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#### VOL. XLV., NO. 45.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### A DOUBLE CEREMONIAL.

THE OLDEST PRIEST IN CANADA

CELEBRATES THE SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF HIS ORDINATION AT THE CHURCH OF THE GESU-BORN IN THE OPENING YEARS, OF THE PRESENT CENTURY -A SPLENDID CAREER-A SON OF MR. JUSTICE JETTE ORDAINED.

On Monday the Catholics of this city witnessed, in the Church of the Gesu, a twofold ceremonial of more than ordin-St. Francis, left Syracuse for the Haary significance. On the one hand, the waiian Islands thirteen years ago to Rev. Pierre Point, S.J., was scated in the | murse the lepers. With Sister De Sales, | bearer. Mr. Quinn was born in King-Sanctuary, having attained his 94th birthday and the 71st anniversary of his to-day to this city, broken in health and ordination, whilst on the other stood the seeking rest and reenperation. son of Mr. Justice Jette, awaiting his reception into the priesthood.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre was present as well as a large number of priests, and the church was filled with the parishioners. The venerable priest who celebrated the 71st anniversary of his ordination was born in France, in the opening years of the present century. He was educated at the Seminary of Rheims. After completing his studies he took hely orders as a secular priest. On the 29th May, 1825, while still a deacon, Father Point had the distinguished honor of performing the functions of deacon of honor at the anointment and coronation of Charles X., the last Bourbon King of France.

seventeen years after his ordination, in 1843, he arrived, in Canada, and for thirty years was engaged in missionary

For many years he lived at Sandwich, Ont., and in 1861 became Superior of the Residence of the Jesuits at Quebec. For some years Father Point, whose health has been good, has resided at St. Mary's College in this city. He is still in possession of all his faculties and up to July last was able to celebrate Mass every morning. Since that time, however he has been dispensed of this obligation ewing to leeble health.

His Grace the Archbishop was assisted by Rev. Father Filiatreault, as assistant priest, Rev. Abbes Lepailleur and Chevrier, as dencon and sub-deacon of office, and Rev. Abbes Lesage and Larocque as deacon and sub-deacon of honor. The students of the college sang the Messe du second ton, under the direction

of Mr. Alexander Clerk. Rev. Father Seers, of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, delivered an elequent sermon upon the functions of the priest hood, during the course of which he paid a well deserved tribute to the devotion. self sacrifice and splendid energy evinced by the venerable priest during the long

#### ST. MARY'S PARISH.

THE YOUNG MEN HOLD THEIR ANNUAL OUT-ING-A CONCERT ON JUNE 1ST AND A DRAMATIC ENTERPAINMENT ON JUNE SRD.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Society held a most successini pienic at Otter-burn bark on the Queen's Birthday. The first excursion train which started was taxed to its atmost capacity. A lengthy programme of sports was carried out and many other kinds of amusements in dulged in with that zest and enthusiasm which always characterizes the undertakings of this very excellent organiza-

On Monday, June 1st, at 8 o'clock p.m. a social, that promises to be in every respect brilliant and interesting, will be given in St. Mary's Church Hall, by a number of Montreal's most talented musicians. There will be in addition, a drawing, and every holder of a ticket is entitled to a chance on six costly articles and one year's subscription to the Calendar,

One of the greatest events of this season will be the presentation of the Pluribus"-a five act Drama, by the American Students of St Laurent College, in St. Mary's Hall, corner Craig and Panet Streets, on Wednesday, June 3rd, at 8 p. m. The world renowned Tootsie and Madame Durand, lady cornetist, will perform beautiful selections of artistic Order. merit. The college orchestra will also be in attendance. Tickets are selling for the modest sum of 25cts. Don't fail O'Meara, who is also chaplain of the to be among the number that purposes spending a most delightful evening,

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH NOTES.

The First Communion in St. Patrick's will be held on Thursday morning next, and in the evening, the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by his Grace Archbishop Fabre. Adults who have not yet been confirmed should see about preparation without delay.

As we announced last week, the Rev. Dr. Conaty, the celebrated pulpit orator, of Worcester, Mass., will preach in St. Patrick's Church, at High Mass, next Sunday, and also at the closing of the May devotions, at 7.30 in the evening.

#### CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

At the Catholic Sailors' Club on Thursday last an enjoyable concert was

a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman. To-morrow evening the pupils of St. Ann's School will contribute a number of musical selections and recitations, and it is expected that a large gathering will be present to witness the efforts of the boys.

#### AMONG THE LEPERS.

FRANCISCAN SISTEES RETURN FROM HAWAII CHOSEN AS THE STANDARD BEARER OF THE FOR REST AND RECUPERATION AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THIRTEEN YEARS.

Syracuse, May 15.-Sister Ludwica, with seven other sisters of the Order of who left here five years ago, she returned

Sister Ludwica was told by the physicians that the change of climate, the trip and a complete rest would restore her health. All told, fourteen sisters have gone from this city, and Sister Ludwica was among the first.

They knew Father Damian well and speak highly of his life of self-sacrifice. A brother of his is now in charge of the island whereon he spent his life for the benefit of the hopeless lepers.

The sisters from this city are on duty

in Honolulu and the three islands to which lepers are sent when the disease becomes pronounced.

The two sisters visiting here are stationed at the Leper Hospital in Honolulu, where those afflicted with the werst phases of the disease are located.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES

GREEDOLN BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-A LIST COMPILED BY FATHER ROSEN OF MOADISON, NO., FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Rev. P. Rosen, one of the most dis-

tinguished and able priests of this state,

located in this city, has made public a list of the societies which have a ritualistic service, and which in consequence are forbidden to Catholics. Father Rosen has spent considerable time in collecting data, looking up decisions and in corresponding with various bishops. archbishops and priests of the United States and Canada. The list is thought to be the most complete and authentic one yet compiled, and is given below Knights of Pythias, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Scottish Clans. Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum. Knights of Honor, Knights of the Golden Rule, Knights of St. John of Malta, Select Knights of Canada, Knights of the Gol-Father Point was the recipient of The National Fraternity, National Procountless congratulations during the day | vident Union, International Fraternal Alliance, New England Order of Protection, Order of the World, American Order of Druids, Ancient Order of For-resters, Improved Order of Red Men, United Order of Golden Cross, Order of Pente, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Order of Golden Chain, Royal Society, of Good Fellows, Order of United Friends, Home Circle, Canadian Home Circle, United Fellowship, Royal League, Addition to Benefit Association, Order of Royal Templars, Sons of St. George, Grand Fraternity, Order of Chosen Friends, American Logion of Honor, Order of Asis, Independent Order of Foresters. Ancient Order of Good Fellows, Ancient Order of American Star, American Star Order, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, Benevolent Order of Buffaloes, College of Ancients, Order of United Workmen, Iron Hall, N tional Union. Order of Elks, Society of Select Guar dians, Sons of Malta, Sons of Liberty, Bohemian Society of the C.S.P.S., Clanna Gael, Legion of Justice, United Sons of Industry, Princes of the Hut.

#### CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

ST. GABRIEL'S COURT INSTALL OFFICERS.

The newly elected officers of Court St. Gabriel No. 185 were publicly installed on Monday evening last. The chair was occupied by Bro. P. Shen, who, in opening the proceedings, dwelt upon the many advantages to be derived from the

The chairman then introduced the esteemed pastor of the parish, Father Court. The Rev. Father delivered an eloquent address, during the course of which he presented some very indisputable facts, to show why Catholics should become identified with the organization of the Foresters.

Addressia were also delivered by Father Heffernan and Mr. M. J. F. Quinn

Among others who contributed to the splendid programme prepared for the oceasion were Gervais, Percy, T. Kelly, Ford, Hilliard, Rice and T Sullivan.

The St. Gabriel Court is among the most successful in the Order of Foresters in this city.

#### MORE BEQUESTS.

MISS BARNUM LEAVES \$35,000 TO CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

The will of Miss Annie Barnum, of Baltimore sister of Rev. Francis Barnum. held. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided, and in S. J., the Alaskan missionary, who died addition to a large number of officers at San Antonio, Texas, on March 22, has of money with which to carry on his has a right to arraign me because I

Society of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions, Baltimore, \$1,000, House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, \$1,000; St. Joseph's Apostolic School of Water-town, N. Y., \$5 000; Loyola College, Baltimore, \$1,000. Rev. Francis Baruum, S. J., receives a bequest of \$25,000.

#### MR. M. J. F. QUINN.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

the Liberal Conservative party, Mr. M. we now give our readers some extracts J. F. Quinn was chosen as the standard- from it: ston, November 19th, 1851, and was early

#### A GREAT SPEECH. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOT BIGOTED.

SO SAID SENATOR ALLEN, IN A DEBATE DUBING THE CONSIDERATION OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE AMERICAN SENATE.

When the Indian Appropriation Bill was before the Senate, Senater Alien, At a recent meeting of electors of the son of a Protestant minister, deliver Montreal Centre, held in the interest of cd an element and monly speech, and

"I was in hopes that the time had passed in this country when sectarian marked out for a professional career. His bigotry would make its appearance in father, Michael Quinn, engineer, moved the Congress of the United States, and with his wife and two sons to Montreal when any man could be moved to give when the subject of this sketch was in utterance to sentiments that possibly his sixteenth year. Mr. Quinn received he is not willing to express on all occashis education at the Christian Brother's lions in consequence of the particular School and the Regiopolis College. He and peculiar political situation existing was a student in the office of the late at this time. I am not a Cathoite. I am Francis Cassidy, Q. C., and was admitted the son of a Prefession minister. Whatto the Bar in July, 1878. Success at ever religious education I have came tended him from the first. One of his from Protestant parents and Protestant



MR. M. J. F. QUANN, Q.C.

utor. Mr. Oninn takes a lively interest positions of prominence in many local institutions and American freedom. organizations. Should Mr. Quinn accept the candidature, he will enter the con- done more to bring about civifization in test as a staunch supporter of the cause this country than the Cathoric Charch. of remedial legislation.

#### TOO MUCH VACANT LAND

CIAL DEPRESSION BY LARGE OWNERSHIP IN UNPRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE.

about a report that he had lost mest of his fortune through depreciation in real pel among the heather of this country estate, which report has been widely (they were devoted to the week of civil teac raphed throughout the country lizing and bringing the Go-pal of Christ Ar, hbishop Ireland said:

"Why, certainly, my property is not country. worth as much as it was. Real estate some of which is rented and not used for any religious faith he may entertain. some of which is reflectanted and the second state of the second second

"It all amounts to this, that I, in company with every one eise that held blond of the Catholic and the Protestant teel quite as well off as I did before, but the same condition prevails throughout the country and I have been spilled upon the same bettief tields. All through the long Revolutionthe country, and I expect to see all my holdings regain their former value."

bishop was, three years ago, worth side by side for religious freedom as well \$1 500,000 (in land values), and to day is worth almost nothing. It is said that arts and sciences, in commerce, in inthe Archbishop's private losses indirect dustries, in our navies and our armies, ly mean a loss to the Church of a magnincent cathedral, a well-endowed school, tributed their portion to the developor both. The Archbishop is an unselfish man and it has been his life dream to be able to erect with his own funds and present to the Church a cathedral equal to it not greater than any in the United States. Up to the time of the panic of the realization of his dream.

holdings outside the city, but the propwas also a large gathering of prominent citizens and their lady friends. The little sisters of the Poor, of Baltimore, programme was an attractive one and structure of Baltimore, structure of Baltimore, structure of Baltimore, structure one and structu 

first cases was the defence of Martin teachers. But I supposed the time had Dolan, accused of the murder of Patrick come, at least I hope it has come, with Larkin, in which he was successful. In | no man is to be arreigned in this country | 1889, Mr. Quinn was appointed Queen's in consequence of his religious faith, in the well being of his native land. His to the dictates of his or her own consinterest in all matters affecting the science without being arraighed or public, together with his rare mental charged with entertaining a belief that ability, resulted in his being elected to is hestile to the perpetuity of American

"I know of no organization that has Lam not its advocate: Lam not a nem ber of it; and I cannot say that I have lany more sympathy with it that I have for any other church. In to tany sympathies go out to the church of my father and my mother. When the Pilleri's ARCHBISHOP RELAND CAUCAGEN THE FIXAS landed at Plymouth Rock they bound the missionaries of this church scattered among the barbarous tribes of this country. They had preceded the landing of the Pilgrims and the When Archbishop Ireland was asked landing of the immigrants at James town. They were carrying the Gos to the uncivilized tribes inhabiting this

"We may disagreee, Mr President, as has depreciated everywhere, and, of to clarch creeds, as to church governcourse, I've had to let some lots go on | ment, we may disagree as to the proper mortgages, or rather, although I could construction to be placed upon certain have held them, it did not seem good passages of the Scriptur's; but we cer business policy to keep them. But the fainly can not disagree upon the quesfacts are not as bad as has been tion that the time has come in this reported. Understand, too, none country, and I hope in the civilized of the church property is concerned, world, when no man is to be proscribed, I own considerable propperty here, directly or indirectly, in consequence of

during the great struggles through which this country has passed the Catholic and Protestant fought side by side for American treedom, for political The common report is that the Arch- freedom, Yes, Mr President, they tought Protestants and Catholics alike have conment and upholding or this country.

"The American people are not a bigoted people. The American Constitution was not founded upon religious or political bigotry or narrowness. Reli-States. Up to the time of the panic of gious bigotry and narrowness can never 1893 everything appeared tavorable to find a permanent lodgment in Congress or a permanent lodgment in the hearts of Three months ago the Archbishop true American people. Mr Prosident, awoke to the fact that he was very you and I demand, as American citizens, seriously embarrassed. He owned large respect for our opinions. No man has a tracts of property in St. Paul and minor right to assail you as being untrue to the flag of your country and to its best. erty was unimproved and brought in no interests because you may indulge in a income. He had borrowed large sums particular religious faith. No man deals and to meet the interest and prin | may believe in a different faith in drawn by L. B. Baulne, 29 Stuart Street, Mile End.

not necessary to bring them into the consideration of public questions. It is not necessary to bow to every idle wind ican to have any disrespectful reference; to the faith of any particular. American i citizen made in the Congress of the United States.

Church as well as the Protestant diermond to bug at the time I aded to hurches it it were proper to consider the root with pleasure sociers. Church. It has carried the torch of civ a tated car underneath with its many ocilization in one hand and the gospel of cupants in twenty-five for of water. Christ in the other to those who inver Vertoday, B. C., May 28 A terrible knew them before. While we may distauchent occured here to day. A sham agree with reference to particular church | fig.at and review was to take place at degmas, it furnishes no reason why too | Mac Volay's Point, near Es | insult, this Congress of the United States should intermoon, and crowds were cooking their wrong in its effect upon the education (people). The first got ever Point Effice of the Indian children. This narrow, Bridge, which crosses at Victoria Arm ness and bigotry was not the teaching safety, but when the other was about of the Master. It is foreign to our backless about the distinctions. The course have to entitle the above the first indian in the first indian in the course was about institutions. Here every church or bridge about the feet is eight, gave ganization is supposed to stand upon an equality before the law and all are to receive equality before the law and all are to receive equality of the feet of account.

The ear was completely set all energy are all energy was completely set all energy are all energy and all energy are all energy and were already with one the United States composed at some of these who were the United States composed at some of these who were

the United States composed of representations on the factorial and who resentatives of the people we should receipt give av from the totally triabers, member that twice of all places sectarian indicates to save the case rees by using discussion should not now have. We the footing ranks of the being and thus are the representatives of all classes of the second the reciple, to be B. Protestants and near a Numbers of the today of already believers; of varietians a view is seen yet spatial the ways indications my honorable triand to in Indicate say there is an ending. It is a cold material way from the cold material ways are seen to the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways and the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are seen to be supported in the cold material ways are gesis. We are the representatives of the as eguld many of the resilies are in Congress to tone word the spirit and the vicing used are the language of the teachings of the affects by a order, in the essent, see A it's who was dr wistarian discresione and minoressary they assigned try to the disposition of a sitmore ys.  $^{\circ}$ 

#### THE LATE MR. WHITE.

The inneral of the late Mr. Am's White took place Sunday asternoon. Mr. White was a well-known follotkerper and he died last Wednesday at the age of 12 years. The another degree to the residence, he themy street, shortly after two belock and proceeded to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. There was a large at tendance of the C.M.B.A. present, and headed the procession, followed by a goodly number of the Lie need Victimi Ters' Association, and many triem's The chief mourners were his bothers. Mr. Peter White, of Rochester, and Mr. den Eagle, Knights of Industry, Tens- Counsel and in 1892 named Crown Prosess and when every man and women may plars of Liberty, Fraternal Mystic Circle, enter. Mr. Onion takes a lively interest | be permitted to worship God according | Neville, brothers inclaw and Mr. M. Neville, brothers indiaw and Mr. M. O'Grady father in law. The pall bearers were a Messis, H. Grenete, T. Lynen J. Campiff, D. Medoncy, J. Whaten and N.

Ryan. There was quite a quantity of most beautiful florar offerings, which to discensent by sympathazing are researed which completely a world tale cellan-

## AN OPINION OF THE A. P. A.

President Hyde or Bow bins to legs says tre Treenjan, states this objection of the A. P. A. in the following executed:

" 1. Political allegiar ce to a secret pe litical order is a more dargerous merace. Supt. Wilson was driving one of these to Republican institutions than religious familiard had his five calluren with him. He allegiance to an eccustasticar Energy by Especial dia saving himself and four of sively directed against a particular's et. develops all the vices and none of the lan-drawned.

virgues of the most roterse sectarionism ice or religious grounds on a cuces into the accident reached MacAulay Point politics ecclesiastical prejudices in the the review was prought to a speady termost intensified, old alous and unwarrantable form."

#### FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. ANN'S.

The children of the parish received direction of organist P. J. Shea, repeated [ the mass rendered at Easter.

#### ..... NEW CARDINALS.

The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that Monsignor Farrata, Massignor Cretoni and Monsignor Jacobini, Papat nuncios respectively at Paris, Maeria and Lisbon, will be created cardinats at the consistory, to be held on Jame 20.

#### A SHIVER JUBILEE. ,

Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Wednes day next.

THE Quebec Official Gazette contains a proclamation restoring the Protestant rate payers to their old status in the St. Gregorie de Thaumaturge case. Thus disappear the only grievance of the Protestant minority in the Province. When will the same spirit of Inirplay animate the Protestant majority of Manitoba? Our Catholic Province of Quebec will not tolerate any griveance.

THE split between the Liberals and the Irish members of parliament over the education bill, which gave the government a majority of 267, has been the

#### A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

that blows, and it is altoghter un Amer- Two Electric Cars Crash Through & Bridge.

Victoria, B.C., May 26 -T e bergest of the Consolidated Railway ( . s cars "Sir, we might learn some valuable crossed through Point Effice bridge lessons from the history of the Catholic | walls on the way to a small battle this

them. I do not know of the history of Between fifty and sixty are dr wned. any erganization that has gene upon the | and about a guarter of this number very confines of civilization itself and saved. The work of recovering the nodies marked the jethway for governments is now being carried on systematically. and empires more successfully than the bott is gleatly retarded by the fact that great organization known as the Catholic the belats of the bridge has borned the

permit narrowness and bigotry to appear a way there by every sente. All the train here and induce us to do that which is ears were precied. Two ears left to verne not only wrong in itself, but which is ment so et with of wards of a handred

Name of the confi-Hickors of enthers, and it is conduty, those of visiting, we for as at present Mrs. Admis. Victoria and School.

Tree chair Asian Salar

La Da Compresso, Antenda, and the Promoting of American Compaction

 Proposed Tradistreet S.
 Lorentes, Pendarone Sacota Vactoria. Miss Namana Spring Resign Victoria.

Basi, stop keeper, Viet rid. Arthur Findert at Son of W. V. Colleg-e. Spring Rubbe, Algebraic

Mrs. Heatmeree, wife or one, theathgrad, 100 Scout, Road, Victoria. Wilson, som of Superior of the Wilson. W. Van Bokefu, Pert Tewasens

Miss Annie Keast dangerer of Arthur Kenst deputy registrar of the Sepreme Control Victoria Cupt. Levery get String Lodge Vic-

Heads The above Mrs I doof Scatter. and Miss Ida Consdocte are known to mave been an the ear and are missing.

Am night the saved are reco flowing Ex Ald. W. A. Rebertson Victoria, Lead builty out. Canon. Puddon Arts So. torised and

nearly on which 10. W. Biggar badly of about the

Mrs. Biggar to Ase and marry Growing G.

for thing, badly bruists. When the bridge trope there were sev-

eral carriages on the bridge and these also were precipitated into the water. "2. Anti-sectarianism, when agains, the children, but the bith, a little boy, was wedged between a sine iron bars, and

The sad affair has east a deep gleen "Il The exems in a citizens rome of over the city. As seen as the news of mination, as under the circumstances it was impossible, and the sham fight was abandoned.

It is supposed that there were apwards of it to people on the cars, but it is known that a number of them escaped. In First Communion at St. Ann's on Sun Captain Grant's garden about La trodica day morning. The church was er wided are lying mon the lawn, and are for the by the parents and friends of the young | most part being worked over by will beg communicants. The choir, under the hands in some cases success thy. It is teared the death list will be very large, perion supwards of fifty.

#### WHAT ABOUT DEM JESUITS?"

Bishop Haid, the Benedictine Vicar-Apostelic of North Carolina, has recently been preaching missions to non-Catholic begroes in that State, and the question box, which was one of the cutures of his mission, irought out some amusing questions. One colored inquisitor wanted to know if it was true that the Pope had given the bishop \$1 000,000 for North Carolina, to which query Dr. Haid replied that he wished Leo XIII, had done so. Another ques-tion was put in this form: "Mr. Bisnop, won't you please clucidate dis problemn. My colored from tells me dat the Cathoties were first. I reads in my history dat de Christians was met, nothing is said bout Catholics. Therefore the Christians was tust. I like a you monks weary good; but what bout dem Jesuits what about dem fellows what work de. gubernment?"

#### CAPITAL PRIZES.

At the last drawing of "The Society of Aris, of Camaia," 1666 Notre Dame Street, the capital prize (value \$2000) was drawn by Miss E A. O'Gilvy, 1414

## FOR HUMANITY'S

BOSTON'S SYMPATHY FOR IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE MOVEMENT FOR AMNESTY INAUGURATED ON SUNDAY DESTINED TO BE SUCCESSFUL. ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS AND DISTINGUISH-ED PUBLIC MEN ENDORSE IT.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

Boston's friendship for Ireland was shown once again on Sunday, May 17, when a mass meeting was held in Music Hall, to assist in the movement for aninesty for Irish and American political prisoners in English prisons

P. J. Flatley, chairman of the committee of arrangements, called the meeting to order. "We do not meet here as the apologists of crime, he said, nor do we say that laws can be violated with impunity. But we do claim the existence of deep prejudice against the prison ers at the time of the accusation and

"And even if guilty it was for carrying to extremes one of the noblest passions that can animate the heart of man—a fervid love for his native band. Public opinion that fosters, creates and destroys parties, governments and dynastics today has given them full condonation for a ready the ends of panishment have been subserved, and the expiation rendered is far away in excess of the measure of the offence.

"Therefore, the voice of Boston is in voked, for it has an old-time potency in the cause of right and liberty. And it it cannot directly burst the prison bars and set the captives free, it may set machinery in motion that will accomplish that result."

Mayor Quincy was introduced as the presiding officer and was given a very cordial reception. He said in part :--I am very glad to add my voice to

those that have been raised in the United States and Ireland, in behalf of clemency or pardon for the presences in whose behalf we are met to night.

The duty of elemency and mercy is always agreeable, doubly so in cases where such severe punishment has already been suffered, and where such a large element of doubt entered into the facts of which these men were condemned, and where there is reason to believe that political feeling played a large part in the acts for which they are being

Mayor Quincy then read letters of regret from distinguished gentlemen. Archbishop Williams wrote: "I am in

full sympathy with the purpose of the meeting and shall be ready to assist materially when called upon. Senator Hoar expressed the hope that

you will succeed in getting an amnesty for the unfortunate persons who are now imprisoned for offences, or alleged offences, wholly political?"

The sentiments of the Rey. A. A. Berie. pastor of the Brighton Congregational Church, were told in these words: 'I wish to express my hearty interest in the cause which calls you together, and to pledge my earnest co-operation in every way open to me for the securing of these

Ex Gov. Russell wrote: "I desire, however, to express my cordial sympathy with the purpose of your meeting, and sincerely trust and believe that it will aid in creating a strong and carnest publie sentiment, which will be helpful in confident that the sympathy of our citizens is with you in this worthy cause, and I wish for it Godspeed."

Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, who had promised to speak at the meeting, but was called to Washington suddency, said in his letter:

\*England asserted her imperial power when she tried and sentenced these men. For filteen years, I am informed they lave ingered in hopeless imprisonment. enduring a living death, and yet they were not leaders of a revolting people. The enlightened feeling of great nations in these days abhors cruelty to political offenders. When the Civil War in the United States was closed, amnesty and restitution of civil rights was frankly extended to the conquered side. When the Transvaal republic had successfully repelied and captured the invading filibusters, President Kruger, with a wise and generous heart, set an example of amnesty and pardon that has commanded the applause and respect of an enlightened public and statesmen in the

United States and Europe.
"He had vindicated the integrity of his Republic, and he refused to be vindictive towards those who had borne arms against it. In Hawaii the Government has shown a like generosity of character; but I need not multiply in-

Will the Government of Great Britain desire to appear before the world as vindictive against these unhappy prisoners, from whom if free she has nothing to fear?"

Mayor Perry, of Somerville; the Protestant Bishop Lawrence, of Massachu setts; the Rev. P. A. McKenna, Rev E. A. Horton (Protestant) and Hon. F. O.

Prince also sent letters of regret. Mr. James F. Egan, a one time political prisoner, spoke in detail of the trial and conviction of the prisoners, and of the shocking indignities which they suffered at the hands of English jailers. He told how he himself had been condemned on evidence so flimsy that he had the openly-expressed sympathy of

the judge who presided at the trial. He said that each of the prisoners, in striking a blow for the freedom of freland, had been animated by the same | Western Telegraph Companies recently high motive that actuated Fitzgerald,

Sarsfield and Emmet. Mr. Egan explained in detail the utterly worthless character of the evidence on which several of the prisoners were convicted, as well as the conspiracy of the building is still progressing. At by which some of them were led innocently into a trap that brought them Jennie Griffin, the cashier of the barber into prison.

treatment, especially reserved for politi- one. She was penned in a little wire cal prisoners, and which far exceeds in bound office in the barber shop, and severity anything that even the viicst when the crash came she had no chance

and heartless ifforts afterwards made to prevent the victims communicating with riends, when the plots had failed.

The Rev. Mortimer Twomey of Malden read an ode written especially for the occasion, entitled "The Captive's Ode

Mr. Edward G. Walker, a well known colored gentleman, among other things said: "I believe in attaining liberty, if necessary, by the methods of Donovan Rossa. Liberty is the right of every man and no tyrant should oppress any man, if that man has the power to take the tyrant's life.'

Hon, John E Fitzgerald told the story of the oppression of Ireland during the last three centuries.

Hon. J. H. O'Neil made the concluding speech.

A set of resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. They were in part as

Whereas, there are at present confined in English convict prisons no fewer than sixteen Irish political prisoners, of whom five are American citizens; all convicted on the flimsiest evidence, and during a period of intense excitement and panie in England; and

Whereas, the circumstances surrounding the cases of several of the prisoners were such as to arouse the gravest sus-picion of the methods employed to secure their arrest and conviction—a fact borne out by the uncontradicted statement of Mr. Farndale, then and still chief constable of Birmingham, that the principal prisoner, John Daly, was the victing of a plot on the part of a man in the employ of the British Government;

Whereas, these prisoners would years ago have been entitled to their freedom. had they been tried under the law passed. to cover their affeged offences, instead of . being tried, as they were, under the treason relony act of 18/8 and sentenced to imprisonment for life; and,

Whereas, they have now served terms varying from twelve to fifteen years in prison; five of their number including Dr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, have become insane because of the rigor of their pun- skies. shment, an 'all have fully expiated any offence of which they may have been guilty: the refore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, under the presidency of His Honor Mayor Quincy, comprising men of various races and religious beliefs, and entirely irrespective of political or party affiliations enter our most solemn protest against the further detention in prison of the Irish and demand of the British Government their immediate release, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this necting that the British Mimstry might well be called upon to exercise in favor of the political prisoners, that elemency which Mr. Chamberlain so recently invoked of President Kruger on behalf of the English raiders of the Transvaul, and to exterd to the prisoners' families a portion of the sympathy of which Englishmen protest to be so lavish in the case of other suffering nationalities. This meeting declares that, as the prisoners have suffered the penalties at whed to political offences, they are likewise entitled to the consideration invariably shown to political offenders in every country but Great Britain. Be it the money grabber but there are many

Resolved. That we resent as an outrage of decency and an insult to the cause of for the gifts that crown the spring. constitutional liberty the conduct of the present fory Government in compelling John Daly, the unanim only elected representative of the citizens of Limerick. earth, in air and sky. Joyous month of steals softly away, and the heavy lung-to perform, since his election, the most bursting burst and tender bloom, of openmenial services which can fall to the lot ling leaves and sunny skies of purling or a prisoner, with the object of degradsecuring the amnesty you seek. I feel ling him and the people in whose cause he is held a captive.

Resolved. That we pledge our best efforts in support of the cause of amnesty for these prisoners, and our material aid in the work imagurated by the Ammesty Association of Ireland and Great Britain of raising funds for the support of the prisoners' families.

Resolved. That our thanks are due to the Irish members of Parliament and other public men who in secson and out of season have kept the cases of the pelitical prisoners before the public of Great Britain and Ireland, and we trust that no question of political expediency and no dread of embarrasing any Government. Whig or Tory, will induce them to relax their efforts until every political prisoner

is again a free man. Resolved, That the attention of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State be especially called to the cases of the American political prisoners, with a view to having them inquired into by the American Government.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Secretary of State Olney, to the senators and representatives from Massachusetts in Congress, to Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.; Mr. John Dillon, M.P.: Sir Mathew White Ridley, the English Home Secretary; Mr. John Morley, M.P.; and Mr. Herbert H. As quith, M.P. (Signed)

John O'Callaghan, chairman: Thomas Riley, James Jeffrey Roche, P.J. Flatley, John J. Teevans, P. A. Foley.

A number of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the prisoners and their families were received. Among them these: J.R. Alley, \$100; Gen. Charles H Taylor, \$50; Rev. P. A. McKenna, \$50; Michael Mc Manus, \$25; James Jeffrey Roche, \$5; Roger Scannel, \$10; P J. O'Callaghan, \$5.

BUFFAL') CATASTROPHE.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY INJURED BY A BUILDING COLLARSE.

BUFFALO, N. Y , May 21.-Seneca Street side of the Brown building, from which the Western Union and Great Northremoved, fell with a crasu this morning. Some alterations were being made in the ground floor and the walls were evidently

imperfectly braced. The work of cleaning away the wreck six o'clock to night the body of Miss shop of George Schnert, was found. He vividly described the barbarous Her death was a particularly harrowing

tractor who was supervising the re construction of the building, William S. Straub, is still missing, and it is believed that his body is under the ruins. It is also believed that there are three or four others still buried The work of rescue is to be kept up all night or until the entire mass has been removed.

The wrecked building is the property of Brown Bros., the great London, England, bankers. Dead-George Me'z. Jennie Griffin.

Missing-William P. Straub. Injured-George Schnert, John C Langdon, Jacob Richmond, Geo. Mur phy, M. Alexander, S. L. Hawk, James Adams, Michael O'Brien, Robert Cassler, Jacob Rickman, Frank Rickman, Wil-

NATURE'S CHARMS.

liam Kuppinger, Michael Schultz, Jos. Bouley, Joseph Filley.

There is beauty in all the changing moods of Nature. Whether we contemplate her smallest forms or her most majestic, we find beauty and wisdom in them all. Wherever we turn, our wan-

dering eye is met by some new vision of

loveliness designed by God for the plea-

sure and the collightenment of man The sky is an ever changing picture from dawn to darkness. Clouds drift and float beneath its impenetrable blue, now soft and fleecy, golden-hired and reseate, new eminous, gloomy masses from whence the vivid lightning darts and flashes, and the deep sullen thunder comes booming and crackling, awakening terror in the suivering heart of man, and bringing to his mind, if only for a fleeting moment, the awful power of the Almighty God-there is beauty and

grandeur in it all. There is beauty in the tiny starpointed snowflake that melts as it toucher our hand, as well as in the sublime heights of the eternal snow peaks of the mighty Alps that rest above the clouds and seem to pierce the mystery of the

The glowing sunset and the pallid dawn, noontide and twilight, moonlight, and the deep solemn darkness of the night, have each their loveliness and charm, and even their lesson, i we would but wait a while to watch and listen to the tale they tell of God's majesty and God's love.

Nature's book is opened wide for all to con its glowing pages, but business, care and ambition press too closely on our Irish American political prisoners, and footsteps and a passing glimpse is all we catch of Nature's smile wooing us to her retreats, and we leave the thought, the inner beauty, the hidden mystery, to the idle dreamer to absorb and hoard at leisure.

Money and power is the keynote of the day, and our lives are more or less attuned to it, and what has tender grass shoots, and tenderer skies, limpid streams and wildwood blossoms to do with these? Nothing unless the grass ripens into hay at so much per ton, the streams can turn a millwheel or turnish motive power for some electrical mechanism-and the wildflowers -- well, they are away in the woods and sequestered nooks, and only last a few weeks anyway. So reasons the man of the world, human hearts still untainted with the world's dross, who fly to sylvan shades

Of all the year, this lovely month of Heaven's Queen is tayored in the lavish wealth of loveliness that is found in brooks and fresh green grasses-all Nature offers a tribute to earth's fairest form, the Virgin Mother of the uncre-

ated God--" Earth's solitary boast!" To the hear of the child what treasures are hid in the lap of May. Away to the woods, the me untain, the country lanes and the green fields they hie, and what thrills their young hearts feel at the glimpse of some rare bloom peeping shylv out from beneath broad green

# Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

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## Neuralgia

pecially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Food's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaperilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." isaac Lewis, Sabina, Chio.

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IT IS THE BEST.

solemn Jack in the pulpit standing erect and stiff beneath his brown and green ways in defending Catholic truth, but in striped canopy, expatiating on all the no sense can be be said to be an allisms in vogue among the floral listeners. There are yellow violets, white violets with tiny pink streaks, and even deep crimson violets, although these are somewhat rare: the great snow-white, three petaled lillies or trilliums, yellow heavy wild wood odor, the feathery squirrel corn, the hepatica, and a little tiny, white star flower, quivering above a circle of long, glossy green leaves; curled fern fronds, wild fruit blossoms, tender vetvety mosses, and deep-dyed crimson, brown and green mapte shoots and a host of other smiling beauties to be found among the glinting lights and shadows of a leafy glade,

What deep draughts of healthladenair and simple happiness are drawn in these May day rambles, and what pleasant pictures are imprinted on the youthful fancy, which will be brought out again above the accumulated lore of older days and be retouched by imagination, when in later life the city's bricks and stones, and dusty pavements, and clanging din have wearied the brain and heart of the toiler in the world's

The happy little children that trod homeward at even laden with the wood's or mountain's fairest offerings or perchance with only a basket or bunch of part in the division, but they persisted sunny dandelions clutched lovingly in their hot, tired hands, have only gleaned against the measure, which they declared half their pleasure-the rest will come in later life, when memory will stray back to the misty slopes of childhood. when the ruling thought was what we would be when we were men and women. Could we only reach this point of the hill of life the world would be before us, and we would be something great in its moving throng. But when the pinnacle that attracted us is reached we find

Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.' There are many who love the floral treasures that gem the foot-prints of the opening spring. A fresh greensward dott'd with golden dandelion, and overhung with flower-crowned fruit trees, waving their wealth of pink and snowy bloom in the morning air, and willows with their light tringe of yellow green, will stay the burrying footstep on its way tuf a perfumed whill of balmy air gives new buoyancy to both foot and mind, and helps to lighten the cares and bur-

is another delicious vision of surpassing loveliness. Slowly a grey glimmer of light penetrates the darkness and night drawn aside. Steadily the little glimmer advances until earth and sky are bathed in a bue of golden grey with a light filmy unveiled before the approaching mon-arch of the skies. The light deepens and a flush is seen above the distant mountains. A row of tall maples with their tiny red-brown leadlets chinging closely to the smooth grey stems and branches intervene between the watcher and the long stretch of grassy fields, marked beyond by a broad patch of ploughed ground, where the brown mold blends with the new green grass. Be yond-a white walled convent with high pointed red root, crowned with a quaint beffry that speaks of early days in Canada's history. Around the convent cluster. the farm-buil ings, alike white-walled and red-rooted, sheltered by tall elms. The high grassy sloped dyke stretches its long protecting arm around this pastoral scene, and yonder the grey, shimmering river, a long, low island with its western distance the farther shores of the noble posed to be proud of their absence from St. Lawrence and the blue, misty mountain piles bearing on their crests the researce flush of coming day. Silence is

11. Amost any other occupation presents greater opportunities for good, with less temptations to evil.

Here and there, locally, Catholics over all. Not a footstep, not a voice to have obtained complete possession of mak an echo or mar the mystery of the scene—not now. As if directed by some in which they manipulated it was highly from tree to tree the music floats, shrill practical, if it wasn't as moral as it sweet, and all in unison the bird chantrises, and no feathered songster leaves its bough until the matin lay is sung. There is no whirr of wings, but one glad song from myriad feathered throats. This is surely the birds' tribute of praise to the Eternal Father, and the weary watcher bows her head and offers heart and mind to God in fervent prayer at the dawn of a bright May morn.

K. Dolores.

GERMAN CATHOLIC LITERATURE

A writer in the Catholic Times, speaking of the enlargement of the scope of the Maynooth (Ireland) curriculum, under the recently acquired papal charter, says:
"Another effect of the granting of the

Charter will be to throw open to Maynorth the intellectual wealth of modern Catholic Germany. The study of Celtic, French and Italian is obligatory on every student at pr sent, and Maynooth priests now leave their alma mater with a valnable knowledge of Italian and French literature. This is an enormous gain. The knowledge of the Catholic literature of modern Germany is not only a gain to the candidate for degrees in philoso-phy and theology, it is absolutely indispensable. This is a truism which requires only the mere assertion to place it beyond question. A man who is sworn to

leaves or rooted in some marshy spot, and attempts to do so without a fair quite difficult to reach. The triumphs knowledge of German Catholic literature, of later years rarely yield the pure unimight as well attempt to play the violin alloyed happiness that comes to the with a poker. The ablest defense of the child when he grasps his flower prize. Church, whether in the departments of What a flush of joy brightens the little history, science, theology or philosophy, face when a hidden copse of trilliums or is all written in German. A man who a purpled bank of tiny wood-violets through ignorance of the German lanbursts on his sight, or when he spies a gauge is shut out frem this mighty arsenal may do valuable work in many around champion in the Church's cause. Take for instance a work like Janssen's 'History of the German People." It has dealt the most reeling blow to Protestantism which it has ever yet received; still that is only one out of the scores trilliums and deep red trilliums with a and hundreds of works scarcely less able and less valuable.

> A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

> > MEMBERS ARE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, May 22.-The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, sat all night discussing the Agricultural Rating Bill. After the debate had lasted until a quarter after three this morning, closure was adopted. Mr. Chapin, President of the Local Government Board and introducer of the measure, moved hat a certain clause of the bill be put to vote. This was done and the vote was challenged, whereupon a division was ordered. Several members of the Opposition refused to withdraw for the division and the Chairman, James W. Lowther, then summoned Dr. Gully, the Speaker of the House. The latter attempted to induce the recalcitrant members to take in remaining in their seats as a protest

they regarded as a legalized robbery.
Mr. Gully then "named" Messrs.
David Lloyd-George, member for the Carnaryon District ; John H. Lewis, Flint District; John Dillon, East Mayo, leader of the Anti-Parnellites; Dr. Charles Tanner, Middle Division of Cork, and Donal Sullivan, South Division of Westmeath. After they had been "named," Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasuary and Government leader in the House, moved that they be suspended for a week.

Prior to a vote being taken on Mr. Balfour's motion, it was ordered that the House be cleared. All the members withdrew with the exception of Messrs. Davitt and Daniel Macaleese, members espectively for South Mayo and North Monaghan, who retained their seats The Speaker appealed to them to withdraw, but they refused to do so.

Mr. Gully then directed the Sergeantat-Arms to remove them. This was a dens of the day.

The dawn of these early May mornings resistance. Then the House reasembled and Mr. Balfour's motion was adopted by a vote of 200 to 58.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the Opposition leader, then moved to report progress on the bill. After some discussion of the motion, Mr. Balfour moved closure. James O'Connor, member for the West Division of Wicklow, then imitated mist hanging tenderly over all, as if the Messrs. Davitt and Macaleese, and was night was will loath to leave her charge als removed from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The closure motion was then carried and Sir Win. Vernon Harcourt's motion was defeated by a vote of 20a to 70.

ARE WE GETTING OUR SHARE?

Every president that the United States have had have been Protestants. Every gov-ruor of the forty-five states now in the union is a Protestant. Catholics are one-sixth of the population; and yet they have not one sixth of the offices .-

Catholic Telegraph. No, they never did, and probably never will; and the longer they are succeastul in keeping out of office the better it will be for them and their religion Representative Catholics, men who are a credit to their faith, are seldom found in the political field, and we feel dis-

Here and there, locally, Catholics might be. In these cases they held not one-sixth, but six-sixths of the offices, and the men they placed in power rarely reflected any honor on the religion they claimed to profess.

We complain because of the opinion which some of our Protestant brethren hold of the great mass of Catholics. But how can they be blamed when the only type that is pushed forward is the swaggering, loud-talking, tobacco-chewing specimen of Catholicity who is so conspicuously in evidence at the polls and so conspicuously absent at church? Until there is a determination on the part of our people to suppress this class of individuals, and see to it that the man who claims to be a representative Catholic is all that he should be, the less recognition we get, the farther we are removed from "de gang," the better it will be for us. - Catholic Witness, U.S.

COURTSHIP AMONG THE BOERS.

Courting among the race is a novel proceeding, says a writer in the Forum. A young man, having, of course, asked permission of his father to court the hand and heart of some neighboring damsel-by neighboring I mean anywhere within lifty miles - proceeds to purchase the most loudly colored and

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredicriminals have to endure.

He told of attemnts by officials in the found was frightfully crushed. The conditions of intellectual attack, found was frightfully crushed. The conditions of intellectual attack, found was frightfully crushed. The conditions of intellectual attack, found was frightfully crushed. The conditions of intellectual attack, found was frightfully crushed. 

decorated saddle cloth for his horse that he can possibly find. He will spend large sums on this article of equine adornment, and one knowing the country can never mistake a young Boer going out courting. Mounted on his most spirited steed, he approaches the house of the father of his lady love. Unlike the youth of more civilized life, he avoids the lady and seeks her father, from whom he reverentially asks permission to court his daughter. The old man returns no answer, but consults his vrou, and the youth joins the young

No more notice is taken of him during the day, but if his request be agreeable to the parents, when the hour for retiring comes, the mother solemnly approaches the young man and maiden with a long tallow candle in her hand, This she places on the table, lights, and bidding the couple an affectionate good-night, retires. This is the silent signal to the lover that his suit is successful. The young people are permitted to sit up together in the kitchen so long as the candle lasts, when the lady retires to the one dormitory of herself and her sisters, and the youth shares the bed of the brothers or male portion of the family.

-JAMES---

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#### MGR. LAFLECHE.

ON THE MANITOBA ISSUE--AN ABLE DELIVERANCE.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PARENT TO BRING UP THE CHILD, AND THE PRIEST IS TO PROVIDE FOR ITS RELIGIOUS EDUCATION -- THESE RIGHTS WERE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT IN MANITOBA.

Mgr. Lafleche, of Three Rivers, on Sunday, referred to the cause of the issuance of the mandement by the archbishops and bishops of the ecclesiastical districts of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal, on the school difficulty in Manitoba, and during the course of a lengthy review of the subject, said in part :--

"The debate," said His Lordship," which took place in Parliament last session on the Remedial Bill furnished the occasion to some to express opinions which are contrary to the teaching of the Church. The greatest of these errors is the

error of liberalism. Mind, I am speaking of a religious error and not of a party. Liberalism gives the state the right of educating the child. This doctrine is false in every respect. It is not the mission of the state to educate or bring up the child." Then His Lordship condomns the principles of Jean Jacques Roussoan, formulated in "Le Central Social." as subversive of moral right and as having been applied in Manitoba and the cause of all the trouble. It is the duty of the parent to bring up the child and the priest is to provide for its religious education, he holds. "In matters of education the state must second the efforts of the Church and favor its beneficial is fluence. The state must retpect the faith and bringing up of the child, no matter to what religion it may belorg." The Bishop made a review of his separa as a missionary in the North-West, and gave a sketch of the school difficulties there. Then he charged Premier Greenway with having broken all the pron ises he I ad made to the Catisolieminority of protecting their rights, and, after mentioning the various stages through which the question has gone since 1800, went on to say: "The Government complied with the requests of the bishops in preparing and submitting a remedial law. That law is not perfect, no doubt, but

it establishes a state of affairs which is bearable. Unfortunately it was made a political question. It is not a political question, but a religious question, which concerns the sacred rights of conscience. There are four kinds of schools: The Catholic school, where a full measure of religious education is given; the Protestant school, where more or less of it is given, according to the taste of parents; the atheistic school, where God is put out of doors; and the neutral school, which is neither Catholic, Protestant nor atheistic, where religion is also gether unknown, and teachers are ero Inbited from teaching a word of it. This is the worst system of all, since it leads to indifference, which is the curse of the century."
Then His Lordship quoted from Leo

XIII's letter to the French Bishops, upholding religious education and condenining neutral schools. The Holy Father holds that the child must be dren according to the tenets of their ich, in a dream faith, misguided though they may be. "Right thinking Protestants," he remarked, "are Catholics, and apply the fundamental principles of Catholicism, in civil and political affairs. They reeognize authority and without discussion submit to the constitution as a severeign and infallible law as to the facts, seeing that there is no superior authority o atlirm it."

"In Manitoba this right of religious education was trampled under foot. The money of the Catholics was taken away from them, they took the school houses whice had been erected with their own money and then tried to force Catholic ant schools. This was an outrage Time

mit to the judgment of the Privy Council when called on to do so by the Federal Government, and to restore the Catholic schools. This same government had promised not to interfere with separate schools. What spectacle we did witness so-called Catholics. The cheek which this legislation underwent may bring good out of evil.

Then said His Lordship: "A French Canadian member, who styles himself a of a great party, made up of Catholics | ghia Capouli whi and Protestants, made the following declaration of principles as to his poli- perfect acen a tical conduct: 'S) long or I (compy a in the revel ) seat in this House, so long as 1 ii I the post which I now do, on every occasion | known mimeror when it shall be my duty to take a stand upon any question whatever, that stard I shall not take from the point of vi-

of Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism but I will be guided by motives which appeal to the consciences of all men, independent of their faith, motives which animate all men having justice, liberty and tolerance" (extract from Mr. Lurier's speech in the House in moving the six months' hoist of the remedial will on March 3,

"This is the most outspoken declaration of Liberalism which has ever been made to my knowledge in a Legislative Assembly in this country. The man who speaks this language is a rational-Istic Liberal He formulates a doctrine doctrine. It means that a Catholic is not required to be a Catholic in public life. This is a fundamental error which cannot but be fraught with deplorable consequences." Then His Lordship quoted the words of another French Canadian Liberal member, whom he did not name, who said that Mgr. Langevin had the right of dealing with the religious as-pect of the bill, but could not dictate his political or constitutional standpoint.

the Bishop of Quebec of Sept. 22, 1895. "It is my duty to give you a solemn warning." continued the Bishop," and I do not wish to tail in doing so, since on the fulfillment of this duty depends the a throne. As for the Baroness Hirsch, the fulfillment of this duty depends the salvation of my soul or death to the souls confided to my care. The principles invoked by these two men are diametrically opposed to Catholic teach-ing. I speak here of doctrine and not of party. He again quotes Leo XIII., and says:

'To make of man two different beings. one a Catholic in private life, the other a Liberal in public life, is an error, a monstrous and most dangerous error,' You will vote shortly. Here are two men whose deadly errors I signalize to you. This is the first time that I have seen such a categorical formulation of rationalism in the mouth of a Canadian." After quoting from Mgr. de Segur, to show that Catholics, no matter their position, must submit to the Church in religious matters, His Lordship said: 'This is the Catholic doctrine, and here is a warning which, in consequence, I feel bound to give you; under the circumstances, a Catholic cannot, without committing a grievous sin, vote for the leader of a party who has formulated such an error so publicly or for the partisans which support him in such an error, so long as they have not publicly repudiated this erroneous doctrine and taken the solemn pledge of voting for a remedial law accepted by the Bishops "

His Lordship, after stating that the assassination of President Carnot was the upshot of modern ideas in education. concluded as follows:

"The first instructions which I have to point out to the Catholics of this dioces for the coming elections, is to give their votes only in favor of candidates who will pledge themselves to vote in 'av. r of a remedial law accepted by he Bishops. Do not lorget that this vetwill be of the greatest importance. My second instruction is to entreat you to lay aside all party feeling, no matter what it may be, and to joge men and events from the point of view of Catholifes, as Camelfons and ascitizens, and the good God will bless your choris and will sermit you to find here below a tiste of the happiness who the reserves to His elect.

#### THE BLESSED VIRGIN'S LAST RESIDENCE.

The news has been received that the last residence of the Divine Mother on earth has been discovered, and though the centuries which have clapsed since her death and assumption into heaven have reduced that sacred house to rains yet that enough remains to eachle to imagination to reconstrue the office This edifice is naturally second in importance only to that of Nazareth. The account of its rediscovery has a strincharacter of credibility about it, a credibility which on the one side mans inon any legend or tradition of aknows origin and history, but on the c yout uterances of a mystic, and on the other side upon the most tangible self evi dence possible under the circumstance Moreover, it is not unlikely that furth study and examination will go to enlathe body of evidence.

The account is as follows: 'The h Father Paulin, superior of the Legare under control of the parents and of the Community Course to which it belongs. Protestants of the Physic September 2, 2000 as mode known in revenuition Catherice Enme. - Smind very remove being condition -us he says nimself in his report to the Vatican-from erelulity. He notice however, a passage in which the revets basked for a smealtions described in detail the house is to the forward occdied.

Father Paulin resolved to ; ut to the Government of Manitoba refused to sub- south of Ephesus, and from the top of fail. H. o side and the sea on the other, where it being nearer than the city.

a mountain situated as described in the was not injured in the slightest, and during the last session of the Federal Parliament? The remedial bill brought down the masks from the faces of many so-called Catholics. The check which this locations are considered to the control of the girl's terrible to the work point of abandoning all bother examination, when the was affaild it she are tack and tole the location of the girl's terrible cap was a slight be use on her head. When asked why she camped off she said doning all bother examination, when they sudden a came across the ruins of her mother the baba house.

"Some peasant women who were working in the neighborho d informed them Catholic and who is the recognized leader that these ruins were known as 'Panaof a great marty made up of Catholics ghia Capouli 'whi 's at the Virgin's cation showed the Place? A e v description given

> govern was made 1.3.5 5000 as fo im isited the "Panaghi o

eri r 🦸 a , the Rev. Father which, of the Congregation of the Holy Spirit, a very learned priest, who has informed the Holy Father of the supposed discovery. It is stated that the Holy Father displayed the greatest

#### BARON HIRSCH'S MILLIONS.

interest.

Baron Hirsch's will, after contirming Jewish and other philanthropic bequests arranged in his lifetime, really leaves the rest of his vast fortune to a daughter of his dead son. This child, named Lucienne, is the daughter of a French which is entirely opposed to Catholic governess, who is described as being a woman of great charm, of good sense and of many excellent qualities. The baron himself had a great liking for her, and under ordinary circumstances would same Order. have left her to bring the child up, but this little Lucienne is to be the greatest heiress in the world, and the baron dreamed of a dazzling future for her. Accordingly, she was taken from her mother, who consented on the stipulaviews of the bill to him from a national, tion that she should be reared a Catholic, and has been entrusted to the charge of born under green hedgerows, in the leady This language His Lordship equally Baroness Hirsch's sister who is the lanes, and by paths of literature, in the son of Milesius. The founder of the Thirty-five of these young women have condemned holding that it is pure Lib. ablest woman in the remarkably-gifted gening summer time."—Longrenow. family was Conal Kearnoch. Their ter-

eralism in a matter in which the hier family of Belgian Bischoffsheims. Little archy have a right to speak and in direct | Lucienne is said to be an exquisite contradiction to the pastoral letters of child, now in her early teens, and she will be reared in Belgium, where she although she is nominally the universal legatee, it is well understood that Lucienne is to be her eventful heiress. It is also said that she has observed a considerable number of private instructions let by her husband, including the destruction of proofs of indebtedness on the part of the Prince of Wales and other royal personages.

#### A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A BABY FALLS AND A LITTLE GIRL LEAPS FROM A C. P. R. TRAIN GOING FORTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR,

A remarkable incident is related in the following story taken from yesterday's issue of the 'Soo Democrat' of Sault St. Marie. The news agent men-

truth of the story.
"Trainmen on the C. P. R. passenger train brought in an almost incredible Carey, Carroll, Casey, Cavarrett, Conway, story yesterday of a seemingly miracu- Corrigan, Carran, Daley, Delaney, Demp lous escape of a baby who fell from the sey, Donnelly, Dunn, Eag or Elfiott, cars and of a little girl jumping from Fagan, Falg, Flanagan, Flynn, Fogarty. the same train as it was going at the Gaffney. Gallagher, Harrity, Hennessy nte of forty-live miles an hour, both scaping scrious injury. They say A Madigan, Mullon, Moriarty, Milligan, woman with three children were on the Murphy, most of the known and some

#### IRISH GENEALOGIES.

HISTORY OF MANY NAMES FAM'-LIAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

FIVE HUNDRED FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM MILESUS, KING OF SPAIN-A FEW OF NORMAN DESCENT WHO DECAME IRISH BY AFFIRMATION-PECCLEVE AND INTER\* ESTING ARE THE SIGNIFICATIONS OF THE IRISH NAMES.

tiron the Besten Republic.)

For the interest and editication of the Irish in all parts of the world, and particularly for Irish-Americans, Mr. John Rooney has recently published a book entitled "The Genealogical History of About 500 families of Milesian descent are given and about 35 of Norman detioned is Mr. Newberden of Dorchester names familiar in this locality; such names as Ahern, Arthur, Burry Bradley. Branigan, Brogan, Brown, Callaghan,



MOST REVEREND CORNELLUS CURRENT D.D., ARCHPISHOP OF HALIFAX, Persident of the Royal Souther of Canada,

Shae, a hite 196 What mar Weller which Our Lady dwelf, and where st. the water was being blained the baby Heremon, though some are in the line with cloud of the document of platform of Hober, and a very few of Ir. At the and fell from the solly mading train, end of the book he gives a very few Nortest the value of this revelation. (a) The little guar han nesteed to leady as doing so be find every possible facilitated in the land with a cry leaped from the cert. tion. Sister Emmertch was unacquainte !! The conductor from one of the windows with the Holy Land, yet the spet where acticed a bundle of something on the the house stood was designated with room, as the train rushed along but did considerable precision by Anne Cathorine not know what load happend until the Emmerich. The position, she says, the news agent came run be not to him and at three leagues and a half from the said that two children of the off. The sus; to the left of the road as one come, engine was immedit and appel and reparents to send their children to Protest from Jerusalem, on a mountain to which we raid and the from defeated toward the access is gained by marrow pattern and place where the result of section south of Ephesus, and from the top of tail. Here the results strange which mountain Ephesus is seen on one part that the spot was taken and the spot was ... de cor; ses as er • en tit tirl was seen

"The searchers lett Tephesus on foot wars a towards the total a half-dragging and, after three hours walking, reached and half carrying the baby. The baby 4 1 141 "

#### AN UNEXP TEL GIFT

An unexpected girt has come to the few Catholics who live in the little town of Bardwell, Kent acky. A. P. A. in that place have made themselves unbearable by their persecutions of their Caholic fellow erritors, and to show his cond must, their acts, Mr. Dan. mpa with his Bo ma the wealthiest man in the place, lenand to the Catholics a plot of ground in the most desirable part of the town and be will be joined by a number of other influential ) cote tents in helping the congregation to build thereon a suitable church.

#### HONORS FOR CANADIANS.

It is announced that the distribution | the revolution. of honors upon the occasion of the An interesting instance of the simpli-Queen's birthday will include the fol-fication of a name is that of Deaghdhair, Lieut.-Governor of theore, will be to be re-located in the present county of claimed a Knight now the small

thing that is most honoraba -Goodwin.

"Ballads are the gipsy children of song,

in sing almost unknown Macs and Me's, Noonan, z jober about fitty O's, Pie lan Quinlan, Rafferty r n w re Regan, Renrice Ryan, Shea, Sullivan, is the Tierney, Truey and Ward.

As a saving of time it may be well to turn state that all the true frish families three went montioned by Mr. Roomey are Josepheled r While from Milesius, mestly it rough his son

> An Irish name which has troubled many persons in its promunciation is regulitantset, not at the took of Arch-Googheghan, also written Geoghan, or bisiop Cornigue, New York, to a boson Geogleghan, also written Geoghan, or Goghan. Originally the name was For- three tames to in which as a such heavy hagain, signifying doorkeeper. The Geogheghans were a powerful and warlike tribe, and trim the beginning of the Angle -Norman invasion were at war with the intruders, the fight continuing down to the time of Elizabeth.

It may be a surprise to some members of the extensive family of Kenny to know that their name signifies "The Weary." Like all the rest of Mr. Rooney's friends, the Kenny tamily is

#### DESCENDED FROM MILESUS,

King of Spain their line being through the son, Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnoch, the celebrated warrior, son of Amerigin, fourth in degree from the chieftain Rory O'More, who gave his name to his tribe in Ulster, D.C. 87. The possessions of the sept were located in the present county of Donegal, miles were recently received by a Pro-They were chiefs in Moy Ith, in Mayo vidence, R. L. rant dealer. They were and in Maintir Cionaith.

whose descendants are scattered abroad | way of the Sucz Canal to Lon de r in this country, was the Cleary, O'Cleary, or Clarke family. Their ancient name, Cleirighs, signifies "The Clerk," and was | ican liner New York, arriving about | taken from Cleirdach, one of their celebrated chiefs in the tenth century. They Galway, and were celebrated as the hereditary historians to the O'Donnells and the learned and bearing and the learned and bear of the o'Donnells and the learned and bear of the learned and bear of the learned and bear of the o'Donnells and the learned and bear of the o'Donnells and the learned and bear of the o'Donnells and the o'Don the learned authors of the "Annals of the it is in fine condition and the aroma Four Masters," and other valuable works | certainly is delightful, while the flavor on Irish history and antiquities This is very good. The apples are separately family was conspicuous in the war of wrapped in paper of old style, and the

lowing Canadian: - Chief Justice Mere- which signifies "just man," and has evo dith of Onturio, who will be created a luted through the ages into Dever. It is Knight, and Sir Donald Smith, Canadian through the son Heber that the Devers High Commissioner in Great Britain, claim he blood of Milesius. The founder who will be made a Knight Grand Cross of the tamily was Eogan More, grandson of the Order of St. Michael and St. of the prolific Con of the Hundred George, while the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Buttles. The possessions of this clan

The second of the second redicated in "Books are the department of the region of the septimal name, hing that is most honorable to the main, means flow noise," and was derived from a chief of the sept who possessed a voice of great power. The

DESCENDANTS OF The

Longford in the County of Galway, and the parish Lusmigh on the Leinster side of the river Shannon in King's county.

The Sullivans, or O'Sullivans, come in for a large share of Mr. Roomey's attention. He traces them down the ages, showing up their mighty deeds in a the ability of woman to handle this line blaze of glory. Originally the name of business. The promoters have agreed was Suilleachain, signifying "Quicksighted."

One of the Norman names a ven by the author is Batter. The Butlers sport an extraordinary erest, consisting of an aigratte of ostrich feathers rampant on a crown full of spikes (which must hav be n extremely uncomfortable to wear) with a small crescent just over the peak of the crown. The Butters have two mortous, one, "Depressus extollor," and the other "Comme je trouve." which a degenerate sei in of the race now extant translates. "Any old way at all." The Butlers used Irish families," says the New York Sun. England with William the Complerer. to be Fitzwalters before they went to and there is some doubt as to whether they shifted to escape their or ditors or scent. In the history are found many because one of them was appointed tioned is Mr. Newberden of Dorchester names familiar in this locality; such chief butier for Ireland. At any rate, street, Montreal, which vouches for the well-known and characteristic Irish they settled in Ireland and translated extensively. One branch come to this country, and of this family was Barjamin F. Butler of whose life Mr. Roomey gives an appreciative sketch. Another Norman Irish family of dis-

tinction was the DeLacys, who also cathe over

WITH WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR and settle t in Ireland in consequence of extensive grants there. They fought the original occupants and made local history very notch of a mortifity recerator several generations. Their cast is an explicate eagle perched on a nerizodal tarter pose, and their motter Mers İmmeta nateti"

Regarding the Dann, Donne or O Dien family, Mr. Rocaey quetes the Gaell. port O'Herine

One Hyle gamen the milette virtues of Acceptance were sawned as a continuous factor of the management of the members of the factor of the continuous factor of the factor

This family was noted in his or ist ry for large stature. The fet and building facily was Ress. Fiftee and building. the accient name signifies. The man,"
The crost is an old good spread eagle,
smooth tell by a direct with green
whis ers are the metto is "Mulhach a with ers are the motions "Mailingh it had by tide it is to be topod, certains some explanation of their messable birsole promote the first of the representations of the peasing in their is as a control of the peasing in their is as a control of the peasing in their includes of the Mary estimates statistical discount to see are peenler and interesting out the Which the 0's "Sprightly Concey" Virtue", Tuoney, "Ficree", William "Troughtha" Fegarty, "Brise", 40 lan, "Backy": Muligan, "Allie, (For O'Typ, "The Far', Tolly, "The Oron" Hartizan First Chade Canacy. "Antior" McKeen, "Philosopher Hamlin, "Unskilled," and Coorey. "Trospority"

#### FUNERALS ON SUNDAY.

AGITATION BY ST. FORTS OF HOLDER TO ABOL IsII HEM

The matter of abdishing Sunday functors in St. Louis is being actuated by the Cate clies. Among the reasers a wanted in taker of the movement of the Sunday junerals attract in investope to the grounds, it took of respect facts dead, but for the day's outrig and sight soring. It is also leged that Samus remorals are large and necessarily of persive. Functions on work days are or y attended by member of the tanaly and sincere triends.

#### BISHOP BYANG HOCKSOR

There was a note is gethering of Roman of the angle of the season were when the bish psect the province of them the arcialities of New York is the metthe middle for the series of research Bishop Ryun of Bullater

The mosting distort for several conand at its clisting probles prise to byo. fused to tell went had transpronently at that the names of three priests and to c selected and thet they will be forwarded ! at once to R me. Great interest was manifested in the action of the bishops by the Ree an Catholic chergy in New York, and there was considerable specifilation as to while would be honored by them.

#### ----AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISE

APPLES IMPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM AUSTRALIA.

Apples ripened this year and success-I grown in Tasmania, Australy 1 says A large and prominent clan, many of the Boston Herald, and were a com-

to Southampton, from which part is were brought to New York by the Am. fifty days after being picked from the trees. This probably is the championing-distance apple shipment on record cratis also show their foreign ma unacture. The shipment was partly as an experiment and partly to furnish a curiosity to Providence people who are in terested in fruits.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF SURGEONS

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that a y surgeon making an autorsy, without the required permission of the relatives of deceased, is liable for damages.

#### ENTERPRISING WOMEN.

Forty young women who went to Beaver Co., Okla., two years ago to teach school, have organized the Panhandle Cattle Co., and will hereafter devote half of their incomes to raising beef cattle. 

ritory comprised the present barony of cultivate them this year. They receive \$30 a month for teaching, the terms of school being six months. The aggregate and unt of these salaries is \$7.200, onehalf of which is to be annually invested in range cattle. All the women of the county are going into the scheme to test not to marry for five years.-Agricul-

#### NEGR + POPULATION IN THE UNI-TED STATES.

The last census of the United States contains the following classifications of citizens of African (escent :-- 6,004,423) blacks, 956 989 mulattoes, 195,135 quadrooms and 6.3500 or tooms.

Enamoured vouth: "May I hope to find a place in your hear?" Lady-love (fin (clo): "I you burry up. There \* a few choice locations left."

# SECONOMICS AND A STORY

## **GLOVES**

#### Novelties

Pick xell to wes, with black embroids

eries.
Pring a with black enderoideries. The Perturbed Ki. Good, with 2 corre pearl hartons and wide on bod rice. "Despis" a martin Castar victor in Tans, Grays and Wilter, at Some pair, Got translet such the seasons, the White and N tandard Slave.

FABRU G OVES For Lindos Jam. 15 to \$1.50 gric Sign Marts, regular (0 commerce 0), down stripe sik G at man dactors i 'proce

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## CARN MULPHY O

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# First

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WEDNESDAY,......MAY 27, 1896

A WORD TO OUR READERS.-Readers will belo THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

#### The Fete Dieu Procession.

The Blessed Sacrament will leave the French Church at 9 o'clock sharp. As a consequence of this arrangement, the people of St. Patrick's parish, who immediately precede those of Notre Dame, will require to be at the French Church not later than 5.45. It will therefore be necessary to start from St. Patrick's imme liately after the eight o'clock Mass. which will be the last Mass in that church on Procession Sunday. In former years there was a Mass at 8.30, but on account of the earlier start from the French Church the Mass cannot be said. The procession will then proceed to the Bishop's Cathedral, Dominion square, by way of Notre Dame, Inspector, Lagan--chetiere and Cathedral streets, to enter the Cathedral from Dorchester steet. The return will be by Dorchester street, Beaver Hall Hill and St. James street, back to Notre Dame.

#### HONOR TO AN IRISH-CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP.

The Royal Society of Canada, before bringing its last annual meeting to a close, elected the following officers: President, the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax; vice-president, the Hon. Felix G. Marchand, M.L.A.; treasurer (re-elected). Mr. James Fletcher, F.L.S, etc., and Dr. J G. Bourinot, C.M.G. His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax is not the first churchman chosen by his colleagues to this high position. Mgr. T. E. Hamel. Abbe H R. Casgrain, the Very Rev George Munro Grant, President of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and Mgr. J. C. K. Latlamme have already occupied that chair of honor and influence. But of those distinguished predecessors three have long been engaged in educational work, while another had, owing to illness, long since retired from the active duties of the priesthood or ministry. Archbishop O'Brien is really the first churchman, engaged solely in the discharge of his spiritual functions who has been called to this high eminence. It is hardly necessary to say that it is not for his apostolic zeal, or exalted piety, or deep sense of man's relations with the world unseen, that Dr. O'Brien was elected first a member, and now president, of the Royal Society of Ganada. He is the only archbishop, the only is a body officially representing science bishop (though there are other prelates), on the roll of membership. He must, therefore, have contributed some work or works of special merit to Canadian | that have no language limit, are in

It may be well to mention that to gain admission to the Royal Society of Canada there has never been anything like the personal canvass which is usual old world societies. On the contrary, the announcement of his election has and such kindly reciprocity would engenerally been a surprise to the new dure forever if certain zealots and selfmember. Only in a few instances, through want of tact or failure to make previous inquiry on the part of a mover, he has met with unexpected rivalry, and unless one or other advocate withdrew

to entitle him to election.

case of Archbishop O'Brien the election was unanimous, the mover and seconder | time consumed in hearing evidence and being Protestants. Apart from what rendering judgment of civil separation His Grace has written as a divine, his services as a man of letters may be divided into three classes : poetry, history and philosophy. As a divine, the Archbishop's work embraces homiletics (sermons, tuneral orations, etc.,) church history (including biography) and ecclesiastical polity. The earliest volume of importance that bears Dr. O'Brien's name on its title page is "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," (1876.) Better known perhaps is "After Weary Years," published at Baltimore in 1885. Between the dates when these two books appeared was published "Mater Admirabilis," and subsequently (1887) St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr." A comple of years ago His Grace brought out a valuable contribution to the religious history and social development of the Maritime Provinces. It was entitled "Memoirs of Right Reverend Edmund Burke, Bishop of Zion, first mediately opposite the puzzling pile. Bishop Apostolic of Nova Scotia." Though not a bulky volume, it has preacryed a record of doings and sayings, of causes and results, or at least first truits. to which the future historian will thankfully repair for facts to be found nowhere

The Pastoral Letters, from 1883 onward, are not unworthy to succeed the mostolic quistles of Archbishop Connolly, one of the greatest churchmen of his time, a man of statesmaplike breadth of view and the warm friend of the great Irish-Canadian orator, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. A sermon of Archbishop O'Brien's--" The Hierarchy of the Church"-is of special interest and not without importance, having been delivered in connection with the silver iubilee celebration of Bishops McIntyre and Rogers. It is printed with the records of that event. A funeral oration, delivered at the Month's Mind of the late Bishop McIntyre, may be mentione in the same connection. Two other published sermons are entitled respectively "The True Church" and The Prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff." Other writings of this class are "The Resurrection of the Dead" and "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Epis copate." The latter was originally preached at St. John's. Newfoundland. A contribution to a subject treated in a monograp ( of some length by the Catholic historian. Dr. Lingard, is entitled "Early Stages of Christianity in Eigland." To the foregoing may be added a lecture on a theme to which no true frishman can ever be indifferent. Daniel O'Connell," and his funeral eration on Sir John Thompson which was a masterpiece.

We have not yet, however, mentioned the work which, more than any product of the Archbishop's pen, 'recommended' him for election to the Royal Society of Canada. This work reveals the divine and scholar in a new role, that of philosophical poet. The title of it is "Amintaa Modern Life Drama," and it may be best characterized, perhaps, as the history of a soul. On another occasion we may attempt to give our readers an outline however inadequate, of its contents, with some appreciation of its style and bearing on some of the burning questions of this heart-searchin a e.

Meanwhile, all that we wished to do was to impress on the Irish and Catholic readers of THE TRUE WITNESS a truth which they will doubtless by this time have sufficiently recognized. Irish patri dism. Irish learning. Irish devotion to the faith handed down from past ages, need no panegyrist. Nor is it our pur pose to praise anything or any person simply because he or it is Irish. But what trish Catholic can tail to feel his heart swell with pride when he learns that such an honor as this has been conferred unsought on a pr-late of the same old race, the same ancient creed as their own? Alone of the Archbishops and Bishops of the ecclesisstical provinces and dioceses of the Dominion has this rerepresentative churchman been elected

to such a presidency. There is also another side to the shield, which is especially noteworthy at a time when a controversy, to our mind needless, and, in the nature of things, uncalled for, has been thrust upon our people. Regarding it, what do we behold? Here and letters in Canada. One section of it is French; one English, as to language, Two sections, though devoted to subjects letters or science, history or archeology, | practice mainly English as to speech and more than three-fourths Protestant. Yet these four sections, thus constituted. have elected an Irish-Catholic Archbishop to be their president without a dissenting voice. The moral is surely it. Honors are divided-happity toseekers did not intervene.

The appalling proportions which the divorce business in the United States has assumed is well illustrated by the record draw the line, when even the wretched his plea, an obstinate or untimely pro of Judge Maynard of the Suffolk (Boston), refuge of the pauper is not considered poser has drawn upon his friend what Superior Court. During a session of fix sacred from the hands of trasping ness. Other fears also assailed him for erty and to make all the glorious deeds seemed like, but was never intended to hours on May 7th, the judge dissolved the scoundrels?

be, a re-ull from the society. In the marriage relations existing between fifty di-satisfied couples. The average was seven n.inutes and twelve seconds.

#### HANDS OFF.

Montreal is not rich in public statues to the great characters of our country or empire. We have on Victoria square a not unworthy monument to Her Majesty Nelson has stood in our midst for many years, but it appears to be nobody's business to keep the monument in repair, and in consequence it is rapidly failing into ruin. Sir John Macdonald figures on Dominion square—a very appropriate place for the father of Confederation-and if somebody would remove the ridiculous niche from the pédestal on which it is placed, a stranger might discern that it is a monument to an eminent personage, instead of being obliged to speculate upon what the pillars conceal, until be has arrived im-Our distinguished Canadian artist, Mr. Hebert, has done credit to himself and beautified the city by his conception so well carried out in the Maisonneuve monument. The greater number of the herous and heroines of Canadian history, under cither the French or English régimes, have been obliged to rest content in the jast, and, no doubt, will have to remain so in the tuture, with the streets of the city being dedicated to their memories. Jacques Cartier has his square and his street into the bargain. Then Champlain and Montcalm and De ) rontenac and De Salaberry and a host of others find themselves mixed up with Wolf and Amberst, Colborne, etc. The history of the old regime and of the new may be read upon the little slabs that indicate our street corners. So much for profane history. But what must be said of the names of saints that were given to many of our public highways? They, too, have a history dear to many hearts, and this is not confined to people of Catholic faith aione. Well, it appears that a certain clique in the City Council have said to themselves nons allows changer tout rela. Indeed! Well, they may say so to themselves, but the reception that their suggestion has received must bave convinced them that the public at large look upon the proposal, that our historic city should be distigured by any plan so materialistic as to count our thoroughfares by first, second, third, etc., as being nothing less than sacrilegious. We are a long enduring community and can stand a good deal from the City Council, especially because we have got accustomed to it, but in this matter of historical defacement, let the vandals look out for squalls.

#### THE WORK-HOUSE.

land more sad than that concerning the it became the nucleus of the Empire work-house. The institution is the until the revolution of Peter the Great. living tomb of most of its inmates. At | Prof. George, in his Genealogical Tables, the present time there are in Ireland not | begins the Russian line of sovereigns less than bit work-houses. At a recent | with Ivan III., son of Vasili or Basil. meeting of influential personages the To him succeeded Basil IV., whose son, question, not of the existence of the Ivan the Terrible, is regarded as the first but of their actual condition, was under | years), gave him ample opportunity to consideration. Dr. Moorhead, honorary se retary of the Irish Poor Law Medical Association, made an impressive speech. He said the humanitarian wave had passed over the Irish work-houses without touching them. When many entered those workhouses they were never heard of again till they died, when the funeral service was read over them under the general orders. The general orders were an attempt to put down poverty in Ireland by force. They put down much poverty, the famine did more, and emigration had taken away a large proportion of the able bodied. The medical secretary then went into details, as to the efforts he had made, to secure information regarding the treatment of the inmates of the work-houses. From eighty of these institutions he had received replies. In forty-three of the eighty there were no trained nurses. Pauper inmates were employed in attending on the sick, and the wards were left in charge of paupers at night. As to the diet "the medical officer could, in theory, order what he liked, but often there was no one to cook it, nothing to cook it with, no plates to serve it on and no knives and forks to eat it with." This language was strong, but, coming from an authorized source, cannot be controverted. Other speakers dwelt upon the same theme. Miss Catherine Wood, a zealous worker in philanthropic causes, gave an account of the deplorable condition of the sged poor. "Their treatment was horrible. Their beds were properly termed 'harrow,' if the occupants turned in them they must fall in seeking entrance to some illustrious clear enough for him who runs to read out." Dr. Jacob gave an account of the sanitary conditions of the workhouses, "In many of them the condition of things was filthy and disgusting beyond measure. The whole system of workhouse administration was corrupt from

Where will corrupt maladministration

beginning to end."

THE CZARS OF RUSSIA..

The coronation of the young Czar of all the Russias suggests a retrospect which comprises one of the strangest series of events with which any historian has been called to deal. That retrospect must be taken piecemeal, whether we start from the present and go back by stages, or fix upon some date in the vague past and try to struggle back through legend and saga and doubtful chronicle till we touch the terra firms of modern history. Russia was the latest of the great powers to acquire civilized manners, settled rule and Christian morality. A cloud of romance at once emphasizes and obscures the name and deeds of Rurik. A Norse adventurer, he is said to have established his sovereignity over several Slavonic tribes, and on his death in 879 to have left a powerful state to his son Igor. Oleg, Igor's guardian, while regent of the new realm, made himself master of Kieff, and anticipated the ambition of later monarchs by an attack on Constantinople. Leo the Philosopher could only save his empire by consenting to pay heavy tribute. In making the compact the Greeks swore by the Gospels; the fierce invaders by their heathen gods. Thus initiated into his task of ruling, Igor became a cruel despot and he had a cruel end, for a Slavonic tribe, sick of his exactions, caught him in an ambuscade, and tying him to two bent trees, caused him to be torn to pieces by their recoil. His widow, Olga, took fearful revenge on the murderous tribe. Nevertheless, before she died, she became a Christian. Her son would not follow her example, but her grandson, Vladimir, renounced his divinities and married a Byzantine princess. Vladimir's son, Yaroslati, was Russia's tirst legislator. 'His code was handed down in the chronicles of Novgorod.

On Yaroslaff's death, in 1054, a dreary

period began, called the period of the

apanages, when the country was broken

up into a number of petty princi al-

ities. The most striking figures of this

interval, which lasted till 1238, are

Vladimir Monomakh and Andrew Bogo-

liubski, his grandson-the former a politic prince, under whom his subjects were fairly prosperous: the latter a man of iron will, a diplomat and a soldier. The age of Mongol supremacy lasted from 1238 to 1462. All the principalities had ultimately to pay tribute, with degrading ceremonies, to the great Khan of the Golden Hordes. The country was devastated and the chief cities were given up to pillage. Among the great leaders of this period was St. Alexander Nevski. The complications and vicissitudes of this trying time make any summary impossible. The centre of power changed succes ively from Novgorod to Kiefffrom Kieff to Vladimir, from Vladimir to Moscow, around which East Russia had begun to group itself before the vorkhouse, the result of misgovernment, | Czar. The long reign of Ivan III. (43) carry out his ideas of consolidation. He had skill in diplomacy but was no soldier, and having vaingloriously trampled upon the portrait of the Khan of the Great Horde and slain his ambassadors, he shook with fear as he contemplated the shock of his army with Moslem. Happily for him, a panic seized the Asiatics at the same time and the two armies made a simultaneous retreat. As an annexer he was, however, successful and he was the first to assume as his cognizance the two-headed eagle. The fall of Constantinople, in 1453, indirectly affected the civilization of Northern as well as Central and Western Europe. The movement in Europe had been aided by Ivan's marriage of Sophia, daughter of Themas, brother of the Emperor Constantine XIII., Palcelogirs. A great many Greeks moved to Moscow after Sophia, just as hundreds of Scots wended their hopeful ways southward on the accession of James I. to the throne of England. The consequence was the introduction into Ivan's dominions of a considerable share of Byzantine culture, and the transfer to Moscow of valuable manuscripts. In 1497 Ivan made proclamation of a new code of laws, the second after that of Yaroslail, already mentioned. Ivan's eldest son died before him, leaving an infant son. Fearing to entrust the sceptre at a time so critical to a minor, he made his second son Basil heir to the throne. From his point of view, the choice was wise, as Basil adhered rigorously to his autocratic policy. On the death of Basil IV. in 1533, Ivan IV., known as the Terrible, succeeded, and left a name written in characters of blood. He married Anastasia, a daughter of the so-called house eldest son had fallen dead at his father's his paroxysms of 'rage. His closing years were embittered by a remorse fear-

eventful in many ways, but his life though not without fascinations, is hardly edifying to read of. Englishmen, who resided at his court, have left some curious details of his reign. 'By one of born in that portion of the United Kingthem he sent a friendly message to Queen Elizabeth, whose help he coveted in his wars, while she thought mostly of trade. Demetrius is supposed to have died in 1590, eight years before the close of his brother Theodore's reign. The latter's wife, frene, declining the offered crown, it was taken by her brother Boris, on whose death in 1605, an imposter, known as the False Demetrius, seized the royal power and held it for a year. With Theodore ended the sympathy of Burick. Nicetas, the brother of Amastasia, had a son, also named Theodore, who had married Mary, a daughter, it was said, of the old royal house, and their son Michael, after a temps de mulaise, signalized in part by the reign of Basil Shuiski (chosen by the Boiars on the murder of the False Dametrius) ascended the throne in 1613. Michael's grandson (son of Alexis-1645-1676) is known in European history as Peter the Great, the real founder of the Russian Empire. His two elder brothers reigned son of the unfortunate Alexis. Then followed Anna, Ivan VI., Elizabeth, Peter III. and Catherine of Anhalt, who died just a hundred years ago. The story of Peter the Great is one of the more than seven hundred years. He had strangest in the annals of kingcraft. a faithful disciple in the late J. R. Green. The impulse that he gave to Russian the Great Elector, his son and grandson. 18th century was a time of expansion eeeded to the blood-stained throne. His successor, Nicholas I., who died in 1855 of chagrin, after a reign of thirty years. some of us may remember. Alexander the Emancipator, met a terrible death passed from sight a couple of years ago ruling all the Russia, to a mere boy. Moderate reformers hoped much from the young Czar's training and associations, but neither western blood nor intercourse with western rulers and statesmen seem to modify the deep-seated traditional autocracy of the heirs of Ivan the Terrible, and Peter, the father of Alexis.

DEEDS A few years ago the Scottish Home Rule Association published a book of considerable historical and political inber of the Legislative Council of Victorians and journalists, who, by their habitual use of the words "England" Isles, and sometimes even the whole British Empire, by implication reduced mere provinces and correspondingly belittled what we have become accustomed to call Greater Britain. "The Home Anglicize the United Kingdom and to ment of "Great Britain" or "Britain" conclusion that cannot be questioned. Act of 1707, "the two kingdoms of tion of "England" for "Britain" date hereof (22nd July, 1706), and forever after be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain." By the like article in the Act of Union of 1801 the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were constituted "one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." It is clearly invalid, from the legal point of view, to illogical to use the words "England' and "English" as though they covered the three kingdoms and one principality now united. Mr. Wanliss shows by abundant evidence carefully collected Britain," "Britain," "British," were so commonly used both in writing, on of Romanoff, and on his death left two | that the use of "England" and 'English." of the most eminent English statesmen, feet, stricken by his iron stall in one of historians and men of letters were emphatic in their protests against any attempt to absorb the scattered people ignoble and are sometimes resistless. ful to witness, which was aggravated by into the larger population, so as to worse superstitious fears of the powers of dark- than, stultify their long struggle for libhe had made many foes. His reign was of their orelathers of no avail. Such a millions of dellars per week.

sacrifice, they urged, the Scotch people could not make and ought never to be asked to make. On the other hand, England was still England, and those who were dom were English, just as those born North of the Tweed were Scotch. But. when it was a question of designating the whole of the new realm, the sectional forms were to be considered obsolete and only "Great Britain" and "British" were to be employed. For a long time the national sentiment of Scotland was faithfully represented in the members that she sent to the British Parliament, and any breach of the stipulation of 1707 was sure to be promptly resented and challenged. But in the course of time Scotch boys educated at the English public schools grew up to take the places in Parliament of the sturdy old school representatives of Scottish National sentiment; and thus the process of Anglicisation began imperceptibly. The heedlessness of many people unconsciously aided a movement which they would have resisted had they taken thought. There is nothing so easy to catch as a fashion of speech. But the usage derived its strongest impulse and before, his second wife, Catherine, after support from a historian whose dictum him. To Catherine succeeded Peter II., his many admirers deem it a heresy to question. Mr. Freeman elaborated a theory which made England's supremacy over the "vassal states" of Wales. Scotland and the Isles antedate the Union by who wrote "The Short History of the progress is felt still, just as the minds of English People." The late Sir John Seeley then wrote "The Expansion of still sway the destinies of Prussia. The England,"-thus making "England" equivalent to "The Empire." We can for other monarchies as well as for the hardly wonder if the press of continen-British Empire. Paul died prematurely tal Europe adopts the same style, when, in 1801 after a short but eventful reign, on an inscription over the remains of the and his eldest son Alexander I. suc- brave soldiers who fell at Inkerman, one learns that it is in memory of the \* English, French and Russians." One of the most striking and, in its strange unconsciousness of any risk of hurting the feelings of the audience, most amusin 1881, and his son and namesake only ling instances of this monopoly of honor was afforded by the late Hon. John to leave the awful responsibility of Bright, in his address as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Speaking of the former and present colonies of Great Britain, he hoped that " no accident may happen to disturb the perfect harmony and brotherhood that exist between the Australian England and the England of the United States." There was, of course; no thought of giving offence-The offence lay in the fact that this concentration of all thought of national greatness on England alone had become so habitual that the speaker was utterly unaware of the anomaly of emphasizing it in the ears of cultured Scotchmen. But, if we use "British" to denote the

unity of the three sections of the poputerest, not to Scotchmen only, but also lation of the larger island, by what to Irishmen. It was written by a mem- single term shall we take in the whole United Kingdom as constituted by the toria, Australia, the Hon. T. D. Wanliss, lultimate Union Act. The precise cereand was first printed in 1885, as a protest | monial form-"the United Kingdom of against certain English statesmen, his- Great Britain and Ireland"-is too long for ordinary use and especially (save in legal documents) and "English," to designate the British for ordinary intercourse. To hear such a periphrasis again and again in a speech or address would become tiresome. Scotland and Ireland to the condition of It does not seem to have occurred to the statesmen of the latter, as it did to those of the earlier, union that its operation would call for a new name Rule agitation has," says Mr. Wanliss, more comprehensive than that hitherto "stirred up the patriotic feelings of the in use. The only authority we can appeoples of Scotland, of Ireland, and of peal to on the subject is the use that Wales; and all public men now see that followed the passage of the Union Act of the unjust and unwarrantable attempt to 1801. That use justifies the employtreat with indifference the national sen- for the United Kingdom, and of timent and the national interests of "British" for the patrial adjective. these three nationalities is doomed to From time immemorial the group has failure." That Mr. Wanliss has history been known as the British Islands, and and constitutional law on his side is a their nomenclature ought to be accepted as a solution of the problem. We do According to the first article of the Union | not believe that the incorrect substitu-England and Scotland shall upon or of "English" for "British" the first day of May next ensuing the is, with many writers, anything worse than a habit contracted either thoughtlessly, or through confidence in such authorities as Freeman and Green. An English statesman, when corrected for speaking before an audience that was not English, of the achievements of the English army, said that "if anybody would invent a word that would cover the three kingdoms he term the whole island of Great Britain, | would be one of the greatest benefactors England. It is putting a part for the of the human race." That is, perhaps, whole. A fortiori, it is illegal and taking the matter too seriously. But certainly, if writers, orators and senders of despatches, would take the trouble of making such distinction as is possible, instead of crowding all the sections of the United Kingdom, and even of the from parliamentary records, historical | Empire, under the single designation of works and poetry that, throughout the English, they would do not a little whole of the 18th century, "Great towards the maintenance of that mutual goodwill and unity of sentiment which are among the public occasions and in familiar speech | safeguards of Imperial integrity. For it it is that sentiment which statesmen, sons, Theodore and Demetrius. His in their stead, was extremely rare. Some who would fain be deemed practical and strong-minded, affect to despise, which, more than any other force, moves the masses of men, and, when in-sulted, arouses passions which are not

> THE sulcon drinking habit in the United States costs about twenty-three

STOKES AND JAMESON.

By a singular coincidence, just at the time when British indignation is at its height anent the treatment of the Transvaal prisoners who had pleaded guilty, a Congo State officer of Belgian birth has been acquitted by the Supreme Court of Appealat Boma of the charge of having judicially murdered an Irish trader named Stokes. It appears that Mr. Stokes had in the first place gone to Africa to engage in mission work, but after some time had began trading in ivory and other native products. He was known to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, by whom he had been favorably spoken of. · Even by Captain Lothnire's own avowal, the mode in which he entrapped, accused, tried, condenned and executed the unfortunate trader, constituted an outrageous straining of the law, if not an absolute denial of ordinary justice. The Free State militia had been conducting a cumpaign against a chief named Kibonge, and after Kibonge's eapture, he was shot on New Year's Day, 1895, by Lothaire's orders. Having thus got rid of one enemy, Major Lothaire issued an order for the arrest of Stokes on the charge of complicity with Kihonge. The evidence of the allience between the trader and the chief was alfeged to be a letter to the latter from Stokes promising to help him. Licut, Henry, who had been instrumental in scizing Kibonge, succeeded in surprising Stokes in his camp. At that time, it was said. Stokes was awaiting with reinforcements the arrival of the Chief Avakubi, Kibonge's son-in-law. Stokes was summarily tried by court martial and, having been found guilty, was banged within twenty-four hours When the unformate traders, fate became known to his friends in Ireland and to the British government, inquiry was made as to the circumstances under which he came to his death. When the facts were learned, remonstrances were addressed to the representatives of the Congo State in Belgium. After some delay, M. Van Estvelde, secoretary of the Free State, expressed in an official despatch the great regret of his government that "the Conseil de guerre which had condemned Mr. Stokes to death was not legally constituted, and that M. Lothsire did not give the prisoner any opportunity of appealing to Court at Boma." It was as compensation for the irregularities of the procedure that the Free State authorities agreed to pay the sum of 150,000 francs to the British Government. M. Stokes had, it seems, recruited his native porters in the German territoory in East Africa, and as compensation for doing them to death; the Free State paid 100,000 francs to the German Government. But that State by is hasty, irregular, high-handed | third reading. and vindictive proceedings, it was only just that he should be brought to trial and made to answer for his doings. This accordingly the authorities of the Congo Free State consented to have done. The despotic and blood-thirsty officer was him of violating the law of the Free State were to be carefully heard, the evidence for and against him was to be rigorously tested, and judgment was to be rendered in accordance with truth and equity as represented by the law when rightly interpreted. In case Major Lothaire were found guilty of wilfully or ignorantly violating the law, he should be punished in proportion to the crime by which a subject of the

The acquittal of Capt. Lothaire after the Government that employs him had conceded the illegality of his procedure and paid indemnities as a guarantee of its good faith in expressing regret for what had happened, is surely a strange sequel. Some of the Belgian papers, commenting on the trial, suggest, as a final and logical settlement of the whole business, the return of the indemnity paid to Great Britain. It is hardly likely that the request will be made and still less likely that, if made, it will be granted. It is not at all likely that the friends of Mr. Stokes, thus cut down in the fullness of life and health with almost savage ferocity, without defence, without the least regard to his plea for justice, will admit the arguments of Major Lothnire's advocate. Stokes was described in the sencence of the strange court that condemned him as "an English subject engaged in commerce." Yet, Major Lothaire's counsel mentioned that his client's victim was rightly tried by the military code because his chent had chosen to regard him as "chief of a band studiagous to a band of freebooters." Lothaire kept t is portrayal of Stokes en pelto, only producing it when he was forced to make some attempt at the justilication of the outrage on humanity. The first thought of the Free State Government was the natural conclusion that its officers had acted with highhanded irregularity and in defiance of the law. No civilized Government could assume norme-unintentional, it is hoped-but the responsibility of thinking otherwise, tell it calmily in return that it any power and the acquittal of Lothair, cannot ren on earth were to cross the oven to lay a der nigitory the emphatic testimony finger on one single star of that glorious His Grace Archbistop Fabre. 

Queen had been detrived of his life.

to his blood guiltiness offered by his employers. Compared with the short shrift dealt out to poor Stokes, mainly on suspicion, and at the arbitrary will of an irresponsible jack-in-office, the treatm at of the Transvaul prisoners, guilty by their own confession, is the most unstrained mercy. If Dr. Jameson had been tried by courtmartial just after his capture, condemned to death and promptly hanged, what an outer, there would have been! Yet, that is just what befel poor Stokes.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Catholics of Peru are going to hold their first national convention this

THE pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 pins

It is said that Mr. Gladstone will issue another letter to Mr. Purcell on the subject of the Cardinal Manning biography.

A SPRINGFIELD dentist advocates the appointment of an official dentist, to visit the schools to inspect the teeth of the children twice a year.

GREEN has always been regarded as the color of the Irish, their claim on it arising from the national flag; but the Hungarians and Italians are now adopting it as their distinctive color.

It is said that five Protestant denominations have Sisterhoods. The whirlgig of time is bringing about some changes in the attitude of our separated brethren.

DR. O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe. Ireland, has directed that Irish be used in preaching sermons by all priests wherever in his diocese the population is Irish speaking.

formed on Pentecost into fearless and undaunted preachers of the teaching of their Divine Master, will long be remembered by St. Patrick's congregation.

city of Boston, recently reported by the gentleman expired. Mr. Shea was put in committee on metropolitan affairs, which | charge of the organ. This was a wise provides or the nomination of twelve move, as Mr. Shea is very popular and candidates at large in caucuses direct, soon gathered around him the young and that they be voted for at large, begon under Mr. D. J. Holland, now was not deemed sufficient. If Major voters of each party to vote for not more Rev. Father Holland, CSSR, has devel-Lothaire had violated the law of the than seven candidates, was ordered to a loped into a choir of thirty-five men and

Bisnot Folia addressed Detroit's newsboys recently: "You have all been created to attain some end," he said. "and God has given you the means to do so. Your first duty is to God and the Men's Society. He arranges the music to be brought before a court " competent | second to your parents. It is a small | for their dramas, and the hish Mirstrels. to throw complete light on the thing to sell newspapers, but as a means as well as for the warblers of the whole question" the charges against to achieve success it is important. Do the necessity of continuing his studies the best you can and it will lead to which he is now doing, and his reputa-better things. Some of you may even from as a musician is likely to go on no become President of the United States."

> THE Catholic Review says, wisely and well, that "Illiteracy is not a test for manhood nor for virtue. Few of the patriots at Valley Forge could spell corrictly, but are there to-day any better citizens than they were? Meral worth, industry, obedience to law, appreciation of free institutions and physical vigor, are the true standards by which to judge of the fitness of immigrants of American citizenship."

> IN THE last issue of the London Spec tator, in the course of a review of Mr. Hannay's "Castelar," the following lines by the first Lord Lytton, descriptive of O'Connell, are quoted :---

O'Connell, are quaica:—

Once to my sight the giant thus was given,
Wall'thy wide air, and roof d by boundless heaven;
Beneath his feet the human occan hay.
And wave on wave flow'd into space away.
Methought no charion could have sent its sound
Even to the centre of the hosts around;
And, as I thought, rose the someons swell.
As from some church tower swings the silvery bell.
Aloft and clenr, from airy tide to tide
It glided, casy as a bird may gibe;
To the last verge of that vast andrence sent.
It play'd with each wild passion as it went;
Now stirr'd the uprear, now the marinar still'd.
And sobs or langiter answer d as it wil'd.
Then did I know what spells of infinite choice.
To rouse or lall, has the sweet human voice;
Then did I seem to seize the suddentene
To the grand transbons laft Antique—to view
Under the rock-stant of Demosthenes
Mutable Athens heave her noisy seas.

The Spectator remarks that this description of O'Connell is "all too little known." The Liberator must have held kingly sway over the masses when he goodd thus impress a man of the calibre and position of lytton.

In Brooklyn the Irish had a celebration recently, and among the speakers was the German-American Mayor. He was hard on the ignorance of the A.P.A., and other "patriots" for pell.

"Ignorance has said that Catholics are directed to overthrow the American Union," he said. "Be charitable to igflag. Catholic Americans, sword in hand, THE SCHOOL A BATTLE-FIELD conquer cr die, and so dying, would die in the bosom of the Catholic Church."

THE IRISH World says: The following is the experience of a butcher, who related it to the writer: "One morning last week a boy of 10 years came into my store and asked for five cents' worth of salt pork. It was portioned out and then the child showed 2 cents more and asked for a soup bone. The bone was produced, and as I handed it to him I of served that he held in one hand a large pail. I inquired what he intended to get in it. ' Beer.' said the boy. To fill that can with beer would cost ten cents, which is nearly twice as much as the sum appropriated for the family's food for the day."

PATRICK J. SHEA.

OBGANIST OF ST. ANN'S.

Amongst the young Trich-Canadians who have achieved for themselves prominent positions by their artistic ability. Mr. P. J. Shea, of St. Ann's Church, holds a place of distinction. A native of this city, where he was born on the 6th of November, 1867, at the age of twelve Mr. Shea had already given evidence of his talent as a musician.



REV. FATHER FAHEY preached the life was not satisfied however, as unforsermon on Sunday last, the feast of Pens ! Intialely too many young men are, to tecost. His simple but effective lan- enjoy the transitory triumpis of the success due to talent alone. He entered guage dealing with the condition of the | 111 on a course of study of music with his Apostles, who from weak, vacillating and | whole heart and mind | Work did for sometimes cowardly men were trans- him what it has done for many others. with even less natural ability, and he secured the reward of his toil. The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, who have done so much for the parish, were not slow in discerning that in their young parisicioner there was the material for an artist, and they lost no oppor-ME. McCARTHY'S bill for a change in tunity of bringing him to the front. the method of electing Aldermen in the They made him assistant organist to eite of Boston, repeatly repeated by the Mr. Remud, and when the term of that men of musical talent; and what was twenty-five boys, one of the best in this it. At present the choir mart from repertoire more than twelve messeal Masses, which they sing in a man or seid in surpassed by amateurs. Shea is the soul of all the musical entertainments of the St. Ann's Young Tennessee Club. Mr. Shea appreciates creasing, as he neglects none of his opportunities.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

THOMAS JOHN SHANNON, BELOVED SON OF P. C. SHANNON, ESQ., WHO DIED MAY 15TH, 1826.

So young to die; a youth of spotless life, And justly prized by those who loved him well. Has lett this troubled sphere so full of stri e
And all those cares that with us mortals

Though but a lad, 'twas wonderful and

dwell.

grand, To see how Christian purity had grown I'pon his open brow; it told a mind (if peace—of Heaven, and not the grave

Ah! those we love so well, we love them more, When he, whose name doth cause :

frighten'd breath. Lays on his icy hands and evermore He claims his own; "No mercy hast thou, Death."

Weep for him; yes, poor overburthen'd heart. 'I cannot help thee, mother-God alone May calm thy grief, I'll take another

and pray for him as if he were my And thou, kind parents of this Christian

youth, Who, if he lived, might have an earthly hame; Has he not gone unto The Fount of Truth, To be your Saint at Heaven's Holy

On those whom thou hast lov'd, erstwhile go kind, " Look down, dear child, entreat of God, so nigh,

That comfort, rest and patience they may find, Until they go to join thee up on high." -FRANCIS D. DALY.

Father Strubbe preached an eloquent sermon in French at the Bishop's Cathedral on Sunday in the prosense of

The Action of the Ganadian Bishops.

MRS, MARY A. SADLIER. 1893.

The readers of THE TRUE WITNESS canof have forgotten the soul-stirring protest of the Belgian Catholics, in historic Flanders, just three years ago, when a then Masonic and irreligious Government would fain have coerced them, as the Manitoba Government, are doing today - to send their children to the pullie schools. It was my privilege, as one of the oblest Catholic writers, and, I may add, journalists of our day, to put on record, in the columns of The Seminary, of New York, my views and sentiments on the subject, writing under the caption of The School is a Battle-field " I will now take the liberty of quoting some extracts from that article

"I wonder if every Catholic who had the privilege of reading the recent noble protest of the Flemish peasants, against the God! ss school system, derived as much pleasure from it as I did. It came to me from over the ocean like a trumpet blast from the old chivalric days when men fought and died for principle, for country find for God, and nowhere more heroically than in that old Flemish " No they shall never gain possession

of the beautiful souls of our children, so

long as there is one true Fleming in Flanders: they shall not have them while God's sun shines over our country and there is a single copper in our purses. . . The school is a battle-field. They seek to snatch from the Church of God the souls of our little ones. We Flemish various will never telerate such a sacrilege. The blood of those heroes who gave their lives in defence of the taith yet flows in our veins. . . . We do not want. Flanders, to become a denof thieves, what we do want is that our children, faithful to God and His Church, be not changed into victims for the scaffold and nails to fasten down the fid of our coffin. We are ready to die if necessary, but never will consolit to lose our faith. Till our last breath, till we have one foot in the grave, we will con-

tinge to cry out: Never shall our chil

dren go to a school wherein the crucitix

cannot occupy a place of honor,"

(Translated for the Ave Maria. "I pity the Catholic who could read these words without a thrill of generous and holy sympathy. They have the true Catholic ring of older and, it may be, better times. They strike the key note of the mighty chorus that has been going up trom every land within the earth-wide dominion of the Catholic Church for the better part of a century. They breathe the spirit that was wont to manitest itself in days of storm and peril for the Church. They remind us of the grand atterances of many a deadand gone prelate and priest, true Christ ian Grators, even here in our own Amer-ica, \* \* \* And this not alone in the United States, but also in Canada. For Canada, at least Protestant Ontario where bigotry was, and still is, rampant. -Canada, too, had her great apostles of Christian education. \* \* \*

"The victory gained by so much toil and trouble in this new world, by such their soles, quarteties etc., have in their marvels of apostolic zeal and indomitable energy, was hailed as a triumph for the whole Church. It was strengthened and confirmed by the Rescripts of the Popes against mixed concarron and the spirit then roused amongst the faithful in Europe and America is living still, strong and vigorous as ever. Yes! the school is a battle-field and the battle is going on today in the four quarters of the world. Even at the Antipodes, in far Australia and New Zealand, the bishops and priests are doing battle for Christian education, while here, in our far North-West, the great contest is being valiantly sustained on the plains of Manitoba, not by the clergy alone, but by the faithful people as well.

The great educational struggle in Manitoba is a matter of astonishment and admiration here in Canada, where the moral grandeur of the spectacle there presented is fully appreciated. Not even the brave Flemings themselves have shown a nobler devotion to the cause of Christian education than the chivalrous Catholic settlers of Manitola, far outnumbered and grievously oppressed, on that particular point, by the Protestant sectaries, who are lighting to the death the Catholics but also the Anglicans in that distant province are demanding as a right."

"How different is the treatment of the Protestant minority in our Catholic province of Quebec, where denominational schools are not only tolerated but subsidized by the Government And yet no single complaint has ever been uttered by any one Catholic, or by the immense Catholic majority, so fully do they concede to others the right which they themselves hold sacred!

\* "I remember hearing an il Instrious prelate, since gone to his re-ward, His Eminence Cardinal McClosky. when addressing the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, during a passing visit to our city, complimenting the then pastor and his people on the noble schools they bud recently erected in the vicinity of the church, making use of these remarkable words: Whereever there is a Catholic church, there also should be a Catholic school. The school is the bulwark of the church."

And as it was then, so it is to-day, so it shall be in the future. The watchword of Catholics everywhere must be Lacholic schools for Catholic childre 7 if we would keep our rising generation free from the wild and mischievous theories, the co-called 'religious' vagaries, the immoral and corrupt tendencies of this demoralizing age, when religious belief is fast disappearing from the earth-and when even the children of the Church are to often caught in the gildy whirl of reckless unbelief. And it anything were wanting to bring this great truth home to our minds it is the exuberant satisfaction evinced by the enemies of Christian education, the most rabid haters of our holy religion, on witnessing any, even the slightest, indication of relaxation in the stern code which de- and discase, succumbed, A.12. 407.

crees-' No Godless Schools for Catholic children; Education must be based on Religion, or it is many degrees worse than useless.'

189G.

Now if it be true that the school is a battle field, are not the Bishops and the Priests the standard-bearers in the grand warfare maintained from age to age, from clime to clime, against the combined powers of evil and the insidious spirit of this world of darkness? The Bishops are the sentinels on the watchtowers of Zion set to warn their flock of the approach of danger. Were they, all or any of them, to fail in a crisis so momentous as the present, what an irreparable misfortune it would be not only for this generation of children here in the Dominion, but for generations yet to come

Let us be thankful, then, that Catholies have these faithful sentinels ever on guard, ever watching over the spiritual interests of the people confided to their care, ever ready to do battle-the peace ful battle of religion-for the cause of right and justice! What Catholic could listen—as the Catholics of these provinces did last Sunday, to their united pastoral, explaining the duties of Catholics in the present contingency, so traught with peril to the interests of religionnot only to our oppressed co-religionists of Manitoba, but to the Catholic populations of this prosperous young country of which we are all so proud-without mingled teelings of gratitude and admir-

In warning their people to vote only at the coming elections for candidates | who will solemnly pledge themselves to aid the government in carrying out the decree of the Imperial Privy Council, by "redressing" the "grievance" whereof the Catholic minority of Manitoba have undeniably to complain, our chief pastors only fulfilled their bounden duty.

To obey their gracious mandate is the sacred obligation of every Catholic voter in the Dominion of Cauada in this hour that truty "tries men's souls" and proves whether they are true and buthful children of the Catholic Church -the Guardian and Protector of Christian Education

#### ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM

The Subject of Rev. Father Callaghan's Lecture to the C. Y. M. S.

The Trish Catholic Young Men's So

ciety held its weekly literary conference on Monday evening. Mr. J. J. Patterson, BL, opened the proceedings with a tew appropriate remarks and introd seed Rev. James Collaghan, who lectered most entertainingly on "St. John Chrysostom, the most eloquent of the Greek Fathers of the Church. St. John Chrysostom wa born at Antioch, A.D. 334, studied rhetoric under the illustrious Libanius, and when 30 years old was appointed preacher of the Cathedral by Bishop Flavian, who, being a toreigner, spoke the Greek language less fluently than Chrysogtom. Antioch, opposite the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean Sea. was unquestionably at that time a rival queen among the world's great centres for outward show and for sporting. Its palaces were built of cedarwood and porphyrus with their marble and ivory inlaid walls and heavy gold-plated massive silver beds. Sybarites or professional devotees of male lewdness and embroidered shoes, while the women on

debauted wore publicly silk and gold-embroidered shoes, while the women on their way to church with jewellery enough on them to support a thousand propore people and with an excert of two or three thousand slaves, sat high upon superbly gilded charlots draws by four milk white and richly caparisoned mules. For twenty-two years the golden-tongue orator discoursed in cloquent Greek with rich and profuse Oriental imagery and allegory against.

Anticich's pride of empty fishion. In his cloquent flights, alma giving or charity towards the destribute is described as a queen whose suite are the poor. He combatted her insatiable passion for the blood shedding exhibitous of the largest fortunes.

He contributed largely towards the supperssion of these british and brutalizing combats hughr with desperation for life or death by brother slaves trained to the use of arms for the sole amuses ment of the spectators. The edict of Emperor Honorius put an end to them that one of arms for the sole amuses ment of the spectators. The edict of Emperor Honorius put an end to the many from the East, who while the highters were butchering each other in the Roman Colossoum, ran into their gilles or death by brother slaves trained and the Syriam Monks, protested loudly against the despotism of the Emperor Theodosius, who vowed vengenace on the people of Annie ch for having broken his statues into pieces and dragged them through the streets of the city. In 37th was consecrated Bishop of Constantianed he sire the despotism of the Emperor Theodosius, who vowed vengenace on the prople of Annie hor having broken his statues into pieces and dragged them through the streets of the city. In 37th was consecrated Bishop of Constantianed he sire of the city of Constantianed he sire of the city of the street of the city. In 37th the was consecrated Bishop of Constantianed he sire of the city of the constantianed by force, put on board a vessel and exceeding the opposition. He was condemned in a cannel he deby projects, and previde over by the Eatrar against Separate Schools, which not only midst and lost his life. He denounced seized by force, put on board a vessel and exiled, 2 D. 403. He was recalled almost immediately by his people, but, later, being deposed again, he was banished to the furthest limits of Armenia. He appealed from the decision of the Patriarch to the supreme judgment of Pope Innocent I. (401,417). in reply the Sovercian Pontiff exonerated him from all guitt and remanded him that every saint has to go through severetrials. A new imperial order was then issued. The Emperor Arcadius bade him be transported to a deserted spot on the shor's of Pontus Eaximus or the modern Biack sea. For three months, on toot, under a broiding sun without any head gear he reached Comana, in Pontus, where he was seized with a violent at tack of fever. That night he spend restlessly in a courch. At early dawn he was put out upon the road by the guards to continue his journey notwithstanding his critical condition, but he had travelled only a few paces when

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GENTINGS NAT the request of representative electors Universement reprodudite of the Liberal Conservative party in the St. Antoise Division of Many and



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. IROQUOIS DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WHE Time for preciving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St Lawrence Canals has been postponed to Friday, 26th June, 1896, and the time for the exhibition of plans till Manday, is June, By order, J. H. BALDERSON,

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1898.

#### ORGANIST WAATED.

CATHOLIC ORGANIST (MALE) WANTED for an important Catholic church in a large sity Good references required. Address, stating salary and enclosing testimodials. A.B., True Witness, Montreal, P.C. 45-1 unture, totally exhausted from hardship

#### THE IRISH TONGUE.

From out Time's mystic stream methinks I hear each nation's song,
Its life, its hopes, its fame, its wrongs.
All—as it sweeps along.
Methinks I hear each voice but thine,

fair "Eden of the West." Hast thou no voice—hast thou no songhast thou no dream of rest? Hast thou no glories past to tell-no future joys to sing?

Hast thou no present hopes-no dream of Freedom's glorious spring? Who dared to rob thee of the gift kind heaven ne'er denied?

A nation's voice o thrill the people's heart with noble pride! And in its place a bastard tongue sup-

plant throughout our land, The harlot Saxon for the Gaelic glorious and grand. Away with this imposture foul, and give

us back the days
When through our land the Irish tongue was heard in festal lays.
When sang our bards of Freedom's joys

of Faith, of Love most true, When all from king to peasant spake the language of Boru.

When priests and people prayed to God in accents He had taught! Before the "sireless Saxon" tongue to

Erin's shores was brought. When Padrigh spoke from Tara's height, it was through Celtic flow

He won her noble chieftains' bearts to love their Maker so. It was the Celtic accents sweet that rose

when Padrigh prayed For Erin's faith, and faith divine-that hell ner earth has swayed.

For vainly men and demons league to quench that vital spark! High up above the flood of blood rides

safe that "Glorious Ark " That Ark of Erin's faith divine, in misery and woe

Doth proud withstand each hellish storm-each hated tyrant's blow!

[FROM DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.]

T is the opera in New York. The ballet is in full swing. In one of the stage boxes are Mr. Brunden, a well-to-do Yorkshire squire, his only daughter, Constance, and Mr. Mer ton, a local financier. Threes obesuty," in clouds of gauze float silently hither and thither in a blaze of light accross the stage. The local "dune" in the stalls, as he listens to the lively strains of the viol and the flate, and levels his glasses on the lovely forms of the premiere and the super, feels that nahing more is wanted to produce in min a state of perfect sensurus bliss Yet the squir sleeps soundly all the while; Miss Constance is decidedly she still waited hopefully—at four drowsy, and a little bored; the financier o'clock anxiously; and at six o'clock alone is wide awak , though his eye, are she gave him up for the day. "Or not on the stage. Presently, the first course he will write or come to morrow." act closes. Mr. Brandon sleeps on; Mr she said to berself encouragingly. But time out of the way. Again, it is nearly Morton disappears. Miss Brandon there he came not the next day, nor the next certain that by some accident or other upon heaves a gentle sigh of reliet. Sud | to that. Nor did any letter of explanadealy, she starts, leans forward and fixes tion arrive. By the end of the third day her glasses upon a man who for some the patience of the lady became extime past has been steadiastly regarding hausted, and the squire was ordered at the lox. When she ram as them, her once to make inquiries at the opera.

Cys sparkle and her ran grows Suc is

He did so; but received only the unnot lared nor drowsy www. Finally, the satisfactory intelligence that the first curtion in Manager and Manager as nor the tiddle had been absent from the orchescarringe. Or brand a water up, and transcribed transcribed and moreover, that be none whatever, so long as the captain had not been at his home during that was only Clement Staunton; but when At the door she said ally have, quickly turns, advances to the creat of the box takes a bunch of carnations from ner breast, throws it for into the million i the orchestra, and then rejoins hor athor -all in a moment. It talks at a figof the first fiddle, who bows low, are to stantly picks it up.

Put back now the dial on tie cleck among the buncees." The back now the dial on the cleek among the bun-two years; change the scene from New York to Yerkshire; look but from the study window of Staunton Castle over a "As a Britisher," he replied, "you fair demesne, glowing in the glory of an | may well be ignorant of the name given August sea. Turn again, then, and give ear to the last words of Sir Coment fest this city-a gang whose business it Stame m and his only nephew, captain is to entrap or decoy into their tails Clement Staunton of the \_\_\_\_\_th\_\_Lanc-ers. Yet first take stock of the two men. The older, his once power of the cavel-ped in a large robe is the grack in a component, idea and the square continued, "we call them buncoes here, though they are classified in Sicily and the square to the said the square, "I will see to that at once," said the square, "Yery wen, then," said the square, "the only question now remaining is the amount of the ranson. The present continued, "we call them buncoes here, though they are classified in Sicily and black skulle to grow eyes.

This is indeed serious," said the existence of the other, standing in riding costume, with a hunting-crop it will be terrible if your suspicions are in the other, standing costume, with a hunting-crop in his hand in a cost and he is in the hands of these lends to the great delight of the squire correct and he is in the hands of these lends to the great delight of the squire and he is in the hands of these lends to the great delight of the squire correct and he is in the hands of these lends to the great delight of the squire in his hand, is a fair replica of the old correct, and he is in the hands of these and his daughter, appeared at the Clar man as to physique, a certain bold deliant look being also common to both. But the suggestion of an avil heart, im- to leave the case in our hands. It will he thus began :pressed on the countenance of the be necessary in the first instance to offer baronet, is not to be seen on the sunny face of the debanair capts.

"I hear, Clement, "last you or goes deeply in debt. Is that true?" "Quite true, sir. I do owe a low bundreds."

And pray, Captain Staunton, how do you propose to liquidate to se debts, and | advised. Good morning."

"With your kind assistance, sir, at your earlier convenience."
"This is a rest time within three years that you have become involved."

Your extravagance is shameful." "On the contrary, I consider models deserving of great credit for the models."

tion of my expenditure."
"Are you nware sir, that you are a blackguard for incurring debts you can

not yourself discharge?"
"Before I reply to such an instadent question, favor me, sir, if you please. with your attention for a few moments. At my father's death, I became, as you know, heir-presumptive to the parenetcy, though not to the estates. I was then eleven. You were my guardian. Two there would have been perhaps opporhave regarded myself as heir so four & a changed name. So may she left la-

school, along with those born with siler spoons in their mouths, under which conditions I should have been justified but wait for the result of the offered rein considering myself your heir. You ward. The suspense, though, will be terwere pleased to choose the latter course; rible. and accordingly I did consider myself as heir presumptive to the family estates, and day after day, for more than a fort-

some fifteen thousand a year. Now comes the point. Did you, sir, under these circumstances, allow me a sufficient income to keep up the credit of the family? I say emphatically that Though, however, their investigations you did not—that, on the contrary, you failed to obtain any intelligence of the gave me—the prospective representative particular man they wanted, yet strange of the family, chosen as such by you— the wages, in the shape of an allowance. of your butler; and when I failed, as man whom their spies reported to be a of course I did, to sustain creditably nobleman of large possessions. The inmy status in society on that dole, you now ask me if I am aware that I am a blackguard. In return for one dentally mentioned in his letter this question, let me put to you another. What shall I say to a man who deliberately and of set purposes places his chosen heir in such a position that he cannot avoid coming to grief, and then, when he does so, instead of throwing him a life-buoy, applies to him opprobrious epithets?

"I shall not condescend to reply to your insolence further than to recommend you to consider at your leisure this, my ultimatum. If you think proper to throw up your commission and news indeed; and observe, it is dated leave the country, your debts will be paid once more, and an allowance of nity pounds per annum made to you. | death after the usual time, in order to Should you determine otherwise, you will receive no further assistance from me, now or ever. Good morning."

Back again to New York. "Well, my dear," said the squire to his daughter the day after the opera, you know Mr. Morton is expecting his answer today; what am I to say to

"Father, dear, you must tell him nothat it cannot be.

"But are you wise?" He is a good "Yes, I know, father. But I prefer to retain Constance Brandon than to be the wife of Mr. Morton. Don't be angry

with me. Read this letter, and you will understand why it is now impossible." The squire took the letter. Thus it

DEAR CONSTANCE—I noticed your name this morning, in some paper, among the lists of those staying at the Clarendon, and was therefore not very much surprised to see you last night. When we parted two years ago I expected never to have seen your dear face again. Perhaps it would be wiser, under the circomstances, still to keep away from you. If you to ink so, you will not be at home to me at two o'clock to morrow, when I shall call at the Clarendon.

Yours ever, John Clements, First Fiddle. alias Clement Staunton,

"Well, and what do you propose to do, my dear?" said the squire. "Clement Staunton, a first fiddle! Dear me." "Do, father? How can you ask? Dear Clement!

At two o'clock on the following day Miss Constance sat in the salon of the Chirendon, waiting confidently the arrival of the captain. At three o'clock she still waited hopefully-at four Therefore, these about him place him as period. It was the opinion of the au-thorities that he had been kidnapped, Sir Clement Staunton of Staunton Castle, or otherwise made way with. The pro- Barenet, his value in their market per course for him now was to proceed shoots upward like a sky-rocket. You to the police, report the disappearance, and ask for advice and assistance.

On announcing his business to the inspector, that functionary quietly observed, "I guess your friend has got

here to a number of se undrels who in-

Asia Minor as brigands."
"This is indeed serious," said the miscreants."

"There is nothing to be done, sir, but handsome reward. Should Mr. Clemors have got-as is most likely the case among these rascals, they will soon

"Constance, my dear, I am the bearer of bad news. Clement Staunton has mysteriously disappeared. They know nothing of his whereabouts either at the saw the inspector of police, told him all the particulars of the case, and asked his advice. He recommended me to offer a reward, and leave the case in his hands. I have done so."

Constance Rrandon and Clement Staunton were very old friends. As children they had been neighbors Later on, they came to be something more. Then came the day of wrath, when, in an evil hour, his prospects courses were open to you. You might were blighted; and he went to join therefore possible I might have had have given me a middle class education the grand army of those who, through some dealing of the sort with this man. in a commercial atmosphere, where crime, misfortune, or folly, have gene there would have been perhaps oppor-under. In writing to bid her farewell, tunities afforded me of making money; he told her the story of his fully, and in which case I should not of course, that he was on his way to America with

have brought me up at a fashion. "Fasher," Said Miss Brandon, as soon as she had grasped the situation, "we cen do nothing, as the inspector says, ward. The suspense, though, will be ter-

And they did wait, hour after hour,

been idle. They felt satisfied that Clcments had got among the buncos, but could hear nothing whatever of him. Though, however, their investigations to say, they led to the discovery of the captivity among them of another Englishspector, in reporting to the squire his ill success with regard to Clements, incicurious discovery. Perhaps, he added, the squire might know something of this individual. Would be oblige by calling at the station?

"I'll look round to morrow." said the squire. "The man may have no friends here, and we may be able to assist him." The next day at breakfast the squire,

who was reading a paper, suddenly ex-claimed: "Listen, Constance. 'At Staun ton Castle, on the 30th ult., aged eighty, Sir Clement Staunton, Bart.' This is more than a fortnight ago. I suppose the lawyers have continued advertising the apprise Clement, of whose whereabouts they are probably ignorant, of his succession.

"Go down at once, dear, and see the inspector," broke in Miss Constance. He must be found. Double the reward, if necessary—treble it!"

"We have still no news of the missing man," said the inspector, when the squire appeared—"none whatever. But perhaps you can tell me about an other of your countrymen, whom we be-lieve they've got hidden away somewhere- a baronet, Sir Clement Staunton."

"Of course I can. Why, he is this same man. Less than three weeks ago he succeeded to the baronetcy of his uncle. He was then living here under the assumed name of John Clemen.s. But how did they know that he was now Sir Clement Staunton? That beats me. Does it not surprise you?"

"I do not wonder, sir, at your being surprised," replied the inspector; "but I am not, for I happen to have made a special study of these buncoes, and can tell you all about their ways and means. In the first place, they make it their chief business to find out, through ser vants and others, who strangers from abroad living at hotels and elsewhere really are. In the second place, should their investigations result in the creation of a suspicion that a certain person might be worth running in, he is place-but what you want to know is how it came about that they identified this John Clements with Sir Clement Staunton. I take it for granted that John Clements has all the ways and manners of an Englishmen of good po-sition. Now, it is not usual for Englishmen of his class to gain their living os musicians in a New York orchestra. a man who has seen better days in England-a refugee, social or otherwise, who, under a false name, is lying low for a it was ascertained by those whose minds were ex reised about him, that your missing friend was not only not John Clements, but that he was Clement Staunton, late——th Lancers. You will naturally ask of what value to them would be, if entrapped, the body of a broken down British captain? I reply the other. tell me it was only yesterday you knew of the death of Sir Cl ment, though it happened more than a fortnight ago. But what was there to prevent the buncoes learning the fact as soon as it was announced, and to perceive by the identity of names the extreme probability of the captain being the relation -perhaps the heir-of the deceased baronet? If they did not run him in on this chance, they would not be the bun-

coes I know. "Very well, then," said the squire, "the only question now remaining is the amount of the ransom. The present reward does not seem to be sufficient; "I will see to that at once," said the

endon. After endless congratulations and requests to relate his experiences,

"On my way here one day, just as I entered Broadway, a man sidled up to me and attempted to draw me into conversation. He was not a bad-looking find means of letting us know the fact fellow; but as he was an utter stranger, and their terms. Favor me now, sir, if you please, with your address. Should any news come to us, you will be duly not reply, said, 'I see you're offended, sir, at my addressing you?'

'Not at all,' I replied. " 'Well, to prove that's so,' he went on, 'come round to my place and have a cocktail. It you're fond of books, I can show you some curious ones.'

" Not being at the moment in want of either a cocktail or a book, I declined his offers, and he presently departed. Continuing my stroll. I was soon again accosted by another man. 'Ah, captain,' he said, 'how are you? You don't re-

member me?'
"'Indeed, I do not,' I replied. "Surely you haven't forgotten that day at Sandown, when I laid you six to four in fivers on the field, and lost it? I

was a bookey theu.' "Now, I happened to be myself betting a good deal at one time there; it was some dealing of the sort with this man. Still, I did not recollect him at all, and said so. Nevertheless, to be civil, I in-

quired what he was about. "'I am in the curio line now over

<del>Market Andrewski Market Mills</del>

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

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on and the state of the last of the state of

which are said, by the way, to be worth | night. But no tidings came of the lost | here,' he answered; 'got's ripping store one. Nevertheless, the police had not down town full of pretty things. Will riage that could have defeated my you come and see them, sir?'

". Not now.' I answered. "'Come, then, to my house and see some lovely bits which I haven't the heart to part with. There is a Stradivarius worth ten times its weight in gold. I won't keep you five minutes."
"I don't think any other fly in the

world but a Stradivarius would have risen me, but I did rise to this one. A quarter of an hour later, we were standing opposite a door in a quiet street. He opened the door with a latch-key; we passed in, and mounted to the first floor. Opposite the staircase was the

opening to a large room.
"'In here, sir,' said my friend, as he passed the threshold. I followed unsuspiciously. A man was standing looking out of the window. As I reached the centre of the room, he turned. In him I recognized at once the fellow who had offered me the cocktail. I turned round quickly. My guide was standing quietly with his back to the door, the key thereof in one hand, a big revolver in the

"'What is the meaning of this?" I asked him angrily.

"' It means, Sir Clement, that you are buncoed. You were hard to get, though, wasn't he, Charlie?' turning to the other blackgnard; 'but buncoed you are and no mistake.'

"Furious, but powerless, I exclaimed: You called me just now Sir Clement. That is not my name. It is John Clements '

"It is quite true,' he replied, 'that your name the other day was John Clements-to be accurate-your assumed name; but it is now Sir Clement Staunton, Baronet. If you doubt me, look at the deaths in the Times there.'

"I took up the paper; and, sure enough, there appeared the announcement of my uncle's death.

" 'Now, look at the top of the second column, and I think you will find an advertisement there to this effect: 'It is requested that the nephew and heir of Sir Clement Staunton, of Staunton Castle. Yorkshire, who is believed to be living in New York under an assumed newill communicate at once with Me Jones & Co., of London? Prof. 'y v did not see either the annour the advertisement, but we notice noth. and, putting them together, could coto no other conclusion than that Jo. Clements, alias Clement Strenten, is identical with Sir Clemen, and otton. Come, Sir Clement; there use whatever your denying this. The easiest way for you to get out of your persistently 'shadowed.' In the third difficulties is to accept the situation and play fair with us, cards on the table. What, then, will you give to be free; Shall we say five thousand pounds?"

"I laughed aloud at the absurdidea of my finding such an amount. 'Lam quite willing toudmit.' Lanswered, that I have succeeded to my uncle's title, but have every reason to believe that I shall not benefit by his will; for although famhis next of kin, I am certainly, as you will find, disinherited.?

"'Well, sir, the fruth of the matter on on that point can easily be ascertined by reference to our friends in England. Meanwhile, we shall have to detain you till we receive their answers to our inquiries. You will find here everything necessary, as far as possible under the circumstances, to your contort. But, remember, the key of the door is always in one of my hands, and this article here [he listed the revolver] in

"I will spare you any the weary days of my in the maint, and only tell of what passe . this merning. It would seem then, from the conversation of my 1. er, that soon after I was missed, some good samaritan offered a reward for me, but that they had determined to await the report of their correspondents in England on the will before considering the question of its acceptance. This report came yesterday, disinherited in faver of some distant relative. There being now no doubt of the fact, and considering the amount of the reward, which appears to have been doubled within the last three days, they determined last night to release meas soon as the money was secured. It came to hand this morning, and here I am."

Let six months now pass away; change the scene once more from New York to Yorkshire. Lok oat again from the study window of Staunton Castle, and watch the wandering sunshine stealing silently from the stream to the hill, from the forest to the flowers on the lawn. Turn again and note the occupants of the room. You have seen them both before-one as Constance Br. don. oldly casting a bunch of carnations far into an orchestra, the other as John Clements. Eddling to a ballet; or, as Clement Staumton, uttering words of high disdain to a venerable relative. But how came they there? you naturally ask; for in fact the disinherited looks as if the place be longed to him, and Con- at equally at home. "Yes; now came they there? That is what I want to know too," repeats a hollow, so; voice. In an instant I recognize the imperious tones of the late baronet and perious the dimoutline of his imposing perceive the dimoutline of his imposing perceive the dimoutline of his imposing the figure. "Lock at the Duck spurious began, as with uplifted finger to pointed to the living baronet. "I cast him out, it was but yesterday, forever from staunton Castle; and lo, here he is back again, seated in my own chair! What, sir," he asked, "is the meaning of his presence here?"

"His p esence here, sir," I reply, would seem to be accounted for by the fact that he owns the castle-or, to be accurate, the lady over there with the pug in her lap, Constance Staunton, nee Constance Brandon, inherited it from you, and he owns her."

The Ghost-" And that is Constance The Ghost—"And that is Constance Brandon, my next of kin after that scoundred there—my heiress, sole possessor of all my wealth! It is well for her I suspected not that it would have come to this. Confound her! But tell me, sir, how it came to pass that in mar

'A PUNY AND FRETFUL BABY.

This is now quite unnecessary. Like many others, you miy have your baby fat laughing and hap y, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like

"It happened," I reply, "in this wise. Miss Brandon and her father were travelling in the States. In New York the met a certain prominent citizen, Mr. Morton, who loved her; and she might have been 'the happiest in the land'; but it appears that 'she fancied a cove who played the fiddle in a Groun'"—

Here I suddenly step, for the ghost, who had been listening attentively, suddenly vinished-and I rubbed my eyes. Hal I been dreaming? Perhaps. And yet this story is not altogether a romance.

A TRICKED ROBBER.

THE ARIZONA LAWYER HAD MET HIS CLIENT ON THE STAGE COACH.

While Tom Fitch, the orater and politician, was practi-ing law in Tombstone Ari., he had occasion to visit l'henix On the way there the stage was held up by a lone highwayman, who not only robbed the mail and express box, but searched all the passengers. The fellow found about \$2000 in the express box and Fitch lost \$100 besides a gold watch and chain.

While still in Phenix the robber was captured, and hearing that Fitch was in town sent for him. Fitch's face appeared familiar, but the highwayman had torgotten wherehe had seen it, and Fitch said nothing about the matter.

"Wint will you defend me for?" he asked.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said Fitch. "I'l defend you for \$500, but I'll agree to get you out and tree on a writ of habeas corpus for \$200."

"Ali right, it's a go." The fellow told Fitch where his money was concealed and the attorney found it As soon as he had it sately stowed away in his presack he started home for Tombs, as and left the robber to take car a timself.

A couple of months later Fitch was ment's trightened out of his wits to see e robb r walk into his office.

to he, "but you needn't feel alarmed. You rebbed me -- " Yes, but you rebbed me first," ex-

beinged Fitch. "I was on that stage." Well. I didn't come to reproach you anything of the sort. I have escaped treat job and all I want is money er ugh to get back to my old home in Pennsylvana a win re I will lead an

"Why or aimy, my toy," declared Firen. "Syan right it is till I can go to the bank and get 11."

Fitch returned a mom at later with the sheriff and saved \$100

HELPLLodinos AND AGUNY

A Multitude of Sufferers and Martyrs.

Tring's Caller, Tompus a Promp 63. and com atism in i Schailla

The Only Positive Cure in the World.

and was to the effect that I was actually | Thousands of Convincing 'est'monials From Cared People.

> The agonizing and terrible troubles known as mounditism and scintica are problems the course of many a splessness and note saffering than are made dozen others that would be a con-

The originate and a remaining lack of nerve for a styrtal weakness of the nervors of stem an acid is formed which enters the blood. Soon the joints swell-usually the knees elbows and wrists-and energ is it demmation with intense pain; this disease is veritable rhenmatism.

The great medicinal vir ues of Paire's Celery Compound makes it the onitrustworthy specific in the world access complete cure of all forms of rhomo-atism. Paine's Celery Compount is curing hundreds of cases every day Testimonials without number declare that this great remedy of nature has effected cures after all other medicines and failed. You cannot afford to experiment with

he common and worthless preparations f the fay, when you can procure a guar-ated medicine like Paine's Celery grown so highly recommended by the best physicians. Bur in mind that those cured by Paine's Celery Compound are cured permanently. There is no more return of the terrible disease; no twisted, contracted and stiffened limbs. Paine's Celery Compound gives a new existence, and old sufferers walk with as much elasticity and spryness as any

Do not be persuaded by sub tituting dealers to take any of the medicines they may recommend for their own benefit and profit; in ist upon getting Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that always cares

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In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourish. ment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 50c. and \$1 0c.

## GRAND TRUNK BAILYAN Excursions

Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown. Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc. are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St James St., or to D. O. Pease District Passenger Agent Bonaventure station.



Boston, \$9,00 a.m., \*88,20 p.m.
Portland, 9,00 a.m., \$820 p.m.
Portland, 9,00 a.m., \$820 p.m.
New York, \$8,10 n.m., \$4,25 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, \$8,20 a.m., \*99,00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$91,10 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$0,50 a.m.
Ste. Anne's, Vandreuil, etc. —88,20 a.m., \$1,50 p.m.
4,15 p.m., a5,15 p.m., 6,15 p.m., \*9,00 p.m.
st. Johns—89,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., \*88,20 p.m., 188,4, p.m.

St. Johns—83.00 a.m., 1.05 p.m., \*s\* 20 p.m.

Newport—80 a.m., 1.05 p.m., \*s\* 20 p.m.

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 188.40 p.m.

Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m., and 188.4 p.m., 11 a.m., \*s4.25 o.m., 7.10 p.m.

Hudson, Rigand and Point Fortune, 21.00 p.m., a 5.1 p.m., 5.15 p.m. Leave Dalhousie Square Station for

Quebec, 88, 10 a.m., \$83,30 p.m., \$10,30 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5,15 p.m.
Ottawa, Lachute, 89,30 a.m., 6,05 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5,30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 8,30 a.m., \$6,15 a.m., 5 30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 8,30 a.m., \$6,15 a.m., 5 30 p.m.
St. Agathe and Labelle, 5,30 p.m.
Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8,30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m.
5,30 p.m., 6,25 p.m.; Saturday, 1,45 p.m., irstead of 3 p.m.

stead of 5 p.m (Daily except Saturdays, \*Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, s Parlor and sleeping cars, 2 Saturdays only, \$Sundays only, (a) Except Saturday and

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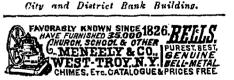


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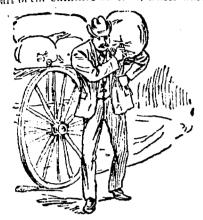
#### CURED OF SCIATICA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

SEFFERED SO SEVERELY THAT HE BECAME ALMOST A HELPLESS CRIPPLE—IS AGAIN ARLE TO BE ABOUT HIS WORK AS WELL AS EVER.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

During the past few years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation. It is the case of Mr. John Allan, a prominent young farmer of the township of Greenock. Mr. Allan is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while work-



ing in the bush, Mr. Allan was seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains snifted to his right leg and hip, where they finally settled, and so completely helpless did he become, that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago, we saw this self-same John Allan driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great, however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when, on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent case began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well." said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attrihate my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allan then gave us in a very frank manner. the whole story of his sickness, and his a ire, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was significant medicines and when it was significant that he should give bink bits a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted. and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sauguine expectations, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his prins and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allan is loud in his praise of Pink Pills. and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicity, hoping that it might catch the eye of some me who was similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to wither of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" May be had from all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### WISDOM OF BILL XYE.

Bill Nye often spoke his witticisms laden with the greatest truths. Among the most noticeable, most Nyeish and most apropos is the following:

A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a train to save interest on his money until the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save the wear and tear, leave his "i" and "t" without a dot or cross to save his ink; mature his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a fellow who will take a newspaper, and when asked to pay for it, puts it into the post-office and has it marked, "Refused."

## A HORSE WITHOUT HAIR.

Robert Armstrong of Malton, farmer and horsebreeder of considerable reputation, has an equine curiosity in his stables. It is a bald mare, if such a term can be applied to a mare without absolutely a hair on her body. The animal, a Clydesdale of about 7 years, be-

condition, the mare is fat and sleek and in every other respect perfectly healthy. She presents a laughable appearance and looks like a rubber horse as she stands in her shiny skin. During one of the recent hot days the mare was allowed to run in the yard and got her face blistered by the sun. In future she will probably require to wear a veil.—Guelph Herald.

THE NOTORIETY MANIA.

PROVIDENCE TEMPTED TO GET RID OF A F00L.

A man named Durand, of Marseilles, gained considerable notoriery some time ago, says a Paris correspondent, by a novel and extraordinary feat which he accomplished in his native town. For 28 days he successfully stood upright as a statue on a pedestal. This individual is once more drawing public attention. this time in Paris, by another net quite as original as his first achievement. In a cafe concert, situated on the confines of Montmartre, he has now hung himself up by a cord placed round his neck. and will attempt to remain in this un comfortable position during the space of 13 days. This case of "suspension" is not looked upon as legitimate by every one, as it is not possible to see whether the cord is placed solely round the neck or passes under the shoulder blades. Be these suspicions correct or not, the undertaking is none the less eccentric, and certainly unpleasant, for Durand is dethe time of his suspension. Should this feat terminate successfully, he proposes to allow himself to be buried alive for a space of 365 days and then resuscitated. Any medical man who cares to do so may watch the experiment and take note of what he judges to be interesting to his profession.

#### A MODERN CLAVERHOUSE.

HENRY LABOUCHERE AND OTHER RADICAL MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE HAVE JUST ISSUED A MANIFESTO.

London, May 19 .-- A manifesto signed by Henry Labouchere and 18 other Radical members of the House of Commons has been issued. It announces the formation in the House of Commons of an advanced Radical section, which will devote itself to promoting radicalism among the voters of the country, primarily centering its efforts on the aboli tion of the House of Lords and generally to make Parliament a democratic body.

#### A "PRESS" NOVELTY.

A novelty in journalistic enterprise comes, singularly enough, from Spain, that most conservative of old lands. It is a weekly illustrated paper, printed on linen. The journal is entitled La Tela Cortada, and is sold at five cents. The price is moderate enough in view of the peculiar advantages which are offered to subscribers. From an article on "Hygiene and Journalism," we learn that the reader has but to send his copy to the laundress, after perusal, in order to transform it into a superb har dker chief. It will, moreover, be useful for dusting one's hat, wiping away a tear making one's tender adjeux, taking par in popular demonstrations, and "pre-serving diplomatic documents." A! though its special applicability to the last-named purpose is not very clear, the Tela Cortada must be credited with considerable originality in its aim of exfending the sphere of usefulness of the MICH.

#### THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The investigators whose names appear in the newspapers in connection with Horntgen ray experiments are a good deal bothered by applications from Impoverished bicod causes that tired people who imagine they have bullets or forcing. Hoods Sarsa, anda parities, other impleasant foreign substance in corneles and vitelizes the blood and various parts of their anatomy.

"The story goes that not long ago a certain local scientist received the following letter .--

"Dear Sir: I have had a bullet in my thorax for seven years. I am too busy to come to Cleveland, but hope you will be able to come down here and locate the bullet, as I am sure the case is worth your white. It you can't come yourself, send your apparatus, and I will get one of the doctors, here to use it.
"Yours truly,---."

Here is the local man's reply: " Dear Sir: Very sorry I cannot find time to visit you. Nor will I be able to send my apparatus. If you can't come to Cleveland yourself send me your thorax by express, and I will do the best Yours truly,--." I can with it. And there the correspondence closed.-Cleveland Post.

#### AN IRISH LEGEND VERIFIED.

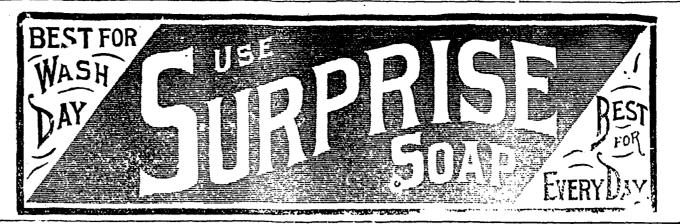
An old Irish legend recently received vindication at Palmyra, Wis. Tradition asserts that descendants of the Irish spaniel that helped St. Patrick to drive the snakes from the Emerald Isle are marked by a white cross on the breast if born during the first week in Lent. During the first week of Lent this spring an Irish spaniel belonging to Alfred Watson of Palmyra gave birth to five puppies. All but one of them were decorated with white crosses on their breasts. The mother seized the puppy not bearing the legendary budge and crushed it to death with her teeth.

#### MORE ABOUT FISH.

A story is told of an American judge, who was an ardent fisherman. He was on the bench when the word came that the trout were biting, and he had a case on the docket for trial. It was a divorce case between an old couple who had lived together 40 years and now wanted to be released from the bonds of matrimony. There were many witnesses, and the judge foresaw that if the case came to trial it would be four or five days before he could get away: so he sent for the old couple and tasked the matter over. He gave them good advice, and they finally agreed to live together in harmony and went away happy. The

wan to lose her hair two years ago, and in spite of all efforts to prevent it; this spring finds her entirely bereft of nature's garment. Notwithstanding her peculiar Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

| Consequent of the character o



next morning the judge started for Weld, and soon he landed a twelve pound salmon. "If our judges did less DEATH of THE BROTHER OF FRANCIS divorcing and more fishing, perhaps society would be quite as well off," says the gentleman who tells the story.

#### ERINS MARTYRS.

There is no need to dwell upon the merits of the following verses; their beauty speaks for itself:

The marryred dead of Ireland Have hallowed every clime Where Celtic blood and Celtic dust, Where martial arm and patriot trust Proclaim her deeds sublime.

Not by the tyrant's throne alone Have Erin's martyrs bled; Where Tyranny's gory priestess stood, Drunk with the patriot's sacred blood, With which her lips are red.

Where'er Oppression's arm was raised, There Celt was seen to fall, On soil where Moslem tyranny reigns, On Europe's blood encrimsoned plains, They died at Freedom's call.

Their bones have bleached on Afric's sands

In far Australian wild: And here where Freedom rules alone On battlefield the Celt is known Her dauntless, noble child.

And as his life blood cbbs away Upon some aften shore, This last fond thought is of the land 'rushed, helpless 'neath the tyrant's

Is it to rise no more?

No! As Judea's seer of old Saw Israel's bones arise, So Hoaven's breath shall spirit give And Erin's martyred sons shall live Neath Freedom's deathless skies

#### HINTS TO WIVES.

When you marry him, love him. Actor you marry him, study him. It as is honest, honor him.

It he is traitorous, watch him. It he is generous appreciate him. Is no is selfish, shame him.

When he is sad, cheer him. Veton he is cross, amuse him.

When he is talkative, listen to him. When he is quarrelsome, ignore him

ae is progressive, follow him. he is slothful, spur him.

he is noble, praise him, ac is ignoble, shield him, he is confidential, encourage him,

the is secretive, trust him. I the is jealous, care him.

I as is indifferent, pique him. to ne cares not for pleasure, coax him. te tayors, society, accompany him to doer you a fay or thank him.

When he des roes I' kiss him. Labim think how went you under stand him. But neveriet aim know that i

gives vigor and vi altry.

Who reads a good book his made an unchanging friend, long Boxin

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## Refrigerators!

You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap.

G. W. REED, 785 Craig St.

We have a few odd sizes that we are selling from \$4 00 up.

### LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cant (3 per cent) for the current half year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the safite will be payable at its banking house in this city, on a dafter MONDAY, the First day of JUNE next. The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution in Montreal, on Wednesday, the seventeenth of June next, at hoon. Montrent, on next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU.

Wanager.

#### BANQUE VIILE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of SIX PER CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May noxt, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head office on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board,

WEIR, President

ne Board, W WEIR, President
Montresl, 24th April 1896. 41 5

#### MOURNING IN HUNGARY.

JOSEPH OF ELEBRATION POSPONED.

Archeloke Charles Louis of Austria, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, died last week. Desputches from Buda-Pest say that the announcement of his death easts a shadow of sadness over the celebration of Hungary's millennum. The principal celebration, which was to take place on Jame 8, has been postponed, and a period of mourning been officially

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## FOR COUGH.

VIATORINE CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.

For sale by all Apothecaries.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 927.

Dame Marcelline Monette, of the City and Distrier of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her hu bind, Jeremie Constantineau, of the same

Montreal, 10th March, 1896 SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff

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of ice than any retrigerator made.

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WHA. 

" is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its na to color, making it salt and glassy and giving it an incompacarde lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to with my tests twee, for it does not stain the skew and is mos-2013 155 fish that of its most remarkable qualities is the propage y passesses of privenewy the follows out of the bair, promo deal its growth and obtsering its violity. — Numerous and very differing testimonials from the property of the marvelous efficacy of Rosson's HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

#### Testimony of Dr D Maisol as Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Rossaw's Hater Restores, and I cannot no otherwise than he, he praise the merits of this excellenturing station towns to its use, the hate preserves its mights what and in addition securies an incomparable giancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, elegimous substance, amirantly calculated to impart mourish sent to the usir, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance when replaces the water wind by the manufacturers of the great repart of the Bestorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Rosson's Restorer is above all assigns to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this cod. It is with pleasure that I recommend Bobson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. meraltrie, December Fith, 1885.

fault viry to Dr. G. Desrostern St. 22113 at Valois

I trace governi persons who have for some years us at Rahama a Hair Restorer and are very west attacked with this preparation, which prepares the original color of the thir, as it was in weath, makes it empassingly sets and giorg, and strendth a at the arms time its growth imposing the principle incredients of Robson's Recover, I and restand perfectly why this properties. In fact the amentions to which I allude to know to exercise in a high degree an emulicies and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritue for the hair, adapted to past ute its grawth, and to greatly prolong the unit of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons only the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later in the later in the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later in the later in the later in the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later in the later in the later in the later is prematurely gray and who was a section of the later in the later in the later is gray and who was a section of the later in the lat

G. DESKOSTERS, M. D.

& Pélix de Valois, January, 18th 1888.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

117 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING: COTTIBHUNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. of EDINBURGH SCO . I AND Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

Capital, \$5,000,000. BASTERN LESUKANCE CO. et Ballian, N.S. Capital \$1,000,000

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLANT

#### AN 4.P.A. "CHURCH" BURSTS.

The Amoreans of Cincinnati, O., otherwise known as the A P.A. made some time ago a display of their patriotic devotion and of their religious convictions by starting an independent church, with a minister who was orthodox on the subject of high grade American "patriotism."
The records do not show precisely to what particular branch, section or sub-division of Protestantism the membership belonged. They were Protestants and "patriots"; that was all, and that was sufficient. The minister "called" to take charge of the institution was a tried and trained "patriot." He could tell more lies about the Catholics in general and the Jesuits in particular than any man in Ohio. He was an outspoken for of the Pope, and he was proud of his antagonism to the schemes of that wily old gentleman. The church was known as the "American Protestant Church." None but "patriots" of the Ontario and Ulster brand were wanted in its communion.

Rev. J. A. Lowe was the pastor. Like the daily A.P.A. organ in this city, he depended upon the "patriotic" sentiment of his flock for the necessary funds to support him and keep his church going. He was mistaken, evidently, for he has a signal his house and it now he has resigned his charge and is now seeking for a new field of operations. In his farewell address to his church Mr. Lowe unbosomed himself rather freely. He gave his flock a piece of his mind. He also let in a strong light upon the whole movement. He charged the man-agers with deceit, treachery and bad faith. "They shoved me forward," he said, "and sneaked off in the dark through tear of being known as members of the order. Now I am tired I have had my eyes opened and am going to quit. I have made up my mind that I will never again make a patriotic speech. If I do it will be from the pulpit of the church as a plain minister of

Mr. Lowe should have known when he accepted the A.P.A. "call" to fill the pulpit of this nondescript church that he was dealing with a gang of frauds, cowards and bigots. He knew that a church based upon the intamous principles which they professed was not, and could not be, a Christian church, because it was founded upon un Christian. lines. He was willing to accept the charge for the money there might be in it, and he should not complain because it turned out to be a fizzle. He entered into a speculation and he lost. He should not cease to be a "patriof" on that account. We can understand his chagrin and his disconfiture, but we cannot see how he can abaudon his country to its enemies merely because his brethren failed to put up enough noney to pay his salary. Mr. Lowe uses more forcible than ele-

gard language in describing his experience in running an A. P. A. church. This thing " be said, "of receiving from people who are at the head of an order arging you on, their plaudits and, at the same time, their kiels, is not what it is cracked up to be, and I am done. I love the flag and the glories of the past, but I despise the infamy of the present. Princi le does not amount to anything howndays," Mr. Lowe is mistaken. Principle counts for a great deal. It counts for everything if it is a right principle. The trouble in his case was that he was advocating principles that were essentially wrong essentially un-Christian and expatrictic. Therefore in his downfall Beston Republic.

#### THE POET PRIEST.

For transitio thereas has estenti ally the first requirable of postions nine, ben beyond that he is gived with the ratent of beautiful expression. Lengtetlow once said that all each are poets, the difference being only in that some are capable or ciothing to ir thoughts in language, Pather Don it is bas both qualities that conquise the charm of a pectic nature on the and delicate appreciation complet with an eleganice of longue and pen. Better than this even in the promise of his nature, is the fact that back of them is his marrly and splendid churct r, fulfilling the dictum of Alexander Pope that a great poet presupposes a

#### great man. FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Curiously worded advertisements, which are unintentionally tunny, are very common, it would seem, in the English papers. A London periodical recently offered a prize for the best collection of such announcements. Here is the result (in part):

"Annual sale new going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated-come in " A lady wants to sell her piano, as

she is going abroad in a strong iron "Wanted experienced nurse for bottled baby."

"Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors." "Wanted, a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzle." "Wanted, by a respectful girl, her passage to New York, willing to take

care of children and a good sailor." Respectful widow wants washing for "For sale-a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs.

#### NINETY PER CENT.

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this sesson, to prevent that run down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hom's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

Everything in Nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, the fields smile, the rapids race, the sun rides, and the rivers

iun.

BY CHARLES ROBINSON IN THE ANGELUS MAGAZINE.

HATEVER our great cities may be to the poor, honest and industrious workingman, they are as lands flowing with milk and honey to the professional beggar. The popular myth that our streets are paved with gold is practically realized by this class. The swindle they are engaged in does not hurt the rich so much as the poor; the giver, it is true, is swindled out of his money, but it is the unfortunate, modest, starving man who may be dying of want in some miserable hovel that is robbed by the professional beggar. For these mendicants do not confine their operations to the fashionable dis-tricts of the city. In the poorer quart-ers on a Saturday night when the labor-ing man and his hard-working wife have received their pittance, the professional beggar is sure to be on hand with his rags, his lies and his whine, ready to coax the money from these honest folk, and thus to obtain in one night more money than the industrious workman has earned by his whole week's work.

The occupation of begging is not altogether so unpleasant as it appears. Inured to the open air these beggars are far more robust than the pent-up factory hand or shop girl. Their "looped and windowed raggedness" is half sham: when it is not so, use has made it pleasant and they are ragged from choice. Shoeless they are, or their shoes are full of holes as ours ought to be, for do not Dr. Kneipp and his disciples aver that shoes as a whole are a decided mistake?

The professional beggar is not a modern invention by any means. Readers of the Speciator will recall "Scare crow," the famous London beggar, who having disabled himself in his right leg, asked alms all day in order to get a warm supper at night. According to John Timbs the "Rutlers," to whom we find frequent reference in seventeenth certury literature, were troops of idle vagrants who infested the neighborhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields. They assumed the character of maimed soldiers who had suffered in the great Rebellion and found a ready prey in the people of quality who drove by. Indeed, it is made evident by contemporary allusion that this square was the favorite haunt of bogus cripples who lived by mendicancy which they seemed to have carried on in the most barefaced and even intimidating manner.

Walford relates that George IV., when Prince of Wales, once attended a beggar's carnival in London incognito. He had not been long present before the chairman, addressing the company and point ing to the Prince, said: "I call on that ere gemman with a shirt for a song.' The Prince, after some parleying was excused, but only on condition that the friend who accompanied him should sing instead, which the latter did amid great applause. The health of both guests having been drunk and duly responded to they departed in order to afford assembled beggars an opportunity to fix their different routes for the ensuing month's business, for at that time the professional beggars used to hold a general meeting several times during the year at
which they divided into companies, each
company being assigned to its particular

There appeared upon the streets of district. In those days their earnings varied considerably, some making as much as five shillings daily.

To-day nearly all the professional beggars in London-and their name is legion-emanate from two or three common lodging houses, the most populous of which is known as the "Dispensary." It is here that the specialists called "scrivers," who earn a livelihood by manufacturing the pathetic placards which the sham cripples and bogus blind men wear around their necks, ply their trade, and an industrious "scriver" can live comfortably on his talents.

A report was recently published in England containing a graphic description of the gloomy house in which are recorded the biographies of all the leading protessional beggars in London. Here also are packets containing their photographs, their aliases, and a list of the countless pretended miseries by which they cheat the public a veritable mendicant's gallery. There is, in addition, another room, containing cases of begging letters, labelled and indexed, so that a person on receiving such an appeal can readily ascertain whether or not it comes from a member of "the

Mendicancy would appear to be even more profitable in Paris than it is in London, and frequent cases are reported of Parisian beggars leaving substantial legacies behind them to their next of kin. Not long since, one of this class named Victor Hayet, who was generally sup-posed to be one of the most destitute. and almsworthy inhabitants of Joinvilleto Pont, where he had begged by the roadside daily for life, suddenly disappeared, and when the police, who had been notifi d. burst open the door of his wretched abode-there being no answer to their knocks—they found Hayet lying dead on the floor. On searching the miserable room, they found concealed in a cupboard a parcel of bank notes amounting to something like three thousand six bundred dollars. To add to the dramatic situation, the mendicant's dog, which was half mad with hunger, choked itself to death, swallowing a lump of bread thrown to it by a gendarme.

In Paris, as is well known, mendicancy has been raised into a scientific profession, the members of which hold regular weekly conferences at which the routes to be followed by the guild are mapped out by a standing committee. The beggars have even a paper of their own called the Journal Des Mendicans, which appears semi-weekly, and which is guite a well edited periodical of its kind. A recent issue of this journal contained, among other equally curious alls, the following: "Wanted to engage a gripple for a senside resorts." Good refere each a small deport required."
If it advertisement was in no sense a
fale the ruson d'are of its publication
is explained by the fact that the proprietors of pertain hotels and pensions at smart F. Man seaside resorts assume that their partons might be disposed to give alms iffan opportunity were afforded them, and insamnch as they cannot very well do the begging themselves, they engage professionals, whom they allow to solicit alms in their grounds, the beggare in return paying the landlords one-half of their daily receipts. The advertisement in question doubtless The advertisement in question doubtless had reference to a "deal" of this kind. In addition to the journal already re-

ferred to, the beggars of Paris have a regular "Directory of Benefactors," pub-lished in two editions—a small one at eixty cents and a large one for \$1.20 These books give the names of persons known to be benevolent; also their religious and political faith, the hour at which they are most likely to be found at home, etc.. etc. The "religion racket", seems to be very remunerative. Thus, an old ragpicker at Clichy lately confessed that lust winter her child was baptized twelve times in Catholic churches and ten times in Protestant ones; on each occasion the mother received one franc and a new dress. When epidemics are raging, the mendicant asks for alms on the ground that his or her offspring is down with diphtheria, croup or measles, as the case may be, and many people quickly respond, in order to get rid of what they believe to be a very dangerous class of

The resi lents of New York undoubtedly suffer more from the tribe of beggars than those of any other city in this country, Professional mendicants make Gotham their happy hunting ground, They make their appearance periodically, and then disappear for a time, but they invariably return to New York sooner or later. It seems to possess a peculiar fascination for them. The manner in which these people impose upon pedestrians is well known. A prominent divine, who recently set to work to relieve distress, wisely made enquiries before doing so, and out of two hundred beggars with whom he came in contact only two gave him true addresses, and one of these succeeded in cheating him.

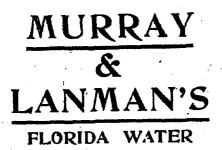
people.

Professional beggars change their address to avoid detection. They pass under various aliases and journey 'rom city to city. Among the records of the Charity Organization Society at New York may be found the history of one old man who collected nearly eighteen thousand dollars by a lifetime of industrious begging. His family, who had become well to-do, grew very much ashamed of his calling but were unable to persuade him to abandon it. He had been in the business for so many years that nothing could induce him to give it up. There is a peculiar interest attached to the ruses resorted to by some of these beggars. Take for example the lamplighter, whose pitiful story has been the means of unloosening the purse strings of so many generous but unwary persons. He tells you that he used to light the lamps in your street and that he remembers you well; perhaps, however, you may have forgotten him, but know-ing your face so well he returns to ask for a small loan and then proceeds to relate a most beautiful and pathetic tale. Then there is the young woman of lady-like appe rance and handsomely dressed who has accidentally lost her pocket book and wants to borrow just enough to pay her fare home, and the wild-eyed young man who drops a crust of bread upon the

New York some three years since a dignified, mild mannered old lady with a delicate looking daughter. They were both extremely refined in appearance and were clearly in desperate and unfore-seen straits of which they seemed very reluciant to speak. Their story of the bereavement and sudden misfortune which had come to them was so pathetic that it kept them in funds for a long time but the fraud was finally discovered by chance and their real history revealed. Since then there have been no reports of this worthy couple in New York. A. T. WILEY & CO., They are doubtless "working" some other city. And so it goes.

In the good old days when every town sought to take care of its own folk, the beggar who came from afar and was not a handicraftsman was promptly put in the stocks, or else, having been roughly brought before the Justice of the Peace and ordered to be carefully whipped, was started on his way towards otherwhereall of which was profoundly picturesque and patriarchal. It was pre-supposed that there was something to do for evry one who would work, and that in fact no one ought to be simply a beggar or a vagabond.

As the law now stands hereabout persons who beg can be punished for the offense. Experience teaches that a man who will make a business of begging will not hesitate to steal. Indeed, it is estimated that at least ninety-five out of every hundred habitual mendicants are also habitual rogues. The profes sional beggarshould, therefore, behunted down and prosecuted just the same as any other class of criminals.



THE MOST FRAGRANT MOST REFRESHING PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.



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

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

A Vainable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress Poor patients also get the med-louse free.

This remody has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wayne, ind these 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KGENIC MED. CO., Chicago. III. 49 S. Franklio Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott'e. Cfor 35

1605 Notre Dume street, and by B. E. McGatz, 21:1 Notre Dame street.



# SPECIAL

For balance of this month, every FANCY LAMP in stock at a

#### SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

\$20 00 10.00	Lamps	for	\$15.00 7.50
8 00	44	11	6 00
6.00	46	"	4.50

AND SO ON.

Three new shipments have lately been added to our stock, all subject to the

1803 Notre Dame Street. 2341 St. Catherine Street.

## MARKET REPORTS

BONSECOURS MARKET.

The attendance of farmers at Bonsecours market this morning was small. Oats by the load were offered at 65c per bag and in a small way at 70c, while buckwheat sold at 95c to \$1.05 per bag. The gathering of buyers was small on account of the threatening weather and business in all departments was quiet. but prices as a rule showed very little alteration. The offerings of radishes, lettuce and rhubarb were very heavy and prices were again lower. Spinach was also more plentiful and cheaper at 50e to 75% per bushel. Assurance was not to 75c per bushel. Asparagus was not quite soplentiful, and values ruled steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dezen. Radishes and rhubarb sold at 8c to 10c per dozen, and lettuce at 10c to 25c per dozen. There was no change in fruit, except that strawberries were dearer at 22c to 25c perquart, which is due to the smaller receipts during the past lew days. A good supply of poultry was offered, and ties, for the first three months have been values were unchanged. Dairy produce as tollows: was plentiful and tairly enquired for at

1	steady prices.	l
1	OFLOUR AND GRAIN.	l
١	Flour, per 100 lbs\$2 00 @\$2 50	1
	Oa a ner buy 0 65 (a) 0 70	L
1	Pras per buch 080 (@ 085)	l
1	Conking beas, per bush 0 90 (a) 1 00	ŀ
1	Corn, de 0 65 @ 0 75	1
ŀ	Corn, de	ŀ
	Buckwheat, per bag 0 15 (a) 1 00	L
	Flaxaged, jer bush 100 @ 110	l
1	WEGETABLES.	1
i	Parsley, per dozen 0 20 @ 0 10	l
	Cabbaga ner dozen 0 10 (4) 0.25	ŀ
j	Leeks, per b inch 0 15 (4) 0 25	ľ
	Horse radish, per basket 1 50 (a) 2 00	1
	Amigne non-hooket 050 (a) 0.75	L
	Carrots; per hasket	î
3	Potstoes per basket 0 85 @ 0 45 Turnips per basket 0 80 @ 0 40	ŀ
	Turnips, per basket 0 30 (a. 0 40	ľ
-	Paranina ner basket	1
÷	Beets, per basket. 0 25 @ 0 80	B
	Dadies bhees man down 12 Mish (Mish 1997)	ж

•	
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Lettuce, per dozen
	Ridisher ner dozen
,	Artichokes, per banket 050 (a. 0.75
	Tomatous per basket 0 60 (a. 0 80
	spinach, per peck 0 50 @ 0 75
	Mint, per dozen
	Cucumbers, each 0 10 (a. 0 20
	Asparagus, per bunch 0 10 @ 0 15
	FRUIT.
	Lemons, per dozen 0 10 (n. 0 20
	Oranges, per (19 <b>2</b> 0)
•	Apples, per barrel 2 00 (a. 5 00)
	Rhubarb, perdozen 0 8 (a 0 10
	Pineapples, each 0 10 (a. 0 25)
	Bananas, perdozen 0 10 (a 0 20
	Poultry.
	Spring chickens, per pair 0 65 (a. 0 77
	Large chickens 0.80 (a. 1.06)
	Medium chickens 0 60 (# 0 75
	Fowls, per pair 0 60 (a. 0 80
	Turkeys, hens 0 65 (a 0 90)
	Geere, each 045 (# 065)
	Ducks, per pair 075 (# 100)
	Cock turkeys, each 0 90 (a. 1 20
	DAIRY PRODUCE.
1	Print butter, choice, per 15., # 18 (# 0 22
Į	Creamery 0 18 (a 0 20
1	Good dairy butter 0 17 (g. 0 19 )
1	Mild cheese 0 10 (# 0 12
1	Strong cheese 0 12 (a 0 14
l	Eggs, strictly new laid 0 00 (# 0 15
١	Case eggs
f	Honey, per lb 0 10 (# 0 12)
1	Maple sigar, per 1b

Lamb, per Ib	0.1240 0.15
Veal, per lb	
Pork	
Ham, per ib	
Land, per Ib	
Sansages, per lh	
Bacon, per lb	
FISH.	
Pike, per lb	0.08 (a. 0.10)
Haddock, per lb	0.06 (a. 0.07)
Bullheads, per lb	0.65 (0.0) 00
Whitefish, per lb	0 10 (a 0 Oil
Cod. per 16	0.06 (a. 0.07
Dory	0 10 (a 0 12
Halibut, per lb	0.00 (0.0.15
Trout, per lb	0 10 (a 0 00
Smelts, per lb	0.00 (0.00)
Mackerel, each	0 00 (a 0 15
Finnan haddies, per 1h	0.00 0.0 0.10
Fresh salmon, per lb	0.15 or 0.20
Sturgeon, per li	
,	

MEATS.

common...... 0.08 (a=0.10

Beef, choice, per 16....... 0 12 (#\$0 15

Matton, per lb...... 0 10 @ 0 12

#### Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, May 26.-The feature in live stock export circles since our last has been the cable advices received from France in regard to the steamship Sarnia's cargo, the first sidpment mad-this season to the above port. They in-dicate that the market is bad and prices have declined fully \$3 per head since April. The Sarnia's cargo has been of fered on the market, but a clearance of them has not been made, about half the cargo only being being disposed of at £18 per head, which figure it is stated shows a small loss to the shipper, and the indications are that this new adventure in the trate will not prove such a profitable one as was first expected.

A private cable from London to-day reported a sale of a bunch of cattle at £13 18s per head, which figure the ship per said netted a loss of \$10 per head Cables from Liverpool were also received. giving sales at prices which made considerable losses to shippers, one cable reporting sales of bulls at 64c per pound. Prices at Liverpool are le to 2e per pound lower than at this date last sea

There has been no important change in the situation of the ocean freight market. The tone is weaker, and lower rates have been accepted in some cases. but agents of the regular liners state that 40s is the rate to Liverpool, but space has been taken to other ports as low as 30s.

The supply of cattle on spot was large, and the tone of the market was weaker owing to the limited demand, and some purchages wère made for export account at 3 c per pound. These caltle weighed 1,260 pounds each. The range of prices were from 2c to 33c, the outside figure being paid for some small lots of choice steers for local use.

Tokonto, May 26.—There was slightly firmer tone to the Toronto cattle market to day. Export cattle were quiet. Dealers bought cautiously. Prices were no higher, best selling at 3.c, and some 34c. Butchers' cattle were dull. About four cars were taken for Montreal. Bulls were firm at 250 to 3]c. There was a fair demand for choice feeders, but light stockers were slow. Prices were 21c to 31c lb. Light stockers were quoted at 21c lb. Sheep and lambs were quieter. Yearlings with wool on sold at 4c to 5c lb, without wool they were quoted at \$1 per head less. Some uncilpped sheep sold at 3½ clb., and some at 3c to 3½c. Calves steady at \$3 to \$4 each. Milch cows and spring ers were in good demand at \$20 to \$30 each. Hogs firm, best bacon bogs selling at 41c per ib. Stores at 34c to 4c; thick fat and light, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per cwt. Sows \$3 to \$3.25 and stags at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES

In the last quarterly report of Dunn & Co. appears the following:

" For the past sixteen years the number of tainires, with assets and liabilias tollows:

٠,	١.	No.	Total	Total
	Year.	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	1896	. 4,51:1 🕏	35,152,701	<b>\$62 513,926</b>
ŋ	1895	3,812	26 571.132	46,910,443
0	1894	3,968	28,747,770	49,085,088
5	1893	. 3 069 😘	20/160/750	39,124,144
0	1892		18 204,044	35,861,749
5	1891		22,861 883	44 348 783
5	18:0		16,082,202	33 814 301
ŏ	1889		20,376.798	41,761,696
0	1888		17,936.584	34,108,679
	1887		15,068,106	25,591,989
0	1886	. 8.302	15,260 <b>,</b> 680	29,996,446
5	1885		19,907,423	31,464 325
5	1884	8.8:0	20.465,411	39,017,121
0	1883	3,189	23,763,828	42 235,535
š	1882	2.146	15,828,591	29.010,914
ó'	1881	1,986	<b>11,983,7</b> 90	24,167,730
- 5	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			

s. Court sy is sooner found in lowly sheds, with smoky ratters, than in tapes fried halls and courts of princes, where ntipust was named. —MILTON

William St. Co.

# National

suppose that all women were equally

COMPOUND

OR SAVING TOLL & EXPENS NITHOUT INJURY TO THE EXTURE COLOR OR HANDS NEW YORK.

economy.

There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearline. Million. of women are using it now, but just

careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will left you "this is as good as" or "the same at it Back Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

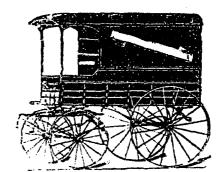
\$10,000, in sums of \$2,000.

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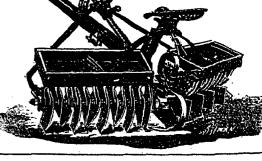
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