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EDITORIAL NOTES.

"J. F. D." from Ottawa, asks for information concerning the pieces for recitation, from the pens of Irish or American writers. A very long list might be given; but our judgment might not meet with the approval of the person interested.

As a rule the Italians are not very epigrammatic in style; but there are exceptions. Recently a statesman of the country described its condition in the following graphic manner: "Italy is united, free and ruined."

In presenting THE TRUE WITNESS in another form and in a new dress, we desire to state that, on account of a certain amount of matter that was over from last week's issue, for which we had no room and which we cannot leave out, it has been necessary to give a couple of columns in the old type.

An English contemporary remarks that "the zeal of Anglican ritualists in imitating Catholic practices has the good result of familiarising the people with Catholic ceremonies, and preparing them for the final step."

If Germany is really a Protestant country it is not without its strong Catholic element. Recently a mission took place in Munich and one hundred thousand persons approached the sacraments.

A correspondent from Michigan writes to know what "were the receipts of the Peter's Pence, for last year, for each country?" We are not in a position to give the information at present; but if any of our friends can furnish the figures we will be glad to publish them.

A Catholic contemporary says: "Our Protestant neighbors assert that they believe in the essentials of the Christian religion and divide only on non-essentials. Will they tell us which are the essentials on which they are all united?"

with this dogma, yet he is a Protestant, and according to their own teaching he has as much right as any other Protestant to his opinions on questions of religious belief.

We can easily understand that certain people, of narrow minds and vindictive dispositions, should be jealous of the success of others; but that they should be foolish enough to make the public aware of their prejudice and envy is almost incomprehensible.

A certain class of citizens of the ultra-loyal brand, especially in Ontario, might take a few lessons in Christian practice from the very Queen whom they profess so loudly to support, serve and love.

Is the Catholic Review of last week a very timely and sensible remark. "If religious liberty," says our contemporary, "were to be so invaded that it could be denied to Catholics, an attempt would next be made to deprive the Jews of it."

Mr. G. L. Gomme wants, from the Athenaeum, evidence of the way in which people look on the superstitions of others and of what they think of those who do not believe in their own superstitions.

It is expected that the general Italian elections will take place some time this month. Crispi, who was once the friend of Garibaldi, and the associate of Mazzini, is anxious to have the support of the Catholic element which he so long persecuted.

M. Eiffel wanted to scale the heavens when he built his famous tower in Paris; it was a greater success, in one way, than that of Babel.

He intends to be ready for the Exposition of 1900. Elevators will carry the public down the shaft, which will go down 2,100 feet. Restaurants and concert rooms are to be established, at regular intervals, which will be arranged to correspond with the temperature.

A certain Catholic publication considers that THE TRUE WITNESS is an "anatomical journal." Perhaps so. We have, however, always tried to make it a thoroughly Catholic paper; and the hierarchy, clergy and laity of our Province, as well as the Catholic press of the neighboring Republic, are unanimous in the opinion that we have succeeded.

THESE "bad Anti-Christian Catholics who preach hatred and abhor the Bible," must be queer people. Strange that in this age of enlightenment there should still exist preachers who seek to paint the Catholic missionary in the colours of a hater of Holy Writ.

"For the benefit of those who are willing to allow that a Catholic knows something about Popery, and who are not afraid of facts, even when they run counter to preconceived notions, I beg to state: (1) That I have now before me extracts from the letters of eighteen South American and eight Mexican bishops and archbishops, approving of Father Vaughan's work in distributing the Sacred Scriptures.

Yet, we will often hear the old story of ignorance and superstition in Spanish countries and the deadly opposition of Spaniards to the Bible.

STRANGE THINGS will happen as long as this world exists. O'Donovan Rossa, the ex-political convict, the exiled enemy of the British Government, the one-time most dreaded opponent of English rule, lived to return to Ireland, to lecture in the cities of that country from which he had to fly, to even address public meetings in London, and—most wonderful of all—to raise his voice in the Imperial House of Commons.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above society, which was held on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. At the religious meeting Rev. Father McCallen preached a short sermon on the power of good example.

scene that followed would furnish a splendid subject for the pencil of Bengough or the pen of Mark Twain.

The sixth paragraph in Dr. Bourinot's now famous letter contains a very strong and very reasonable statement. It runs thus: "That the question at present demanding a deliberate and calm judgment from the Legislature and Government of Manitoba is not a question of sectarian or non-sectarian schools. It is a question of restoring a right and a privilege of the Roman Catholic minority, which, according to the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal, has been improperly taken away by the legislative authority of the province."

In the issue of THE TRUE WITNESS, four weeks ago, we made use of the same argument when editorially treating the subject of the Manitoba schools. Quite a fuss has been kicked up on account of Dr. Bourinot giving his opinion on the constitutionality of the act.

ELSEWHERE we publish an extract from a circular of Mgr. Begin, of Quebec, to the clergy of that archdiocese, on the question of Benefit Societies.

However, we have, in this archdiocese, benefit societies that have already given proof and satisfaction in every respect.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Gazette, referring to the renovation of St. Patrick's, recently said: "One of the most exquisite Roman Catholic edifices in the city will undoubtedly be that of St. Patrick's when it has undergone its extensive repairs, that are expected to be quite finished towards the first of October next."

The old organ gallery is being turned into a general gallery for the congregation, while above it again is another gallery in course of construction, which will be occupied by the new organ now being built and the choir.

The total cost of the improvements will be in the vicinity of \$40,000, the church improvements costing alone some \$25,000, and the new organ \$6,000.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The first weekly concert of the season took place last Thursday evening and was largely attended by citizens and seamen. The programme was well executed and loudly applauded.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the above society, which was held on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. At the religious meeting Rev. Father McCallen preached a short sermon on the power of good example.

special committee, composed of Messrs. Feeley, Walsh and Costigan, was appointed to arrange dates for regular quarterly attendance in a body at Holy Communion.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. A. RAJOTTE.

On Friday last, at noon, there passed away in this city a most estimable and worthy lady, in the person of Elizabeth Murphy, the beloved wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Alexis Rajotte, passenger agent at the Dalhousie Square Depot.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, it was moved by Mr. James Kane, and seconded by Mr. Patrick P. Van, and unanimously adopted: "Whereas: It was the will of Almighty God to call to his eternal reward, after a long and painful illness, our beloved brother Mr. James Harrington, the dearly beloved father of our esteemed brothers, John and J. J. Harrington; be it therefore Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, whilst bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, who decrees all things for the best, tender to brothers John and J. J. Harrington and family our sincere sympathy and condolence with them in the loss they have sustained, praying the Almighty may grant them in His heavenly graces to bear the trials and crosses of their life with patience and resignation to His holy will; be it further Resolved,—That a copy of this resolution be sent to brothers John and J. J. Harrington and family and recorded on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to THE TRUE WITNESS.

JOHN LYNCH, WILLIAM FORD, President. Rec. Sec.

AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The First Communion will take place in St. Patrick's Church on Ascension Day, the 23rd instant; and in the evening of the same day, at 7.30, Confirmation will be administered by His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

THE PUPILS OF ST. ANN'S.

On Friday, the 17th inst., the pupils of St. Ann's School will present a five-act drama, "Edward, the Confessor," in St. Ann's Hall.

STUDENTS CONFIRMED.

Thirty students of Mount St. Louis College were confirmed in the chapel of the institution on Sunday. The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, who delivered a short lecture at its conclusion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PAUL BOURGET.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR.—Not for the sake of argument, but rather for the sake of justice, do I wish to pass a few remarks on a recent editorial in a Montreal paper entitled "Paul Bourget's Views." Now if, indeed, these were really his views, P. Bourget is more to be censured than pitied. He should not have undertaken to treat a subject with which he is not in the least conversant.

Montreal, May 9, 1895.

A CLASS-MATE OF MGR. FABRE.

DEATH OF THE REV. ABBE PIETTE AT BOUCHERVILLE.

The Rev. Abbe Maxime Piette, former curé of the parish of St. Bruno, died on Tuesday last week at Boucherville, at the age of 76 years.

THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage of the young men of Notre Dame to the shrine of Notre Dame de Bonsecours took place on Sunday morning and was largely attended.

MGR. FABRE AND MGR. O'BRIEN.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has gone to Boston, to be present at the festivities in connection with the sacerdotal jubilee of the well-known prelate, Archbishop Williams, of that city.

LABOR DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

A most neat, handy and useful little book, compiled by Mr. R. Keys, and printed by L. Z. Boudreau, of this city, has come out for 1895. It is called the "Labor Directory." It contains a list of the Trades Councils in Canada, with office addresses in each city; the officers and committees of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council; a list of the different bodies that compose the Council; the Trades Unions, with full information concerning them; the Railroad Organizations; the K. of L. Assemblies; the articles of the code referring to exemptions from seizure; Master and Servants Act; Street Railway laws for Montreal; the routes of the city cars; the Lacrosse Schedules for 1895; the Fire Alarms, and much more necessary information.

Why They Could Not Begin.—Amy at the football grounds, who began to play, but did not arrive yet.



ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLER.

of the Second Representation at the Montreal College. The second representation of the "Antigone" took place last Wednesday evening at Montreal college in the presence of a large and cultivated audience.

Among those who witnessed the performance were Chief Justice Sir Alex. Lacoste, the Consul-General of France, Dr. A. Johnson, dean of the faculty of arts and vice-president of McGill university; Prof. Boyce, dean of the faculty of applied science; Dr. Craik, dean of medical faculty; and Prof. Trenholme, dean of the law faculty in the same institution; Dr. Hingston, the Hon. Joseph Royal, the Hon. Judge Baby, Senator Desjardins, Hon. Wurtelle, Judge Pagnuelo, the Hon. Mr. Robidoux, batonnier; the Rev. Abbe Verreau, Judge Jette, the Hon. Senator Thibaut and a large number of others, representing the church, education, the learned professions and the business community. The cast was as follows—

Antigone... sisters of... Delphes Lalonde... Creon... Arthur Gibault... Polynices... Joseph St. Cyr... Eteocles... Bruno Labrosse... Polyneices... Henri Charpentier... Hemon... Raoul Bourbeau... Eurycle... Eugene Cassidy... Creon... Charles de Lamiraud... Eurycle... Edgard Davel... Hemon... Oiler Dubou... Creon... Archibald McMillan... Eurycle... Nelson Guquette... Hemon... Henri Duchette

The choral music was that of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdi, the instrumental being rendered by a band under the able conductorship of Father Schickling. The Antigone is the third part of a trilogy based on the Theban legend of the plague and its oracularly disclosed cause—the crime of Oedipus.

The regular meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. The regular meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held in St. Ann's hall, on Sunday last, 12th inst., the president, Mr. J. D. Quinn, in the chair. The rev. director was present. There was a good attendance of the members.

Antigone disregards the decree, on the ground that she owed allegiance to a higher law, and the tyrant pronounces her doom—to be buried alive. Hemon, Creon's son, her betrothed, determines not to survive her. The blind prophet Teiresias, who had warned Oedipus of impending fate, startles Creon by foretelling the disasters which his cruel obstinacy is about to bring upon his house.

Evidently, the performance of such a tragedy, in the great tragedian's own words, is no slight task, and too much credit cannot well be given, both to the student actors and to those who trained them for their parts.

Resolved,—That, in the death of Jno. J. Murphy, Division No. 1 has lost an able and efficient member and his wife and children and affectionate an loving husband and father.

Resolved,—That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

Resolved,—That, as a tribute of respect to his memory, the charter of our Division be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Division, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and be published in THE TRUE WITNESS.

Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, in session, do tender Mr. Mahoney our individual sympathy in this his trying and sorrowful affliction, and trust that our Divine Master will enable him to bear his cross with fortitude.

Resolved,—That a copy be transmitted to Mr. Mahoney, entered in the minutes of the society's books and forwarded to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

Resolved,—That we, the members of the above society, held in their hall, on May 5, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

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AN IMPORTANT CIVIL BENEFIT.

The following extract issued by H. Begin, to the clergy diocese, with reference to benefactions:—

In his recent encyclical to the Bishops of the United States, Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., speaking of benevolent associations that spring from all quarters and which merit more or less the confidence of the faithful, gives the following teaching:—

"As for the enlistment into societies, extreme caution should be taken to avoid being led into error; and we desire to be understood as making allusion in a special manner to the working classes, which surely have the right to unite in associations to promote their interests—a right recognized by the Church and conformable to nature. But it is very important that you should take care with whom the workingmen associate; otherwise, although working for the improvement of their condition, they might put in danger much more worthy interests."

The most effective caution against this peril is to resolve never to take part at any time or in anything violating justice. Consequently, every society that servilely obeys leaders, that are not champions of right, and friends of religion, may become extremely prejudicial to the advantage of the community. It cannot be useful.

"Following this conclusion, avoid not only associations that have been openly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but also those that, according to the advice of intelligent men, and especially bishops, are considered as doubtful and dangerous. Likewise Catholics must prefer to associate with Catholics, which would be very useful for the safeguard of their faith."

"According to this wise direction of the supreme Pontiff," Mgr. Begin's circular goes on, "You should prudently dissuade your flock from joining these societies, that are not already known as openly Catholic. The aim that they claim to pursue outside the Catholic Church; their rituals and constitutions; their relation that their chiefs have sometimes with societies already forbidden, are of proper nature to inspire serious and perfectly legitimate fears. However, we have in this archdiocese, benefit societies that have already given proof and satisfaction in every respect. It is sufficient for me to mention the St. Joseph's and St. Peter's Union, already existing in many parishes, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association (Grand Council of Canada), the Artisans Canadiens Francais de Montreal and the Catholic Order of Foresters. These societies and others of this kind, far from fearing the direction and influence of the Church, draw therefrom an element of strength, stability and wisdom; and I desire that they implant themselves as much as possible throughout this archdiocese."

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POEMS AND LYRICS.

OPINIONS AND CRITICISMS FROM ALL SIDES.

THE QUEBEC MORNING CHRONICLE. "Readers of magazines and newspapers are familiar with the name and writing of Dr. J. K. Foran, editor of the Montreal True Witness. He has just published, with Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., a volume of his collected Poems and Lyrics. Many of the pieces have stood the test of publication before, and the reader will be glad to have them in this convenient and attractive form. Dr. Foran is a singer of melodious verse. He is happiest in descriptive and narrative poetry, and his lyrics are remarkably tuneful and graceful. He has a keen sense of humor, which is well employed in his lighter poems. He can be pathetic also, and his tributes to Sir John Macleod, Thos. White, Longfellow, and gentle John Lesperance, are touching, tender and true. Dr. Foran's range is wide and far-reaching, and he gives in this book a taste of his quality in nearly every department of verse. Thus we have Memorial and Patriotic Poems, Domestic Poems, Religious Poems, Jesuit Poems, Humorous and Juvenile Poems, Patriotic Poems, Historical and Descriptive Poems, Indian Translations and early Poems at College. All tastes, certainly, out of such a choice, will find no difficulty in being gratified. Dr. Foran is a loyal and patriotic Canadian, and much of his best work deals with Canada, her aspirations, hopes and triumphs. One of his finest poems is entitled "The Siege of Quebec," and another, in quite a different mood, but equally successful and beautiful, is "Sunset at Quebec." "Christmas in a Shanty" also pleases us very much, it is so true, natural and human. A few slips of the poet's excellent poetry is unparadiseable, mars one of the author's most striking and pleasing compositions. These must be rectified in a second edition, which will, probably, be called for."

THE AVE MARIA. "Dr. J. K. Foran, the versatile editor of the Montreal True Witness, is certainly his own hardest critic when he characterizes his new book of "Poems and Lyrics" as "rude verses, written at hap-hazard." We prefer to believe that no matter what his tastes or dispositions may be, the reader will find in this book some string vibrating in accord with his own feeling. Unquestionably, Dr. Foran's greatest fault is his facility, but in his case the facility is happily not fatal. His lines have the music which seems to be in a special manner the heritage of Irish singers, and not unfrequently the thought is aglow with the pink lights of fancy. It may be added that his music is most engaging in his domestic and elegiac moods. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., publishers, Montreal."

THE CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES, OF BUFFALO, N.Y. "Poems and Lyrics," by Dr. J. K. Foran, LL.B., Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier; price \$1. Dr. Foran is well known and admired this side the line, although his work has principally appeared in Canadian publications. But in poetry there is no "dividing line," and this gifted singer's effusions are as welcome to American readers as they are to his own countrymen, to whom he is better known. Dr. Foran in a short preface refers to his work as "rude verses written at hap-hazard and in all manner of places, from the forests of the Black River to the halls of Laval, from the Indian wigwag to the House of Commons; in newspaper offices, law offices and government offices; in court rooms and lumber camps; in monastic retreats and election campaigns." This, to our thinking, constitutes the greatest charm of the work, as it gives us the true soul of the singer under all conditions and tempers. The volume covers a wide range of subjects and has something of special interest to all readers. It is handsomely printed and bound in cloth with gold stamp.

THE CATHOLIC TIMES, OF PHILADELPHIA. "Poems and Lyrics," by Dr. J. K. Foran, LL.B., of Montreal, is a handsome volume of some 250 pages, and we may say of it, what may be truthfully said of but few collections of poetry, that there is not a dull page between its covers. It is a genuine treat to lovers of literature of this character. An idea of the vein of the author's work may be gathered from the following:—

DEATH OF KATHLEEN DAVITT. [Irish World, April 27.] It is with a feeling of sincere sorrow that we note the death of Kathleen Davitt, eldest child of Michael Davitt, who is now in Australia. The little one, who had not reached 8 years of age, was born in Land League Cottage, near Dublin, the only place which the great leader could call his home from the time he entered and since he emerged from the portals of his English dungeons. With her American-born mother, Mr. Davitt took her with him to this country on the occasion of his last visit to the United States. She was a sweet child, and her artless singing of "The Wearing of the Green," with a mellifluous Irish accent, touched the depths of the Irish heart with a power that even Ludwig could not command, for that song, coming from the lips of a child of an Irish felon, conveyed more to an Irishman than the most consummate artist could express. Kathleen seems to have been in good health the day Mr. Davitt left Ireland, which was the 6th of April, and the news of her death reached him the hour of his arrival in Australia. The tenderest sympathy of the Irish race the world over will go out to the afflicted father and the desolate mother. Michael Davitt, however, is a true Christian, and he will mourn not as do those who are without hope.

(THE TRUE WITNESS desires to unite the expression of its sorrow and sympathy with that of the Irish World.)

INTERMITTENT DRINKING. There would be little use in my describing what I believe to be the cause and the course of intermittent drinking, unless I set forth my experience as to the various methods in use to check or cure the disease. It may be asked: "Has not a man will power, and can he not of his own volition abstain from what he knows to be simple self-destruction?" My answer, unhappily, must be that a man who has fairly fallen into the drink habit, whether constant or intermittent, has scarcely any will power while the fit is on him, and as I have said, each fit leaves his will feebler and less able to withstand the temptation of a sedative of which he has proved the power, and of which he is too prone to forget the danger.

The intermittent drinker, as soon as he has abstained for a few weeks, forgets the disastrous effects of his attack. He believes himself as temperate and disbelieves a man as any of his friends who takes his pint bottle of claret at dinner and seldom takes more. "He does not see why he should not do likewise. It is the hardest thing to convince an intermittent drunkard, who is able to abstain for a period, that he can never, by any chance, become a moderate drinker. Nevertheless, the principle of his drinking is distinct from that of a moderate

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THE NEW LAW IN FRANCE.

AS TO TAXING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The result of the long and animated debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the taxation of religious communities is as follows: Authorized communities devoted to the assistance of the sick and the infirm, of orphans and abandoned children, and the poor generally, as well as those connected with foreign missions, will be exempted from the tax (droit d'autorisation) imposed by law several years ago, but in the case of the unauthorized Orders the tax will not only continue to apply to them, but will be increased from thirty to fifty centimes per hundred. The Council of State is to decide what Orders are to benefit by the immunity, and there can be no appeal to the courts against its decisions. The exemption is therefore to be regarded as an act of favor which may be withdrawn at any time. Moreover, the measure is to have a retrospective action. Consequently, the Orders, however charitable or beneficent their works may be, will have to pay the tax from the year 1884 until the present time. In vain M. Signor d'Alust made an eloquent appeal to the Chamber not to commit this iniquity. He declared that the sum which the Sisters of Charity alone would be required to pay was 60,000 francs. He moved an amendment, but it was rejected by a large majority.

It is to be noted that the proposal of the Commission to raise the tax from thirty to fifty centimes in respect of the non-authorized Orders were opposed by M. Ribot, the chief of the Cabinet. He urged the Chamber not to make any such distinction. He went so far as to say that there was a suggestion in this proposal that it was a reply to M. Clausel de Coussergues' amendment, which asked for a difference in the treatment of the two classes of religious by a reduction in favor of the authorized Orders. The Commission granted a distinction of treatment, not by alleviation, but by aggravation. In musical language, a flat was asked for and a sharp was given. This appeal even by the Prime Minister availed nothing, for the Chamber adopted the recommendations of the Commission in their entirety by 385 to 81. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will adopt the Bill as it stands. Should it do so it will become almost impossible for the unauthorized Orders to maintain their property in France, except, perhaps, the Carthusians and Trappists, who are largely engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, and who were not molested when the notorious Decrees were carried into effect, because their departure would have entailed a distinct material loss to France. But they may quit the country rather than pay a tax that will diminish their power of usefulness enormously, and which is intended to compel the Jesuits and all other unauthorized Orders to break up their establishments in France. The Bill as it stands is strongly disapproved of by the Catholic party generally, and the religious press is urging the Orders to resist to the last by refusing to pay the tax. The measure offers no security in future, even to those communities from which the tax may now be received, for what favor one Government may grant another may refuse, and having once accepted the situation these Orders can obtain no redress from the Courts.—Catholic Review.

ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLER.

of the Second Representation at the Montreal College. The second representation of the "Antigone" took place last Wednesday evening at Montreal college in the presence of a large and cultivated audience. Among those who witnessed the performance were Chief Justice Sir Alex. Lacoste, the Consul-General of France, Dr. A. Johnson, dean of the faculty of arts and vice-president of McGill university; Prof. Boyce, dean of the faculty of applied science; Dr. Craik, dean of medical faculty; and Prof. Trenholme, dean of the law faculty in the same institution; Dr. Hingston, the Hon. Joseph Royal, the Hon. Judge Baby, Senator Desjardins, Hon. Wurtelle, Judge Pagnuelo, the Hon. Mr. Robidoux, batonnier; the Rev. Abbe Verreau, Judge Jette, the Hon. Senator Thibaut and a large number of others, representing the church, education, the learned professions and the business community. The cast was as follows—

Antigone... sisters of... Delphes Lalonde... Creon... Arthur Gibault... Polynices... Joseph St. Cyr... Eteocles... Bruno Labrosse... Polyneices... Henri Charpentier... Hemon... Raoul Bourbeau... Eurycle... Eugene Cassidy... Creon... Charles de Lamiraud... Eurycle... Edgard Davel... Hemon... Oiler Dubou... Creon... Archibald McMillan... Eurycle... Nelson Guquette... Hemon... Henri Duchette

The choral music was that of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdi, the instrumental being rendered by a band under the able conductorship of Father Schickling. The Antigone is the third part of a trilogy based on the Theban legend of the plague and its oracularly disclosed cause—the crime of Oedipus.

The regular meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. The regular meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held in St. Ann's hall, on Sunday last, 12th inst., the president, Mr. J. D. Quinn, in the chair. The rev. director was present. There was a good attendance of the members.

Antigone disregards the decree, on the ground that she owed allegiance to a higher law, and the tyrant pronounces her doom—to be buried alive. Hemon, Creon's son, her betrothed, determines not to survive her. The blind prophet Teiresias, who had warned Oedipus of impending fate, startles Creon by foretelling the disasters which his cruel obstinacy is about to bring upon his house.

Evidently, the performance of such a tragedy, in the great tragedian's own words, is no slight task, and too much credit cannot well be given, both to the student actors and to those who trained them for their parts.

Resolved,—That, in the death of Jno. J. Murphy, Division No. 1 has lost an able and efficient member and his wife and children and affectionate an loving husband and father.

Resolved,—That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

Resolved,—That, as a tribute of respect to his memory, the charter of our Division be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Division, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and be published in THE TRUE WITNESS.

Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, in session, do tender Mr. Mahoney our individual sympathy in this his trying and sorrowful affliction, and trust that our Divine Master will enable him to bear his cross with fortitude.

Resolved,—That a copy be transmitted to Mr. Mahoney, entered in the minutes of the society's books and forwarded to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

Messrs. Casavant, of St. Hyacinthe, the builders of the Notre-Dame organ, are engaged at present in placing the new instrument for St. Patrick's Church in position. The new organ will be formally opened during the first week of June next.

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Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Commencing Wednesday, the 15th May, our delivery waggons will resume our annual riverside trips.—CALLING AT—

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UN-NERVED, T. People and invalids will find CAMPBELL'S QUININE A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. Beware of Imitations. Bell Telephone 3277. WALTER RYAN. Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water. 283 ST. URBAIN ST. All Jobs promptly attended to.

Where Do You Get Your Lunch? Have You Ever Been to JAMES M. AIRD'S 1859 Notre-Dame Street. IF NOT GO AT ONCE. Oyster Pie and Patties, Salmon Pie, excellent. Try them. Our Coffee is good.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

LEO XIII'S WILL.

One of those all-wise correspondents from Rome informed the London Standard that the Pope had sent to all the Cardinals, and heads of religious orders, a document referring to the political condition of the Papacy, which takes the form of a political testament. The writer states that, in the aforesaid document, the Pope requests the Cardinals to hasten the election of the next Pope as much as possible, so as to give no time for outside influences to affect the free votes of the Cardinals. The whole drift of the document is to secure a successor who will continue his policy. This is all very interesting and sensational enough; yet it does not exactly harmonize with Leo's other actions and plans, nor is it quite the attitude that a Sovereign Pontiff of his great powers is likely to assume. In the first place, everything indicates that the present Pope looks forward to a great deal of work before the close of his career. He seems to have the assurance that his reign is destined to be of some years duration; yet, as a consequence he is laying the foundations of many undertakings that, in any ordinary case, would require time to accomplish. Neither is this surprising. We find Gladstone replying to an American publisher in the following language: "I cannot enter into contract just at present, because I am busily engaged with a work that engrosses my attention each day. This work is important and I must finish it before undertaking anything else. But to enter into the plan you outline is very attractive to me, and I think I can enter upon it during the latter part of 1896, perhaps somewhat earlier." When we find this veteran statesman and litterateur cutting out work for the next couple of years for himself, we need not be surprised at Leo XIII, when we find him replying to friends, who urge more haste in certain enterprises: "Don't trouble yourselves, I shall live some years yet." It is not likely that he would be delivering this last testament at the same time. Secondly, it is highly improbable that the Pope would leave the members of the Sacred Conclave to imagine that any other influence than that of the Holy Ghost could affect them in their choice of a successor to the throne of the Fisherman. In connection with this rumor and the supposed document there is a very interesting prediction, made years ago, concerning the present Pope, and part of which has actually been fulfilled. Toward the last days of Pius IX's reign there lived in Rome a saintly priest known as Padre Philippo. One day his superior asked him who would be the next Pope; promptly he replied, "Cardinal Pecci will be the next Pope, and he will reign twenty years." In reply to all other questions he only said: "I know nothing but that he will be Pope and will reign twenty years. In 1878 Pius IX. died, and Pecci was Papal chamberlain in the interregnum. No one anticipated that he would be chosen as successor. Yet, on February the twentieth, 1878, the Conclave declared him Pope. When told of Padre Philippo's prophecy, Leo XIII. sent for him and asked him how he knew that the present reign would be one of twenty years. The priest merely answered: "I know nothing, but that you will reign twenty years, and accomplish much for the world." A few years later the Padre died. One of his strange predictions had been fulfilled.—Cardinal Pecci, whom no one looked upon as a probable Pope, was actually elected; now, the second part of the prophecy became likely to be carried

out. If it is as exact as was the first part, Leo XIII. has at least three years more before him, and a man of his mental activity can accomplish unexpected wonders between this and 1898. Several of his great undertakings have met with strong opposition, and the opponents relied upon his old age, and the probability of his early removal from the scene, to frustrate his plans; but they all failed in their calculations and were disappointed in their expectations. It is therefore not likely that there is any foundation for the Standard's story. It is true that Leo may have sent a letter to the leading members of the hierarchy upon matters of Church policy; but it is highly improbable that he dictated a policy for his successor, or hinted at external influences guiding the consciences of the Cardinals in the event of an approaching election. While admitting the ingenuity of some correspondents' stories, we know that they must nearly all be taken with a big grain of salt.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

Speaking of the succession of the late Judge Barry, a contemporary says:—"Whether an Irish Catholic will receive this particular appointment or not is open to question. There is some talk of a deal by which a French Canadian will receive the Circuit Court judgeship in order to allow Solicitor-General Curran to be elevated to the Superior Bench at a later stage. In such an event, Mr. Joseph, or whoever is Mr. Ouintet's nominee, will probably get the Circuit Court judgeship. It may reasonably be presumed that Mr. Curran is anxious ultimately to retire to the Bench, but that fact does not alter the merits of the question. As a matter of fact, there are now two judicial appointments to be filled by the Government, one belonging to an Irish Catholic and one to an English Protestant. Each element has a right to expect fair play in the matter. It must, of course, be admitted that the principle of making judicial appointments upon the basis of nationality is all wrong. It is subversive of a national spirit and promotive of a narrow sectional feeling. But, in a mixed community such as this, it appears to be unavoidable, and so long as it remains, each element, we repeat, has a right to expect fair play. The late Judge Barry's position belongs to an Irish Catholic, and an Irish Catholic, and no other, should be appointed to fill it. If Mr. Curran does not care to take the position himself, let the Government appoint Mr. Purcell, Mr. Kavanagh, or Mr. Coyle, any one of whom are eminently qualified to fill it with acceptance. As to the other vacancy, that created by the death of the late Sir Francis Johnson, it rightfully belongs to an English Protestant, and there should be no encroachment upon the full share of the judicial representation of the Protestant element."

In the first place we are in a position to state, most emphatically, that there is not, and never has been, any deal, as our contemporary puts it, between the Hon. Mr. Ouintet, Minister of Public Works, and the Solicitor-General, with reference to the Judgeship in question. Mr. Curran recommended Mr. Purcell, as his friends well know, upon such representations as cannot fail to secure his appointment. As regards the Solicitor-General's right to promotion, if he desires it there can be question. Any one acquainted with the rules of professional etiquette knows that upon the decease of the late Sir Francis Johnson, Mr. Curran, as Solicitor-General, was entitled to the vacant Chief Judgeship. It is not a question of Catholic or Protestant, neither is it a question of race, it is a matter of course. We entirely agree with our contemporary that "the principle of making judicial appointments upon the basis of nationality is all wrong," but it has no application in the present case. The friends of Solicitor-General Curran, at the date of the death of the late Sir Francis Johnson, despite their strong desire that he should remain in public life, would have been pleased to see him elevated to the Chief Justiceship. It is a matter of public notoriety, however, that with characteristic disinterestedness, at the request of his leader, the late Sir John Thompson, he consented to forego his claims. The late Premier caused the following telegram to be sent to the Montreal Star, one of the newspapers in which Mr. Curran's probable retirement from public life had been mentioned:—"Sir John Thompson stated to our correspondent that although Mr. Curran's abilities and attainments qualify him for the highest judicial position, he cannot at present allow him to cut short his brilliant political career. At the Premier's special request, Mr. Curran is to remain in public life and to contest Montreal Centre at the next general election."

It was well understood between the late Sir John Thompson and the friends of the Solicitor-General, at the time that announcement was made, that Mr. Curran was to run again not merely as Solicitor-General but as a member of the Cabinet as well. The ostracism that has existed against Irish Catholics in the Province of Quebec since Confederation, when D'Arcy McGee, with all his brilliant talents and statesmanship, was on race and geographical lines squeezed out of the Cabinet, was at length to be wiped out, and the only disability existing in our fair Dominion removed. If the leader of the present Government can see his way to carrying out the plans of his predecessor, then, by all means, do we hope that Mr. Curran may remain for years in public life. If, however, despite his long years of service and

the great influence he wields in more than one section of the country, the portals of the Privy Council are to be closed forever against him because he is an Irish Catholic, from the Province of Quebec, then beyond doubt will he be justified in claiming his retirement, and his claims to judicial preferment cannot be gainsaid when a position worthy of his acceptance becomes vacant.

CREMATION.

It was a pagan custom to burn the bodies of the dead and to conserve the ashes in urns. It is entirely contrary to every Christian instinct and is condemned by the Church. In many of our cemeteries we find monuments surmounted with urns and veils thrown over them. It would be more in accord with the Catholic idea of death and future life to have crosses or other emblems of a Christian character; in fact it would be more preferable to have no ornaments at all. A great many people imagine that it is merely a whim, or a matter of custom or taste, that regulates these things. But the Church is very strict and very positive in her attitude toward this barbaric system of treating the dead. We could not explain the rule of the Catholic Church better than in the words of the Rev. F. J. Loughlin, D. D.

A deceased member of the Cathedral parish, Philadelphia, left a non-Catholic husband who was anxious to carry out the last instructions of his late wife. She desired to have a Requiem Mass and the funeral service of the Church over her remains, and then that her body should be cremated. The Rev. Father Loughlin refused the permission asked for, and in explanation of the course he had taken said:

"The Church has condemned cremation. The Holy See has decided that a person whose body is to be disposed of by cremation cannot have Christian burial. It is a method of disposing of the dead which runs counter to all Christian precedent and tradition. It is not for one individual to change the laws of the Church. The cremationists of Italy and France are mainly infidels; they show no consideration for the Church, and the Church is not bound to show any consideration for them. The Church is not going to change her laws for people who despise her."

"The ritual of the Christian Church," continued the chancellor, "comes down to us from old times. It is painted in the hearts of the people and the Church won't change her laws for every new fad that arises. It is a very serious and a very difficult thing to alter a general law made for all parts of the world. The great trouble nowadays is that many people don't acknowledge any legislative power in the Church of Christ, or that the Church has Divine authority to make laws binding on the consciences of Christian people. If you don't acknowledge legislative power in an organization the result is anarchy."

"The Catholic Church not only has the power of making laws, but also of modifying, changing and abrogating them according to the needs of successive generations. This is the great advantage of having a Pope. The majority of the Church's laws are customary laws, like the common law of England—the force of custom passing into law. Custom begets law. Whenever circumstances so change that it is advisable to modify the laws of the Church, the authorities of the Church will do so."

The Reverend Chancellor was then asked if he thought it probable that the Church in the future may permit cremation. In reply he said that it was possible that the Church might change her laws regarding the ritual for burial, but till she does so it is the duty of individuals to obey the law as it stands. Everybody believes that in secular matters, and it holds good in religious matters also.

Apart from the law of the Church which prohibits cremation, it seems to us that the mere idea of such a treatment of the dead body should be repugnant to any Christian. From the earth our material part was taken and back to the earth it should return. When by an accident—as in the case of a great conflagration—a friend's remains are reduced to a mass of cinders, the pangs of sorrow are even more intense than were we to see the form, perfect a eye, laid out in calm repose. There are few who would not like to have their last resting place in some special locality, beneath the soil of their own land, or beside the graves of dear ones departed. It is natural to thus cling to a union even in death. But the mind must be very weak and the heart very cold that could suggest and agree to a final reduction of all this mortal form to cinders.

At all events, as long as the attitude of the Church remains unchanged on this question, no Catholic need expect to participate in the benefits of ecclesiastical services over the body, if it is the intention of the surviving relatives to have it cremated.

ON THE glorious Twelfth of July, it appears that a monster celebration is to take place in Ottawa. From all quarters the knights of the Orange Lily will collect, and numberless big drums and gray horses will be secured for the occasion. It is to be a magnificent celebration in the capital of the Dominion. There must be something going wrong with the organization; what it is we do not know. Probably the spirit of Catholicity is becoming so widespread and influential that the followers of King William

see the necessity of making some extra display in order to counteract it. Big drums make considerable noise and they are very hollow. It is strange that this great anniversary should come in the dog days. We hope it will pass off successfully; for it can do no person any harm and it may serve as a safety valve to let off the pent-up bigotry of the unpatriotically loyal crowd.

JUDGE BARRY'S SUCCESSOR.

In another article we quote from a contemporary some contentions regarding the rights of the Protestant minority in this Province as to judicial appointments. Fair play in all such matters is essential to the harmonious workings of an institution and to that concord amongst the people which nothing but even-handed justice can beget. With an earnest desire to see justice done to all, we caused to be procured the following table showing the relative positions of French-Canadians, Protestants and English-speaking Catholics on the Judicial Bench in this Province:—

Table with columns: French Canadian, Protestant, English-Speaking Catholics. Rows include Queen's Bench, Superior Court, Quebec City, Montreal City, and various courts.

It will thus be seen that the French Canadians, who are very largely in the majority, have, in all, thirty-two positions, including two Supreme Court Judges, two Chief Justices, and three minor positions each equal to a Circuit Court Judgeship.

The Protestant population of Quebec is not very much larger than that of the Irish Catholics. Let us, for argument sake, grant them two to one, which is far beyond the actual majority, yet we find that the latter have now nine first-class Judgeships, and prior to the death of the late Chief Justice Johnson they had ten, while the Irish Catholics have now Justice Doherty—ONE!!! The late Judge Barry, of the Circuit Court, was the only other, and it is proposed by some that his place should be filled by a Mr. Joseph, whilst a newspaper claims that on no account can an Irish Catholic lay sacrilegious hands upon the vacancy now existing in the Superior Court, because, forsooth, it was recently held by a Protestant. A defective memory is very convenient at times, and we therefore take the liberty of reminding our contemporary that the late Judge Drummond, of the Court of Queen's Bench, was an Irish Catholic; his place was filled by Judge Ramsey, a Protestant, and has been held by Protestants ever since. That, we presume, our contemporary will hold was all right, on the principle that it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. Judge Alley, an Irish Catholic, held a position upon the Superior Court Bench, and the late Judge Mousseau succeeded him, and a French Canadian Judge has ever since held the place. That, we suppose, is also all right. Mr. J. P. Sexton was Recorder of the city of Montreal for many years. He, too, was an Irish Catholic, but no Irish Catholic fills his place. That, too, we suppose, will be considered all right. Who succeeded Judge Thomas McCord, of Quebec? Who succeeded Judge Monk, of Montreal? If we wished we might go outside the judicial line and continue in the same strain. We feel satisfied that neither amongst French Canadians nor Protestants will lovers of fair play come to any other conclusion than that all this is not right and that Irish Catholics in this Province have not got their due. In a word, they have been very badly treated. The first act of justice to be done is to appoint Mr. John D. Purcell Judge of the Circuit Court, and that we expect to see done without delay.

SEEKING THE TRUTH.

The Catholic has no necessity to seek for the Truth, because he knows that he possesses that precious gift. But there are numbers in the world who feel that they do not know the Truth, and yet, while imagining that they seek after it, are actually raising objections to its reception. There are thousands of Christians who go about asking "what is Truth?" and like Pilate await not for a reply. In fact, they dread the answer, because they know that if they were to find Truth under certain conditions they would either have to reject it or else submit their minds, conform their hearts, and acknowledge that which they have spent years of life in denouncing. They are not sincere; they do not want to know the Truth; they are Pilates who merely ask the question for show-sake or for purposes of evil. Without a positive and heroic determination of accepting the Truth, no matter what may be the circumstances, there can be no conversion, and no real benefit can result from long controversies and subtle arguments. When the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg wrote his "Fifty Reasons" for joining the Catholic Church he prefaced his work with a statement of the dispositions with which he set out upon his inquiry into the grounds and differences of the several systems of Christianity. He had been born and educated a Lutheran. He began to doubt the truth of the system of religion in which he sought to save his soul. Without any hesitation he commenced to investigate, and he tells us how he prepared himself for the important and self-imposed task. If all non-Catholics, who are not in a state of positive certainty regarding their belief, were to reflect and act upon the dispositions of this scion of royalty, they would not be long in reaching a most satisfactory conclusion.

He says: "First, I earnestly implored the aid and grace of the Holy Ghost, and with all my power begged the gift of true faith from God, the Father of Light. Secondly, I made a strong resolution, by the grace of God, to avoid sin, well knowing that wisdom will not enter into a corrupt mind, nor dwell in a body subject to sin (Wisd. I. 4); and I am convinced, and was so then, that the reason why so many are ignorant of the true faith, and do not embrace it, is because they are plunged in several vices, and particularly carnal sins. Thirdly, I renounced all sorts of prejudices, whatever they were, which incline men to one religion more than another, and which, unhappily, I might have formerly espoused; and I brought myself to a perfect indifference, so as to be ready to embrace whichever the grace of the Holy Ghost and the light of reason should point out to me, without any regard to the advantages and inconveniences that might attend it in this world. Lastly, I entered upon this deliberation and this choice, in the manner I should have wished to have done it at the hour of my death, and in a full conviction that, at the day of judgment, I must give an account to God why I followed this religion in preference to all the rest."

He thus closes his account of himself: "Man has but one soul, which will be eternally either damned or saved. Eternity knows no end. The course of it is perpetual. It is a series of unlimited duration. There is no comparison between things infinite and those which are not so. O! the happiness of the Eternity of the Saints! O! the wretchedness of the eternity of the damned! One of these two eternities awaits us!"

Surely there is not a reasonable Christian, Catholic or non-Catholic, who can find anything wrong or even to be criticised in the methods adopted by this inquirer after the Truth. To ask light and guidance from the Holy Ghost; to live in a state of virtue—avoiding sin as much as possible; to do away with all prejudices; and to resolve to accept the truth without any regard to temporal advantages or disabilities; in other words, to bring himself to a state of perfect indifference; finally, to act as if it were the last hour of his life, and that eternity was about to be decided for him by his own decision. If our non-Catholic friends would kindly read again those dispositions of the real seeker after Truth, they will find that the methods adopted by the Duke correspond exactly with those of the Jesuit. There is the "indifference" spoken of in the "Exercises of St. Ignatius," the perfect submission of the mind and all the faculties to the Will of God, a most perfect act which a lying world distorts into an indifference regarding right and wrong. We leave this system of seeking Truth, without any further comment, to the reflecting and sincere.

A SHORT TIME ago we published the reports of the Spring Assizes and Quarter Sessions in about sixteen counties in Ireland. In each case, even in the most populous districts, the list of cases was very short. In many places the judge was presented with white gloves. In fact, no better evidence of the crimelessness of Ireland could be given. There is not another country, proportionately to size and population, that can display such a clean record. Yet, the people of

Ireland are burdened with the support of an army of military police, about fourteen thousand extra men. In the very districts where crime is unknown the people are taxed beyond endurance to support a good-for-nothing band of peace-guardians. It is natural that this crowd of Government office-holders should seek every excuse imaginable to impress upon the English Parliament the necessity of their presence in Ireland. No wonder there are so many Anti-Home Rulers; a native legislature would mean the disbanding of the brigand set and justice to a law-abiding people.

THE KNEIPP CURE.

Warishoffen, a little Bavarian hamlet, is the home of a very remarkable man. Pfarrer (Father) Kneipp has made himself famous all over Europe, and even America, although the good cure never leaves the isolated, but now much frequented, village where he lives. A recent traveller, who wrote an account of this interesting place, and the more interesting idol of the locality, says that Kneipp is to Warishoffen what Wagner is to Bayreuth.

When desirous of becoming a priest young Sabastein Kneipp was so weak in constitution that the ecclesiastical authorities had to refuse him admission to the seminary. Somewhat disappointed, but not discouraged, he tried every imaginable means to regain strength and to build up his system. By accident, in a public library of Munich, he came upon a most interesting work on Hydrotherapy, or cure by water; he read it carefully, and then proceeded to apply the principles laid down to his own case. He even bathed daily all through the winter in ice water. In fine, he was perfectly cured, became a strong and energetic man; he was admitted to the study of theology, and continued to experiment with his new system of treatment. In 1866-67 his superiors ordered him to write and work upon the subject. Thus it was that *Meine Wasser Kur* (My Water Cure) appeared. Almost immediately Father Kneipp's name spread far and wide; the success of his treatment drew hundreds to his little village home; a large institution had to be constructed; and the story of all satisfactory results and permanent cures obtained through the proper and systematic use of cold water, reads more like a romance than anything else.

The branches of the original institution are becoming very numerous; in fact we have one recently established in Montreal, by Dr. J. E. Bergeron. We have no personal experience of this system; we have had of several others. There is one thing certain, that a water system cannot be very injurious, at its worst. And we don't see why it should not prove a general success. If the one quarter of the reported cases are exact the day is not distant when the Doctor's sign will be less familiar to the citizen. Another advantage that the water cure system will have, is one that the temperance people can readily appreciate.

There are so many new things popping up in the world, at present, that we like to see the practical results of any innovation before placing entire confidence in it—especially before risking anything on it. But this appears to be quite an exception to that rule. Decidedly if it can do no good, it can do no harm; and the cost of an experiment is worth the experience. For ourselves we know that we would prefer to risk Father Kneipp's hydrotherapeutic venture than the majority of the specialist and quack systems of treatment that serve as wholesale graveyard replenishers in our day. It appears that the old priest is the oracle of the whole country around Warishoffen. If he is as successful as all reports say, he deserves, indeed, to be considered a benefactor of the race.

The fearful double murder of the two young girls in the Baptist church of San Francisco, for which crime Durant is now on trial, created a sensation throughout all America. The Fresno Expositor says: "What a mercy it is that the outrage and murder of those two young women in San Francisco did not occur in a Catholic Church! What would the A. P. A. not have said and done had such been the case?" It is wonderful how silent these people are when anything goes wrong in their own circles. It is well for the Catholic world that the Church is so very strict regarding morals; were it otherwise our coreligionists would receive very little quarter.

IT IS SURPRISING the prices that are paid for some medieval books. At a recent sale in London, England, a Latin Bible of the 13th century from the Palestine Library at Maunheim, with miniatures by a French and an Italian artist, brought \$2,450; another of the same century, made in England, sold for \$1,300; Metelin's 49-line Bible, 1466, the rarest of all the Latin Bibles, \$1,000. A manuscript copy of Ovid, made in the fifteenth century, brought \$8,250; and a tenth century Psalter, from the Duke of Sussex's collection, was sold for \$1,500. Other books ranged in prices from \$250 up to \$1,000. Evidently there are still many possessors of wealth who value rare works and precious literary relics more than they do dollars and cents.

COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS MADE BY THE FABRIQUE.

The Board of 'La Fabrique de Notre Dame' have just amended the by-laws of the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, and have resolved: "That hereafter the registration of deaths should take place at the office of the Fabrique every day in the year from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and that there would be no registration during Divine service on Sundays and Holy Days. Persons coming to have a death registered hereafter be compelled to present

1st. A burial permit from the parish priest of the deceased or from another authorized priest.

2nd. A certificate from the physician who attended the deceased during his or her last illness; such certificate shall be made conformable to the official formula furnished by the Montreal Board of Health.

3rd. With the exception of Sundays and Holy Days, burials take place every day of the year at 9.15, 10 and 10.15 a.m.; besides they take place on Sundays and Holy Days during the months of June, July and August, as well as on the last three days of Holy Week, at 3.30 p.m.

4th. No corpse shall be admitted into the cemetery without a certificate of registration from the office of the Fabrique.

5th. Such registration shall be made in a register of deaths specially kept for that purpose, and it should contain the number of interment, the family and (Christian) names, occupation, date of death, birthplace, residence, age, and illness or cause of the deceased person's death, as well as the amount paid for his burial.

6th. At the time of such registration the sum of \$4.65 should be paid for the burial of each deceased adult, and \$2.50 for the interment of each child.

7th. It shall be the duty of the clerk charged with the registry of deaths to deliver to the representative of the deceased, a certificate of registry, showing the date, the family and Christian names, age, payment of burial, the kind of burial that the ecclesiastical authority deems proper, mention should also be made of the refusal of ecclesiastical sepulture when ecclesiastical authority forbids it. If contagious or pestilential disease caused the death of the deceased, mention thereof should be made in the said certificate.

8th. The Fabrique shall cause to have interred, free of charge, in a common grave, the corpse of any person whose family is known to be unable to pay for the burial.

BURIAL LOTS.

The Fabrique may concede in the said cemetery lots for the interment of members of the grantee's family, professing the Roman Catholic religion and buried with the honors of ecclesiastical sepulture.

Two or more persons are no longer allowed to combine for the purchase of the same lot.

The price of lots hereafter shall be 40, 60, 80c and \$1.00 per foot, according to location; those lots are bought at the cemetery, where the plans are deposited. The purchaser may, however, secure the privilege of paying for them at the cemetery or at the office of La Fabrique.

The lots are of different forms and various dimensions, and if several lots one after the other are conceded to the same person, or if several grantees have adjoining lots, the Fabrique may, if they deem it advisable, concede to such grantees the intervening space between each such lot.

The price of each lot sold shall be payable half cash down and half at the end of six months, and no grantee can bury in his lot, nor place anything whatsoever upon it, unless the price of the same has been entirely paid. Every burial lot, used for the interment of one or more bodies by the grantee or his representatives, the price of which shall not have been paid within six months after the adoption of the present regulation, shall revert to the Fabrique, as well as all payments made thereon, and all rights of ownership which the grantee of such lot may possess, in virtue of any deed of sale, concession, or other title to such lot shall thereby become null and void in all intents and purposes. And in case any interment may have taken place on the lot thus reverted, the Fabrique shall reimburse the amount of purchase paid on account of said lot. In case any member of the grantee's family should die before the lot is completely paid for the Fabrique will allow the body to be interred in a part of the cemetery designated for this purpose. As soon as the lot is paid for, within the delay fixed by the present regulations, the body shall be transferred to such lot without any further expenses than the cost of digging the grave.

DESIGNATION OF LOTS.

In order to give a better appearance to the cemetery, the Board of Administrators has resolved: "That each and every grantee of a lot is bound:

1st. Immediately after the purchase of the same, to have good granite or marble boundaries, at least two feet long by six inches in diameter, placed in a permanent manner at the angles of his lot, or at intermediate distances on the curved and circular lines; the top of these posts shall be round and they shall be fixed in such a way as to not rise more than three inches on the surface of the earth. The number and section of said lot shall be marked in a legible manner on the front post. If, owing to any neglect in the compliance with the above, it should become impossible to find out said lot, or if it should be re-sold to another party, the Fabrique shall have the right to offer the grantee another lot of equal area, and he shall be bound to accept the same.

2nd. Not to place or erect on said lot any monument, tablet, tombstone or any work whatsoever without having previously submitted the plans to the Fabrique and obtained the sanction of the parish priest of Notre Dame. If said monuments are to be adorned with inscriptions, statues, engravings or sculpture, they must previously be submitted for approval to the parish priest of Notre Dame.

3rd. Not to cause any grave to be dug, nor any body displaced on said lot by any other persons than those appointed for that work by the Fabrique, and without having obtained a permit from the office of the said Fabrique. To sign an authentic deed for the concession of said lot, as soon as it shall be entirely paid for. Not

to grant, sell nor transfer his rights to said lot, unto anybody else without the written consent of the Fabrique, under the penalty of absolutely annulling such grant, sale or transfer. Finally to conform with the regulations in force, or those that may in future be framed for the best management of the cemetery.

The above changes have been duly submitted and approved by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and are now in force, and all interested must govern themselves accordingly.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Patent spring \$4.40 to \$6.00. Winter Patent \$4.05 to \$4.15. Straight roller \$3.90 to \$4.00. Extra \$3.25 to \$3.75. City Strong Bakers \$4.25 to \$4.00. Manitoba Bakers \$4.00 to \$4.25. Ontario bags—extra \$1.60 to \$1.65. Straight Roller, bags \$1.85 to \$1.95.

OATMEAL.—Rolled granulated \$4.05 to \$4.15; standard \$4.00 to \$4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.75, and standard at \$1.90 to \$1.95. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

BRAN.—Sales are reported at \$17.00 to \$17.50. Shorts are quoted at \$18.00 to \$19.00, and mouillie at \$21.00 to \$22.50 as to grade.

WHEAT.—Sales have been made by farmers in the interior of Manitoba at 64c, equal to 80c at Fort William.

CORN.—Nominal at 55c to 56c in bond, and 65c to 64c duty paid for American No. 2.

PEAS.—In the Stratford district 61c per 60 lbs. is the price.

OATS.—Sales of 10 cars reported at 41c to 41c and one car at 42c.

BARLEY.—Malting grades reported at 56c to 59c, and feed at 52c to 53c.

RYE.—The market is firm at 60c to 61c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is quiet at 51c to 52c.

MALT.—Prices are quoted at 70c to 77c.

SEEDS.—Canadian timothy \$3.25 to \$3.50. Red clover 11c to 12c per lb.; alsike 10c to 11c; mammoth clover 11c to 12c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$17.00; Hams, per lb., 10c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pairs, per lb., 9c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pairs, per lb., 7c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 15c to 16c; Townships, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, 14c to 15c; Western, 10c to 13c.

OLD BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 8c to 11c; Townships, 7c to 9c; Western, 5c to 7c.

Cheese.—Sales at 7c to 7c, which prices are about 3c. under the opening sales of last year. One large shipper said he must of necessity buy at low figures to compete with the 4c. to 5c. Australian product.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales at 10c to 10c.

TALLOW.—The market is steady of 5c to 6c.

HOPS.—Prices nominal at 5c to 8c as to quality.

HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality, Comb honey 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Syrup has fallen off somewhat, although sales are reported in kegs at 4c to 4c per lb, choice 5c. Tins 55c to 65c. Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 5c.

BEANS.—\$1.00 to \$1.75 for good, hand-picked mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans, \$1.80 to \$1.85. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay \$7.00 to \$7.50, and No. 1 straight Timothy at \$8.50 to \$8.75. At country points, \$6.00 to \$6.50 f.o.b. as to position.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 6c. to 6c. per lb.; Evaporated, 6c. to 6c. per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

ORANGES.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per box; Valencia, 42c, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per box.

LEMONS.—\$2.00 to \$3.00 per box; fancy, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

PINEAPPLES.—4c. to 15c.

BANANAS.—1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch.

CUCUMBERS.—\$2.00 per dozen.

CRANBERRIES.—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per box.

GRAPES.—Almeria, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per keg.

DATES.—3c. to 4c. per lb.

FRUNES.—"Atlas," 4c. to 4c. per lb.

COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts \$4.00 per hundred; seconds, \$3.50 per hundred.

TOMATOES.—14 lb bxs., \$2.00 to \$2.25.

ASPARAGUS.—\$1.00 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES.—25c. to 30c. per box.

POTATOES.—On track, 65c. to 70c. per bag; jobbing lots, 75c. to 80c. per bag.

ONIONS.—Red, \$1.90 to \$2.00 per barrel; yellow, \$2.25 per barrel; Bermuda, \$2.50 per crate; Egyptian, \$2.00 per bag.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador derring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls. and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10.

A TWENTY YEAR'S SIEGE.

THE STORY OF A WELL-KNOWN GRENVILLE COUNTY MAN.

RHEUMATISM HELD THE FORT FOR TWENTY YEARS, RESISTING ALL TREATMENT AND EFFORTS TO DISLODGE IT—THE PATIENT THOROUGHLY DISCOURAGED, BUT ACTING ON THE ADVICE OF FRIENDS, MADE ONE MORE EFFORT WHICH WAS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

[From the Brockville Times.]

There are very few of the older residents of this section to whom the name of Whitmarsh is not familiar. F. H. Whitmarsh, of Merrickville, was for thirty years a member of the council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and on four occasions filled the office of warden of the counties. His son, Mr. George H. Whitmarsh, to whom this article refers, is also well-known throughout the counties, and is the Merrickville correspondent of the Times. It is well-known to Mr. Whitmarsh's friends that he has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism, from the throldom of which he has now fortunately been released. Mr. Whitmarsh tells how this was brought about as follows: "For over twenty years previous to the winter of 1894 I was almost a continual sufferer from muscular rheumatism, sometimes wholly incapacitated from doing any kind of work. After trying remedies of all kinds and descriptions without any benefit, I at last came to the conclusion that a cure was impossible. In the fall of 1893 I was suffering untold pain and misery and could not rest day or night. Several of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and reluctantly, I confess, for I had lost faith in all medicine, I began to do so. To my surprise and great satisfaction I soon began to experience relief, and this feeling grew to one of positive assurance that the malady that has made life miserable for so many years was leaving me as I continued the treatment. By the time I had used nine boxes of Pink Pills not a twinge of the rheumatism remained, but to make assurance doubly sure I continued the treatment until I had used twelve boxes of the pills. This was in January, 1894, since when I have not had the slightest trace of any rheumatic pain. I am satisfied beyond a doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me, and I can confidently recommend them to all rheumatic sufferers."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

A PUNY AND FRETFUL BABY. This is now quite unnecessary! Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXCURSION TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

An excursion is being organized by the Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith Falls, to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, which has received the official sanction of His Grace, the Archbishop of Kingston, and will be the only diocesan pilgrimage this year. That the excursion will be a success is guaranteed at the outset, since the management is entrusted to the able hands of Father Stanton, who has already gained a reputation for perfect organization, of such enterprises. His excursions in previous years are well-remembered for their magnificent and detailed organization showing that when this zealous and practical clergyman undertakes a more extended effort, the same, and even greater success will be attained. It will be observed that the excursion this summer will be diocesan in its character; and, therefore, we have every confidence that it will be worthy of the diocese and reflect new credit on the able management of the pastor of Smith's Falls. We hope our numerous readers will read this notice and keep a few dollars free to enable them to take in this excursion. The date has been fixed for July 30th. Once more reminding our readers that the diocesan pilgrimage in all its details will be under the direction and management of Father Stanton, we are satisfied that there will be no regrets and no disappointments, and what otherwise would be a tedious journey will be made comfortable and agreeable to all who will have the happiness of taking it in.—Rideau Record.

JAS. A. OGLIVY & SONS' Special . . . . . Announcement.

Our Great Clearing Sale At Sweeping Reductions.

Prior to REMOVAL to our new Premises, On ST. CATHERINE ST.,

When our ENTIRE STOCK, including this Season's Importations, MUST BE DISPOSED OF.

This being a Bonafide CASH SALE, all previous Discounts shall be discontinued.

The Same . . . . . SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

On all Goods at our Branch Store, ST. CATHERINE STREET, Cor. Buckingham Avenue.

JAS. A. OGLIVY & SONS THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE;

308 to 307 ST. ANTOINE ST. Telephone 144 to 160 MOUNTAIN ST. 8226.

Branch, ST. CATHERINE STREET, Telephone 8885 Cor. Buckingham Ave.

Advertisement for Palmolive Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and a child, and text describing its benefits for skin and hair.

A NEW CONVENT.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross have decided upon erecting a new convent for the education of young girls on Mount Royal avenue, opposite the Church of the Fathers of the Holy Sacrament. The building will be four story high, 150 feet long and 50 feet deep.

REMOVAL.

R. DUCLOS & Co FORMERLY 2001 & 2005 NOTRE DAME, NOW 2017 NOTRE DAME ST. (4 doors East of Inspector Street.)

Are ready to exhibit a complete new stock in

FINE DRY GOODS

BLACK SILKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Another little stock, but the kind we keep sells so fast that it keeps for but a short time. Compare these values with what you see elsewhere.

SOIE

Worth 98c. at 50c.

22 inch LYONS,

ALL SILK BLACK LOUISENE

Regular 75c. Quality at 50c.

PRATTE PIANO CO.

Capital, \$200,000. (successors to L. E. N. PRATTE.)

Manufacturers of the "PRATTE" PIANO and Importers of

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We have in stock the largest assortment of PIANOS and ORGANS in Canada, which we now offer at low prices and easy terms. Styles and prices to suit every class of instruments from 15 different makers to select from. We employ no canvassers, but respectfully solicit your visit before purchasing elsewhere.

FACTORY: Huntingdon, Que. SAW MILLS: St. Faustin, Que. OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS: Where all Correspondence should be addressed: No. 1676 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

GREAT CAESAR! Pain Killer

Had to "grin and bear it" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PRATTE'S Pain Killer.

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain. Dose—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

"The Kneipp Water Cure" Of Montreal.

No. 67 Dubord Street (Viger Square) ESTABLISHED IN 1894.

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

Special attention given to clergymen. Ladies receive every attention and most delicate treatment from a lady graduate of the Kneipp hydrotherapy. Streams, Lawn baths, Douches, MATTOLES COMPRESSES, &c. Kneipp's thread-linen and sandals; Kneipp's bread, coffee and medicines on hand. Gentlemen receive the water applications from the physician in person. Rooms and board at the establishment for seven dollars (\$7.00) per week.

Prices of Treatment: Including Consultations and Prescriptions for 7 days, 2 applications daily, 1st class cabins. 1st week, \$5.25; Subsequent weeks, \$4.00.

2ND CLASS CABINES: 1st week, \$4.25; Subsequent weeks, \$3.50. Treatment Given on S. M. days.

List of diseases cured during the past ten months: Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Sciatica, Diseases of Spine and of the nerves in general; Hysteria, Insomnia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Lumbago, Vomiting, Muscular Atrophy, Neurasthenia, Deafness, Paralysis, Hemorrhages, Gout, Nervousness, Asthma, Locomotor Ataxia, Anemia, Epilepsy and Kidney Diseases hypochondriasis, etc. Certificates, establishing those cures, produced on demand. A hundred thousand patients cured in Europe by this method.

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BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE. The Precious Blood. . . . . 15c A Flower for Each Day of the Month of June. 15c Manual S. Heart, according to St. Alphonsus, paper. . . . . 30c Manual S. Heart, according to St. Alphonsus, cloth. . . . . 40c New Month of the Sacred Heart. . . . . 40c Devotions for the First Friday. . . . . 40c The Voice of the Sacred Heart. . . . . 40c New Manual of the Sacred Heart. . . . . 40c Arnold's Imitation of the Sacred Heart. . . . . 1.25

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IRISH NEWS

In Ireland lace-making employs 12,000 girls.

Twenty-five years ago the Rev. J. Staples, C.C., Athy, was ordained priest, and during the greater portion of the period that has elapsed since then that town has been the seat of his labors.

A most extraordinary display of police has been made in Tipperary, and for what purpose nobody can tell.

On March 29th and 30th Mr. Langley, General Agent, and Mr. J. B. Butler, Local Agent to the Land Corporation, were engaged in reinstating some of the evicted Pensonby tenants in the townlands of Park, Bannvidane, Knockmollen, Gurtree, Redham, &c.

It is said that 100 families will be dispossessed of their farm on the plain of land between Mitchelstown and Kilworth, by its conversion into a rifle range and military exercise ground by the Government.

At a recent meeting of the Town Commissioners of Old Tipperary, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing concern at the state of New Tipperary, and the condition of neglect and disorder that has existed there during the past three years in the absence of any legal authority over the property.

A large meeting of the poor people of Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, was recently held. Others interested in their relief were present.

Father McDermott, the Guardian of the Limerick Franciscans, who has been stationed in the "City of the Violated Treaty" for quite a number of years, is about to celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination.

The strike at the Carlow water works is over, an arrangement having been made for working by task at the rate of 11d. and 1s. per ten feet, according to the nature of the ground.

Very Rev. M. A. Alphonsus, the oldest member of the order of the Capuchins in Ireland, died recently. He was born at Fore, County Westmeath, in March, 1822, made his preliminary studies at the diocesan seminary, Meath, pursuing his theological studies at the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, which he left in 1849 to join the Capuchin Order during the period Very Rev. Theobald Mathew was provincial.

The emigrant season has commenced early, this year, and the desire for immigration seems to be as strong as ever—judging from the crowds of young men and women who weekly take their departure from the various railway stations.

FREEMASONS RETURN TO THE CHURCH.

MADE FULL RETRACTION OF THEIR WRITINGS.

The recent return to the Church of two of the most persistent and brilliant falsifiers of Catholicity in Buenos Ayres must awaken in all rising clever young men a sense of the awful danger they run in allowing their ideas in religion to become too lax.

Born and educated in a Catholic home, the days of my childhood passed tranquilly, my soul breathing only the pure atmosphere of the Christian religion.

the home circle to pursue a higher course of studies far from my family, a new world opened itself before me, a world until then I had never contemplated.

"Deluded by the magical brilliancy with which impiety knows how to surround itself in order to dim the lustre of the Catholic truth, I was, as it were, fascinated, and step by step followed the path strewn with flowers, by which a deceitful world led me on until I reached the bottom of the abyss unawares, and believing (poor simpleton that I was) that I was progressing wonderfully in the path of religious truth and morals, I abandoned completely the Faith of my parents, embracing Protestantism cold and unconsoling.

"But this is not all; fearing neither God nor man, heedless of the counsels of my Christian mother, and in spite of her tears and applications, I became a Freemason, dedicating from the first moment all my powers to the spread and development of that wretched sect. My pen was always at its service and that of Protestantism, defending and exciting their errors.

"As a writer I have always been on the side of impiety, combating and ridiculing the Catholic Church and her ministers in reviews and periodicals as well in my own country as in this republic, where I have hitherto directed an heretical journal, after having written and published a most infamous pamphlet.

"It is sometimes by the possession of brains that a young man becomes perverted; a clever young man feels his intellectual superiority, he revels in it, eventually he reads questionable books thinking that his intellect is an impregnable armor that will infallibly shield him from evil.

"It is not often that men like Perez and Roman Lopez can turn to the Faith after scorning the doctrines for so many years, and it is almost impossible for them to repair the injuries done to the souls of thoughtless young men who were hurried into infidelity by their malicious false teachings.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN KELLY.

The funeral of the late John Kelly took place last Thursday morning from the residence to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, the Rev. Father James Callaghan being celebrant, with Fathers Toupin and Fahey as deacon and sub-deacon.

COUNT ALEXANDER O'REILLY.

THE GALLANT SON OF MEATH DOES HEROIC SERVICE FOR SPAIN.

Among the many exiles from oppressed Ireland who won high distinction in every field of honorable fame in other lands, this gallant son of Meath county, Ireland, ranks as one of the foremost, both as a commander in war and as a civil administrator in peace.

At the age of 35 he accepted an invitation to serve in the Austrian army, and distinguished himself against the Prussians at Hockkirchen in 1875, and in the following year he served in the French army and figured prominently in the battles of Bergen, Minden and Corbach.

In a popular tumult in the streets of the Spanish capital in 1765 O'Reilly saved the life of King Charles III. He was entrusted the task of remodeling the Spanish army and introduced the German system of tactics and discipline. Being created field marshal, he was sent as second in command to Havana, where he restored the fortifications and was made inspector-general. On the expulsion of Uta by the French colonists of Louisiana, O'Reilly was sent there with a fleet in 1768 and put down the resistance to the authority of Spain by summary measures.

AMERICA TO BE CATHOLIC.

FATHER ELLIOTT CONFIDENT OF THE COUNTRY'S CONVERSION.

Rev. Walter Elliott, a New York missionary of the Order of the Paulist Fathers, is confident that the people of this country will ultimately be converted to Catholicity. He has come to this conclusion after two year's experience as a Catholic missionary among the Protestants of Michigan and Ohio.

"Let us realize as an actual fact that we can get a hearing," he writes. "Accept our evidence, accept the evidence of many other priests from all sections of the country; we are witnesses who have tried the experiment and who have succeeded. The condition of things is the reverse: The Catholic church in America is among the non-Catholic people who are willing to listen to Catholic truth. Stop at that fact and square your conscience with it.

"He declares that the duty of a Catholic is not confined to making converts outright. "It is to remove bitterness, to set aside delusions, to overcome prejudices," he says. "If you cannot make converts of your Protestant neighbors, you can, at least, make good-natured Protestants of them.

"He does not believe in sending missionaries to the heathen in foreign lands so long as the United States prove a good field for Catholic enterprise. This is the way he writes on this point: "Not long ago I was amazed and edified at the account of hundreds of noble priests who had died of malaria on the African missions, the average life of the fathers, as my informant, who is a provincial of a missionary order, assured me, being hardly seven years after arrival at the mission.

"Father Elliott is strongly opposed to Catholic clergymen attacking Protestant doctrine. It is his opinion that nothing in the way of controversy can equal the direct statement of the truth by a man esteemed by his hearers for his virtues. Protestants, he says, love Catholic people, admire their virtues, and are patient with their faults.

"In the many non-Catholic missions which we have given, nearly all of them in public halls, we have learned many strange things, but the strangest of all is the ripeness of the harvest. The fruit is so ripe that it is falling from the trees and is being carried away by every passer-by.

"The brother of the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada, is about to marry Miss Brown, of Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., LOUGHBOROUGH, Eng., the Premier

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D. MULLIN, Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Dentist. Office: 22 St. Urbain Street. Telephone 2352.

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DOCTORS SAY

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proved Methods. Preservation of Natural  
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### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Montreal  
Island Belt Line Railway Company will make  
application to the Parliament of Canada at  
the next session thereof for an act to amend  
Act 67-68 Victoria, Chapter 88, to define and en-  
large its bonding powers, to ratify and confirm  
or modify all contracts and agreements made  
with the divers Municipalities of the Island of  
Montreal and other places, respecting the line  
of railway, under and in virtue of said act, and  
of Act 58 Victoria, Chap. 70 of the Statutes of  
the Province of Quebec; to change the num-  
ber of its Directors, and for other purposes.  
Montreal, 2nd April, 1895.

**AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,**  
389  
Attorneys for Appellant.  
**CURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN**  
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MONTREAL.  
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A. W. GRENIER, Q.C., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.

**JUDGE M. DOHERTY,**  
Consulting Counsel,  
SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS,  
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**DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD,**  
Advocates: and : Barristers,  
180 ST. JAMES STREET,  
Opposite District Bank Building.  
Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF  
MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Oydolice  
LeFebvre, of the parish of St. Constant, District  
of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Julien  
Mailhot, trader, of the same place, duly as-  
signed a share in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the  
said Julien Mailhot, Defendant. An action  
in separation as to property has been instituted  
this day against the Defendant.  
Montreal, April 12th, 1895.  
**BEKARD & BRODIE,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF  
MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Oydolice  
LeFebvre, of the parish of St. Constant, District  
of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Julien  
Mailhot, trader, of the same place, duly as-  
signed a share in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the  
said Julien Mailhot, Defendant. An action  
in separation as to property has been instituted  
this day against the Defendant.  
Montreal, April 12th, 1895.  
**AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR  
COURT, No. 132 Corne Piquand dit Marceuil,  
of the City and District of Montreal, wife com-  
mune en biens of Arthur Marceau, Grocer, of the  
same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Arthur Marceau,  
Defendant. The Plaintiff hereby gives notice that  
on the first of May instant, 1895, she has taken an  
action for separation as to property against her  
husband, the said Defendant.  
Montreal, April 12th, 1895.  
**RAINY, PIERRE & PELISSIER,**  
Attys. for Plaintiff.

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(Next door to Dow's Brewery.)  
SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR a specialty.

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Personal supervision given to all business.  
Rents Collected, Estates administered and Books  
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**JOHN MARKUM,**  
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER  
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKS.  
35 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.  
TELEPHONE No. 221.

**BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three  
per cent for the current half year, on the paid-  
up capital stock of this institution, has been de-  
clared, and that the same will be payable at the  
local office, or at its branches, on and after Satur-  
day, the first day of June next.  
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to  
the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.  
The annual general meeting of the shareholders will  
take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tues-  
day, the 18th June next, at noon.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
W. WEIR, President. 415  
Montreal, 23rd April, 1895.

**LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER,**  
DIVIDEND No. 59.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three  
per cent for the current half year upon the paid-up  
capital stock of this institution, has been de-  
clared, and that the same will be payable at its  
branch office in this city, on and after Saturday,  
the first day of June next.  
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th  
to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.  
The annual general meeting of the shareholders will  
be held at the banking house of the institution in  
Montreal, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June  
next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock p.m.  
By order of the Board.  
415 TANCREDE BIENVENU, Asst. Mgr.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine  
ranks amongst the leading  
necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and  
most wonderfully strengthen the STOMACH,  
ACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, give  
more energy and vigor to those great MAIN  
SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recom-  
mended as a never failing remedy in all cases  
where the constitution, from whatever cause, has  
become impaired or weakened. They are won-  
derfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to  
females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY  
MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

# Holloway's Ointment

Its Searching and Healing properties are  
known throughout the world for  
the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old  
Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

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

# GOUL'S RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never  
been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only  
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and are sold by all vendors of medicines through-  
out the civilized world, with directions for use in  
almost every language.  
The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered  
at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British  
possessions who may keep the American counter-  
feits for sale will be prosecuted.