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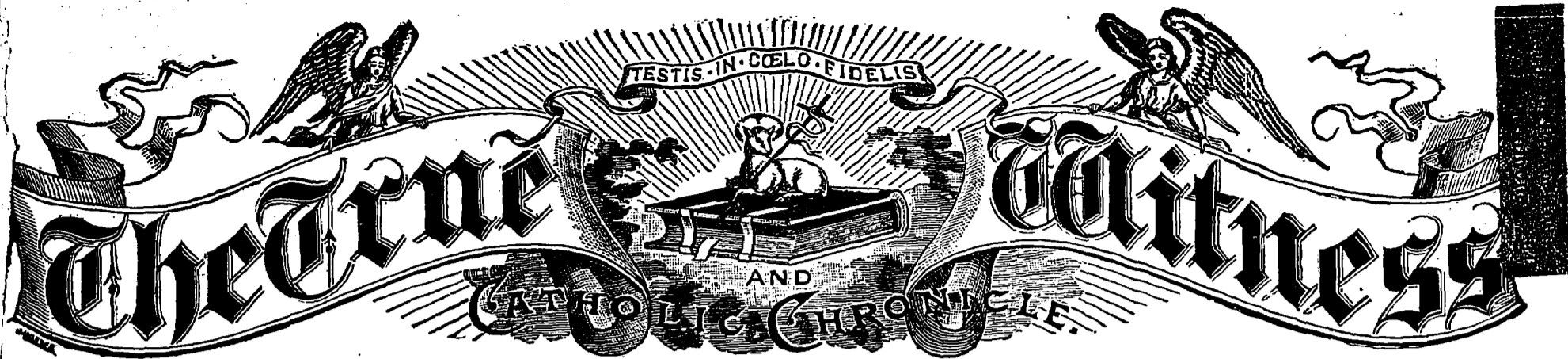
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

BESIDES being the month of the Sacred Heart, June contains many important feasts. To-day is that of the great St. Anthony of Padua; on the 21st we have the feast of good St. Aloysius; on the 24th the great religious—and for French-Canadians the great national—feast of St. John the Baptist; on the 29th the double celebration of Saints Peter and Paul takes place. Truly it is a month of great rejoicings. Quite a number of eminent bishops will observe the anniversaries of their respective consecrations during the remainder of June. It is a month of light, warmth, and flowers—a month therefore of Faith, Charity and Hope.

TWO American pilgrimages to Lourdes, in France, will take place this summer. The first goes from Brooklyn, N.Y., in the end of June; the second will go from Montreal, by the "Vancouver," on 20th July next. Rev. Canon Racicot will conduct the latter. Surely Emile Zola will feel that his blasphemous and miserable novel "Lourdes" has fallen flat. Compared with the faith of Catholics, who are ready to cross the Atlantic and face the dangers of the deep, to honor the Blessed Mother of God at her shrine of Lourdes, the infidelity of the writer is miserable and his honors are poor and perishable.

LIMERICK—the city of the broken treaty—has granted on more than one occasion "the liberty of the city" to personages whose great services in the cause of Ireland deserved special recognition. In 1848, when Meagher, Smith O'Brien and Terrence Bellew McManus were awaiting trial at the Clonmel Assizes, and while on bail for a short time, they paid a visit to Limerick, and Thomas Francis Meagher received the "liberty of the city" from the people, while the government was doing its utmost to limit his liberty to a prison cell, or a felon's grave. Forty years later, outside the Thomond gate, the "liberty of the city" was offered to Parnell, just as another government was seeking to lodge him in a gaol, as a reward for his gigantic efforts on behalf of the Irish people. Again, the other day, Limerick had done itself honor, in presenting the "liberty of the city" to the Countess of Aberdeen, in recognition of that noble lady's great endeavors to bring prosperity into the land and to kindle the spark of hope in the bosom of the nation.

THERE is quite a sensation in the New York high circles over the recently announced conversion of a number of adult members of the "Four Hundred" to the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in the West Seventeenth street convent. It is considered a great privilege to be confirmed in this convent chapel, and it is granted only on rare occasions. Among those who enjoyed that privilege were:—Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy W. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Ben-

venidas, Mrs. Anna S. Arnold, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. W. M. Holley, Miss Frances Holley, Miss Huberman, Miss Roche and Mrs. Marie, all converts. Mr. Floyd-Jones was the only gentleman who received the sacrament present, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first man confirmed in the convent. He owed this to the fact of his wife being with him and that he made his first communion there. Nearly all the adult converts who received confirmation were received into the church by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's.

It seems to us very strange that some people are so religious, so exceedingly sanctimonious, that they would deem it a sin to take a drive on Sunday; they would rather see the sick, the lame and the aged walk (or else stay at home) than allow them a street car to go to church; they would consider it an unpardonable crime to play a game of cards in their own parlor on a Sunday night; yet the same people will read Zola's filthy stories, and hold up the author of such abominations as a model for their children to study. He is an artist, a deep thinker, and his works are profound in the eyes of these great and holy people. Give us practical Christianity and not mere sentimentality; we want good common sense and not the cloak of the Pharisees:

THE Indiana Baptist says:—"We have stood, and we stand, for the supremacy of the Bible as against human reason and the church."

The Catholic Advocate, commenting, says: "If human reason is to be excluded in the consideration of the Bible, then the Sacred Book was intended for madhouses." If our readers will pay a special attention to the subject of "individual interpretation," they will soon find that it is at variance with human reason—in fact that the whole basis of Protestantism is illogical and unreasonable. We would not say that the Bible was intended for madhouses; but we do contend that the vain attempts of thousands to understand—by their own lights—the Word of God, have helped considerably to fill the madhouses.

WE CONGRATULATE the St. Mary's College Cadets on their magnificent and successful efforts in last Friday's competition for the Duke of Connaught's banner. Not only is the fact of their winning last year and retaining this year the standard most satisfactory, but the high praise they received, from men competent to judge in military matters, must be very encouraging. In fact it has been stated that they surpass any volunteer company in the city. The Witness, in commenting on the subject, says that if the students are as proficient in other matters as in drill, they will be good citizens. We can assure the Witness that drill is only a secondary branch in the curriculum of St. Mary's, and that these young men are as excellent in their

study hall and classes as they are on the Champ de Mars. We have also to congratulate the Mount St. Louis College Cadets, for if they did not carry off the banner, it was not due to any lack of ability in their instructor and commanders, nor to any fault on their part. It is simply a matter of circumstances. Some one company had to get the standard; and judging from their splendid effort this year we would not be surprised to find the Mount St. Louis boys carrying off the trophy another year.

AFFLICTION! We all have afflictions at times—some more, some less. But, in the hour when they come, if we remember that at the same moment there are millions of others worse off than ourselves in the world, we will accept them as God's blessings in disguise. They serve to curb the will, to check the inclinations, to destroy pride, to temper success, and to confirm us in a necessary humility—in the recognition of the fact that we are nothing ourselves, and all the good we do is merely the result of God's goodness and his permission. There are some troubles that apparently nothing in this world can ever alleviate; but even the worst of them can be repaired in eternity. In fact it is there that they will one day be righted and compensated for.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR closes to-day. It has been one of the most successful and most enthusiastically patronized that Montreal has had in long years. The object appealed to every person; the embellishment and painting of the old temple so dear to thousands of our citizens. The efforts made by Rev. Father Quinlivan and the energetic priests of St. Patrick's deserved the highest meed of success. The ladies have earned the gratitude of the whole congregation for the able and happy manner in which they carried on the work. Father James Callaghan's Bazaar Journal was a real triumph—thanks to the untiring zeal of its talented editor. And we must add that the thanks of the Catholic community are due to the hundreds of Protestant friends who so generously contributed. In a word, the results have been far beyond expectation, and we may expect before long to behold the tangible benefits of the grand event in the decoration of St. Patrick's Church—the cherished shrine of Irish Catholic devotion.

SPEAKING of Protestant generosity reminds us of a characteristic story told of a certain parish priest in the diocese of Ottawa. The old Presbyterian Church of the town had become too dilapidated for further use, and the congregation had become too large for the small edifice. The minister desired to tear down the old church and build a new one. A subscription list was set in circulation, and as the very best of feelings existed between Catholics and Protestants in that village, the minister called on the priest for a donation. "My

good friend," said the priest, "it is against the rules of our Church to contribute to the building of an heretical temple—I dare not give anything, no matter how willing to oblige you." The poor minister felt sorry he had called when suddenly a bright idea came to the priest. "I won't give a cent to the building of your new church," said the kind-hearted old man, "but here are twenty dollars to defray the expenses of tearing down the old one." The minister went off rejoicing, and till this day the same good feeling and harmony exist in that community.

A FRIEND writes to know the date of the battle of Carrick-Shock. We cannot give the exact date, but it was some time in the summer of 1829. It was not a battle exactly; rather an uprising. It originated in the south of Tipperary. In the vicinity of Clonmel the plans were laid for the excursion that culminated in the Carrick-Shock affair. From Waterford there were a few who went; from Carrick-on-Suir, from Pill town, from the Glen of Aherlow, from Golden and other places a number joined in the movement. When all was over and some of the participants were tried for their lives, Daniel O'Connell, then in the plenitude of his power and midday of his career, defended them and won liberty for them. If later on, if we can come upon copies of O'Connell's addresses at the time, we will find the date and give it. The whole event was recorded in the Clonmel and Cork papers, and as late as 1847 or 1849. Dr. Cahill wrote a letter upon the subject that appeared in the Nation.

THROUGHOUT Canada and the United States there are numerous very ably written Catholic organs that too often remain unrecognized, simply because they are not published in large central places. Yet they have none the less all the merit of some of the oftener quoted journals. Take for example the Antigonish Casket; there is a publication coming from a comparatively small town by the sea, and consisting of only four pages per week, yet it is truly a casket of gems. Its tone is so true, its spirit so thoroughly Catholic, its selections so choice, and its editorials so well written, that when our load of weekly exchanges is laid upon our table, the first thing we do is to look if the Casket is there; and if it is to pull it out and read it at once. A glass of pure water is better for the thirsty man than a barrel full of more or less adulterated liquid. The former invariably applies to the Casket; the latter may be often used as a comparison for some of the twenty-four and thirty-two paged newspapers of our day.

The Christian Brothers of St. Ann's schools will hold the mid-summer examinations on or about the 27th inst. The boys and the Brothers are working hard to attain a good result. After the examination the usual entertainment and exhibition of the year's class work will take place.

SOCIABILITY AMONG CATHOLICS.

Why do Not Our People Mingle Together in Friendly Union?

Among the questions agitated in Catholic circles to-day, there is none of greater weight or importance than this, namely: *Why do not our people mingle together in friendly union?* Glancing back to the earliest communion of the faithful, when the little band of Apostles and Disciples were assembled in the "upper chamber" with Mary the Mother of Jesus, awaiting the coming of the Paraclete, it is not difficult to discern the beneficial results attending their interchange of thought. The doubts and fears raised by some were quickly dispelled and allayed by words of the more courageous. Again when persecution attacked the Church, even her most bitter enemies were forced to admire the brotherly love and social union of her members. At the "Agape" or love feast, this spirit was shown in the most pronounced manner. It was not a half dozen people meeting together to enjoy a delectable repast and interchange their opinions and sentiments. It was a grand social re-union of all the members of the Church at one great feast, doubtless in imitation of the last love-feast of our Lord before his passion.

From this it must not be inferred that the main object of Catholic Sociability should consist in their gathering around the banquet table, although a well spread board or even a cup of tea is, in itself, conducive of friendly intercourse. The inference to be drawn is simply that the subject in question has, in its broadest sense the sanction of tradition and one might say it has been ratified by God himself; for may not the promise of Jesus be applied as well to social gatherings as to prayerful meetings: "Wherever any are gathered together in My name, I am with them."

SOCIAL DIFFERENCES.

The gravity of the subject is, perhaps, too lightly considered by those who have the care of souls. For, while it cannot be denied that our separated brethren are most strongly knitted together by social ties, it is equally certain that we Catholics hold little or no intercourse with each other. Taking a Protestant and a Catholic congregation side by side, it is not difficult to distinguish their social differences. It may be all very well to sneer at the numerous societies in the Protestant congregation. We may call the Dorcas Society a meeting of gossips; and the Christian Endeavor or the King's Daughters by equally facetious names; but have we the like in our own congregation? There is the Young Catholics' Friends' Society. They meet once a week or month at the Priest's house or Parish hall. The business of the meeting is transacted and each one hurries off to his home. The St. Vincent de Paul's Society does wonderful work in relieving distress; but how many of its members are on intimate terms of sociability, visit as friends, drop in and spend the evening now and then? In the same manner the whole line of societies might be reviewed and the same unsociable feeling revealed. The result of all this is apparent. For the man or woman in the middle age of life, settled in his or her sphere, with the attractions of a comfortable fireside, and a family grown, or growing up about them, their own conservative fancies may do no particular harm; still it would be well that they should know slightly those who sit next to them in the pew at mass. But it is especially with the young people and the Converts coming into the true fold that the importance and gravity rest.

Certain relaxations are forbidden to Catholic young men and women. Dances of a certain form are denounced as institutions of the evil one; and if morality would not suffer a shipwreck, these pleasures must be given up. An unusual event takes place in the parish. A sociable is given. Should the young ladies and gentlemen desire to have a dance, the clergymen present will withdraw or most likely request that the programme be changed. And the young lady, her mind confused with doubt betwixt the words of her pastor, and her natural inclinations, sits apart, a "wall-flower," rather than grace the set for a Lancers. The sociable wanes, the interest of the young men and women dies out, and the opportunities for meeting grow rarer.

THE PERIOD OF COURTSHIP.

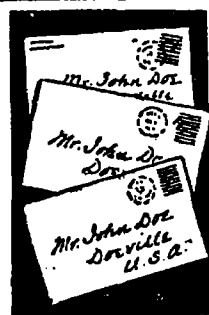
Again, the young people are warned

that during the period of their courtship they must never meet alone. That the evil, nay sin, arising from such meetings will cast a blight upon their future married life. That these ideas are pessimistic is to say the least about them. But is it not to be feared that even with the best intention of sowing good seed, a tare or two may drop by a discourse of this kind into the pure but susceptible young mind. There are no moments in life when it is more necessary for young people to be alone together than during their courtship. Let the period be a month, six months or two years. It is absolutely needful for them to become acquainted, to manifest to each other those little traits of character which will serve as a guide in their future relations, and prevent many a serious rupture in the home circle. If papa or mamma be present, even though the one be napping behind his evening paper, and the other deeply intent upon her fancy work, there will have arisen between the young people a barrier of restraint, preventing the easy flow of thought and mutual interchange of sentiment.

NEED OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

While they are aware of these facts, Catholics will look aghast when a husband socially inclined joins a secret society or Protestant club. Why was there not attractive associations for men in his parish? They think it harmful for our young men to attach themselves to the Y. M. C. A., and for our young ladies to attend Protestant Church gatherings and interest themselves in outside sociability. But why is there not a Young Men's Catholic Club in every parish of equal attractiveness with the Y. M. C. A.? And why is there not a Young Women's Catholic Association in every parish to vie in excellence with the Protestant Association for young women? When the crisis is reached, and a mixed marriage with its disastrous results comes as the natural result of the social meeting of Catholic and Protestant young people, it is too late to correct the evil which, alas, will not stay with the contracting parties, but descend down the line of their descendants.

As for converts coming into the Church, leaving their warm union of fellowship, from which, by the very act, they are cut off forever, they are chilled by the cold reception they meet from their new associates. Formerly, when they "joined the Church," the minister took them by the hand, and introduced them to the members of the congregation. Now they have been instructed in the true faith, they are brought into the true fold, they take their place a unit in the congregation. The wondrous effects of God's grace illuminating their soul for some time dims into lesser importance all material considerations. They live in a new exalted sphere where they faintly experience a glimpse of the eternal vision. But with time this phase will change, they will awaken to earth and to things earthly, and, looking around for friendly relations among the members of the congregation, they will find that they stand isolated and alone. If the question has been strongly treated it is because of its burning importance to-day, and it is with the conviction that Catholic leaders among the clergy and the laity first, and all the people following, must arouse themselves to feel that it is their duty to cultivate sociability. The command given upon Sinai is perhaps most applicable here: "*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.*"—ED. C. KANE in the Catholic Mirror.



THREE LETTERS to remember—P. P. F. They'll help to remind you of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—and those are the things to keep in mind whenever your liver, your stomach, or your bowels are out of order.

If you're troubled with costiveness, wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness or disturbed sleep, you'll find these little Pellets just what you want—tiny in size, sugar-coated, pleasant to take and pleasant in the way they act. They tone up and strengthen the living membranes of the stomach and bowels, and do permanent good.

To prevent, relieve, and cure Biliousness, Dizziness, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and Indigestion, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. If they're not satisfactory, in every way and in every case, you have your money back.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been sold for thirty years. Has cured thousands, will cure you.

A GRAND EVENT.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MACDONELL, D. D., VISITS BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

The Rev. J. Charlebois, C. S. V., President of Bourget College, accompanied by the Rev. C. E. Durocher, C. S. V., professor, and native of Gengarry, drove to Alexandria on May 29th to invite His Lordship Bishop A. MacDonell, D. D., to visit their college, where several of his diocesan young men received their education. On Saturday, June the 2nd, the Rev. President of the College sent the Rev. C. E. Durocher, C. S. V., to Alexandria to accompany His Lordship. The C. P. R. kindly granted a special train to Rigaud, to accommodate His Lordship, where he arrived at 8 p.m. In honor of his Lordship's visit, the pupils of the college executed in a praiseworthy manner a dramatic and musical entertainment of which the following is a synopsis of the programme.—"Blue Bells of Scotland," College Band; addresses in English and French to His Lordship; "The Cross of St. John," a drama in three acts; Tancredi, by Rossini, College Band; Crepuscular Light, College Orchestra; Final Choir, College Choir of 168 voices; Priest's March, College Orchestra; Tableau vivant of St. Alexandria, His Lordship's patron; Scotch airs, College Band.

Between the acts of the play the Rev. J. Charlebois, C. S. V., President, delighted his Lordship by a selection of Scotch national airs on the piano, which were executed in an artistic manner. His Lordship responded to the addresses in English and French most eloquently, feelingly, and appropriately. On Sunday His Lordship sang full pontifical High Mass in the College chapel, and distributed Communion to 18 boys. Rev. J. E. Foucher, C. S. V., directed the ceremonies. The Rev. J. B. Lavoie, C. S. V., had the chapel decorated in a tasteful manner for the occasion. The College band and choir deserve great credit for the manner in which they executed the music during Mass. The Rev. F. P. Croisetiere, C. S. V., Bursar of the College, had a sumptuous banquet prepared to honor his Lordship, and at which the Rev. W. E. Demers, P. P., was present. The Rev. President granted the College faculty and students a grand holiday for Thursday, in honor of his Lordship's visit. In the afternoon, his Lordship visited the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes on the Rigaud mountain, and was pleased with its grandeur of nature. After his return the students of the College from Gengarry and Stormont visited his Lordship. In the evening there was a solemn pontifical procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The first Communion boys renewed their promises of baptism in the presence of his Lordship and consecrated themselves to the Blessed Virgin. The Rev. J. Charlebois, C. S. V., President, delivered a very eloquent sermon on the occasion. On Monday morning the Rev. C. E. Durocher, C. S. V., accompanied his Lordship to Alexandria on the train. His Lordship was greeted with "Cead Mille failthes," and the College faculty and students were more than honored by his visit and grateful for his kindness.

C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. John's Branch No. 89, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions were moved by Bro. Lee, seconded by Bro. O'Loughlin and unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased God, in His Divine Wisdom, to remove from our midst Bro. James P. Byrnes, of Branch 13, Quebec Council, brother-in-law of our esteemed financial secretary, Bro. Young, and for the past year a resident of this parish, be it

Resolved:—That we extend to Mrs. Byrnes and family our sincere sympathy in their sad affliction and earnestly pray God will comfort them in their great sorrow.

Resolved:—That the charter of this Branch be draped in mourning for one month, through respect for Bro. Byrnes; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Byrnes and published in the Catholic Record and Montreal TRUE WITNESS.

J. H. KEHOE, Rec. Sec. Br. 89.
PERTH, June 2nd, 1894.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union will hold its convention at Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 31 and Aug. 1.

ROMAN NEWS

(Gleaned from different sources.)

Signor Bela d'Adamocz, second Councillor of the Embassy of Austria-Hungary to the Holy See, has been received at the Vatican on his departure for his new appointment at Brussels.

Signor Bovio, having written a blasphemous play in which he eliminated the divinity from the nature of Christ, Cardinal Sanfelice has addressed a noble protest to his flock. The result has been that the play has been sparsely attended.

M. Felip Lacaze, in a recent notable discourse on "Peace," delivered in the Roman College, spoke of the Papacy as the only moral power capable of solving the international questions which endanger the peace of the world.

Amongst recent audiences by the Holy Father have been those of Cardinal Schlauch, Bishop of Gran-Varadino, Mgr. Coeurat-Varin, Bishop of Agen; Mgr. Mantegazza, auxiliary of Milan; and Father Steinhuber of the Company of Jesus, accompanied by the General of the illustrious Order.

The Holy Father has presented the Vatican library with a precious Royal antique, which is nothing less than the epigraphical Codex presented by Fra Giocondo, of Verona, to Lorenzo the Magnificent, mentioned by Vasari in his life of Fra Giocondo, and by Politian in the *Muggellane*. It was reputed lost for many years, but Comm. de Rossi proved that the present copy is the original one in the lecture given before the Roman Archaeological Institute of Rome in 1881.

On Monday His Holiness held a public Consistory, at which he bestowed the Cardinal's hat on Cardinals Lecot, Bourret, and Schlauch, created and promulgated on the 12th of June, 1893; Mauri, Svampi, Ferrara, and Segna, created and promulgated on the 18th current, and Steinhuber, created and reserved *in pectore* on the 16th of January, 1893, and promulgated on the 18th current.

A. O. H.

A GRAND UNITED DEMONSTRATION.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a grand united demonstration at Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, on August 11th.

Several members were sent to report on the suitability of Clarke's Island, and their reports being favorable, the Order has decided to hold its picnic there.

There are three branches of the A. O. H. in Montreal; the first being opened only about two years ago. The Order bids fair to become the most popular Catholic benefit order in the city.

The Grand A. O. H. Convention, which has just closed at Omaha, Neb., was the most successful ever held; nearly 300 delegates attended, representing every State and city in the Union.

If a man does not live up to his own rules it is something yet to have virtuous meditations and good purposes even without acting. It is generous, the very adventure of being good, and the bare proposal of an eminent course of life, though beyond the force of human frailty to accomplish.—Seneca.

SEND TO-DAY.

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

R. EYAN,

22 SHERWOOD STREET Ottawa, Ont.

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

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Chat about the Delsarte System of Culture.

Senora de Ovies, the well-known lecturer on the Delsarte system of culture, is staying in Montreal.

The Senora is a handsome lady with remarkable grace of gesture and a singular sweetness of voice; these attractive qualities she believes she owes to the system of culture of which she is such an enthusiastic exponent.

Senora de Ovies is an American lady, wife of Senor de Ovies, a Spaniard, who is well-known as a litterateur and lecturer on psychology and other subjects.

When visited at her hotel by a TRUE WITNESS representative, and requested to give a few particulars of Delsarte system of culture, Senora de Ovies began by explaining that according to Delsarte man was divided into three parts, the intellectual, the moral and the animal, and that the colors blue, yellow and red, signified respectively the mental, moral and animal characteristics of man. The body, in the first place, was divided, the head for intellectual, the torso for moral, and the lower body and nether limbs for animal; then again the arms and even the fingers were subdivided into three parts. The colors blue, yellow and red, when used in the decoration of the Catholic churches, was always symbolical of these three characteristics spoken of by Delsarte—blue, intellect; yellow, soul or moral feelings, and red, animal or vital.

The Senora, when speaking of the inflexible signs which signify particular emotions, said that when a picture or statue of the Crucifixion represents Our Blessed Lord with his thumbs extended it is wrong, for a dying person invariably contracts the thumb, then also a person telling an untruth will never fully extend the thumbs, but will keep them close to the hand; the extended thumb when a person is speaking is a sign of candour and sincerity. A traitor invariably covers his face with his left hand, not with his right hand; a person telling an untruth and in fear of being discovered experiences a twitching of the lower lip, and a nervous movement of the fingers of the left hand. The Senora gave many other conclusive illustrations of the manner in which different emotions are expressed by the actions.

"For centuries before Delsarte," said the Senora, "these things had been noted by thinking men; but it was left to Delsarte, the pious philosophical Frenchman, to analyze them and master the natural rules which it is necessary to follow to express any emotion correctly." Delsarte believed that by certain exercises, both mental and physical, persons who were angular and awkward, or whose voices were sharp and rasping, could be made rotund and graceful, and could also be taught to sing as sweetly as others naturally endowed.

That Delsarte's theories were much believed in by the most eminent learned men of France speaks for their efficacy.

Little is generally known about Delsarte; therefore the following particulars may be of interest:

Delsarte was born in the town of Solesmes, in France, in 1811, and he died in the year 1875. He was the son of a physician, but, at an early age, his mother, in despair at the intemperance of her husband, ran away with him to Paris, where for some years they lived in extreme poverty. Then for a time they enjoyed a gleam of prosperity, for Delsarte had been discovered to be the finest singer in Paris; for three years he sang, but at last his voice failed him, and it was then that he founded his school of expression.

Before Delsarte placed his theories before the world he had spent long months in study; he had mastered the works of Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas and other learned writers; equipped with this knowledge, therefore, he was prepared to battle against the taunts of sceptics and critics, whom he knew would besiege him.

Delsarte's system of exercise embraces the whole faculties; there is singing, recitations, movements for the arms, head, hands and face, and all these are gone through according to rules previously laid down. These rules are so comprehensive that even the way in which a student should open his or her mouth to sing is laid down.

Speaking of some little girls who had improved wonderfully under the Delsarte system, Senora de Ovies said the finest little tragedienne in America to-

day is a little Irish girl, 8 years old, named Mamie Gallagher, of Cohoes, N.Y. This little damsel will recite nothing but pieces of the most blood and thunder order, and the expression she gives to her words is wonderful.

Senora de Ovies says that the Delsarte system of culture has been introduced into many convents and schools in the States with the most satisfactory results, and she believes that before many years are passed the splendid rules laid down by the pious Delsarte for the physical and moral benefit of his fellow creatures will become universal.

(CONTINUED.)

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF DE MAISONNEUVE.

THE FOUNDATION OF VILLE MARIE.

According to the self-interested plans of the "Hundred Associates" (of Quebec) there were in New France, in 1641, only two hundred Europeans. Quebec was merely a commercial post and, with the exception of one or two families, no one cared to cultivate the soil.

When De Maisonneuve arrived with his little band of valiant soldiers, skilled artisans, and robust laborers, every inducement was held out to him to make him abandon what was termed a foolish enterprise. He was shown how foolhardy it would be to settle on an island lost, as it were, in the midst of a barbarous country and open to the ferocious attacks of the Iroquois. M. de Montmagny went so far as to offer the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, where he could concentrate the strength of the colony to combat the common enemy. To all this M. de Maisonneuve made the noble reply: "What you propose would be right, had I been sent to select a post, but the company that sent me having decided that I should go to Montreal, I am, in honor, bound to do so; I shall, therefore, go up and begin a colony, though every tree on the island should be changed into an Indian."

The advanced state of the season not permitting him to settle in Montreal before the winter, he was forced to wait until the spring. However, he went at once to reconnoitre and take possession of the port.

The Governor, who could not help admiring a man of such character, accompanied him, and on the 15th of October, 1641, he put him in possession of the island, as he had been commissioned to do by the Company of One Hundred Associates, with all the ceremonies, usual on such occasions, and M. de Maisonneuve, in the name of the Society of Notre Dame of Montreal, marked out for the site of the future fort, a place called by Champlain "La Place Royale," situated between the little river and the St. Lawrence, where the new Custom house now stands.

On his return to Quebec, M. de Maisonneuve spent the winter with the newcomers, completing preparations, and during this time he gained the esteem and affection of all by his indefatigable activity, his noble candor and the prudent firmness which he displayed under many annoying circumstances.

Meanwhile, the members of the Society of Notre Dame of Montreal, to the number of thirty-five, filled with solicitude for their glorious enterprise and wishing to draw down the blessing of heaven upon it, met in the Church of Our Lady of Paris, on the 2nd June, 1642. M. Olier said Mass at the Blessed Virgin's altar and gave Communion to all who were not priests, while these celebrated at other altars; all together they consecrated the island of Montreal to the Holy Family, (Jesus, Mary and Joseph,) under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin. And they consecrated themselves to this work, in order to labor purely for the glory of God and the salvation of the people of New France. The coat of arms, which they then adopted, may be seen on all their public documents. The statue of the Mother of God, standing on an eminence with the child Jesus in her arms, and this inscription encircling the base: "Nostal Dame de Montreal."

The happy day came at last. On the 8th of May, 1642, vessels carrying M. de Montmagny, M. de Maisonneuve, Mlle. Mance, the sailors and the soldiers, left Quebec and sailed up the St. Lawrence.

Two priests had crossed the ocean with the colonists, but they were destined for Quebec. At that time the Jesuits, with the exception of two or

three secular priests, were the only clergy in the country.

They undertook to provide for the spiritual needs of the colony. Father Vimont, the superior of their house in Quebec, had had opportunity of admiring the heroic virtues of this chosen band and their chief, and was very happy to accompany them and to celebrate in person the solid religious rites which were to sanctify the birth of "La Ville Marie."

On the 17th of May, the flotilla greeted the Island of Montreal with transports of joy, and coasted along its fertile shore, but the landing was postponed until the following morning.

(To be Continued.)

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

The Catholic Sailors' concert on Thursday night was the most successful of the season; every seat in the hall was taken and a large number of persons were obliged to stand. Fully 300 sailors were present and the number of ladies and gentlemen citizens was greater than on any former occasion. Among the latter were noticed Father Jones, S.J., Father Foran, S.J., and all the most prominent members of the Truth Society. The following young ladies contributed songs to the programme: Misses Bertram, Dennis, Mandeville and others.

Six young ladies of the congregation of the Gesù Church sang a pathetic song very prettily together. Among the gentlemen who sang were the well known favorites, A. E. Carpenter, G. M. Parks and James Holland; Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lamarche and others also sang very acceptably.

Mr. Frank Butler, who has a splendid baritone voice, came on and said the Anchor Was Weighed, he omitted to say how much it weighed, but perhaps that is a detail; what he did say, however, so pleased the audience that he was called back and made say it all over again. For a second encore Mr. Butler sang a comic song about a cat. This gave him an opportunity of introducing some really excellent imitations of nocturnal feline warblings.

The concert was brought to a close by a ten minute speech by Mr. F. C. Lawlor on temperance. Mr. Lawlor spoke to the point. After outlining the misery caused by drink, he earnestly exhorted the sailors, who, more than most people, were exposed to temptation to drink, to shun, above all things, the low dives which disgrace the wharf. Mr. Lawlor has the very rare ability of delivering an interesting short speech, and his words were heartily applauded.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

A benefit concert will be tendered to Mr. George M. Parks on Friday, the 22nd inst., in the Victoria Armory.

Mr. Parks is well-known as the favorite comic singer at the sailors' concerts, and the forthcoming concert for his benefit will no doubt be well attended by his many friends and admirers.

At the Sailors' Concert which will take place to-morrow night there will be a special attraction in the shape of the S.S. Vancouver minstrel troupe; this mirth provoking troupe of comedians is well known and will certainly attract a large crowd.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

It is just a year since the Mother house of the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame was totally destroyed by fire. This calamity left the good nuns and their pupils practically houseless. During the interval which has intervened since the fire the sympathizers of the Sisters have done everything in their power to assist in collecting sufficient funds to begin the erection of another convent on the ground of the old one. To this end a committee of friends have decided to hold a bazaar in November, and every hope is entertained that the proceeds of this bazaar will be the means for commencing the erection of the new building. The nuns of Notre Dame, when seen in reference to the rebuilding of their convent, stated that they will not wait until all the funds necessary for the completion of the convent have been collected, but will begin building as soon as possible. The greater part of the ground covered by the old building has been cleared of debris and the remainder will be cleared during the sum-

mer. Altogether, the nuns are very hopeful, and expect in a few years to be installed in a new building in every way equal to the old one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURES.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—We always see, in the written attacks made upon the doctrine of the Church by Protestants, they try in some way or another to prove such and such doctrine wrong, using, as they think, the one and only proof, Holy Scriptures.

I will try in a general way to make some few remarks on this mode of argument, but being a subject of vast dimensions, it would be absurd for me to go to any great length in a letter. Having been a Protestant once myself, and knowing well the way they have of holding up the Holy Scriptures and putting their private interpretation on the same, I think I can bring before your readers a few of the many well known facts with regard to the private interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, practised by Protestants in general.

In the first place, their different "professions of faith" surely must be one great proof that Holy Scriptures cannot be the sole foundation of the Faith. This point struck me most forcibly, when a Protestant, thinking at the time, here is the Bible, held up for every one to read, mark and learn, no matter who he be, so that he may be able to determine the points of belief and morals, and to solve the problem of a true religion. Any good practical person, living in this age of enlightenment, must see clearly that this theory of private interpretation, to find out in what the Faith should consist, is absurd, for is it not plainly seen, as years roll on, the sects are increasing? Say this sort of sectarianism commenced on the dawn of Christianity, what, I ask, would the number of its divisions be in this nineteenth century? Surely every Protestant should see that there must be a body who has the sole right of interpreting the Bible, but, as I have so often found by experience plainly as they see it, they will not believe, because they think that principle would be too Catholic and against their own. This assertion of Protestants speaking contrary to their convictions is plainly to be seen every day, not only in points of doctrine, but in many other points. Hence I say this private interpretation of Holy Scriptures will be continued by every one opposed to the Church, the sole interpreter of Holy Scriptures. These same people, who believe they can thoroughly understand the Holy Scriptures in all its entirety without the help of a body like the Catholic Church, must have an intellectual gift far surpassing any of the learned Doctors of the Church, who have said there are numerous mysteries found in Holy Scriptures. For instance, Saint Augustine has said that the passages he does not understand far outnumber the ones he does. What, may I ask, do these Bible Christians say to the text found in 2 Peter iii., 16, showing how the Holy Scriptures are hard to be understood and wrested by many to their own destruction? Again, 2 Peter i., 20, not of private interpretation. I might go on indefinitely quoting texts to prove the point in question, but time and space forbid. Before closing, two other points I would like to mention briefly. Protestants tell us, if we leave the Church to decide teaching, we should have to give up our reason. What can they say to the early Christians who submitted to the teaching of the Apostles and which was authorized by our Lord to be done to the end of time? Again, they say every one has the assistance of the Holy Spirit to interpret rightly the Bible. But, if this were so, they would agree, and not contradict each other, for no passage of the inspired word of God can really, in its right meaning, contradict another passage in matters of faith, of morals and of fact. In vital points they differ, each assuming to prove its doctrine from Holy Scriptures. For on account of these very vital points they thought it their bounden duty to form denunciations of their own. This simply shows these people are not inspired by the Holy Spirit, who, being the spirit of unity and truth, cannot create discord, teach error, suggest a false meaning and contravert itself.

In conclusion, my advice to any Protestant is, if he wishes the joy and pleasure of reading the Holy Scriptures, let him cast aside his cloak of uncharitableness to the Church, and with a good, zealous and earnest preparation be admitted to the Holy, Catholic and Roman Church, and there with the innumerable helps the Church affords him of the ancient Fathers, &c., to study that Holy Book, which he tried to do once and failed, not having an infallible support, and if he does not thank God for that ineffable grace, as well as many, many others never before surmised, I say, what manner of man must he be?

CONVERT.

It would have been well for Emile Zola had he never gone to Lourdes, and still better for him had he never written "Lourdes." Whatever little respect there existed, in the minds of some men, for his talents and works, has been completely and entirely destroyed. Neither the works nor the man can claim any serious attention in the future. In fact the only attention he can command is of the nature of that which people pay to the small-pox or cholera. They fortify themselves against it and establish quarantines around the country. He has gone down into such muddy depths that all the literary scrapers ever invented could not clean his skirts, let alone his body. We once knew an eccentric person who had been told by a doctor that the smell of manure was healthy, and who consequently spent most of his time around barnyards and on dunghills. He imagined that he was inhaling strength. Somewhat of the same nature—morally speaking—is the one who believes that Zola's productions emit a healthy smell; if he follows the advice he will find himself constantly in a social barn-yard and on a moral dunghill.

THE P. P. A. CONDEMNED.

On several occasions we stated that the great mass of our Protestant fellow-citizens did not approve of nor did they want an organization like the P. P. A. We have too much respect for our non-Catholic friends to even harbor the thought that they would seek to propagate their religion by means of intolerance, injustice and extreme bigotry, such as characterize the hydra of P. P. Aism. Individual ministers have, at different times, condemned its operations and appealed to their congregations to show a Christian charity that would tend to restore harmony and good feeling amongst all sections of the community. At last we are pleased to notice such an important body as the Congregational Union has emphatically denounced the P. P. A., as will be seen by the following account of their meeting in Toronto. These men know the value of "peace and good will;" they appreciate the universal teaching of Christ, to "love each other;" they show a truly patriotic as well as a highly religious spirit, and we trust that their action will tend greatly to weaken the efforts of that un-Christian and un-Canadian organization of fanatics. Thus runs the despatch received yesterday:—

"The Congregational union this morning expressed its condemnation as a body of the Protestant Protective association, of which organization the Rev. J. C. Madill, a member of the union in Western Ontario, is grand president. There was a good attendance of members. The union is a gathering of all the Congregational associations throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Rev. Mr. McGregor moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Morton, the following resolution:—"That in harmony with the historic traditions of the Congregational body and in loyalty to the truth that alone makes free, this union declares its unwavering adherence to the principles of civil and religious freedom which are the safeguard of a nation's true peace and prosperity, and are essential elements in the advancement of Christ's kingdom, we desire to make this affirmation more emphatic in view of the extremes to which passionate Roman Catholics on one hand and passionate Protestants on the other hand are in these times manifestly tending." Mr. Frank Yeigh submitted the following resolution, which was stronger in its allusion to the organization so carefully aimed at by the previous resolution. He moved: That the union take this opportunity of reaffirming the principles of civil and religious liberty for which our forefathers contended and suffered, absolute and equal rights of all religions in the eyes of the law, with freedom for all and neither proscription nor favor for any, and while careful to abstain from all interference with individual liberty regret the formation of an organization in this day which appears to us to conflict with these mistakes. This brought some short, sharp speeches referring to the P.P.A.

Rev. Dr. Jackson said he could not vote for the substituted motion.

Rev. Mr. McLaughlin deprecated the use of the words "Protestant" and "Roman Catholic" in the first resolution. In Quebec, where he came from, they had enough to do trying to combat extreme religious views without stirring them up in this province. He favored the amendment.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton thought they should boldly mention the P.P.A. in the resolution. They were intolerant and bigoted. He had met one of their members while on the way to the Union meeting, from Western Ontario, and the P.P.A. man called him a Jesuit.

Several amendments proposed were rejected. The original resolution was defeated by 31 to 18 and Mr. Yeigh's motion to condemn the P.P.A. was carried by 44 to 8."

The above requires no comment.

We like enterprise, and especially do we rejoice when we perceive it in our co-religionists and fellow-countrymen. Up in the flourishing town of Arthur, Mr. M. C. O'Donnell has an Enterprise that takes the form of a lively and interesting

weekly paper. Mr. O'Donnell is one of the few Catholics in Ontario who have given themselves to journalism, and success seems to smile upon his path. We feel proud and happy when we see Catholic newspapers prospering. There is a wide field here for them, and we cannot have too many publications of the class of the Arthur Enterprise.

THE C. O. F. CONVENTION.

The C. O. F. Convention at St. Paul, Minn., went off with great success; every one of the delegates was comfortably housed and boarded, and every effort was made to enable them to enjoy themselves as much as possible.

The convention opened on Tuesday, the 5th inst., with Grand Mass at the Cathedral. The Rev. Father Hefferon sang Mass; Father Soluce acted as deacon, and Father Illig as sub-deacon. The Mass selected for the occasion was Gounod's "St. Cecilia," sung by the Cathedral choir of fifty voices, and led by an orchestra of twenty pieces and harp; the Offertory was Gounod's "Jerusalem," and the finale Handel's "Hallelujah," all being exceptionally well rendered. During the Mass a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Archbishop Ireland, who took as his theme "The Catholic Layman; His Duty and Value as a Worker in the Cause of Christ and Christianity." From this he drew the lessons contained in the organization of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the value of the Order to the Church and her children. The discourse was a most eloquent one and was listened to with great attention. After Mass the delegates returned to their hall and the convention was formally opened.

A despatch from St. Paul says that the convention closed, after all business had been satisfactorily completed, at three o'clock on Sunday morning. The chief officers elected were: High Chief Ranger, T. H. Cannon; High Chief Secretary, Theodore B. Thule; High Chief Treasurer, Michel Cyr; High Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. T. F. O'Malley. Most of the other high officers elected are the same as last year. Before the close of the sittings it was decided that the next convention should take place at Ottawa, in the early part of next June.

The following laws for the government of the State and Provincial Courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters was received from St. Paul this morning by a prominent member of the C. O. F. The statement has not been previously published and will therefore be of interest to the Foresters and others:

SECTION 1. Any State or Province may, with the consent and under the direction of the High Court, organize a State or a Provincial Court in manner following:

SEC 2. Each Subordinate Court located in a State or Province having the requisite membership shall elect one representative and one alternate to represent it in a State or Provincial convention called by the High Court for that purpose. State or Provincial conventions shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in June in each year commencing in June, 1895. Provided, however, that the High Court may authorize States or Provinces to organize prior to the first Tuesday in June, 1895, if it shall see fit to do so.

SEC 3. Each State or Province having a total membership of at least 250 members in good standing shall be entitled to organize a State or Provincial Court.

SEC 4. At the annual session of the State or Provincial Court one representative and one alternate shall be elected for each 500 members of Subordinate Courts under the jurisdiction of the State or Provincial Court, to represent the State or Province at the High Court annual session, and one representative and alternate for a fractional part of 500 members over 250 members. Provided, that if any State or Province has less than 500 members and more than 249 members it shall be entitled to one representative.

SEC 5. Each State or Province having less than 250 members belonging to Subordinate Courts in its jurisdiction shall be annexed to some near State or Province by the direction of the High Court and shall co-operate with the State or Provincial Court to which it is annexed, the same as if located in such State or Province, until its membership

shall authorize the formation of a separate State or Provincial Court as hereinbefore provided.

SEC 6. State and Provincial Courts are authorized to transact the following business:

Adopt a constitution for a State or Provincial Court not to conflict with the High Court Constitution and By-Laws, or the statutes of the State or Province in which the State or Provincial Court is organized or adopt any laws that would violate the charter granted to the Order by the State of Illinois.

They shall have power to make special assessments (not to exceed 50c. per member) on each member of the Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction for State and Provincial Court expenses, and such expenses shall be subject to the supervision of the High Court.

They shall approve the By-Laws of Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction.

They shall hear all appeals from the Subordinate Courts or members thereof, in their State or Province. Subordinate Courts or members thereof shall be entitled to an appeal from the decision of a State or Provincial Court to the High Court.

They shall not approve any By-Law of any Subordinate Court which in any way conflicts with the Constitution or By-Laws of the High or State or Provincial Courts.

The State or Province Court Officers shall have power to organize new Courts in their State or Province.

They shall appoint all Deputy High Chief Rangers for the Courts under their jurisdiction.

They shall, before the close of such convention, elect the following officers: State or Provincial Chief Ranger, State or Provincial Vice Chief Ranger, State or Provincial Secretary, State or Provincial Treasurer, and such other officers as they may see fit.

The above officers to be known as State or Provincial Court Officers, and with the representatives of Subordinate Courts shall form the State or Provincial Court Annual Session or Convention.

SEC 7. The annual session of the High Court shall be composed of the High Court and representatives of the State and Provincial Courts. The qualification for membership in the annual session shall be the same as now required except that the certificate of credentials shall be from the State or Provincial Court.

SEC 8. The annual session of the High Court shall meet annually in each year on the second Tuesday in September, commencing on the second Tuesday of September, 1895.

SEC 9. The constitutions of the High Court and Subordinate Courts shall be considered as amended so as to carry into effect the above and foregoing provisions in all particulars, and each and every part thereof in conflict with the foregoing is hereby repealed.

C. O. F.

ST. GABRIEL'S PICNIC TO VALLEYFIELD.

St. Gabriel's Court 165, C. O. F., will hold their fourth annual excursion on Saturday. The place chosen for the picnic is Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, one of the most picturesque spots that could be selected, with the additional advantage of being a place which, up to the present, has seldom been a resort for excursionists.

The committee of St. Gabriel's C. O. F. did well in selecting it, for very few indeed of the persons who will go on Saturday have been there before, and will therefore enjoy the new scenery and the many beauties which will be unfolded to them for the first time. The excursionists leave Bonaventure depot at 7.45 on Saturday morning; a splendid orchestra has been engaged for the day, and every provision has been made for the comfort of the excursionists in the way of refreshments, etc. A large number of very valuable prizes have been donated to be presented to the winners of the various races. The races include a fat man's race, a young ladies' race, a race for married ladies and many other ordinary events. The tickets for the excursion have been selling very rapidly, and, if the weather be fine, it will be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The undertaker never prides himself on building up a lively business.

A fighting nation—Indignation.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

On Sunday St. Anthony's Feast will be celebrated in the Church of St. Anthony, with great ceremony. This is the first time the parishioners have had the opportunity of celebrating the Feast in the new church, so there is sure to be a large attendance. A musical Mass will be rendered by the choir, which will be augmented for the occasion; Miss Donovan will preside at the organ. Grand Mass will be sung by the Rev. Father Donnelly. Special preachers will deliver sermons at Mass and at the evening service.

A STRONG APPEAL.

The Rev. Father Quinlivan delivered a powerful appeal on behalf of the Bazaar at High Mass on Sunday. The Rev. Father spoke of the great importance of God's House and the necessity of making it as much as possible worthy of him; he then referred to the fact that it was thirty years since the interior of the church has been renovated, but in respect to its beauty and purity of architectural style it was the finest in the city. The Rev. gentleman concluded by paying a glowing tribute to the non-Catholic friends who, out of the generosity of their hearts, and, he believed, out of their love of God, had contributed so liberally to the good work.

C. M. B. A.

A NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHED.

On Thursday evening, June 7th, Rev. Father McMenamin's efforts to establish a branch of the C. M. B. A. in Simcoe were crowned with success. On that evening Rev. Father Corcoran, of La Salet, deputy for Norfolk County, instituted in St. Mary's parish Branch No. 231. Although the membership is not large to start with it will no doubt be considerably increased before many moons, as Father McMenamin is an enthusiastic C. M. B. A. worker and has quite a number of good risks in his parish yet. Following are the names of officers for the balance of 1894: Spiritual adviser, Rev. D. P. McMenamin; president, J. C. O'Neil; 1st vice-president, W. E. Kelly; 2nd vice-president, Martin Smith; recording secretary, Rev. D. P. McMenamin; treasurer, H. W. Ward; financial secretary, A. H. Maher; marshal, Michael O'Hearn; guard, Michael Noon. Trustees: Rev. D. P. McMenamin, W. E. Kelly, Martin Smith, H. W. Wood, A. H. Maher, Representative to Grand Council, J. C. O'Neil; alternate, W. E. Kelly.

Meeting nights, second and fourth Thursday in each month.

C. M. B. A. NO. 130.

The Canada Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. instituted on Friday night a new branch of this rapidly growing order. It is known as branch 130 and its headquarters will be at Federation hall. A big opening social is to be held on the 26th inst.

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

The usual monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday last, 10th June, in their hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, the president, Mr. Patrick Flannery, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. James McGuire, the assistant secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, took charge of the books. After the usual order of business was disposed of, the society took up the business of their grand annual excursion that is to be held this year on Dominion Day to Lake St. Peter. The members are all taking a lively interest in it; the secretary disposed of a large number of tickets; everything is being done to make the excursion a grand success and one of the most enjoyable days ever held by the society; and every one who attends this excursion is sure to have a good time. The tickets have been placed at very reasonable figures—50c for adults and 25c for children—to be had from members of the committee and at Mr. P. Flannery's boot and shoe store, Notre Dame street. There has been a first class caterer secured to supply the refreshments and a good band of music has been engaged. All who intend spending a pleasant day should patronize this excursion, which is sure to be the best of the season.

THE ARNOLD READING CIRCLE.

There was a meeting of the Arnold Reading Circle in St. Ann's school on Sunday afternoon. Master T. J. Donnelly, who makes an excellent chairman, presided. The subjects principally treated were English history and Church history. Masters O'Leary, Hart and Supple had taken several chapters of the House of Hanover as their subject, and Masters M. Scott and T. Gleeson had selected for study several chapters in the history of the house of Stuart. Master C. Lennan read a very instructive essay on the sufferings of the early Christians. The boys are taking much interest in the Reading Circle and are making much progress, especially in the study of history. After the vacation the boys will have more leisure time and new subjects will then be added to the curriculum.

DORAN—GILLIGAN.

Mr. J. B. Doran, the well known and very popular secretary of St. Anthony's Court, No. 26, of the C. O. F., was married on Tuesday, the 5th inst., to Miss Sarah Gilligan. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Donnelly, in St. Anthony's Church; after the service the wedding party proceeded to the house of the bride's father, on Aqueduct street, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast had been prepared. Afterwards the happy couple left on the Western train for Toronto and Niagara Falls, where they intend to spend the honeymoon. The presents were very numerous and costly; among them were: A handsome suite of dining-room furniture, from Mr. P. Doran, the bridegroom's father; silver cake and fruit dishes, from Mr. and Mrs. J. Driscoll; silver cruet, from Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Walsh; cutlery, from Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bussiere, a dinner set, from the fellow employees of the bridegroom; a silver mounted set of carvers and cake and bread knives, from Mr. and Mrs. E. Hubert, and a large number of other valuable and artistic presents.

THE LATE MR. DENIS MOONEY.

The funeral of Mr. Denis Mooney, a respected brother of St. Anthony's C. O. F., also of branch No. 2 of the A.O.H., took place on Saturday morning. Mr. Mooney, who was a young man, only 28 years of age, died of pneumonia after a very short illness. Between four and five hundred persons attended the funeral and strong bodies of 150 of the C.O.F. and over 100 of the A.O.H. turned out to do honor to their deceased comrade. Among those present were Bro. Ryan, District Deputy, High Chief Ranger of the C.O.F.; Bro. M. J. Watson, Deputy High Chief Ranger; Bro. H. C. McCallum, Past Chief Ranger; Bro. Lynch, Past Chief Ranger, and many other prominent members of the C. O. F. and A. O. H.

EXHIBITION OF CLASS WORK.

The class work of the young ladies of Mount St. Mary's Convent was on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The work consisted of fancy work on silk, canvas, plush and other materials; there were also some excellent specimens of painting and penmanship. An oil painting of the Immaculate Conception, by Miss Ann Deroma, was executed with a skill which shows Miss Deroma to be a truly and talented artist. As well as the above there were also specimens of literary and epistolary composition. The work was viewed and very much admired by many friends and relatives of the pupils. The distribution of prizes will take place on the 26th of this month.

LACROSSE.

NATIONAL VS. EMMETS.

A match between the National lacrosse club and the Emmets is being arranged. The match will be played at the St. Ann's Young Men's picnic at Sherburne Park, on Dominion Day, and as the Emmets are in excellent form some smart play is expected to take place.

CATHOLIC ORPHANS.

Owing to the premature death of Miss Lacy, the energetic and zealous lady who used to make it her duty to accompany the Catholic orphan children from Liverpool to this country, a batch of 50

orphans, whom we announced last week would be here on the 6th or 7th inst., have had their journey postponed until the 21st of June. The orphans, on their arrival, will be boarded at the new Catholic Immigration Home, which is under the direction of Miss Brennan.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CLASS.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Father Martin congratulated the children of his catechism class on their generosity in devoting their savings to the object of the Bazaar, and he advised them to devote these savings to an effort to become possessors of the rabbits or the live goat, which caused them so much amusement each time it put in an appearance at the Bazaar. The Rev. Father then gave his little charges some good advice in reference to their conduct during the forthcoming holidays.

THE SISTERS WILL FOUND A NEW HOSPITAL.

Six of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu Convent left for Burlington, Vermont, on the 23rd of last month to found a new hospital at that place. The hospital will be called the Fanny Allen hospital, as it was near that place where Fanny Allen saw the vision of St. Joseph. The grounds and buildings of the hospital have been generously donated by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, an Irish Catholic lady and gentleman. This will be the first hospital opened in the States by the order of the Sisters of Ville Marie, and as Burlington is an excellent field, much good work is expected to be done. The names of the good Sisters who have undertaken this new task are: Sister Superior Bonneau, and Sisters Renaud, Campbell, Frechere and two lay Sisters.

CHILDREN OF ST. ANN'S TAKE THE PLEDGE.

On Sunday evening a most impressive ceremony took place in St. Ann's Church. Two hundred little children, boys and girls, the first communicants of this year, assembled in the church to pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicating drink until the age of twenty-one. The Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion; he proved the drunkard to be a parricide and a suicide. The rev. speaker then sketched the career of a drunkard in a manner that could not fail to make a life-long impression on all who heard him.

In the pulpit Father Strubbe calls a spade a spade, especially when speaking on the evils of intemperance, and if words such as he used on Sunday evening in St. Ann's Church were heard more frequently from our city pulpits, the demon of intemperance would very soon disappear from our midst.

ST. ANN'S Y.M.S. READING CIRCLE.

St. Ann's Young Men held their usual fortnightly Reading Circle in their hall, Ottawa Street, on Monday evening; there was a good attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Johnson. The Rev. Father Strubbe presided. Mr. Jos. Johnson read a clever and incisive essay on the art of conversation.

The Rev. Fr. Strubbe then proceeded to give a full exposition of the Catholic dogma on the subject of indulgences. The Rev. Father's logical refutation of the arguments of Protestants against the custom of granting indulgences was much valued by the members of the Circle, many of whom will no doubt remember sufficient of the discourse to hold their own in any future argument they may have with their non-Catholic acquaintance.

At the next meeting of the Reading Circle, Messrs. McGinn and O'Neill will provide a reading; Messrs. Sullivan and Orton, a point in the history of Canada; and an essay on Vanity will be contributed by Mr. J. Martin. Mr. Martin's ability as a litterateur is well known, and the members will appreciate this essay. The Rev. Father Strubbe will make Evils of Mixed Marriages the subject for his discourse.

A. O. H. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the A.O.H. took place in this city, on Saturday. There were quite a number of delegates from Quebec and other places. After the transaction of business the visiting delegates were entertained by the city members of the A. O. H.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from first page.)

The Catholic Columbian tells the following story:—

An editor wrote a ball-room puff, saying: "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots." But the blundering compositor made it read: "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry-boats."

Several years ago we wrote an editorial for a paper with which we were partly connected. It was our first editorial; we were proud of it; we told several of our friends in the House of Commons to look out for it. It was upon "Justice and Injustice." Amongst other things we spoke of the infamous system of "packed juries" in Ireland. This passage we considered to be the most glowing in the whole article. When the paper came off the press we discovered that we had told the public of a "system of injustice based upon cracked juries." We also had written that the day was at hand when "the sunburst of Erin would flash upon the hills of the future, &c. &c." This passage read, "the sun burst off Erin, one dash up the hills with Blucher." The present Lieut. Governor of the Northwest kept up the joke upon us for a long time. But we saw no fun in it.

* *

It is well known that in order to be ordained a priest a Catholic must not only show the necessary mental and moral qualities, but must be physically perfect. That is to say the loss of an eye, or a hand, or even a finger or thumb, is a source of impediment. In view of the Church's exactness on this point the following becomes interesting:

"The famous Italian Capuchin, Father Pietro di Posteria, had an arm blown off by the explosion of a gun, but succeeded in replacing it by a piece of mechanism so ingeniously constructed that he is enabled still to minister at divine service by permission of the Holy Father. All the ordinary movements can be performed by the artificial limb. The Pope required the fact of his capacity to use his artificial left arm without danger to the sacred vessels to be certified by two ecclesiastics before liberty would be given to the injured priest to officiate. He is now residing at Rome."

* *

In 1896 there will be a grand *fete* in the ancient city of Rheims. It will be the fourteenth century of the baptism of Clovis, the first Christian Monarch of France. The Pope has approved of the celebration and has accorded his blessing to all who take part in it. It will be a strange spectacle: France, "the eldest daughter of the Church," celebrating the anniversary of the nation's Christian birth, and the France of our day looking on, with sneer and scoff. A regular story of Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde. But who can tell? Maybe in 1896 France will have had enough of Infidelity, Atheism, Anarchism and Anti-Clericalism; perhaps the Providence that has ever watched over that great nation may deem it well to break the fatal spell and stir the rulers into a sense of their responsibility and their dependence in Him. If so, the feast at Rheims will be a glorious event.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL CLOSINGS.

The following dates have been arranged for the closing exercises for the summer vacation at the Roman Catholic schools:—

- Catholic Commercial academy—Dramatic and musical entertainment evening of 21st; distribution of prizes, 22nd, at 2 p.m.
- Montcalm—Distribution of prizes, 23rd (morning).
- Champlain—Dramatic and musical entertainment, 20th; distribution of prizes, morning of the 25th.
- Sarsfield—Distribution, 26th.
- Belmont—Entertainment and distribution of prizes, 27th, at 7:30 p.m.
- Olier (Roy street)—Distribution of prizes, on the 28th.

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Heavy parcel—A map wrapped up in his own importance.

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JERUSALEM'S GROWTH.

The British Consul at Jerusalem, in his latest report, gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the Holy City. It appears that buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity, and that the city is far outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly there were fields and vineyards.

Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. Last year the first public garden was completed outside the Jaffa Gate, and trade is generally increasing, especially that in Jaffa oranges, olive-wood work (now an important local industry), and olive oil. The export of colocyth declined in consequence of the tithe levied on it by the authorities. It is gathered by Arabs in the neighborhood of Gaz, where it grows wild.

An interesting enterprise which has recently been commenced is the collection of the bitumen which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed on carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in picking up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The Consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the inland districts if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce of Moab, which is a country rich in cereals, fruit and cattle. At present it is conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four or five days. Kerat, the chief town of Moab, is now garrisoned with Ottoman troops, and authority is established there, so that if rapid communication were established the whole produce of Moab would find its way to Jerusalem and the coast.

More dead than alive—Hercules.

AN INSANE CRUSADE.

A Very Fair and Telling Article on the P. P. A.

We feel it our duty to give our readers the benefit of the following admirable editorial, which appeared in the Gazette of 28th May. It is an honest exposition of a subject that is creating considerable interest in Canada and in the United States at present:

"If it were not for the mischief that may be worked, the yarns with which the leaders of the P. P. A. movement affright their followers would be very amusing. According to these leaders of a crusade as despicable and wicked as the offences charged upon the Roman Catholics, the latter are leagued in a grand conspiracy to exterminate Protestants by force of arms, pillage their property and confiscate their goods. The root the organization has taken in the United States is really incomprehensible. That at the close of the nineteenth century under the free institutions of the American continent, in an age when civil and religious liberty abound, and the rule of the people is absolute, men can be deluded into believing in the existence of a Romanish conspiracy simply proves what fools some mortals be! Carlyle is credited with the caustic epigram, "The population of Great Britain consists of thirty millions, mostly fools," but the remark seems to be peculiarly applicable to that section of the American and Canadian people who have allied themselves with the Protestant Protective Association. Not the least curious phase of the movement is that it displays its greatest strength where its mission would be least required, if there were a particle of justification for its existence, namely, in the most Protestant sections of the country. Surely, one would naturally expect the alarm to seize the small minority of Protestants in Quebec, who are outnumbered six to one by the Roman Catholics, and who yet hold most of the wealth of the province which P. P. A. literature declares it to be the design of the wicked "Popish plotters" to forcibly possess themselves of; yet the utmost tranquility pervades the Protestant mind here. We know our neighbors too well to receive with any other sentiment than scorn and contempt the reports which the unscrupulous promoters of the P. P. A. movement set afloat. Truly, the example afforded in this province of mutual respect and forbearance, of commingled effort for the common good, of association in the affairs of Government both provincial and municipal, of social intercourse, of joint work in the promotion of charity, peace and goodwill, ought to convey a lesson to the misguided men who give sympathy and support to the designs of selfish place-hunters. The deliberate falsehoods with which the crusade against Roman Catholics is waged ought to be apparent to the meanest understanding. One of these now appearing in the P. P. A. press of Ontario runs thus:—

"Total number of Roman Catholics employed by the Dominion Government, 823; Church of England, 311; Presbyterians, 123; Methodists, 79. Salaries drawn by Roman Catholics, \$907,543; Church of England, \$385,941; Presbyterians, \$140,473; Methodists, \$73,630.

"On perusing this list it cannot but be evident to any man that the Roman Catholics have more of the offices than of right belong them. Why should this be? Is it because they, as a class, have more ability than the Protestants? We think not. The plain unvarnished truth is that the Roman Catholics hold the balance of power in the Dominion, and they use that power to secure for themselves far more than their share of power. When we remember that in the Dominion Cabinet there are nine Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, surely the contention that the Church of Rome rules the Dominion Government is well founded."

If the facts were as alleged, the deduction would still be open to challenge, but the facts are exactly the reverse. In the employment of the Government at Ottawa the number of Protestants exceeds that of Roman Catholics more than two to one; while of the seventeen members of the Government ten are Protestants. Does any sane man suppose that Sir John Thompson was called to the premiership because of his religion? To even ask the question is a humiliation, while the man who would give the affirmative reply is really a subject for pity.

The P.P.A. movement had its origin in the United States, and it is not credible that its influence in any part of Canada can be even ephemeral important. The fact that it works in secret has given an exaggerated idea of its strength, which its authors are not slow to turn to their account, but should it ever assume formidable or dangerous proportions, it will be speedily dissipated, not by Roman Catholic opposition, but by the action of the great mass of Protestants, who, regarding it now merely with contempt, would in that event quickly bestir themselves for its destruction."

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

For the past two months the ladies of St. Patrick's Parish have been showing great zeal and enthusiasm in the Bazaar which was to provide funds for the renovation of St. Patrick's Church; needless to say their efforts were crowned with success, and the beautiful picture which presented itself to the visitors at the Windsor Hall, during the past week, was as surprising as it was delightful. The great number and variety of valuable articles there collected together must have surprised even the good priests themselves. The formal opening of the Bazaar took place last Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

There was a very large attendance of the first Catholic families of the city; many Protestant friends were also present. The young lady helpers at the stalls flitting in and out of the crowd, attired in bright flowery muslins and other cheerful looking summer costumes, made a pretty, brilliant, kaleidoscopic picture, that it would be hard to improve upon.

The Rev. Father Quinlan, in opening the Bazaar, made a short speech in which he said, he had great pleasure in welcoming so many visitors to the Bazaar; he then spoke of the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the ladies before the Bazaar opened, and said he was sure the same enthusiasm would continue during the week, and that the ladies would not rest until they had brought it to a successful termination. The Rev. Father then said it was two years since the last Bazaar, but as far as he remembered, the zeal displayed this year seems to be greater than ever before. In conclusion, the Rev. gentleman thanked the company for their presence in the name of the ladies of the Bazaar and in his own.

The Bazaar was then declared open.

Immediately the Bazaar was officially declared open, the young ladies of the various stalls began the work of selling chances. According to the rules laid down the young ladies were not to press in their appeals upon the purses of the visitors, but there were very few who could refuse to sign their names for 25 cents for this article, of 50 cents for that one upon the very first appeal. In this way the visitor soon felt his purse very much lightened, but the money was spent in a good cause, and the appeals made to his generosity by the young ladies were made so pleasantly that he could not but leave the Bazaar cheerfully and resolve to fill his pockets and come another evening to undergo the same operation. The decorations of the individual tables this year were both artistic and beautiful; a spirit of pleasant rivalry seemed to exist between the ladies as to who should please the eye with the most charming decorations.

The delegates of the six societies competing for the trophy to be presented to the most popular society are each installed behind a brilliant green box, not unlike a sedan chair; through the windows of this box the tickets of the voters were handed and reserved until the evening when they were taken out and counted.

Next to the delegates of the societies comes the post office, a novel feature in a Bazaar; there was nothing commonplace or ordinary about this post office. The young ladies in charge of it were stationed in an office dazingly painted and bearing the "Post Office" in brilliant red letters over the windows. The *modus operandi* was for the young ladies connected with the post office to watch with a lynx-like eye for all likely new comers to the Bazaar and then to find out their names and write them a letter. The letters were generally of a humorous or satirical nature, and the postage was invariably unpaid, but there were few persons so hard-hearted as to refuse to pay the postage on a letter when ten-

dered by officials so charming; as a result, therefore, the post office did remarkably well.

The Children's table was beautifully decorated with lace and colored silk and the pretty trinkets and other articles were displayed to the very best advantage.

The Parish table, in charge of Mrs. E. Murphy, was arranged in a half-circle the better to display the number of large articles which adorned it; most noticeable on the stall were a handsomely framed life-size picture of Father Quinlan, a worked bird of paradise beautifully colored in artistic shades, and a handsome boudoir chair richly decorated.

The Sacred Heart table, in charge of Mrs. Quinlan, was appropriately decorated in red and white. The most striking articles on this table were a richly dressed doll, donated by an American lady, and named the "Bride of Brooklyn;" other dolls representing "Lady Aberdeen" and "Lady Marjorie" were also much admired. The tickets for the handsome black-thorn stick, sent to Mrs. Young by an Orangeman in Ireland, for the benefit of the Bazaar, were eagerly bought up.

The Children of Mary table, under the supervision of Miss Conway, was draped in amber and white, and the very great variety of fancy articles gave it a pretty effect. A very striking picture of Our Blessed Lord's head, with the words *Ecce Homo* inscribed under it, was much admired.

At the Gentlemen's table, which was under the management of Mrs. B. Tansey, there was a large number of useful articles, including a valuable cooking range, a beautiful drawing-room lamp, a pair of artistic statues and many other articles. The drapings of the stall were white, interwoven with a delicate hue of heliotrope.

The Rosary table, under the direction of Miss Cassidy, was a beautiful picture. At the top of the stall was a crown of pearl beads set off by the letter 'M' in blue silk; the front of the stall was in the form of an arch and was artistically draped in white lace and blue silk; the goods on the stall made a most artistic display and numbered such valuable articles as silver dishes, spoons, silver picture frames, valuable hand painted china tea set, 4 oil paintings beautifully painted by Mrs. Agnew, and many other articles to numerous too mention; the magnificent 500 dollar piano obtained by Mrs. Maher was also at this table.

The confectionery table, under the able management of Mrs. T. McKenna and six assistants, did splendidly.

The five o'clock tea stand, managed by Mrs. A. Menzies and fifteen charming and able assistants, was a great success, and the efficient manner in which the visitors were waited on would have made a professional restaurant keeper envious.

The flower stand, which stood in the middle of the hall, was a perfect dream of beauty, and under the excellent management of Mrs. James McShane could not but do well.

Mrs. E. Elliot and her assistants at the cigar stand were particularly energetic; both cigars and temperance drinks were sold in quantities quite surprising.

The following is a full list of the ladies who assisted:—

Five O'Clock Tea—Mrs A. Menzies, Mrs T Harding, Mrs T Ireland, Mrs Burns, Miss A Menzies, Miss T Harding, Miss T Martin, Miss P Butler and Miss G Stevens.

Cigars and Temperance Drinks—Mrs E Elliott, Mrs D Bjud, Miss Katie Coleman, Miss Lillie O'Brien, Miss L Murphy, Miss Green, Miss K Moffatt and Mr T Gervais.

Flower Booth—Mrs James McShane, Mrs J Corcoran, Miss A Loranger, Miss B Robidoux, Miss C Martin, Miss J Mount, Miss Maud McShane, Miss A Darragh, Miss L Brown, Miss Farrell and Miss M Denneen, Fort Covington, N Y.

Gentlemen's Table—Mrs B Tansey, Mrs P Reynolds, Mrs F Loye, Mrs Gude (New York), Miss L Reynolds, Miss W Tansey, Miss L Smythe, Miss Codey, Miss Walsh and Miss Loney.

Parish Table—Mrs E Murphy, Mrs E C Monk, Mrs T Collins, Miss Power, Miss O'Brien, Miss Coughlan, Miss Collins, Miss A Murphy, Miss G Murphy, Miss V McCallum, Miss E McCallum, Miss K Irwin, Miss E Irwin, and Mr D McCallum, secretary-treasurer.

Phonograph Stand and Scales—Mrs Frank Wilson, Mrs M J Newman, Miss McLeod, Miss Durack, Miss Nicholson and Miss L Nicholson.

Children of Mary Table—Miss Georgina Conway, Miss M F Conway,

Miss R Alty, Miss B Alty, Miss B McCurrah, Miss Ida Wilson, Miss F Akron, Miss B Hannon, Miss Mead, Miss McDonald, Miss M Hagerty, Miss Danaher, Miss Keating, Miss N Lanning and Miss Maddock.

Confectionery Stand—Mrs T McKenna, Mrs John McCrory, Mrs M Egan, Mrs M Mullin, Miss Doherty, Miss S McKenna (Cote St. Antoine) and Miss A McKenna.

Rosary Table—Miss A Cassidy, Mrs T Marr, Mrs W McCrory, Miss E Doyle, Miss L Robinson, Miss M Quigley, Miss Grant, Miss E Nonovny, Miss E Rafferty, Miss M Roch, Miss J Roch, Miss McAndrew, Miss Roch, Miss M Belisle, Miss O'Brien, Miss B Delaney, Miss S Kehoe, Miss M McCrory, Miss McKenna, Miss McGlenn, Mrs Murphy and Miss R Stafford.

Sacred Heart Stand—Mrs L Quinlan, Mrs J J Costigan, Mrs B Emerson, Mrs M Elliott, Miss J Emerson, Mrs Beauchamp, Mrs Lanning, Miss Conway, Mrs C O'Brien, Miss Jensen, Miss Callaghan and Mrs Young.

NEW MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for June opens with an able article by the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, entitled "Protection and the Proletariat." The "industrial army" movement forms the subject of three valuable papers, which are bracketed together under the caption of "The Menace of Coaxalism." The first, by Major-General O. O. Howard, deals with the "Significance and Aims of the Movement;" the second, by Supt. Byrnes, of the New York Police Department, treats of the "Character and Methods of the Men;" and the third, by Dr. A. H. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, considers "The Danger to the Public Health." Two articles on "Woman Suffrage in Practice," written respectively by the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska, possess a special value at the present time. "The Political Outlook in England" is dealt with from the Conservative point of view by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. Bishop Doane, of Albany, writes on the New York State University; and W. H. Mallock discusses "Fashion and Intellect" in a most entertaining manner. "What Should a Doctor Be Paid?" is a question which is answered in a most suggestive paper by Dr. W. A. Hammond; Prince Augustin de Turbide contributes a vigorous arraignment of the present Mexican Government in an article entitled "Mexico Under President Diaz," and Sarah Grand furnishes another trenchant paper on "The Modern Girl." Under the caption of "Our Family Skeleton," John F. Home deals with the repudiated or neglected debts of the Southern States. Other topics treated are "Bishop Doane and American Roman Catholics," by Prof. M. F. Egan; "The Problem of the Racing Yacht," by George A. Stewart; "Continental Finances," by M. G. Mulhall; "How to Relieve Congress," by Edward Stanwood; "The Cry of the Women," by Elizabeth Bisland; and "A Tale of Two Capitals," by E. J. Broune.

The first thirty-five pages of McClure's Magazine for May are devoted to Gen. Grant, of whom Gen. Porter, Gen. Howard, Gen. Parker and Mr. T. C. Crawford write, and of whom Col. Grant talks. Mr. Cleveland Moffitt contributes a cleverly disguised advertisement of a wild beast show; Miss Mary T. Earle and Mr. Bret Harte very good stories, and Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Osborne once more turn the kaleidoscope in which their characters exist, and once more produce an astonishing figure. (New York.)

The Pall Mall Magazine opens with a poem by M. Paul Verlaine, the French substitute for Mr. Oscar Wilde. He celebrates "Oxford," "cette charmante et memorabile." The stories are the strong point of the magazine, the authors being Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mr. Norris and Mr. S. B. Crockett with the serials of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Stockton. Mr. Reginald Blunt writes of "The Translation of Thirmer;" Mr. Charles Willeby of "Pietro Mascagni," and his article is illustrated not only with portraits but with bits of his original scores; Mr. W. A. Lindsay and Mr. Everard Green describe "The College of Arms," and Lord Wolseley contributes his third paper on "The Fall of Napoleon." Mr. Astor, under the head "In the Library," writes of "George Washington in Westminster Abbey." The frontispiece of the number is an exquisite photograph "The Old 'Strad,'" after Mr. Lionel J. Cowen's painting. (New York: International News Co.)

The May number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus contains two especially valuable papers: "Echoes from the Blue Mountains," an account of the missions among the Umatilla Indians, written by the Rev. J. Chlanate, S.J., and telling the usual story of devotion, hardship and success. The article is illustrated. The other article is "Notre Dame de Lescaur," written by a resident of Lourdes, and accompanied by ten excellent pictures. "The Reader" criticises a few of the many Lives of Christ, and poems, and a pleasing little story, and the fourth of the admirable "Echoes from Paray-le-Monial" are also contained in the number. Philadelphia, Penn.

The discussion of popular government based on universal suffrage which was begun in the May number of Donahoe's, and which has created such widespread interest, is continued with vigor in the June number, the significance of certain recent public utterances being dwelt upon. Two radically different articles are "The Blessing of Monopoly," and "The Oasis of Siway." In the former, Rev. T. A. Hendrick, a Catholic clergyman, presents the strongest possible argument for the competitive system and for monopoly, its inevitable result, and in the latter article a German writer shows, in the form of an allegory, the meaning of rent and interest. The halo surrounding the name of John Brown is somewhat ruthlessly dispelled in a most charming article by Catherine Frances Cavanagh on "Harper's Ferry and the Man who made it famous." Rev. Dr. Shahan continues his scholarly and fascinating study of "The Ancient Schools of Ireland," and Mary Elizabeth Blake has a remarkably strong Spanish story. The illustrations of the number and the shorter articles are up to the magazine's usual high standard.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE POPE.

Papal Influence in the World—A Splendid Article.

The wonderful manner in which the political eclipse of the Papacy by the deprivation of its civil sovereignty has tended to the enhancement of its spiritual authority, continues to excite among its enemies a surprise which Catholics, accustomed as they are to the manifestations of a special Providence in its behalf, cannot feel. The history of the Church in the past is nothing more than the recital of a series of such interpositions, and they furnish no ground for astonishment to those who do believe in the solemn promise of its Founder that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. But to the members of a political party, pledged to compass its destruction by military violence, and fully convinced of the efficacy of such means for their purpose, the spectacle of its survival in increased power and dignity, is one which strikes them, in their moments of calm reflection, no less with surprise than with dismay. It may safely be said that the personal influence of the Pope as the universal Father of Christendom, was never so great as at the present day, when the faithful flock to his throne in ever increasing numbers, as a protest against the indignities to which he has been subjected. Organized pilgrimages of thousands of persons, now of continual occurrence, are a new feature of Catholic devotion, dating from the spoliation of the Holy See by the Italian aggression. The movement which produced them is growing instead of declining, and these demonstrations of national reverence and sympathy are every day increasing in numbers and importance. They serve to bring home to great masses of the Catholic population the precarious position of the citadel of their faith, besieged in the camp of its enemies, like the Ark of the Covenant in captivity to the Philistines, and each individual visitor to Rome when impressed with this feeling, becomes, on his return to his native country, a centre of its diffusion in all directions. That the effect of this silent propaganda is estimated at its true value by the ban and arriere ban of Masonry, was sufficiently proved by the riots of Valencia, deliberately organized in order to render pilgrimages impossible for the future, says the London Tablet.

The feeling is expressed in the phrase forming the title of this article, which, instead of being a Catholic coinage, constitutes the heading of a letter from Rome in the Radical *Italia del Popolo* of Milan. We do not think that the writer's account of the effect produced on him by the appearance of the Pope in Saint Peter's on April 15, can be as gratifying to the readers of that Journal as it is to those who regard the ceremonial in question from the Catholic point of view. "It took place (he says) yesterday at eleven o'clock, in presence of more than thirty thousand persons massed in the great central nave of the vast temple of Saint Peter's, and I can assure, you without wishing to exaggerate, that it was a spectacle so grandiose and impressive, not to say affecting, as I have ever seen. Imagine the greatest temple of Christendom immersed in mystic shadow, broken, however, by a gilded ray of sunshine from above, and by the twinkling of thousands upon thousands of tapers through a vaporous atmosphere of smoke and incense; conceive the multitudinous movement and swaying of a crowd in which all the myriad peoples of the earth have their representatives; combined of laymen of all social and religious of every imaginable order, of nuns and of elegant ladies; a crowd which thrills with emotion, sways, sobs, shouts, with one unanimous voice 'Viva, Viva!' when, on the opening of a silken curtain, pale and vague in the dimness of the shadow, is seen a human form, that of the Pope, raised on high on a gilded throne above the agitated and roaring ocean of heads; fancy all this, and you will have but a faint and imperfect idea of the fanaticism, the delirium, the unbounded transports of affection and devotion expressed by such thousands of hearts for that man worshipped as an idol who passes suspended between heaven and earth with a face that smiles and a hand that blesses."

The clique of professional politicians who govern Italy vainly try to minimize the significance of this universal outpouring of reverence and devotion

for the Pontiff, whom their organs hold up to public execration, and load with every epithet of insolent vituperation. The chorus of exultation with which they hailed the riots of Valencia is an indication of the welcome they would prepare for pilgrims in Rome were their malevolence not held in check by fear of ulterior consequences. With ferocious joy they enumerated the injuries inflicted by the brutal mob on harmless and peaceable individuals, the seventeen pilgrims wounded, the Archbishop of Valencia injured by severe contusions, the Bishop of Madrid by a blow from a stone on the forehead, and the two monks "so barbarously beaten that their lives were despaired of." Their triumph in the prowess of their allies and confederates in Spain was premature, as the energetic action of the Legislature of that country converted the victory into a checkmate. Signor Crispi, furious anti-clerical as he is, had to enforce the most stringent precautions for the safety of the unwelcome visitors, and the slightest attempt to molest them might have been fraught with disastrous consequences to Italy. Not only was the mob, so often hounded on to excesses, sedulously kept in hand, but the streets of Civita Vecchia were guarded with such a display of military force as might have been despatched against an invading army. The mass of the Roman population being thus left free to display their real sentiments, the Spaniards were received with such general respect and affection that they left with a courteous cheer for Rome and Italy. The writer we have already quoted acknowledges the evidences of this community of sentiment as displayed in Saint Peter's, and goes on in the following words: "Whether it were an effect of sentimentality or a contagion of hysterical emotion, I must confess that such an outburst of enthusiasm and real tenderness as that of yesterday is not within my recollection, although at Milan, Genoa, and Rome I have frequently seen Kings and Emperors arrive and depart. This proves that the moral power of the Pope, far from being annihilated, is a thousand times greater than that of all crowned heads taken together, because he has still the power of winning and enthraling the masses, whom Kings and Emperors now leave, if not hostile, cold and indifferent. Nor is it the enthusiasm of bigots or interested priests that is here in question. Yesterday, if clergy and pilgrims were numerous, they were yet in a minority, lost amid the immense masses of the laity, among whom the Romans held the first place, and outdid the others, not only in cheering in good Italian, but in shouting 'Long live the Pope King!' and 'Out with the Barbarians!'" He winds up by contrasting the position of the Pope, guarded by the enthusiasm of his people, with that of other princes and parliaments hedged round with bayonets, amongst whom are those against whom Rome has once again raised the classical cry of "Fuori i Barbari!"—*New York Catholic Review*.

LEO XIII. AND THE SACRED HEART.

The following is from an address by the Holy Father to the League of the Sacred Heart Pilgrimage, Oct. 11, 1893: You are the representatives of one of the Associations nearest and dearest to our heart, the Apostleship of Prayer, a new plant which to-day so embellishes and so gladdens the garden of the divine Husbandman. Although a new growth has just sprung up from a tiny seed, this plant is already a sturdy giant, extending its beneficent shade over the whole Christian world, gathering to itself a countless multitude of the faithful, in every land, but all bound together by the same thought, the same purpose, the self-same practice of exercises of devotion and of the Christian virtues. But another thought gives new strength to our attraction for you, and it is that you are the Apostles, not only of prayer, but of a prayer directed to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which is so well calculated to inflame souls with a devotion which we may say is to-day characteristic of the Church, the ark of her salvation, her pledge of her future triumph, which contains in itself the foundation of all our hopes of a happier future. In fact, according to the revelation that our Lord was pleased to make to His servant, Margaret Alacoque, the worship of the Sacred Heart was preordained by God Himself for the healing of the great

plague of modern society, selfishness that egotism, which is really self-worship, the service offered to pride and sensuality; that egotism, which puts itself in the place of God and above humanity, refers everything to itself and usurps the rights of God, of the Church, and of man, individual and social; that egotism, in a word, that destroys all the bonds of social and Christian life, and sets itself up in antagonism, at once, to religion and morality, to authority and law, to all rights of property and family.

Now, what more fitting and efficacious means of overcoming this enemy than the infinite power of that fire of love that sprang forth from the Heart of Jesus and wrapped the whole world in one great flame, one blessed congregation of charity, penetrating even into the corpse-like body of pagan society, to enkindle in it the spirit of a new moral and civil life? "I am come to send fire upon the earth, and what will I but that it be kindled?" Such charity has its home in the divine Heart of our Redeemer, whence it flows for the salvation of the world.—To Him, then, our Redeemer, lift up your hands and voices in prayer, beloved sons, and let your petitions be accompanied by the practice of all Christian virtues; ask of that divine Heart that it may draw to itself from a world that has, in great part, divorced itself from God. Use your best endeavors to spread this devotion abroad, in the bosoms of your own households and throughout your native land; and as true devotion cannot and never should be divorced from imitation, strive to form your hearts on the model of His. His was a Heart whose mortal life was one of sacrifice, as likewise His sacramental life is now; a life which may be fully summed up in this formula: "Nothing for Himself, as man; everything for us." Such, then, must be the life of your heart; so that each one of you may be able to say with truth: "Nothing for myself; all for Jesus."—*N. Y. Catholic Review*.

THE WORLD AROUND.

The Suez Canal Co. propose to give an annuity of 60,000 francs to F. de Lesseps, the original promoter of the canal.

Business men of New York are planning mass meetings to make formal protests against the income tax feature of the tariff bill.

Welsh tin plate manufacturers are starting up with works in anticipation of a boom after the passage of the tariff bill by the American congress.

The Catholics of England are about to imitate the example of their American co-religionists by the establishment, at Oxford, of a Catholic Summer School.

At a recent charity bazaar in Paris the handsome sum of \$142,475 was realized, which shows that the generosity of Parisian Catholics is not growing cold.

Turpin, the inventor of melinite, is said to have sold to the Dreibund the secret of the manufacture of a new explosive and projectile which will revolutionize the art of warfare.

In France there is but one official headman, M. Deible. Since God has been banished from the schools, executions have become so numerous that he is no longer equal to the task.

At St. Ann's church in Munich, Bavaria, the three daughters of Doctor Hemmer were married on the same day, while the father and mother of the brides celebrated their silver wedding at the same time.

Germany's oldest priest, the Rev. A. Hofbauer, celebrated on the 1st inst., in the town of Strausbing, the 70th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. On the coming June 21, the reverend gentleman will be 95 years of age.

Rev. Walter Elliott, C.S.P., who for some time past has been engaged in preaching a series of missions to non-Catholics in the diocese of Detroit, concluded his labors there the past week and returned to New York, where he took a prominent part in the services held at St. Paul the Apostle's Church on Decoration day. Father Elliott's missions in the Detroit diocese were even more successful than their most enthusiastic advocates hoped they would be; and their success has led the zealous Bishop Horatmann of Cleveland to invite the eminent Paulist to preach similar missions in his diocese, where Father Elliott will inaugurate them early the coming fall.

RELIGIOUS NEWS

The Cathedral in the City of Mexico is 475 feet long, 200 feet wide and 175 feet high. It has two towers 247 feet high.

A general chapter of the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame will convene at Munich, Bavaria, the latter part of June.

The Trappists of Wesmalle have decided, at the request of the King of the Belgians, to start a mission in the Belgian Congo.

St. Peter and Paul's Church, Detroit, will be fifty years old June 29th. The anniversary will be celebrated with magnificent ceremonies.

Dimerick will witness an imposing religious ceremony on June 21. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Bishop, has arranged for the consecration of St. John's Cathedral.

The Catholic Historical Society of New York has begun the collection of the record of the 10,000 Catholic soldiers from Kings County, that State, made during the war.

A brief has been received from Rome appointing Provost Maguire, V.G., Auxiliary Bishop of Glasgow. The new Bishop was born in Glasgow on the 8th of September, 1851.

Margaret Haughey, a Catholic friend of the orphans, whose statue stands today in the public park of New Orleans, is the only woman in America to whom a public statue has been erected.

In Nuremberg, an old stronghold of Lutheranism, the Catholics received permission from the Protestant magistrate to hold a procession on Corpus Christi day. This had not occurred since 1524.

Archbishop Kain has determined that every priest in the diocese shall make a retreat at least biennially. In accordance with his wish one-half the diocesan clergy will make the retreat one year and the other the year following.

The Sovereign Pontiff has addressed a letter to His Eminence Cardinal Gossens, Archbishop of Mecklin, and to the bishops of Belgium, relative to the instruction of the philosophy of St. Thomas, given at the Louvain University.

Count Albert de Mun has received a letter from His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, assuring him of the satisfaction and approbation of the Holy Father on reading the account of his latest speech on the social question delivered in the Chamber of Deputies.

At the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Mill street, Germantown, Sister Isidore, known in the world as Marie Crochet, died recently. The deceased was a native of France and was thirty-two years of age, seven of which were spent in the Order.

An interesting feature of one of the last sessions of the A. O. H. Convention was the presentation of a magnificent floral harp to the Rev. Thomas J. Shanahan, D.D., of the Catholic University of America, in acknowledgment of his addresses in the interest of the Celtic language and Celtic literature.

The Grey Nuns from Montreal, who are to have charge of the new Home for Incurables, which the Rev. Thomas Scully, P.R., St. Mary's of the Annunciation, Cambridgeport, Mass., has generously provided for that purpose, have arrived in Boston and are temporarily located at the Working Girls' Home, 89 Union Park street.

Rev. Peter J. Leeson dropped dead on the 18th of paralysis, when instructing a class of young ladies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Grosse Pointe, Detroit, Mich. Father Leeson was 58 years old, a leading Catholic educator, formerly vice-president of St. Louis University, and was connected with St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and Creighton College, Omaha.

Albert Skinner, a scholastic at the Catholic University, of the Paulist Order, died in Washington Friday night of last week, at Providence Hospital, of malarial fever. He had been attending to his duties for the priesthood for two years and would have been ordained next year had he lived. Mr. Skinner was 24 years of age and a native of New York.

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TIMEO DANAOS

That line of Virgil has passed into a proverb: *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. "I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts." Decidedly these words find application almost daily in our time. There are some whose gifts are more dangerous than their curses; there are many whose fair words of unstinted and spontaneous praise are but the cloaks that hide the dagger of real enmity. Much as we appreciate kind feelings nicely conveyed, and generous sentiments unsolicitedly expressed, still we are generally suspicious that these may cover up some real but not apparent motive of a different nature. Particularly it is so when we find pronounced and recognized enemies of our faith going out of their way to defend the Church and to praise Catholics. It is not a want of confidence in men, nor a lack of appreciation of disinterested actions that may lead us to such conclusions; rather is it the experience learned in the rude arena of Catholic journalism—a stage upon which you must be ever ready to wrestle for your rights if you desire that they be respected.

An example of this we find in the current number of that ably written and most important magazine, the Arena. It is obvious, to any one familiar with the pages of Mr. Flower's publication, that no person need seek Catholic inspiration at that source. In fact, so anti-Catholic is the organ that it seems to drift at times into Socialism and Materialism. Yet it contains very powerful papers; the more dangerous on account of their power. Whenever a writer in the Arena attempts to praise Catholicity or do justice to Catholics we become suspicious; we do not give expressions to our doubts until we have verified them; but as a rule we find that they are well-founded. Here is an example.

In the June number of the Arena is an article, entitled, "A New Disease," from the pen of Mr. Elbert Hubbard. The editor, in his comments for the press on this article, gives it an overdose of praise and squanders a lot of Victor Hugo's "let in the light" talk upon the merits of Mr. Hubbard's attack upon the A. P. A. and defense of the Catholic Church. What Mr. Hubbard has done amounts to this: the A. P. A. faction accused Roman Catholics of arming to destroy all the Protestants and stated the Pope sent out a circular to that effect. Mr. Hubbard kindly took upon himself to sift the matter to the bottom, and by personal investigation he found out that

the Papal circulars were forgeries and that the accusations of arming and organizing were lies. In other words he discovered what every sane and honest man knew to be the truth, without ever troubling himself to go and examine convents or compare writings. He also found that a Catholic driver on an engine that ran at a mile per minute prayed to God all the time that he held the lives of hundreds in his hands. Nothing wonderful in all that. Mr. Hubbard then generously flies into print, and the Arena opens its pages to him, for the purpose of proving, from his experience, that Catholics are as good citizens as any others, and that the A. P. A. is an unpatriotic and dangerous organization. For all this we thank Mr. Hubbard and are grateful to the Arena. But still we repeat—*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes!*

As an off-set to all this very wonderful plea for justice to Catholics, Mr. Hubbard says: "As for myself I do not recognize the Church of Rome as a 'divine institution,' any more than I regard the New York Central Railroad as such." By the way we will show, from his own words, that he does not recognize any "divine institution," nor does he believe in a "Divinity." He continues: "I have just as much faith in the infallibility of Chauncey M. Depew as I have in that of the Pope. Both are pretty good men as men go." Dear reader, look honestly at this: is it not a lifting up of Catholicity in order to fling it down? is it not a most deceitful method of warfare? We are not as easily caught with the Hubbard kind of chaff as we might have been years ago; we are suspicious of such praise, for we know it has no good motive as far as our Church goes.

After all his laudation of Catholics and condemnation of the A. P. A., this generous detective of motives reduces the two to the same level and applies to them both a blasphemous standard. He says: "The orthodox Protestant brother who is so busy organizing A.P.A. lodges is made from the same stuff as the hated Catholic." He has just filled three pages to prove the contrary of what he here states. "They are both 'Christians,' and both 'sincere.'" He is after going to great trouble to show that the "sincere" A. P. Aist. is a circulator of forged papers and a liar about Catholics. But he adds: "The distinguishing feature in the religion of each is that they teach that Jesus of Nazareth did not have a man for his father, and that only by a certain belief in this Jesus can we escape perdition."

We quote no more. This suffices to show the extent of Mr. Hubbard's Christianity, and the degree of respect for Our Saviour that the Arena must have. Much as we dislike the A. P. A., yet we have a greater dread of these so-called liberal-minded writers, who neither believe in Christianity, nor feel the necessity of religion. They are dangerous to Protestantism as well as to Catholicity. The A.P.A. and all kindred organizations will die a natural death; but these humanitarian principles that have no solid foundation and that are as vanishing as all merely human affairs, are pernicious in the extreme. If the defense of Catholicity and the praising of Catholics are the pretexts for writers to pour out their infidel and dangerous theories, then the Catholic Church would be very grateful to them if they would let her fight her own battles. She has come safely through the trials of nineteen centuries, and the A.P.A. is not going to destroy her; no more is the Arena or Mr. Hubbard going to add any vitality to her by their disinterested laudations. "We fear the Greeks even when they bring us gifts."

THE POPE AT HOME.

Numerous are the questions asked, from time to time, regarding the Pope's residence, his way of living, his surroundings and all connected with the Vatican. Countless are the exaggerated statements made by those who do not belong to our Church on this subject, and even amongst Catholics there is a certain lack of accurate knowledge on the question of Papal expenses. Some people imagine that the Pope revels in luxury and that he is a hoarder up of millions. The truth is that the Sovereign Pontiff leads the simplest of lives, and all the splendor and riches of the Vatican—which palace is really a treasure-house of art and literature—is as much, and even more, the property of the public than of the Pontiff. He has little time, indeed, to spend amongst the collections of the palace; his own rooms are as humbly arranged as is consistent with his high station, and his hours are so occupied with the countless duties of his office that his life might well be compared to that of a hermit or monk. Prayer, work; work and prayer; his recreations are few and quiet; his hours of rest are very short; and his personal table is very plain.

In a recent issue of the London Universe we find the following short account of the different personages that go to make up the Pope's household, which consists of a certain number of charges, ecclesiastical, civil and military, not very well known to the public in general, but whose origin is ancient and which have been kept up through the vicissitudes of the Church even as has been the Church itself:

"The ecclesiastical charges are those of the Cardinal palatine, and the prelate palatine, and the intimate Chamberlain. The civil dignities are those of Prince Assistant, the Marshal of the Holy Roman Church, and Guard of the Cloak and Sword. The latter fulfil the following functions: Grand Master of the Saint Hospice, Grand Marshal of the Court, Grand Equerry and Superintendent-General of Posts. The military dignities are those of Commandants of the Noble Guard, of the Swiss Guard and of the Palatine Guard of Honor. Among those charges some are hereditary, such as Prince Assistant, Marshal of the Church, and Standard Bearer of the Noble Guard. Each different administration of the Vatican has a sufficiently numerous staff. For instance, there is an Inspector of Fine Arts, a director of medical services, even a judge with magisterial functions, and to execute them the Pontifical gendarmery. Some of the dignitaries are exclusively Italian; others are extended to foreigners, especially the title of Chamberlain of the Cloak and Sword. These latter must not be confounded with the Private Chamberlains, who are laymen, discharging the same offices toward the Holy Father as gentlemen of the bed-chamber with the distinctions characteristic of the Sovereigns in whose service they are engaged. The Private Chamberlains of the Cloak and Sword are of three categories: first, *mace di numero*, who are only four, and must be Italian; next, the supernumeraries; and lastly, the honorary."

It must be remembered that all these functionaries are not there for mere show; they all have work to do, equal to and often in excess of the duties imposed on government officials in other lands. The business of governing two hundred and fifty million subjects is no small matter and requires a considerable and proportionate staff of employees. Several, also, of the offices are the creation of necessity in the days when the Sovereign Pontiff had the possession and enjoyment of his temporal rights. As a temporal monarch, at whose court the representatives of the different powers were received and to which they were accredited, it was requisite that state regulations should be observed. Since the Pope has been unjustly robbed of his legitimate possessions the powers

still continue to be represented at the Vatican; and to abandon any of his prerogatives or efface any of the offices connected with his temporal kingdom, would be a tacit acknowledgment, on the part of the Pope, that he had no expectation of receiving back that which belongs to him, and might be construed into an admission of the legality of the spoliation. Such a course could never be taken by the Pope.

We have often pointed out, in these columns, that the actually reigning Pontiff is more a custodian of those rights than the actual owner of the property that belongs to them. The Papal territory is the property of the Catholic world; the Pope has no right to dispose of it in any way. When he dies, the palace, its treasures, the money that may be to the credit of the Holy See, and the claim to the temporal states, all pass to his successor. In no way could he give, either by donation or will, to his relatives or others, the slightest particle of those possessions. He is obliged to cling to his rights; it is a duty he owes to his successors and the whole Catholic world. When the Italian banditti robbed the Sovereign Pontiff of his temporal states, they actually robbed each individual Catholic on earth. Outside the question of the temporal sovereignty there is a certain amount of dignity, attached to the most important See in the universe, that must be kept up. It would be a strange anomaly if the Archbishop or Bishop of a diocese were to have a more imposing and more extensive household than the Holy Father; and yet many of our non-Catholic friends would argue that the Pope's surroundings are out of proportion to the requirements of his station. It would be well if some critics and writers on the Papal question would spend a while in gathering correct information and carefully studying the matter before rushing out before the world with baseless contentions and absurd statements. The Church will last till the end of time—Christ said so. As long as the Church lasts the Sovereign Pontiff will reign. And as long as a successor of St. Peter exists, the Catholic world will support him and uphold his dignity.

FOR the benefit of the gentleman, who undertook a few weeks ago, to bring us to task for having given credit to Lord and Lady Aberdeen for all they have done for the Irish people, we will quote the words of one of the grandest Irish Catholics on the American continent. Honored by Rome, respected, beloved and admired by all sincere Irishmen and all Americans, the Hon. Mr. Onahan stands forth as a most conspicuous figure in the world of refinement and education. In his recent eulogium, on the work of the Countess of Aberdeen for the Irish people, he said: "It is the outcome of nobility of soul, common sense and the highest womanly tact." The warm, spontaneous, magnificent reception at Queenstown the other day, proves that these words find an echo in every true Irish heart at home. The only exception we ever heard of is the gentleman from Piper City. But a solitary exception like that serves splendidly to prove the rule.

On the 21st May, the six anarchists, convicted of complicity in the attempt of Pallas to assassinate Captain-General Martinez, were shot outside the Citadel of Mount Juich. Two of them seemed to realize their position, and joined with the priests in their prayers. The other four shouted revolutionary cries and put on a great amount of bravado. It must be a fearful spirit that animates these men; they seem to delight in murder and revel in human sufferings. Still they do not apparently fear death, otherwise they might be more careful of themselves. They must be the dupes of an unholy system and the slaves of demonic masters. Anarchy is evidently a pestilence and to day it is epidemic in Europe.

HUGO'S APPEAL.

Victor Hugo had a fine mind, a facile pen and a masterly command of expression; he wrote verse and prose with exactness; he had a vivid imagination and a depth of natural human sympathy. When we have said these things, we have said all that can be set down to Victor Hugo's credit as a *litterateur* and as a man of his age. He was philosophical in the sense of the humanitarian and the encyclopedist. Yet, with all these brilliant qualities, grand gifts and his affectionate characteristics, he was lacking in gratitude. This is no paradox. Every one of his advantages, of mind, of heart, of talents, of genius (if you can apply that term to the man), he did not create by himself; he received them all as free gifts from God, and he failed most miserably—worse than *les miserables*—to recognize the source whence they came; and as a consequence he ruined the prospects that awaited him, and missed the aim of his existence. His soaring imagination was fettered to earth by a chain of materialism, and his loftiest flights of sentiment were checked by the spirit of infidelity that took possession of him.

In the June Arena, the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, has an able but mistaken criticism of Hugo, in the form of an article entitled "Social Ideals of Victor Hugo." Mr. Flower quotes from the great author's works, and the very passages, over which the reviewer goes into ecstasies, are the best evidence of the absence of true and solid, immutable and sublime principles in Victor Hugo. We will reproduce the words in which the great French writer dedicates himself to the service of humanity, and appeals to his fellowmen to go and do likewise. Remember it is not to God, nor to man's spiritual happiness, nor even to a combination of the spiritual and temporal, that Hugo dedicated his energies—it is to humanity divorced from religion. Read:—

"Let us consecrate ourselves. Let us devote ourselves to the good, to the true, to the just. . . . The function of thinkers in our day is complex. It is no longer sufficient to think—one must love. It is no longer sufficient to think and to love—one must act. To think, to love and to act is no longer sufficient—one must suffer. . . . The future presses. To-morrow cannot wait. Humanity has not a moment to lose. Quick! quick! let us hasten. The wretched hunger, they thirst, they suffer. Alas! terrible emaciation of the poor human body. There is too much privation, too much poverty, too much immodesty, too much nakedness, too many houses of shame, too many convict prisons too many tatters, too many defalcations, too many crimes, too much darkness; not enough schools; too many little innocents growing up for evil! The pallet of the poor girl is suddenly covered with silk and lace, and in that is the worst misery; by the side of misfortune there is vice, the one urging on the other. Such a society requires prompt succor. Let us seek out the best. Civilization must march forward; let us test theories, systems, ameliorations, inventions, reforms.

But before all, above all, let us be lavish of the light. All sanitary purification begins by opening the windows wide. Let us open wide all intellects; let us supply souls with air. Let the human race breathe. Shed abroad hope, sow the ideal, do good. One step after another, horizon after horizon, conquest after conquest; because you have given what you promised, do not hold yourself quit of obligation. To perform is to promise. To-day's dawn pledges the sun for to-morrow."

What a beautiful jumble of words and emotional phrases! How deliciously bewildering! How apparently sublime! How wonderfully vague! Read it over, and then tell us what it all means. It is a hurried enumeration of social ills, and an appeal to humanity to seize upon the

moment and not allow an hour to pass before securing the amelioration of the social condition. He says: "Such a society requires prompt succor." He is perfectly right in that. He adds: "Let us seek out the best." Again is he right in his appeal. But he does not tell us which "prompt succor" is "the best." No; he says to "let us test theories, systems, ameliorations, inventions, reforms." In other words, "let us grope in the dark, let us reject the positive—because it is Divine—and hunt for the uncertain—for it is human." "Let us be lavish of the light," says Hugo. What light? If he wishes to scatter *the light* why attempt to extinguish it? Is it the "Light coming into this world," of which St. John tells us, that Hugo wishes to lavish on humanity? If so he has a strange way in carrying out his designs; for he dedicates his life to the effacing of that Light. He would evidently fulfil that other phrase of the evangelist, when the "Light shone in the darkness, and the darkness did not understand it."

Again he attempts to tell humanity what must be done in order to secure the best succor. "Shed abroad hope, sow the ideal, do good." Meaningless terms, loud sounding nonsense in the mouth of Hugo. What kind of hope can he "shed

BAZAAR NOTES.

The Phonograph was largely patronized and caused a good deal of amusement, the dialogues especially being much appreciated.

The BAZAAR JOURNAL was very successful. Father James Callaghan makes a brilliant editor, and his bright little journal was appreciated as it deserved.

Mrs. Jensen, Miss Reilly and Miss Tucker accomplished their arduous task of registering the names of all donors and donations, in a most excellent manner.

A little blind girl, living in Boston, made a pretty basket of colored beads for the Bazaar; there were more than 6,000 beads on the basket, but the patient little lady kept count of every one as she put it on the basket.

The entertainments during the Bazaar were a wonderful attraction. The little orphans, St. Patrick's choir, the girls' and boys' Choral Union, and the little tots of St. Patrick's Academy, all performed their particular parts with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Enchanted Room was one of the most attractive features of the Bazaar; to sit in an immovable chair and feel all the sensation of swinging is certainly a circumstance for deep cogitation; eight or nine hundred persons visited the Enchanted room, but the cause of the illusion is as much a secret as ever.

A valuable and unique relic on the Parish Table was an autograph of the

Menzies knew how to cater to the sharp and pointed appetite of the associates. She is the one in the right place. Mrs. Thos. Harding is a most active assistant lady, and Mrs. Calahane, as superintendent of the lunch tables, marshals her fair army with the soldiership of a Caesar or a Napoleon.

HIGH MASS AT ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNION ST. PIERRE.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the members of the Union St. Pierre assembled at their hall on St. Elizabeth street with bands, banners and flags, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the foundation of their society. Nearly 1500 in all took part in the procession, which paraded the principal streets. At 10 o'clock the processionists and their friends attended Solemn High Mass in James' Cathedral. The music provided by an augmented choir was very fine. Mass was celebrated by His Grace Dom Antoine, Mitred Abbot, of Oka, assisted by a number of French priests of the city. More than 4000 persons attended at Mass, and the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Father Belanger, of St. Cunegonde, was eloquent and impressive, the subject being the good work of the society. The society was founded in 1860, when the funds in hand amounted to 86 cents; at the present day the society is worth \$11,000, exclusive of movable property.

Since the foundation of the society, \$20,767 has been paid to widows; \$3,027.85 to orphans; \$1,373 to heirs; \$1,156.13 for funeral expenses, and \$15,336.96 to sick members, total \$42,652.24. The present membership is over fifteen hundred. Widows of deceased members now receive \$1000 and sick members receive \$3 per week.

The following are the officers of the society for 1894: President, Mr. L. S. Gendron; 1st vice-President, Mr. L. E. Morin, jr.; second vice-President, Mr. D. Seguin; Recording Secretary, Mr. Ed. Dubois; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. A. Marcotte; Treasurer, Mr. A. Gosselin; Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. Marceau; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Charles Lavigne; first collectors, Messrs. O. Gosselin, J. O. A. Thibaudeau, and E. Vigeant; Assistant Collectors, Messrs. J. Dubinville, J. B. Vezina, and H. Beaudoin; Marshals, Messrs. L. Archambeault and O. R. Lalleche; Sick Visiting Committee, Messrs. F. X. Vezina, C. Archambeault, M. Pepin, M. Martin, A. J. B. Trudel, and E. Labelle.

OPENING THE NEW HALL.

The hall in the basement of the new St. Gabriel Church, which is to be used as a meeting room for the various societies of the parish, is nearly completed and will be formally opened the week after next. The hall will be a great convenience to the societies, as at present they have no hall in which they can meet and transact their business comfortably.

REQUIEM MASS.

A solemn Requiem Mass will be sung on Friday, at 8 a.m., in St. Patrick's Church, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Fowler, whose body was recovered last Friday near Vercheres, P.Q. The St. Patrick's choir and other musical societies have offered their services as a mark of sympathy for Prof. Fowler, his deeply afflicted son. Mr. P. McCaffery has taken the whole management for the occasion.

CHILDREN OF MARY AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The Children of Mary of St. Patrick's Parish met in the long hall off the sacristy, at 4:30 on Sunday afternoon. There was a very large attendance. The Rev. James Callaghan presided and gave a very instructive address on the devotion to the Sacred Heart. After informing the members that they were invited to receive Holy Communion together at 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday next in honor of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. gentleman spoke of the great graces which Almighty God bestowed on those who showed a deep devotion to the Sacred Heart—especially in the month of June, which the Church had set apart for the particular practice of this devotion. The meeting was the last one previous to the vacation. The next meeting will take place in October.



MRS. EDWARD MURPHY,
LADY PRESIDENT OF THE BAZAAR.

abroad," who uses all the gifts God gave him to destroy the only hope that Heaven has given to man—the hope in an eternal reward for the troubles and miseries of this life? "Sow the ideal"—and what about the real? The real facts of here and hereafter, what about them? Does he want us to live in a fool's paradise, in an opiate dream of fanciful happiness, in oblivion of the only real fact that the history of humanity is there to substantiate—the fact of death's certainty and the uncertainty of all idealism? "Do good"—very fine indeed; but he does not tell us *how* to do good, nor *what* good to do. "To-day's dawn pledges the sun for to-morrow." No it does not. Nor all the dawns, since the day-break of time, could not guarantee us to-morrow's sunrise. Rather "to-day's life pledges the death of to-morrow." *Hodie homo est, et cras non comparat.* Hugo is an eloquent sophist, a false philosopher, and an over-rated as well as dangerous character.

A LARGE PILGRIMAGE.

Eight hundred and sixty pilgrims passed through the city on Monday evening. The party is in charge of the Rev. Father Twomey, of Morrisburg. They left the city by the G. T. R. for Quebec, whence they will go to St. Ann de Beaupre. All of the pilgrims come from the district between Trenton and Lancaster.

great O'Connell, Ireland's liberator. The autograph is mounted on a card, very prettily ornamented with harps and other Irish emblems, and is in an oak frame. It was presented to the Bazaar by Walter Drake, Esq., who inherited it from his father, to whom it was given over half a century ago by O'Connell himself.

The system of raffling used at the Bazaar was a great improvement over the old tedious custom. Numbered cards corresponding to the number of persons who have taken chances are placed in a revolving box, the wheel is then turned and a number drawn out by a little child from the audience, the number is read out and the name to which it corresponds in the chance book wins the prize.

The contest for the 100 dollar trophy was a hardy fought one. First one society would head the list and then another and another; the positions on the board were continually changing. The positions on Monday night were:

- C. M. B. A., Branch 26.....1,745
- C. M. B. A., Branch 1.....1,188
- St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society..... 948
- Ancient Order of Hibernians..... 642
- Shamrock A.A.A..... 407
- St. Lawrence Court C.O.F..... 348
- St. Patrick's Society..... 313
- Catholic Y. M. S..... 82

The C. M. B. A., Branch 26, may well boast of their banquet of the 9th in the Bazaar hall. Mr. P. Reynolds presided and was most entertaining. Amongst the guests were Hon. J. J. Curran, S. G., Hon. Senator E. Murphy and lady, Dr. W. H. Hingston and lady, and quite a large sprinkling of members. Mrs. A.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER LX. Continued.

"I will only tell you, sir, that you are over-vain of that discretion you believe you possess."

"Then I am right!" cried he, almost insolently. "I have hit the blot."

A glance, a mere glance of haughty disdain, was the only reply she made.

"I am shocked, Maude," said he at last. "I am ashamed that we should spend in this way perhaps the very last few minutes we shall ever pass together. Heart-broken as I am, I should desire to carry away the memory at least of her whose love was the loadstar of my existence."

"I want my letters, Cecil," said she, coldly.

"So that you came down here with mine, prepared for this rupture, Maude? It was all prearranged in your mind?"

"More discretion, more discretion, or good taste—which is it?"

"I ask pardon, most humbly I ask it; your rebuke was most just. I was presuming upon a past which has no relation to the present. I shall not offend any more. And now, what was it you said?"

"I want my letters."

"They are here," said he, drawing a thick envelope, fully crammed with letters, from his pocket and placing it in her hand. "Scarcely as carefully or as nicely kept as mine, for they have been read over too many times—and with rapture, Maude! How pressed to my heart and to my lips—how treasured! Shall I tell you?"

There was that of exaggerated passion—almost rant—in these last words that certainly did not impress them with reality; and either Lady Maude was right in doubting their sincerity, or cruelly unjust; for she smiled faintly as she heard them.

"No, don't tell me," said she, faintly. "I am already so much flattered by a courteous anticipation of my wishes that I ask for nothing more."

He bowed his head lowly; but his smile was one of triumph, as he thought how, this time at least, he had wounded her.

"There are some trinkets, Cecil," said she, coldly, "which I have made into a packet, and you will find them on your dressing table. And—it may save you some discomfort if I say that you need not give yourself trouble to recover a little ring with an opal I once gave you, for I have it now."

"May I dare?"

"You may not dare. Good-bye." And she gave her hand. He bent over it for a moment, scarcely touched it with his lips, and turned away.

CHAPTER LXI.

A "CHANGE OF FRONT."

Of all the discomfitures in life there was one which Cecil Walpole did not believe could possibly befall him. Indeed, if it could have been made a matter of betting, he would have wagered all he had in the world that no woman should ever be able to say she refused his offer of marriage.

He had canvassed the matter very often with himself, and always arrived at the same conclusion: that if a man were not a mere coxcomb, blinded by vanity and self-esteem, he could always know how a woman really felt toward him; and that where the question admitted of a doubt—where, indeed, there was even a flaw in the absolute certainty—no man with a due sense of what was owing to himself would risk his dignity by the possibility of a refusal. It was a part of his peculiar ethics that a man thus rejected was damaged, pretty much as a bill that has been denied acceptance. It was the same wound to credit, the same outrage on character. Considering, therefore, that nothing obliged a man to make an offer of his hand till he had assured himself of success, it was to his thinking a mere gratuitous pursuit of insult to be refused. That no especial delicacy kept these things secret, that women talked of them freely—ay, triumphantly—that they made the staple of conversation at afternoon tea and club, with all the flippant comments that dear friends know how to

contribute as to your vanity and presumption, he was well aware. Indeed, he had long been an eloquent contributor to that scandal literature which amuses the leisure of fashion, and helps on the tedium of an ordinary dinner. How Lady Maude would report the late scene in the garden to the Countess of Mecherscroft, who would tell it to her company at her country house! How the Lady Georginas would discuss it over luncheon, and the Lady Georges talk of it out shooting! What a host of pleasant anecdotes would be told of his inordinate puppyism and self-esteem! How even the dullest fellows would dare to throw a stone at him! What a target for awhile he would be for every marksman at any range to shoot at! All these his quick-witted ingenuity pictured at once before him.

"I see it all," cried he, as he paced his room in self-examination. "I have suffered myself to be carried away by a burst of momentary impulse. I brought up all my reserves, and have failed utterly. Nothing can save me now but a 'change of front.' It is the last bit of generalship remaining—a change of front—a change of front!" And he repeated the words over and over, as though hoping they might light up his ingenuity. "I might go and tell her that all I had been saying was mere jest; that I could never have dreamed of asking her to follow me into barbarism; that to go to Guatemala was equivalent to accepting a yellow fever—it was courting disease, perhaps death; that my insistence was a mere mockery, in the worst possible taste; but that I had already agreed with Lord Danesbury our engagement should be canceled, that his lordship's memory of our conversation would corroborate me in saying I had no intention to propose such a sacrifice to her; and indeed I had but provoked her to say the very things and use the very arguments I had already employed to myself as a sort of aid to my own heartfelt convictions. Here would be a 'change of front' with a vengeance.

"She will already have written off the whole interview: the dispatch is finished," cried he, after a moment. "It is a change of front the day after the battle. The people will read of my manoeuvre with the bulletin of victory before them.

"Poor Frank Touchet used to say," cried he, aloud: "Whenever they refuse my checks at the bank I always transfer my account; and fortunately the world is big enough for these tactics for several years. That's a change of front, too, if I knew how to adapt it. I must marry another woman—there's nothing else for it. It is the only escape; and the question is, who shall she be?" The more he meditated over this change of front, the more he saw that his destiny pointed to the Greek. If he could see clearly before him to a high career in diplomacy, the Greek girl, in everything but fortune, would suit him well. Her marvelous beauty, her grace of manner, her social tact and readiness, her skill in languages, were all the very qualities most in request. Such a woman would make the full complement, by her fascinations, of all that her husband could accomplish by his abilities. The little indiscretions of old men—especially old men—with these women, the lapses of confidence they made them, the dropping admissions of this or that intention, made up what Walpole knew to be high diplomacy.

"Nothing worth hearing is ever got by a man," was an adage he treasured as deep wisdom. Why kings resort to that watering place, and accidentally meet certain ministers going somewhere else; why kaisers affect to review troops here, that they may be able to talk statecraft there; how princely compacts and contracts of marriage are made at the sulphur springs, all these and such like leaked out as small-talk with a young and pretty woman, whose frivolity of manner went bail for the safety of the confidence, and went far to persuade Walpole that though bank stock might be a surer investment, they were paying qualities in certain women that in the end promised larger returns than mere money, and higher rewards than mere wealth. "Yes," cried he to himself, "this is the real change of front—this has all in its favor."

Nor yet all. Strong as Walpole's self-esteem was, and high his estimate of his own capacity, he had—he could not conceal it—a certain misgiving as to whether he really understood that girl or not. "I have watched many a bolt from her bow," said he, "and I think I know their range. But now and then she has

shot an arrow into the clear sky, and far beyond my sight to follow it."

That scene in the wood, too. Absurd enough that it should obtrude itself at such a moment—but it was the sort of indication that meant much more to a man like Walpole than to men of other experiences. Was she flirting with this young Austrian soldier? No great harm if she were; but still there had been passages between himself and her which should have bound her over to more circumspection. Was there not a shadowy sort of engagement between them? Lawyers deem a mere promise to grant a lease as equivalent to a contract. It would be a curious question in morals to enquire how far the licensed perjuries of courtship are statutory offenses. Perhaps a sly consciousness on his own part that he was not playing perfectly fair made him, as it might do, more than usually tenacious that his adversary should be honest. What chance the innocent public would have with two people who were so adroit with each other, was his next thought; and he actually laughed aloud as it occurred to him. "I only wish my lord would invite us here before we sail. If I could but show her to Maude, half an hour of these women together would be the heaviest vengeance I could ask her! I wonder how could that be managed?"

"A dispatch, sir, his lordship begs you to read," said a servant, entering. It was an open envelope, and contained these words on a slip of paper:

"W. shall have Guatemala. He must go out by the mail of November 15. Send him here for instructions." Some words in cipher followed, and an under-secretary's initials.

"Now, then, for the 'change of front.' I'll write to Nina by this post. I'll ask my lord to let me tear off this portion of the telegram, and I shall enclose it."

The letter was not so easily written as he thought—at least he made more than one draft, and was at last in great doubt whether a long statement or a few and very decided lines might be better. How he ultimately determined, and what he said, cannot be given here: for, unhappily, the conditions of my narrative require I should ask my reader to accompany me to a very distant spot and other interests, which were then occupying the attention of an almost forgotten acquaintance of ours, the redoubtable Joseph Atlee.

CHAPTER LXII.

WITH A PASHA.

JOSEPH ATLEE had a very busy morning of it on a certain November day at Pera, when the post brought him tidings that Lord Danesbury had resigned the Irish viceroyalty, and been once more named to his old post as ambassador at Constantinople.

"My uncle desires me," wrote Lady Maude, "to impress you with the now all-important necessity of obtaining the papers you know of, and, so far as you are able, to secure that no authorized copies of them are extant. Kulbash Pasha will, my lord says, be very tractable when once assured that our return to Turkey is a certainty; but should you detect signs of hesitation or distrust in the grand vizier's conduct, you will hint that the investigation as to the issue of the Galatz shares—'preference shares'—may be reopened at any moment, and that the Ottoman Bank agent, Schaffer, has drawn up a memoir which my uncle now holds. I copy my lord's words for all this, and sincerely hope you will understand it, which, I confess, I do not at all. My lord cautioned me not to occupy your time or attention by any reference to Irish questions, but leave you perfectly free to deal with those larger interests of the East that should now engage you. I forbear, therefore, to do more than mark with a pencil the part in the debates which might interest you especially, and merely add the fact, otherwise, perhaps, not very credible, that Mr. Walpole did write the famous letter imputed to him, did promise the amnesty, or whatever be the name of it, and did pledge the honor of the Government to a transaction with these Fenian leaders. With what success to his own prospects, the Gazette will speak that announces his appointment to Guatemala.

"I am myself very far from sorry at our change of destination. I prefer the Bosphorous to the Bay of Dublin, and like Pera better than the Phoenix. It is not alone that the interests are greater, the questions larger, and the consequences more important to the world at large, but, that, as my uncle has just

said, you are spared the peddling impertinence of Parliament interfering at every moment, and questioning your conduct, from an invitation to Cardinal Cullen to the dismissal of a chief constable. Happily, the gentlemen at Westminster know nothing about Turkey, and have the prudence not to ventilate their ignorance, except in secret committee. I am sorry to have to tell you that my lord sees great difficulty in what you propose as to yourself. F. O., he says, would not easily consent to your being named even a third secretary without your going through the established grade of attache. All the unquestionable merits he knows you to possess would count for nothing against an official regulation. The course my lord would suggest is this: to enter now as a mere attache, to continue in this position some three or four months, come over here for the general election in February, get into 'the House,' and after some few sessions, one or two, rejoin diplomacy, to which you might be appointed as a secretary of legation. My uncle named to me three, if not four, cases of this kind—one, indeed, stepped at once into a mission and became a minister; and though, of course, the Opposition made a fuss, they failed in their attempt to break the appointment, and the man will probably be soon an ambassador. I accept the little yataghan, but sincerely wish the present had been of less value. There is one enormous emerald in the handle which I am much tempted to transfer into a ring. Perhaps I ought, in decency, to have your permission for the change. The burnous is very beautiful, but I could not accept it—an article of dress is in the category of things impossible. Have you no Irish sisters, or even cousins? Pray give me a destination to address it to in your next.

"My uncle desires me to say that, all invaluable as your services have become where you are, he needs you greatly here, and would bear with pleasure that you were about to return. He is curious to know who wrote 'L'Orient et Lord D.' in the last *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The savagery of the attack implies a personal rancor: Find out the author, and reply to him in the Edinburgh. My lord suspects he may have had access to the papers he has already alluded to, and is the more eager to repossess them."

A telegraphic dispatch in cipher was put into his hands as he was reading. It was from Lord Danesbury, and said: "Come back as soon as you can, but not before making K. Pasha know his fate is in my hands."

As the grand vizier had already learned from the Ottoman ambassador at London the news that Lord Danesbury was about to resume his former post at Constantinople, his Turkish impassiveness was in no way imperiled by Atlee's abrupt announcement. It is true he would have been pleased had the English government sent out some one new to the East and a stranger to all Oriental questions. He would have liked one of those veterans of diplomacy versed in the old fashioned ways and knaveries of German courts, and whose shrewdest ideas of a subtle policy are centered in a few social spies and a "Cabinet Noir." The pasha had no desire to see there a man who knew all the secret machinery of a Turkish administration, what corruptions could do, and where to look for the men who could employ it.

The thing was done, however, and with that philosophy of resignation to a fact in which no nation can rival his own, he muttered his polite congratulations on the event and declared that the dearest wish of his heart was now accomplished.

(To be continued.)

Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores or Ulcers. Skin Diseases, Boils, Blotches and all Blood Humors cannot resist its healing powers.

The owner of a nobby carriage who was upset the other day said that he couldn't agree with the spectators who complimented him on his handsome turnout.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over 40 years.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

APPLE TART.

Line a deep pie-tin with a short crust, leaving enough margin to double for a rim. In this lay quartered apples, the rounding side up. Arrange the quarters closely and neatly. Put little dots of butter over the top, sift on sugar to taste and also powdered cinnamon. Bake, and serve hot.

CHICKEN ON TOAST.

If you have cold chicken, but not enough for a meal, chop it fine, heat a cup of cream boiling hot, stir in a teaspoonful of corn-starch, then salt and stir in the chicken; arrange slices of hot, crisp, buttered toast on a hot platter, and put a heaping teaspoonful of the minced chicken on each slice and serve.

SHORTCAKE.

To one orange allow two bananas. Peel and slice the bananas very thin; grate the rind of the orange, and then peel and take out the pulp. Mix with the fruit a cup of sugar and the grated rind. Make a rich biscuit dough, bake in a thin sheet; when done split and butter it, spread over it the fruit mixture, and serve with whipped cream.

CODFISH CROQUETTES.

Take equal parts of codfish (squeezed from cold water in which it has soaked for five minutes after being picked into bits) and freshly mashed potatoes; season with pepper and roll into shares between slightly floured hands. Dip into egg and roll in fine cracker crumbs. Set aside for a few hours to become dry, then fry in clear, hot fat. Serve with a liberal garnish of parsley for a supper dish. Make at noon for supper, or night before, if wanted for breakfast.

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.

A pint of milk, a tablespoonful of flour, one of butter, a head of celery, a large slice of onion and a small piece of mace. Roll the celery in a pint of water, from thirty to thirty-five minutes; boil the mace, onion and milk together. Mix flour with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk and add to the milk: Cook ten minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked and stir into the boiling milk. Add butter, and season with salt and pepper to taste. The flavor is improved by adding a cupful of cream when the soup is in the tureen.

FASHION AND FANCY.

A curious novelty is a hat which resembles a butterfly in shape. The crown is Panama chip, and a peaked bandean in front, made of black moire, with a paste buckle in the middle, representing the body of the butterfly. The wings are black moire bows edged with real lace the color of the crown, and white strings come from under two bunches of violets which adorn the back.

The newest sleeves for evening wear are either formed of two puffs, one overlapping and the other caught up on the outside of the arm to form a bow, or are made of a series of frills, one over the other.

The "complexion veil" is a novelty of pale pink Russian net sprinkled with black spots and delicately perfumed. It is very becoming to pale blondes, yet there is nothing so pretty as the regulation black dotted net.

Some of the latest bonnets have immensely wide strings edged with lace, which form a scarf under the chin.

One of the whims of fashion is to wear a black moire ribbon, an inch wide and a yard and a quarter long, around the neck, and fastened with a gold slide. To this is attached a tiny watch or a fancy little gold bottle filled with a favorite perfume.

One of Worth's fancies is the use of foulard silk with a white ground and colored figures in combination with black crepon.

Among the new laces are those that are worked over the pattern with gold thread; others studded with jet and embroidered with colored silks and heavy laces, such as English guipure patterns of point de legne and Russian arabesque. These are used as flat borderings, and on waists for collars, berthas and vests. Lemon is the latest color in laces.

With the revival of checks comes the

old-fashioned Louisiana silks so durable and soft for summer dresses.

Wide ribbed pique is one of the fabrics for cotton gowns. They come in pale colors, as well as white, and are made up by Paris dressmakers in very fanciful styles, trimmed very elaborately with lace and ribbon.

Miroir moir antique is perhaps the most beautiful silk for evening wear. It is delicate in coloring, and has a rich sheen which shows to advantage in the gaslight. Shot silks are much prettier than they were last year, and quite as popular.

A new and beautiful material for trimming dresses is satin muslin. The surface is glossy like satin, and the texture is light and almost as transparent as India muslin.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT

ALLIGATOR CHICKENS.

Sammy Brent lived "way down South," and was just as full of mischief as a boy of thirteen could be. One evening he came home after a ramble through the woods and by the river, and said to his brother Harry, who was eight years younger than himself:

"Harry, you take these three eggs and put them in a box of sand, and set it in the sun, and after a while you'll have three of the funniest chickens you ever saw."

Harry followed his brother's directions, and morning, noon and night he might be seen watching for his brood to poke their bills out of the sand. At last, one hot day, just before noon, the sand began to move, and the queerest kind of a chicken came out. It had a long, horny bill, a long flat body without feathers or wings, four feet, and a tail nearly as long as its body. As soon as Harry's excited eyes could see clearly, he exclaimed: "O! O! it's an alligator come out of an egg!"

If Harry had been a little older he would have known that the alligators bury their eggs in the sand and wait for the sun to hatch them, and as soon as the young alligators appear the mother conducts them to the water.

RHODA GRAY'S DREAM.

"Ten yards at seventy five cents! I do wish that father would allow me a little more money. It is perfect torture to try to dress like other girls on the amount he gives me. If Charley comes to him for money to take a trip or buy a boat, he is sure to get it, but when I ask him for money he talks about hard times and economy, and tells me that I have three times as many dresses as mother has, and then gives me a pitiful ten dollars. Well, mother will have to make my dresses, for I certainly can't hire a dressmaker out of this little bit of money, and lately mother seems unwilling to make my things. I know she has a large family to look after, and I expect I am a little particular about the fit, but still I think she might do it a little more graciously," and Rhoda Grey tossed aside the pencil and paper with which she had been calculating the cost of muslins, and laces, and ribbons, and began to rock to and fro in the big wicker piazza chair.

It was a warm June afternoon, so warm and still that even the birds seemed to lack energy to sing, but the Greys' porch, with its vines and overhanging trees, looked cool and inviting, and a passer by, unless he had seen her discontented expression, would have envied the girl seated in the big chair, lazily waving an enormous fan.

Gradually Rhoda's face lost its injured look, and the motion of chair and fan ceased. The cool porch, the big trees, and the mignonette bed disappeared from sight, and, instead, she seemed to be in the city streets. It was night, and the gaslight flared as the hot breeze struck them; shop-girls, ragamuffins and factory-men thronged the streets or lounged in the doorways, for the rich are out of the city in such hot weather.

Rhoda seemed hurried on by some power till she reached the business block where her father has his office. Upstairs she went, flight after flight. She had no idea that her father had to climb so many steps every day. At length she reached the door and went in. Her father did not turn at her approach; he

was seated at a desk bending over a large ledger. Rhoda paused a moment, and then walked around to the front of the desk. Why, was that her father? So worn and tired he looked, perspiration stood in great beads on his forehead; he seemed ten years older than when she had told him good-by that morning. His fingers twitched nervously, and around his mouth were heavy lines of care.

As Rhoda was about to speak, the door opened and a gentleman entered.

"Come Grey, stop work and go down to supper with me. You will lose your mind if you work this way? Why you have been at it since seven this morning, and I don't believe you have stopped for lunch!"

"O, I can't stop—I mustn't," said her father, barely glancing up from his ledger. "I have an expensive family, the children are always coming to me for money, and God knows I hate to deny them; but something is wrong with the money affairs of the firm, and I must work night and day to meet the daily demands for money."

"But, man, you are killing yourself," rejoined the other.

Mr. Grey shook his head sadly, and the tired hand and brain went on travelling up and down the long columns, and Rhoda shut her eyes from the sight. When she looked again she was no longer in the stifling, choking city, but in the sewing room of her own home.

The little clock on the mantle pointed to eleven, but still she could hear the steady clicking of the sewing machine. Heaps of rose colored stuff lay about the floor, and at the sewing machine sat her mother, stitching away at a piece of the same fabric. The air which came through the open window was as hot and stifling as a breath from an oven, and the mother's tired hands trembled as they pushed the damp hair from her forehead.

The door opened and Rhoda's father came in. "Come, Mary, it is time for you to be in bed," he said gently.

"O Ralph, I must finish this piece of work," and the face lifted to his was pale and almost haggard.

"But surely we are not so poor that you must work like this," said Mr. Grey, wearily.

"No, of course not, but Rhoda is very anxious for this dress to be finished for her to wear to-morrow, and she is so particular about having it look just right that I had to rip it up and make the whole skirt over. So that is the reason I am sewing so late," and the weary mother turned again to her sewing-machine.

Slowly the room and scene faded from view, and Rhoda found herself sitting on the cool piazza. She had had a dream, or, rather, let us say an awakening, and her eyes were filled with tears.

He only can enrich me who can recommend to me the space between sun and sun. It is the measure of a man—his apprehension of a day. And him I reckon the most learned scholar, not he who can unearth for me the buried dynasties of Sesostras and Ptolemy, but he who can unfold the theory of this particular day.

THE HEAVY END OF A MATCH.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint at the breakfast table as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd suspect of such a thing, but what is it?"

"I have found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus, with a grin that would have adorned a skull.

Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called a 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben, who had Consumption and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her: she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs 165 pounds. That, Cyrus, is a discovery that's worth mentioning."

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book sent securely sealed for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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What is it?



It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

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AT ALL GROCERS.
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EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
*** COLIC ***
CHOLERA
CHOLERA-MORBUS
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
of
CHILDREN or ADULTS
Price 35 CTS
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A HURON CO. MIRACLE.

AN OLD LADY'S STORY OF DEEP INTEREST TO OTHERS.

Mrs. Robert Bissett, who was Crippled with Rheumatism for Nine Years. Despite advancing Years, has found Relief—She Relates Her Experience that Others May Profit by It.

From the Goderich Star.

For upwards of three years the Star has been republishing articles from various papers in Canada and the United States recounting miracles in healing, wrought, often in forlorn cases, by the use of the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A more or less intimate acquaintance with the publishers of several of the newspapers warranted us in believing that the cases reported by them were not overdrawn or exaggerated advertisements, but were published as truthful statements of remarkable cures from human ills worthy of the widest publicity, that other sufferers might be benefitted also. For some time past we have heard the name of Mrs. Robert Bissett, of Colborne township, mentioned as one who had experienced much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after years of painful suffering. Curious to know the particulars, a representative of the Star called upon her son at his flour and feed store on Hamilton street, and asked how far the story was true. Without hesitation or reserve Mr. Bissett launched into praise of Pink Pills, which he said had a most wonderful effect in relieving his mother from the suffering of a bedridden invalid, crippled by rheumatism, and restoring her to the enjoyment of a fair degree of health and activity for a person of seventy years of age. "See her yourself," he said, "I am sure she will freely tell you all about her case, and you can judge how much she owes to Pink Pills. I am sure that it is owing to that she is alive to-day."

Acting on this cordial invitation, the reporter drove out to the well-known Bissett homestead. Mrs. Bissett was found enjoying an afternoon's visit at the residence of a neighbor, Mrs. Robertson. She laughingly greeted the reporter with the assurance that she knew what he had come for as her son had told her the day she was in town what was wanted, and although she had no wish to figure in the newspapers she was quite willing to tell the facts in her case. "It is about nine years," she said, "since I was first taken down with rheumatism and for seven months I lay helpless in bed unable to raise or turn myself. I doctored with local physicians and I suppose the treatment I received must have helped me for I was able to go around again for quite a long while, until another attack came on, and for two years I was again laid up, never being able to put a foot under me, or help myself in any way. I tried everything, bless you—doctors, baths, liniments and medicines, and of course suffered a great deal, being troubled also with asthma. But although I finally got on my feet again I was not able to do anything, and could get across the room only with the help of someone and leaning on a chair which they would push before me. By and by I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and though of course I had no faith in anything, I bought some at Wilson's drug store and began their use, and when I had taken two boxes I felt they were helping me. I continued them quite a while, improving gradually until now I am as you see me, although I have not taken them for a couple of months. I can now go around alone, and although I always keep my stick with me to guard against an accident or a mis-step, I can safely say I am wonderfully improved from the use of Pink Pills. I am no longer a helpless burden and care on my children that I was, and Pink Pills did it."

Mrs. Bissett has been a woman of great activity and industry, and is possessed of an unusually bright and vivacious mind; she is a great reader and talks with all the charming interest of one of the old time mothers in Israel. In her long residence of 48 years in this country she has seen many changes, and to her patient toil and untiring labors may be attributed much of the prosperity and beauty which is characteristic of the old homestead.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous

prostration, and the tired feelings therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

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

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

RANDOM NOTES.

Sandow, the champion strong man, says that the majority of indoor gymnasiums are useless, as they unduly develop muscles not used in ordinary activities. Sandow believes in plenty of sleep; he considers eleven hours a day none too much.

A new pneumatic bicycle tyre has been invented, which is made in little compartments, so that if one part of the wheel is perforated the rest will remain intact.

Owing to the variable and unseasonable weather in Montreal, the "dudish" young men have not been able to follow the fashions with the usual closeness. The old black and white check is the most fashionable thing for spring and early summer trousers. There is a probability that white "flannels" will be worn more extensively than in previous years.

The "ring" tie seems to be carrying everything before it, and will no doubt remain in favor as long as colored printed shirts are fashionable.

Young men of histrionic or vocal abilities should visit the Catholic Sailors' concert on Thursday nights; they would be able to give much pleasure to the sailors and visitors and would improve themselves.

ANOTHER ATTRACTION.

The Sailors' Club concert this week will number among its many attractive features an interesting musical calisthenic drill, performed by young ladies from the parish of the Gesù. It is to be hoped that the hall will be crowded on this occasion. The club deserves every possible encouragement.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. FOWLER.

Professor Fowler, Friday morning, identified the body of the man found in the river on Thursday as that of his father. In the afternoon the coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death by drowning." The late Mr. Fowler disappeared from his home on Beaver Hill last fall. At the time he was recovering from an attack of the grip. He was 73 years of age. The body has been removed to the cemetery and the funeral took place at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

At the time of the late Mr. Fowler's disappearance we expressed our deep sympathy for the kind-hearted and universally esteemed Professor, and in the hour of his anxiety and distress he was the recipient of countless marks of the public's recognition of his many splendid qualities of mind and heart. To-day we redoubt those expressions and feel that we are voicing the sentiments of the people of Montreal, and of St. Patrick's congregation in particular, when we say to the dutiful and affectionate son, "May God send you consolation," and of the good and fond father, "May his soul rest in peace." We will not further intrude upon Professor Fowler's sorrow beyond expressing the hope that he may long live to learn the depth of true sympathy that his fine characteristics have won for him in Montreal!

THE LATE MR. JOHN MULDOON.

There died Sunday night at his home on the Perth road, a short distance from town, a well-known former Brockvillian, Mr. John Muldoon, in the 62nd year of his age. Mr. Muldoon was widely known in Brockville, having a genial personality and a fund of humor, which always made him a welcome visitor to social circles. For many years he was employed as conductor on the Grand Trunk, but since losing his leg in the service, has resided on a farm outside the town limits. He was unmarried. The funeral took place Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, service being held at St. Francis' Xavier church.

Grave charges—The undertaker's.

A GRAND FIELD-DAY.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE CADETS SUCCESSFUL.

A Keen and Most Creditable Competition for the Duke of Connaught's Banner.

The St. Mary's College Cadets, for the second time, won the much coveted trophy—the Duke of Connaught's banner. The inspection took place on the Champ-de-Mars on Friday afternoon; there was an immense crowd present and great enthusiasm was displayed.

At two o'clock the St. Mary's College Cadets marched on to the ground headed by their own bugle band; even to the untrained eye their marching appeared superb, and though the majority of the crowd seemed intensely anxious that the Highland cadets should win the trophy, they could not but acknowledge the movements of the boys of St. Mary's College were much superior.

When the inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. Alymer, came on the ground accompanied by his orderly, St. Mary's squad was drawn at the saluting base. The first exercise was to form in single rank and then extend for squad drill without arms; their ease of movement was beautiful to behold, and the precision with which they obeyed the orders was splendid; at almost every movement, but especially at the diagonal marching, they elicited loud bursts of applause.

The inspecting officer said afterwards that it was the finest exhibition of drill he had ever seen.

The Mount St. Louis College Cadets ran their successful competitors very closely, especially in the coming to halt when ordered.

Sergeant Major Phillips is to be congratulated upon the great honor of being the instructor of the best drilled cadets in Canada, and the boys too are to be congratulated on their retention of the valuable banner they were so successful in winning last year and so competent to retain this year. Catholics throughout the Dominion must feel great pleasure in knowing that the two most efficient corps of cadets in the country are both the pupils of Catholic colleges.

In the competition there was a junior corps of St. Mary's Cadets; these youngsters, whose swords were nearly as long as themselves, did remarkably well. A captain, little more than three or four feet high, would wave his big sword and give a word of command in a serious and important voice that was quite startling, then his gallant little company would turn on their heels and march about with a precision which leaves some of our corps of grown volunteers far behind.

ST. MARY'S CADETS.

The St. Mary's had on parade in No. 1 Co. as follows:—

Captain Jean d'Odette d'Orsennens, 1st Lieutenant Jean Decarie, 2nd Lieutenant L. Roch, non-coms. Col. Sergt. Paul Mercier, Sergts. A. Barrette, H. Guerin and A. Desmarreau.

Section I.—Privates J. O'Dwyer, W. Hingston, A. Sabourin, A. Farrel, A. Sicotte, J. Bourgouin, L. Bertrand, E. Bourque, J. Brennan, F. O'Gara.

Section II.—Privates D. McGee, A. Lebel, W. Lecaese, G. Leclair, H. Pelletier, J. McGee, H. Baby, G. Magnan.

Section III.—Privates T. McMahon, M. Pagnuelo, A. Lessard, G. Molleur, H. Beique, H. Trihey, N. Pruneau, L. Hurtubise.

Section IV.—Privates F. H. Lemieux, F. Kemper, H. Jodoin, G. Clerk, R. Robert, L. Robert, W. Butler, D. Gray, A. Deschamps and F. Rajotte.

Mount St. Louis had on parade the following, 47 in all:

Capt. Sullivan, Lieut. Panet, Lieut. Patton.

Col. Sergt. J. C. McGee, jr.; Sergts.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, Sec. & 4th.

Chas. E. Watson, jr.; Henri D. Parizeau, M. Omer Baillargeon.

No. 1 section—Privates Geo. Sheldon, J. Guidon, A. Sweeney, F. Gagnon, W. O'Brien, H. Hayes, J. Feehey, W. Vaillancourt, G. Constant, A. Gonzalez.

No. 2 section—Privates Harwood, O. Coutlee, Gaffney, T. Patton, Mullin, Barra, Leonais, Skelly, O. L. Baillargeon, A. Coutlee.

No. 3 section—Privates A. Gravel, A. P. Cote, F. N. Valade, E. Lambert, C. Honan, C. Molleur, G. R. Martin, Thomas Love, Albert Begin and Alphonse Roy.

No. 4 section—Privates W. M. Gulliver, A. Robillard, A. Turcotte, L. Lettelier, F. Tansey, J. A. Lessard, M. A. Trotter, A. Dupont, E. Vaillancourt and A. Chevalier.

The Highland cadets, who also competed, looked well in their kilts, but their drilling, though good, was inferior to that of the other corps.

The following is the number of points gained:

St. Mary's College Cadets, No. 1 Company—73 points.

Mount St. Louis College Cadets—69 points.

St. Mary's College Cadets, No. 2 Company—64 points.

Highland Cadets—45 points.

Mrs. Villeneuve presented the flag, so deservedly won, to the Captain of St. Mary's College Cadets, and after the Mayor had made a short speech, congratulating the winners, the crowd dispersed.

Mayor Villeneuve sent a cablegram to the Duke of Connaught, stating that St. Mary's boys had won the trophy again this year.

The drilling of the cadets was allowed by all military men to be much superior to those of any volunteer battalion in the city.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price, 25c. Sold by all dealers.

Palmer (worsted in a discussion)—"I won't argue with a fool." Jenkins (cheerfully)—"But I will. Now, that point that you disputed last, I"—But Palmer had escaped.

Contralto: Only think of it. I was encored three times in my last song. Soprano spitefully: Yes, the audience recognized that you needed practice.

A WARNING.—The man who put his shoulder to the wheel spoiled a beautiful light overcoat he was wearing at the time.

F. H. BARR.

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

REFRIGERATORS,

Tinware, Cutlery, General House Furnishings.

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

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A Toronto Business Man

MAKES A VALUABLE DISCOVERY

He Learns How to Keep Well and Strong During the Hot Summer Months.

KEPT ROBUST AND STRONG BY USING PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

"Last year, I learned a very valuable lesson," said a well-known Toronto business man: "I found that I could maintain and keep up my bodily strength and nervous energy in a simple and very inexpensive way during the hot summer weather, and feel as well and as strong as in the winter months. How do I accomplish it? Simply by using Paine's Celery Compound every day during the month of June, before the terribly hot and enervating weather commences. In this way I brace up my system and nerves to meet the most weakening period of the year. Of course I find it an immense advantage to use Paine's Celery Compound twice a day—morning and night—during July and August.

The towns and cities of our Dominion are full of energetic business men, many of whom find life weary and burdensome in mid-summer. They are weak, nervous, sleepless and rundown; often appetite is poor; the blood is impure, and course, sluggishly through the body, and the whole human machinery is like a steam engine that cannot be worked properly until thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

It is pleasing to know that, like the Toronto business man who has given his experience, there are thousands of men—busy workers—in all callings of life, who are growing stronger, brighter and more robust every day, by using nature's restorer, Paine's Celery Compound. Pure, rich and healthy blood is sent through the deep parts of the heart, liver and kidneys, leaving in its passage material for rapid repair, and taking away in its stream the used-up, dangerous elements; seeds of weakness are driven from every organ, and all the functions receive new vigor and life.

Your own family physician will tell you that Paine's Celery Compound feeds worn-out nerves, fortifies the system and clears the brain. It is the only medicine in the world that truly "makes people well." Now is the time to brace up and get rid of your troubles, if you would be strong during the heated term. One bottle of Paine's Celery Compound will convince the most skeptical that it possesses virtue and great power. It will certainly do for you what it has done for your friends and neighbors. You have the past testimony of thousands of Canada's best people to guide and encourage you.

Collections are being made in many parishes throughout Monaghan to assist the persons who are suffering from the heartless action of the landlords. Evicted tenants have many generous friends in this county.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Waterford, Dungarven, Lismore and Fermoy railway was held last week at the head offices, Grattan quay, Waterford. The receipts of the half year showed an increase of £318 8s. 6d. over the corresponding period of last year. Messrs. R. J. Usher and C. Morely, the directors who retire by rotation, and Mr. T. D. Smith, the retiring auditor, were re-elected.

IRISH TOPICS

A severe storm swept over Wicklow last week. Considerable damage was done in the interior of the county.

At Kilrush sessions recently, Daniel Shaughnessy, Michael Green, Cornelius Kerrin and Daniel Frawley were charged with tearing up voting papers for election of guardian in the Ennistymon union. A fine of £2 was inflicted.

A New Ross correspondent reports that a serious encounter between bailiffs and a tenant and his friends occurred near that place on Thursday evening of last week. Shots were fired, and the bailiffs were forced to retire. Two arrests were made.

The Nationalists of Naas are to be congratulated on the success of the parochial collection for the evicted tenants. Notwithstanding the most virulent opposition from the factionists they have put together the substantial sum of £30 for the fund.

A gamekeeper named Wallace, on the estate of Sir Robert Denny, states that two shots were fired at him a few nights ago near Tralee, and close to where a man named Burke was murdered some years since. Some pellets perforated Wallace's coat. No arrest has been made.

In consequence of the very severe weather, the Ballyhaunis May fair did not assume the proportions which it would have under more favorable circumstances. The demand for certain stock was very brisk, although any increase in the prices was scarcely perceptible.

The committee of the Mountmellick branch of the National league met last week and adopted a resolution expressing regret that the landlords of the evicted lands of Graigue refused to adopt their recommendations to reinstate the representatives of the evicted under the terms of the land purchase act.

Party rioting occurred one day last week near Portadown. The funeral of an Orangeman was being celebrated when a number of Nationalists came in contact with them. Some of the Orangemen fired revolver shots, and two of their opponents were wounded. Some members of both mobs were arrested.

In Limerick, Whit Monday was observed in all the principal business establishments as a general holiday, and the employees were afforded a well-earned day's outing. The principal streets of the city presented a regular holiday appearance, and there appeared a general suspension of ordinary business.

On Thursday of last week Mr. E. Vesey Knox, M. P., addressed his constituents at Belturbet. The attendance was very large, it being market day in the town. The Belturbet and Camaleer National flute bands were present, and discoursed a choice selection of National music. On the motion of Mr. T. Boland, the chair was taken by Rev. John Brady, Belturbet. Mr. Knox, on being introduced, was received with cheers, and made a stirring address in favor of the tenant farmers.

Lord Wolseley arrived in Ballyshannon last week accompanied by several members of his staff. He was received at the railway station by the high sheriff, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. R. Sweeny, chairman of the town commissioners. Having been presented to several gentlemen who waited to receive him, he proceeded at once to Finner to inspect the intended rifle range.

Last week an election took place in Drogheda for the office of councillor of the West Gate ward, vacated by the election of Mr. Simcocks to the aldermanship. The candidates were Mr. William Thomas Skeffington, Nationalist, and Mr. James Sampson, Redmondite. The Nationalist won by a majority of ten votes.

Last week Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., was engaged in visiting the laborer's houses in the Strabane and Stranorlar unions, with a view of aiding in the much-needed scheme for improved residences for this class. In one division the local government board have determined to erect houses. This resolute step by the local government board is exercising a wholesome influence in the



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?

Doctors highly recommend it to those

- Who are run down;
- Who have lost appetite;
- Who have difficulty after eating;
- Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
- And to Nursing Mothers,

as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

northwest, generally to the advantage of the laborers.

On Wednesday of last week, the man, McCormick, who is charged with stabbing another man named Murphy, was brought up in custody at the Longford courthouse before Mr. Kilkelly, R. M., and charged with the offense. Three witnesses were examined on the occasion, after which the prisoner was remanded to Mullingar prison.

On Tuesday of last week a meeting of the Protestant archbishops and bishops was held at the office of the representative body to elect a bishop of Meath from among the following clergymen, whose names were sent up by the diocesan synod of Meath: Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, Rev. Canon Keene, Rev. Canon Peacocke. Rev. Canon Peacocke was elected.

CITY MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—JUNE 11.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir today. There was a good attendance of butchers and trade was fair at about the same rates as on last Thursday, the best cattle selling at from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per lb., with pretty good stock at from 3 1/2c. to 4c. per lb., the half fatted grazers selling at from 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. Calves were in good demand, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$10 each. Mr. Bourassa bought six good calves, paying from \$7 to \$10 for them. Mr. Joseph Richard bought four very fine lambs at \$4 each, and eight others at \$3 each. Sheep were plentiful, and rather lower in price all round. Shippers are paying 3 1/2c. per lb. for good large sheep, and mixed lots are bought by the butchers at about 3 1/2c. per lb. Lambs sell at from \$2.50 to \$4 each, only choice ones bringing over \$3.50 each. Fat hogs are again advancing in price, and sell at from 5 1/2c. to nearly 5 3/4c. per lb.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipt of horses at these stables for week ending June 9, 1894, were: 125; left over from previous week, 55; total for week, 180; shipped during week, 58; left for city, 37; sales, 25; on hand, 60; 125 horses received this week, and 58 exported. Trade in general during the week was good, and 25 sales were made at fairly satisfactory prices. We have still on hand for sale 60 choice horses, and with the usual fresh arrivals, intending purchasers would do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

So says Dr. Curtlett, an old and honored practitioner in Belleville, Ontario, who writes: "For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results."

Bishop Durier is working hard to better the condition of the negroes in his diocese, Natchitoches, La.

Bad Blood causes Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Bad Blood in any form from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofula Sore.

Curious anomaly—A woman's hat is on her head, while a man's head is in his hat.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism, croup and colds. All who use it recommend it. Hrs. Hight, Montreal, Que.

We should say that for longevity the best occupation would be that of a laister.

His Dyspepsia Cured.



MR. GEO. READ.

DEAR SIRS,— I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for

B. B. B. CURED ME.

I have also used it for my wife and family, and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B. B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

GEORGE READ, Sherbrooke, Que.

COUPON No. 1.]

GOOD FOR A DISCOUNT OF FIVE Per Cent On all goods purchased on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, (14th, 15th and 16th June, 1894) at the NEW SHOE and TRUNK STORE, THOS. W. GALES, 137 St. Antoine St.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

Of every description done accurately, neatly and with despatch at

Room 90. Temple Building. JOSEPH M. O'BRIEN. Telephone No. 23-26. 47-3 m.



\$3 a Day Sure.

Send me your name and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely by wire. I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the privacy of your own home. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure, don't fail to write to-day.

Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont.



? Why? Look Like This

DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY (GUARANTEED) Don't TAKE IMITATIONS. All dealers, or send 15c to A SWELL AFFAIR, C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH. 43-28 80 W

Print and Prosper. Have your work done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S VISIT TO NOTRE DAME, IN WATERBURY.

Our city was honored this week by the visit of His Excellency Monsignor Satolli. The welcome given to him was beyond that ever given by the people of Waterbury to any visitor, and well showed the Catholic spirit of the city.

The Archbishop's party arrived on the noon train from Hartford.

He was met at the depot by all the Catholic clergymen of the city. Carriages were immediately taken and the party drove to the Immaculate Conception Rectory, where dinner was served at one o'clock.

At 2:45 the Archbishop visited the children of St. Mary's parochial school in St. Patrick's Hall. Their programme of reception was elaborate, considering the time given to preparation. It was a succession of pretty marches, choruses and addresses of welcome. At the Convent of Notre Dame was indeed a welcome. As Monsignor stepped from his carriage he was met by Miss Margaret Gullifolle, who, in sweetest voice, bade him a joyous welcome in Italian, at the same time presenting him with a pretty basket of yellow and white roses. The convent grounds decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns and bunting, conveyed the joyous welcome within awaiting. At the door Miss Louise Holohan presented Monsignor with a gay flower welcome.

The Reverend Mothers met him in the parlor, where they received his blessing. A brilliant overture echoed through the convent as the distinguished visitor, accompanied by his clerical friends, entered the tastefully decorated reception hall, where the prettiest of scenes was in readiness. As he crossed the threshold his hands involuntarily clasped together with an expression of pleased surprise.

The hall presented a strikingly beautiful appearance. White and gold were the prevailing colors. Papal, Italian and American flags showed gracefully everywhere. A large picture of Leo XIII., draped in white and gold, formed a central figure. The pupils, attired quite simply in white and gold, and grouped in the form of a large W—welcome—set off the tasty arrangement of the hall.

Monsignor's love for the beautiful was distinctly shown by the appreciative pleasure manifested on receiving another flower welcome from Miss Mamie McDonald.

A stirring song of welcome was then sung by the pupils, with piano, organ, violin, harp and mandolin accompaniment.

Miss Daisy Bebus then read a pretty address in French.

A welcome song in French was next listened to with marked attention by all present.

After the chorus had ceased the little ones approached the Archbishop's throne, and in the most cunning way told him how much he is beloved by his American children. With other pretty little wishes they managed to work in the hope that he would soon wear a Cardinal's robe. Monsignor, seemingly highly amused, watched each little tot as she spoke, with love for children plainly written in his countenance. The last little girl with touching simplicity asked His Excellency to "please help to add the title 'Saint' to our Mother Bourgeois' name."

Miss J. Coyle, '84, in a very musical voice, read an English address, in which she said, that side by side with a love for the stars and stripes glowed in our own hearts a love for Rome and our Holy Father, "who rules the world although a captive in his home." In answer to this address Monsignor Satolli arose and treated his delighted listeners to an oration in Italian, the meaning of which is as follows:—

"As I entered your hall I was impressed by its beautiful arrangement. It reminded me of the terrestrial paradise. The white dress, suggestive of purity, simplicity and modesty, becomes you as pupils of this convent. Your gold wreaths speak to me of the far more beautiful crown which will be yours in eternity, if faithful to the lessons you are here daily receiving. Monsignor paid a touching tribute to Marguerite Bourgeois, and said—

"Had I the power I would gladly canonize her now, but as I cannot, I will do all I can to have it accomplished when I return to Rome. Your Mother and Foundress justly deserves a place on the roll of canonized saints. She is fittingly named the glory of her country, for she was a woman great of heart and intellect. See how courageously she left home and all that was dear to her to come to the New World where she banded together other maidens like herself and founded the community which is now so widespread. Her personal virtue must have been very great, for she patiently endured many hardships to commence her glorious work."

"Try to prove yourselves worthy of the education you are receiving—an education which cultivates not only the intellect but the heart."

At the close of these remarks the pupils passed slowly down the hall, and pausing before Monsignor, kissed his ring and received his blessing.

During the presentation, Fr. William Lynch delighted all present with his beautiful tenor voice. The convent choir sang "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum." Miss M. Murphy pleasingly rendered the solo.

Soon Monsignor Satolli was gone from Notre Dame, leaving our hearts filled with joy. Our kind teachers, too, were more than happy. The welcome given to the Archbishop did not cease with the forenoon reception. In the evening the windows were illuminated with designs suitable to the occasion, while numerous Chinese lanterns shed a pale light over the extensive lawn. The reception and the illumination were said to have been the most tasteful ever seen in Waterbury, and certainly caused praise to be bestowed upon the religious who prepared them. On the side of the convent facing Union street, by which the grand parade passed, the designs were remarkably beautiful. "Vivat Monsignor Satolli" and "V va il Papa" filled prominent windows. Others held the dates of the Papal Delegate's ordination, of his consecration as Bishop of Lepanto, and his arrival in America, with a representation of the ship in which he took passage. "Ben Venuto"—welcome in Italian—filled another window, while Charity, Faith, and the prophecy relative to Leo XIII., "Lumen in Coelo," glowed high in the fourth story.

A grand *conge* the day following the visit of Monsignor Satolli made our hearts glad. Many a pleasant memory belongs to our school days in dear Notre Dame, but perhaps none shall more distinctly remain with us than the first visit of the Papal Delegate to our Alma Mater in Waterbury.

CATHERINE DOWLING,
Pupil of the Superior Course,
Congregation de Notre Dame,
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal, No. 181.

Marie Rastaine Fortin, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Jean B. O. Bissonnette, Blacksmith, of the same place, has today taken an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, May 9, 1894.

BERARD & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

48-5

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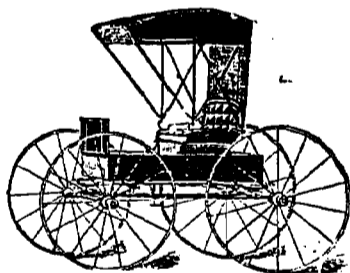
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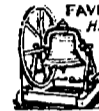
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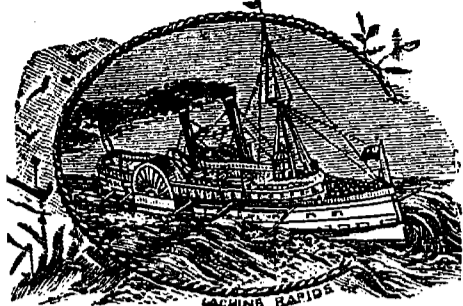
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