shape, my eldest son prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and early in last July I began to use them, and I took them steadily during that month and the two following months. Before the first box was finished I began to get relief, and from that out I steadily improved until I was able to discontinue the use of the Pink Pills, feeling that I was fully restored to health. I am satisfied in my own mind that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have still been helpless and suffering, and I have much reason to be thankful that my son persuaded me to use them. Thanks to Pink Pills I am now a new man and intend soon to resume my work."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feelings therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

IRISH TOPICS

Dr. James J. Hopkins, Leenane, has been appointed a magistrate for County Galway.

Dr. Connor J. O'L. Maguire, Claremorris, has been appointed a magistrate for county Mayo.

There was a heavy frost in county Armagh, last week, and it is feared the potato crop has been seriously affected.

A three week's mission was opened recently in St. Patrick's Church, Armagh, by three missionaries of the Oblate order.

The bishop of Meath visited Drogheda last week. He consecrated the new bell at St. Mary's, Drogheda, and also confirmed 400 children of the parish.

The following have been appointed magistrates for county Clare: James Wakely, Mountshannon (county Galway); Matthew Joseph Kenny, M.P., Fraugh, Miltown-Malbay.

The following new magistrates have been appointed for county Carlow: Dr. Philip Francis Colgan, Greenville; Dr. William Delaney, Bagnalstown; Charles Francis McNally, Grange, Tullow.

The death is announced of Mr. Bernard Keville, Annaduff, whose son died but a few days ago. The deceased, who attained his 78th year, was the father of Rev. Father Keville, C.C., Granard.

Forty evicted tenants on the Ponsonby estate were summoned last week at Castlemartyr petty sessions for alleged trespass. Some cases were settled out of court, and on others the usual fines were imposed.

The evicted tenants' defence fund was recently augmented by the following: Killashur, £7; Maguire's bidge, £20; Enniskillen, Ederney, Newtownbutler, Swanibar, Derrygonnelly, Cleenish, Brookboro, Tempo, £50.

Justin McCarthy's appeal to the people of Ireland for funds for the parliamentary party will meet with a generous response in Kilkenny. Already steps have been taken by leading Nationalists towards collecting the subscriptions.

The League of the Cross is flourishing in Dungarven. At a general meeting, held in the Town Hall last week, Father Prendergast delivered a most interesting address on the subject of temperance, which was listened to with great attention.

On Sunday before last, at Cookstown, His Eminence Cardinal Logue administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 250 children, boys and girls. His grace was engaged in the performance of a like ceremony on the previous day in the parish church at Lisson.

There was a heavy fall of snow on some of the mountains in the vicinity of Nenagh last week and there was also a severe frost, which has done considerable damage to the potato crop. The weather has been most unfavorable for agricultural work during many weeks past.

Judge John A. Curran, Q.C., addressing the grand jury of the Birr division of the King's county last week, said there were only four bills to go before them, representing three cases. That was a very satisfactory circumstance, on which he had to congratulate them.

The new bell in St. Mary's Church, Drogheda, was consecrated last week by Most Rev. Dr. Nulty. The bell, which is the largest in Drogheda, or indeed in most parochial churches in Ireland, was purchased from a legacy left by a late respected parishioner, Mr. William Barker.

The following have been appointed magistrates for county Kerry: Gerald Leahy Stack, M.P.S.I., Listowel; Dr. John M. Harrington, 2 Day place, Tralee; Maurice Kelleher, Cloherbrien, Tralee; Richard Cussen, Creeveen, Ballyduff, Lixnaw; Harold Segerson Mahony, Dromore Castle, Kenmare.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell, president of the Dublin Trades Council, was elected to the position of clerk of works to the artisans dwelling buildings, Blackhall place, last week. The selection of candidates was reduced to a final vote of five, and of this number Mr. O'Connell was the successful competitor.

John Dillon, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Ballybrood Hill last week, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. The meeting was called to deal with a case of landgrabbing which has



To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

occurred in the neighborhood, and by arrangement it was held about a mile away from the grabbed farm.

A labor demonstration was held in Derry last week. The procession was restricted to members of trade union societies. An out-door meeting was held, addressed by Mr. John Ferguson, Glasgow, and other speakers. Resolutions were adopted in favor of trades unionism and an international eight hours working day, and in condemnation of the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the employers' liability bill.

One of the largest and most successful demonstrations held in the country for some time to condemn land grabbing was held the other day at Tagoat. Rev. Father Lyng, C. C., Tagoat, presided, and among those present were: Rev. Father Doyle, C. C., Kiltane; Edward Hore, J. P., James Codd, J. P., P. Codd, J. P., M. J. Healy and P. French, M.P's.

The following subscriptions to the evicted tenants' defence fund were recently acknowledged in the Freeman's Journal: Adara, £20 6s. 3d.; Clonleigh, £12 12s.; Cuduff, £7; Donegal, £21 6s.; Donaghmore, £20; Dunloe and Lettermacaward, £18 10s.; Innismacsaint, £15 10s.; Kilbaron, £30; Letterkenny, £86 16s.; Mevagh, £10; Pettigo, £17 12s.; Stranoriar, £25 12s.; Templecroone Lower, £15 5s.; Tarmon and Gartan, £6 2s. 10d. Total, £260 12s. 1d.

THE LIFE OF DE MAISONNEUVE.

During the past few weeks we have been publishing a series of short articles on the life of de Maisonneuve. They are translated for THE TRUE WITNESS by a young lady of great promise and fine talents. As we are not authorized to give her name we will merely state that she is the daughter of one of our most popular citizens and one of Canada's

foremost legislators and orators. The daughter has evidently inherited many of her parent's splendid qualities and rare abilities; we only trust that she will continue in the practice of composition, for the literature of Canada requires all the aid that such gifted ones can bring to it.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, this week were 2708 cattle, 800 sheep and 854 hogs; compared with corresponding week last year shows a decrease of 800 cattle and an increase of 708 sheep and 600 hogs. Notwithstanding British market quotations for shipping cattle easier, everything offered in that line was readily taken at from 4 to 4½ cents. The local market for good cattle was firm, dealers selling out fast at a profit. Hogs, although lighter receipts this week, several lots were left over; 5 cts, fed and watered, is about the ruling price. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, export, 4 to 4½c; do, butchers', good, 3½ to 3¾c; do, do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, do, culls, 2 to 3c; hogs, \$5 to \$5.10; lambs, 4c to 5c; Calves, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

HORSE MARKET.

The receipts of horses at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, for week ending June 16, 1894, were 177; left over from previous week, 60; total for week, 237; shipped during week, 84; left for city, 49; sales for week, 34; on hand, 70.

177 horses received this week and 84 shipped. Trade in general during the week was fairly good, and 34 sales were made at fair prices. We have still on hand for sale 70 very excellent horses, comprising heavy and medium draft, choice drivers, saddle and coach horses.

ARE YOU GOING TO OTTAWA

With the Shamrock Special Excursion?

CAPITALS

vs.

SHAMROCKS



At OTTAWA,

SATURDAY,

23rd JUNE.

ROUND TRIP, \$2.25.

Trains will leave Dalhousie Station at 8.50 a.m., and Windsor Street Station at 11 a.m. Returning leave Ottawa at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets Good to Return Until 25th.

Lunch will be served by the C. P. R. on the upward journey at city prices. Tickets for sale by Pearson & Co., Chabouillez square, TRUE WITNESS, Craig street, R. S. Kelly, Bleury street, and at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 186 St. James street.

WM. H. DUNN, Hon. Secretary.

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Steel Ranges, Coal, Wood, Gas and Oil-Gas Stoves.

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PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS-FITTING, TIN-SMITHING.

STOVE REPAIRS a specialty, 2373-75 ST. CATHERINE Street

How to Look Well and Feel Well.

THE PLAN ADOPTED BY SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

They Use Paine's Celery Compound and Keep Up Their Strength and Vitality in the Hot Weather.

"How to look well and feel well" during the oppressively hot summer months, is a subject that should command the attention of every busy man and woman. There are thousands of business men, clerks, toiling, bustling housewives and girls employed in offices, stores and workshops, who lose all strength and vitality in the months of July and August.

As a rule, these daily workers feel well in ordinary weather; but, when the sun pours down his scorching rays day after day, and when the air is heated and heavy, then all life and heart seem to depart from every-day toilers. They look pale, listless and nervous; they are irritable, languid and broken-down. It is no exaggeration to say that, "they feel worse than they look."

To those who find life a burden in summer time, we would strongly recommend the wise and unfailing plan adopted by more fortunate men and women, who, even in the hottest weather, look well, and always escape the debilitating effects produced by a heated and impure atmosphere.

The wise, prudent and vigorous in summer use Paine's Celery Compound as a tonic and strength-giver. This remarkable medicine, it must be remembered, is not intended exclusively for the rooting out of disease, and for the cleansing of the blood; its toning qualities and its virtues for keeping well people regular, strong and active, are favorably known to those who have used it in summer time.

At this time a few extracts from letters may prove useful and helpful.

A busy wholesale grocer, doing business in one of our largest cities, says: "During the hot summer weather of 1893, I used Paine's Celery Compound, which was recommended to me by a banker. It kept me in perfect condition during the whole summer, and gave me strength and regular appetite. I did not find it necessary to go to the seaside with my family. It will be my friend every succeeding summer."

A young lady in a large Montreal dry goods house, says: "Two summers ago, one of my lady friends advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound during the hot weather, as a tonic and health builder. I used the medicine morning, noon and night, and was always vigorous and active, while many girls around me in the store, of stronger constitutions, were complaining of lassitude and debility."

A well-known lady and mother of six children says: "I seriously and confidently recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all mothers who wish to keep up their health and strength during the very hot weather of summer time. I use the medicine every day, and feel hearty and strong, and have no difficulty in getting through with my household work and care, which are never very light. Since I have used the compound I do not find it necessary to go off to the country for two or three months to gain health. In every dose of Paine's Celery Compound I find a supply of strength."

MORAL.—You save time and health, and banish all discomforts by using Paine's Celery Compound during the summer months.

The bonds of matrimony would be more popular if they paid a cash dividend.

Young Mr. Gatling has gone on the stage. He might be appropriately billed as a son of a gun.

Board School Teacher: "What is conscience?" Bright Boy: "It's wot makes you sorry when you get found out."

CONJUGAL LOVE.

GOOD ADVICE BY A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

God has not ordained and created the wonderful union of marriage without giving to men helps of every kind, abundantly sufficient to enable them therein to produce those fruits of peace, happiness and holiness which He intended. We will consider these both in the order of nature and in the order of grace. First, then, God so created men and women, and endowed them with such dispositions, as that from union, which is naturally the object of their desire, there should also arise a most intimate, strong and tender friendship which draws them together more closely and affectionately than any kind of friendship.

The mutual love of which we speak is a great gift of God. It elevates, ennobles, and spiritualizes the desire of union to which nature tends. It unites the wedded pair by a spiritual bond far more precious and excellent than any carnal bond can be. It makes them become one spirit, as they are one flesh. It makes them companions in intelligence and in affection of soul, as they are companions in the care of their households and of their children.

This conjugal love, which by the gift of God rises so naturally and so happily in the hearts of married persons, disposes them to fulfil with joy and good-will all the duties imposed upon them by God; and by a special disposition of God's kind providence, it so far differs in each partner as to urge them to delight each in the special duty which attaches to them. In both it leads to an unselfish devotion, which is often strong as that he or she who feels it would gladly suffer or die for the one who is loved; but in each it has a special tendency and outlet, according to the part which nature destines for each.

The love of a man finds its delight in defending his wife from all evils, and in laboring for her welfare, in guiding and instructing her, and in cherishing her with a tender, protecting affection. The woman, on the other hand, delights in being dependent on her husband, in being subject to him, in watching for and supplying his every want and wish, and in soothing his cares by her loving endearments. Thus nature itself, or rather God, the Author of nature, fits and provides His creatures for the parts which He destines them to play.

But as marriage is not for this world only, but is intended by God to lead to the kingdom of Heaven; and as grace does not destroy, but completes and perfects nature, so God is pleased that husbands and wives should love one another, not with a natural love only, beautiful as that is, but also with the very love of charity, by which we love God Himself. Nay, they must love each other more than any other being upon earth, next to God.

Next to God, and to his own salvation, charity inclines each one to love the partner to whom God has joined him. And, lastly, it is the very end and object of the special grace of the Sacrament of Matrimony to inspire its recipients all through their married life with innumerable lights and helps, making it easy for them to love and to be faithful to each other.

Lastly, husband and wife are helped by God to love and be united to each other, by the children whom He gives them. These children belong to them in common, and they have from God in common the duty, and the privilege of maintaining, educating and guiding their common offspring. This duty and authority belong to both in common; for, though the wife's authority is subordinate to the husband's, it is not delegated to her by him, but is an independent paternal right, given to her by nature and by God. Now, where there is good-will and ordinary prudence, the common management of a task so interesting and so affectionate ought to have a powerful influence in drawing them together.—*The Catholic Herald.*

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, hip disease, etc. Consumption is scrofula of the lungs. In this class of disease Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

Teacher: "Define quartz." Milkman's Son (who is rather absent-minded): "Pint and a half."

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY. **COTTOLENE** is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. That uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

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FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—We quote:
Patent Spring.....\$3.50 @ 3.60
Ontario Patent..... 3.25 @ 3.40
Straight Roller..... 2.90 @ 3.10
Extra..... 2.40 @ 2.60
Superfine..... 2.20 @ 2.40
Fine..... 0.00 @ 0.00
City Strong Bakers..... 3.35 @ 3.50
Manitoba Bakers..... 3.25 @ 3.40
Ontario bags—extra..... 1.30 @ 1.35
Straight Rollers..... 1.40 @ 1.50
Outmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$1.25 to \$1.35. Standard \$3.90 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard at \$1.90 to \$2. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Bran, etc.—Sales of car lots of bran are reported at \$17 on track; but at this figure buyers do not appear to satisfy their wants, and holders ask \$17.50, which is a pretty steep figure at this time of year. Shorts are scarce and hard to get at \$18.50 to \$19. Mouille \$20 to \$21.50 as to grade.

Wheat.—The sale was reported of a lot of No. 1 Manitoba at 64c afloat Port William, but holders now ask more money, and we quote 64c to 65c. Sales have been made of car lots No. 1 hard to Western millers at 72c to 73c. Here the market is quiet, and prices are nominal in the absence of spot business. No. 2 Upper Canada wheat is held here at 62c to 63c in store; but 56 to 57c is about all that can be got for export. No. 1 Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at 75c to 76c, although those prices are away above the export price.

Oats.—Sales of car lots at 41c in store for No. 2, some holders asking 42c per 34 lbs. No. 3, however, has sold in car lots at 37c.

Corn.—American corn is quoted at 56c duty paid, and 47c to 48c in cargo lots in bond.

Peas.—The sale was reported of 2 cars in store at 60c to 61c, respectively, and sales afloat are said to have taken place at 70c to 74c.

Barley.—No. 1 have been made at 42c to 46c for shipment to the States, one large lot being taken for Philadelphia. Here there has been some business in No. 1, but prices did not transpire. Feed barley has been sold at equal to 40c here; but at 45c it is said some can be had here. We quote milling grades 50c to 55c.

Rye.—At 52c to 53c. Sales at 52c.

Buckwheat.—At 46c to 48c.

Malt.—At 72c to 75c.

Seeds.—We quote Canadian timothy \$2.25 to \$2.50, and Western timothy \$1.90 to \$2.10. Alsike \$7.00 to \$7.50 for good to fancy. Red clover quiet at \$6 to \$7 as to quality.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c.—We quote as follows:
Canada short cut pork per bbl.....\$18.00 @ 20.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl..... 17.50 @ 18.00
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl..... 18.00 @ 19.25
Mess pork, American, new, per bb.: 17.00 @ 20.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl..... 12.25 @ 12.50
Plate beef, per bbl..... 16.25 @ 16.50
Hams, per lb..... 10 @ 11c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb..... 9 @ 10c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb..... 07 @ 7c
Bacon, per lb..... 11 @ 12c
Shoulders, per lb..... 8 @ 9c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote prices as follows:—
Creamery, fresh..... 18c to 19c
Eastern Townships dairy..... 16c to 17c
Western..... 14c to 16c
Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese.—We quote:
Finest Western, colored..... 9c to 9c
" white..... 9c to 9c
" Quebec, colored..... 9c to 9c
" white..... 9c to 9c
Under grades..... 8c to 9c
Cable..... 40s 0d

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales have been made during the week at 8c to 9c for round lots of fresh, and at 9c to 9c for smaller lots.

Baled Hay.—Quite a number of sales of No. 2 shipping hay have been made at \$7 to \$7.50, at country points, \$8 on track here and \$8.50 alongside vessel. No. 1 has been sold in car lots on track for local account at \$9, one lot of 2 cars fancy for special at more money.

FRUITS, Etc

Oranges.—We quote prices as follows:—
Valencia, 420s, \$5.50. California, 96s, 112s, 126s, \$1.75 to \$2; 170s to 210s, \$2 to \$2.75. Messina, \$3.50 to \$4. Messina Bloods, \$1 to \$1.5.

Lemons.—Prices, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per box according to size and quality.

Onions.—Egyptian onions are very scarce at \$2.50 per bag. Bermuda are also very scarce, the limited supply all having been disposed of.

Potatoes.—Are booming, receipts being very light, which has been the cause of rapidly advancing the price, which is now \$1 per bag on track, which is an advance of 30c to 35c per bag.

FISH OILS.

Oils.—Steam refined seal oil has been sold to arrive at 35c. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet at 30c to 37c, and Halifax at 35c. Cod liver oil is steady at 70c to 75c.

A lady had just lost her husband. A gentleman, living next door, on calling to see her, found her, to his great surprise, playing on the harp, and said: "Dear me! I expected to find you in deep distress." "Ah," the lady pathetically replied, "you should have seen me yesterday."

Executed.—Attendant: "Dis, my lord, is a mastare-piece by Fernandez Vecchinos—executed in Carrara, 1612! Mr. Parvenoo: "Hawful, ain't it, Maria! An' did he leave a confession behind 'im, mounseer?"

RELIGIOUS NEWS

The Russian Government has advised the Pope of its intention to establish a legislation at the Vatican.

The Catholics of England have decided to have a Catholic Summer School, and have selected Oxford as the place of holding it.

Mgr. Satolli writes that the Polish priest Kolaszewski, who is creating trouble in Cleveland, is there without his consent or authorization.

The new marble altar for the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, New York, was broken on its way from Europe. It will take some time to repair it.

Thirty-one converts to the Roman Catholic faith, eleven men and twenty women, were publicly baptized in St. Edward's Church, Philadelphia, recently.

Monsignor Satolli will contribute an article to the July number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review on "The True Solution of the Italian Question."

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

Sister Caroline, a Sister of Charity who made herself famous by nursing the wounded soldiers before Sebastopol in the Crimean war, and who afterwards managed the military hospital during the French campaign in Mexico, died recently.

According to Ballard Smith, the Anglican Church is withering at the top. The very flower of the establishment continues its march to Rome. Even the sons and daughters of Anglican bishops are deserting to the Pope's army of the Lord.

In July of this year the celebrated Catholic College of Stonyhurst, England, will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. The celebration will continue for several days, and numbers of distinguished Catholics, priests, bishops and laymen will attend.

Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, has decided to lead the Catholic pilgrims who are to start from America on July 18 to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. All the arrangements for the journey have been completed. Each pilgrim will pay \$325 for traveling and hotel expenses.

The Rev. E. Gianini Edwards, Rector of Llandawke and Pendine, has recently resigned these two livings in order to be reconciled to the Catholic Church, of which he was a priest before his secession to Anglicanism several years ago.

The Pope has at the Vatican press a work chronicling succinctly the acts of his reign—a species of official archive of the pontificate on the model of Sixtus V. In well-informed quarters this is supposed to be equivalent to a testament of a religious and political nature, explaining and expounding the policy of His Holiness on many subjects of profound importance to the Church, and particularly to his successors in the Holy See.

SHE DIDN'T TAKE WITH THE GENTLEMEN.

She was refined, intelligent, and not bad looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. Poor girl! she was suffering from functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She procured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suitors by the score. No woman need suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Prescription" is a safe and certain cure for all the weaknesses to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion and headache. One a dose.

A tram-car conductor knows what the wild waves are saying when he sees a woman wave her parasol.

USE
SURPRISE SOAP
ON WASH DAY;
AND EVERY DAY.

THE SHAMROCKS

"Are in the Swim"

We Flatter Ourselves that the **QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE** is also Leading

And will always hold the PENNANT for the Finest Goods, the most durable, the lowest prices, the best variety. MOTHERS can save hard earned money by buying their BOYS' Boots and Shoes at the

QUEEN'S - BLOCK - SHOE - STORE,
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCCE YOU.

J. F. BANNISTER,

TELEPHONE 4105.

44-11

GROWING CHILDREN—especially those who are sickly get great benefit from **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE**, it builds up by giving just the nourishment needed and in a very palatable form.

Be careful to get "WYETH'S" Beef Iron and Wine. avoid mixtures called by same name and claiming equal merit. Physicians prescribe Wyeth's only. Its success has caused a horde of imitators. Buy only in regular size bottles.



IF YOU BUY THE

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IF you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome **MACASSAR**, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

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HANDY PATENT SOLE AGENT FOR THE

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Best Hiawatha Flour,

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Best Creamery Butter.....23c per lb.
Choice Dairy Butter.....20c per lb.
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Late Head DRESS-

MAKER at Cie Gen-

erale des Bazars,

has opened a new Tailoring establishment at No. 2000 St. Catherine Street, for Dresses and Mantles, Parisian Make. First-class work. Please give me a call. 45-G

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CAPITAL STOCK, - \$100,000

Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.

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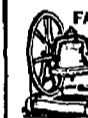
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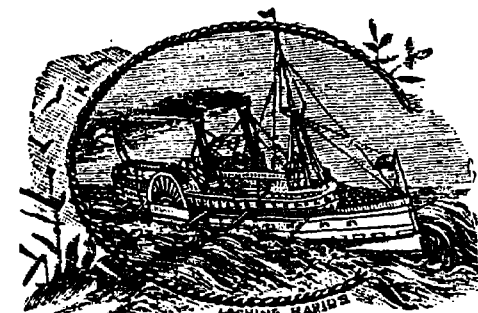
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