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VOL. XLV., NO 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESLAY, JULY 24, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SECOND WEEK OF THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

Philadelphia is Prominent—Lectures by Rev. Dr. Loughlin and Rev. Hugh T. Henry.

The second week of the Catholic Summer School of America opened Sunday with Solemn High Mass at St. John's Church, Rev. W. H. O'Connell, of Boston, being the celebrant. The sermon was by Rev. Clarence E. Woodman. Ph. D., CS.P., of New York, on "Christian Revelation." Among other things he

"In dealing with this subject we have to do not with an abstract theory, not with a mere system of philosophy, but chance account for it? By no means, Does chance account for the Gulf Stream, that strange river in the great deep, constantly in the same flowing direction since immortal time? The Christian faith has been, as it were, a moral 'Gulf Stream'-a steady, uniform current of faith and devotion, never ceasing, never changing, for nearly 2,000 years. Its existence cannot now be explained on the theory that it merely happened so.' Does imposture account for it? This is still more preposterous. If Our Lord was an imposter, the spread of His revolations would have been marvelous; more extraordinary than if it had been propagated by divine powers. The Gospels give us a full account of the revelation of Christ. How should we regard them? As mere human historical documents they have all the marks of veracity. We read in them of the establishment of a new religious system, with definite doctrines, institutions and laws. We look around over the world to-day and we see that same system in active operation and those identical doctrines, institutions and laws believed in, practiced and enforced. Is not this the strongest of arguments for the truth of the Gospel record? The annual celebration of the Fourth of July, for instance, is a conclusive proof of the fact of our national independence and of the truth of historical records of it. So is the annual keeping of Easter a proof no less convincing of the truth of the Gospel testimony to the fact of the resurrection of our blessed Lord. An unbroken line of tradition makes a historical chain as irrefragable in the one case as in the other. The acceptance of the simple truth of the Gospel history solves every difficulty; the rejection of it strikes at the foundation of all his- lation of the blood. torical proof, of whatever kind, resting on human evidence.'

In the evening Father Woodman preached on "Evidences of Christian-

MGR. SATOLLI'S VIEWS.

On Sunday Rev. Dr. Conaty received the following letter:

Washington, D.C., July 12, 1895. REV. THOMAS J. CONATY, President of the

Catholic Summer School of America.

REVEREND AND DEAR DOCTOR: After returning from Plattsburg his Excellency Mgr. Satolli directed me to write you and say that while it was a great satis faction to him last year to present to you a letter from the Holy Father Leo XIII., his pleasure has been renewed and indeed enhanced this year by being present in person at the solemn opening of the Catholic Summer School of America. He admired the location and considered it well adapted for every advantage, physical as well as intellectual, "omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci." Mgr. Satolli wants me to state particularly that according to his judgment the Summer School now in session at Plattsburg in the highest degree deserves the esteem and the confidence of all. It has not only reached, but even surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The clerical and lay members of the Directive and Administrative Boards by their intelligence in Instruction and management are well known for their devotion to the interests of religion and education. The lecturers have been chosen from the most compotent scholars in every branch of learning. The programme, made up as it is of subjects most interesting, discusses very practically questions in the field of religion, philosophy, literature, and science, and is all that could be desired. It was with great pleasure that Mgr. Satolli saw the concourse of people who had come from distant places, as well as from the neighborhood, to follow the course of lectures. His uppermost wish is that the number may go on increasing from year to year. It is a pleasure as well as an honor for me, very reverend and dear Doctor, to express to you the entire satisfaction and high appreciation of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate for you and the important work over which you preside so ably and so successfully, and to this I beg to offer my best wishes. Yours respectfully and truly in Christ.

A. CARBAN.

PHILADELPHIA IN EVIDENCE. Philadelphia was much in evidence this week and the bulk of the new arrivals that marked the opening of the second week's work on Monday were from the Quaker City. On Monday Rev. Dr. James F. Loughlin, chancellor of the Philadelphia Archdiocese, delivered the first of a series of five lectures on the tery in Lough Derg was destroyed, and Marion Crawford.

'Internal Development of the Early Church." His remarks on this day were introductory. Among other largely things he said:

"It follows, first of all, that we must approach the study of church history in deeply religious and reverential spirit, as feeling the place where-on we stand is hely ground. No contrast can be conceived greater than the spirit in which the true Catholic meditates on the annals of the Church and the animus of those outside the fold when they revolve those same annals. To the Catholic the Church, whether of the first, or of the fourth, or of the fourteenth, or of the twentieth century, is ever the same divinely established organ of truth and sanctity. She is indeed 'a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but holy and without blemish.' She is 'the holy city, the new Jerusalem,' which the with a present fact, and a fact without parallel in the world's history. This fact requires to be accounted for. Will beloved apostle saw 'coming down out of the throne saying: 'Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and He shall dwell with them. And they shall be His people, and God Himself with them shall be their God.' If the spirit of patriotism moves us to muse with deep affection over the story of our native country, to rejoice with her in her triumphs, to sorrow with her in her trials, to love her heroes, to detest her foes, shall we, who by God's grace are 'no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints and domestics of God, built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone;' shall we read unmoved the glorious records of our Church's history. Rather shall we not kindle with heavenly fire as we recall the triumphant agonies of our martyrs, the strenuous labors of our missionaries, the victorious assertion of orthodoxy by the fathers of our faith, the saintly virtues of a long line of holy bishops, confessors and consecrated virgins, all of whom are truly ours by community of faith and charity. As we claim a share in the glory of all the great men who helped to build up this republic, no matter when they lived or what may have been the special benefit they conferred, so do we claim a share in the saintly achievements of all those who, in whatever age or in whatever manner, contributed to the building up of the kingdom of Christ

on earth. Dr. Loughlin was followed by Rev. Hugh Henry, professor of English literature at the seminary at Overbrook, Pa., with the first of a series of five lectures on the beginning of English literature. The evening lecture was on physiology by Brother Baldwin. He spoke at length on the influence of alcohol on the circu-

The three lecturers above named have

that line.

Archbishop Ryan preached in St.

John's Church on Sunday last.— orresnondent in Catholic Times.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF LOUGH DERG. COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND.

The love of Faith and Fatherland which Irish emigrants carry with them to the greater Ireland beyond the seas is proverbial. An Irishman may by integrity and ability raise himself to a position of prominence and independence in a foreign land, or he may toil all day long for the mere necessaries of life; but whatever his position may be, he never allows his love for his native land to grow cold. The real explanation of the attachment of the Irish people to their native land is to be found in the fact that they associate the love of country with the love of religion. There is no spot in Ireland with which are associated so many holy memories in the minds of Irishmen and especially of Irish emigrants as "St. Patrick's Purgatory," Lough Derg. Lough Derg is situated in the County Donegal, and diocese of Clog-her, at a distance of a few miles from Pettigo, a flourishing village on the Bundoran branch of the Great Northern Rail-

This well-known pilgrimage was, according to a tradition which has never been contradicted, founded by the National Apostle of Ireland. We are told that our Saint was accustomed, when laboring in the southern parts of Donegal, to retire for prayer to an island in the secluded lake of Lough Derg. On one occasion, whilst the saint was absorbed in earnest prayer, he besought Heaven to give him a glimpse of the fires of Purgatory. His prayer was granted, and such a deep impression was produced on the mind of St. Patrick by the sight of the torments endured by souls detained in these cleansing flames that he directed that this retreat should henceforth be used as a place where penitent souls might, by the rigor of their exercises, make atonement for their own sins and the sins of the world. The pilgrimage of Lough Derg rapidly grew in popularity. Pil-grims thronged to its shores from all parts of the Christian world. Throughout the Middle Ages St. Patrick's Purgatory was the most renowned pilgrimage in Europe. When the day of trial came for Ireland, when her churches and monasteries were levelled to the ground by the persecutor, and her ecclesiastical property was scized by avaricious plunderers, Lough Derg came in for its share of attention. The pilgrimage had first been plundered by the Danes; and after-wards in the early part of the seven-teenth century—when England determined to root the faith of St. Patrick out of Ireland, the Augustinian Monas-

the good monks banished from its hallowed shores. To show how vain are the efforts of man to thwart the designs of Providence, Lough Derg sprang into a new existence, which is destined to eclipse the glory of the past. To this sacred shrine thousands of pilgrims annually proceed, many of them coming from England, Scotland, and America, and some even from distant Australia. Hither goes many a soul weighed down with the guilt of years to bow down in humble acknowledgment of its own sin- the Parliament buildings, escorted by fulness, and to wash away its sins in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. bitter tears of compunction. Hither proceed many who are old in virtue and in years to place the crowning stone on the edifice of sanctity in the building up of which their lives have been spent. Hither too go many youth-ful souls to offer to God the first fruits of their innocent hearts, and prepare themselves for the battle of life.

Among the pilgrims to Lough Derg may be seen every year many young men and women, the joy of their homes and the pride of their country, who come to invoke a blessing upon their journey before setting out for the hospitable shores of America. It is painfully touching to witness these generous youths and virtuous girls depart from the shores of the holy retreat with heavy hearts and with eyes dimmed with tears, and a feeling imperceptibly growing upon them of the supreme importance of the step they are about to take and the dangers of the unknown world into which they are on the eve of entering.

The station opens on June 1 and closes on August 15 each year.— The Pilot.

BRITISH ELECTIONS,

London, July 24.-At four o'clock this afternoon the following was the result of

e elections:	
Conservatives	306
Unionists	
Total Ministerialists	360
Liberals	122
McCarthyites	55
Parnellites	9
Labor	-
Total Opposition	189

The Unionists are found by to-day's reports to have captured five Liberal seats and the Parnellites to have captured one from the McCarthyites, in East Wicklow. John Dillon, who is already a member for Mayo, unsuccessfully contested South Roscommon against Hayden.

The Government now has a majority

THE SUCCESSORS OF FATHER DAM-YEN AT MOLOKAI.

To Fathers Wendelin and Conrardy of continuing the no work of the mission. Father Wendelin being made superior, and continuing to look after the settlement at Kalaupapa, and Father Conrardy, his assistant, making his residence and his field of missionary labor in the district of Kalawao.

Father Wendelin, whose full name is Rev. Wendelin Moeller, is a German priest who, prior to coming to this mission, had labored long and earnestly in the islands of the Marquesas group, leaving that field when these islands passed under the jurisdiction of France, and attaching himself to the Hawaiian mission, volunteering for service at

Rev. Louis Conrardy is a secular priest who is well known in the archdiocese of Oregon, where he labored for years among the Indians. He was later pastor of a church in Portland in that archdiocese; but on learning of Father Damien's dying condition and his need for priestly assistance, he resigned his pastorate, took leave of his ecclesiastical superior, his brother priests and his beloved people, and started immediately for Honolulu to offer himself to the bishop of those islands for duty in Molokai, an offering of which that prelate gladly availed himself.

These two priests have but a single thought, the doing of all in their power for the afflicted lepers, making their lives as comfortable and happy as is consistent with a people so sorely tried, and brightening their passages to the grave with the hope of blessed immortality. With what good purpose they have labored together, both before and since the death of Father Damien, is materially shown in the advancement the mission has enjoyed in the way of increased provision for the care of the lepers and the improved social aspects of the two settlements. Only the tablets of the recording angel can reveal what they have accomplished for the souls of those to whom they minister.— Donahoe's Magazine.

PASTORAL VISITS,

His Grace Archbishop Fabre left Montreal on Sunday for St. Augustine. He continued his pastoral visit as follows: Monday, St. Eustache; Tuesday, St. Joseph du Lac; Wednesday, Oka. Friday noon His Grace will return to Montreal, which ends the pastoral visits for this year. His Grace's return will be announced by all the city church bells which will be pealed at noon for half an hour without intermission.

Men are born to be serviceable to one another; therefore, either reform the world or bear with it.—Marcus Aurelius.

Youth alone possesses the present, too innocent to know it all, yet too selfish even to doubt of what is its own; too sure of itself to doubt anything .- F.

PROROGATION.

Fifth Session of Seventh Parliament at an End,

On Monday the Parliament was proregued by Lord Aberdeen at 3.30 p.m., with the usual formalities. There was the usual guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards, who received His Excellency on the arrival at who accompanied the vice-regal carriage from Rideau Hall, and the salute was fired from Nepeau. Point by the Ottawa Field Battery.

The attendance of spectators on the grounds and in the Senate Chamber was not large, owing to the doubt as to what time prorogation would take place.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons "In bringing this session of Parliament to a conclusion. I have to congratulate you on the industry and zeal which have marked your labor.

"The necessary legislation having been passed, the treaty of commerce with France, from which favorable commercial results may be expected, will, as soon as ratified, be put into force by Parliament. The negotiations with Newfoundland, to which reference was made at the opening of the session, I regret to say, have not resulted in any agreement for the present.

"The reply of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba to the remedial order. issued by my Government on the 31st March last, was considered to be of such a character as to justify a postponement of further action until next session.

"Lam pleased to observe the grant of Parliament in aid of the fund contributed by the Canadian people for the benefit of the family of the late Hon, Sir John Thompson.

The amendments which have been made to the law relating to the civil service will, it is believed, result in an increased efficiency and economy. The legislation of the session will, I trust, lead to an improved administration of criminal law, to the advancement of commerce and the extension of railway and telegraphic communication.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the service for the current year.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Scnate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons-In relieving you from your duties I venture to express the hope that you will find among the people you represent a continuance of that prosperity which marked the opening year."

ROMAN NEWS.

On Jan. 18 the seismometrograph at the observatory in Rome measured five complete pulsations of slow period characteristic of earthquakes at a great distance. On the same day, forty-nine minutes earlier, a severe earthquake was felt on the east coast of Japan, nearly 6,000 miles away. The pulsations travelled at the rate of 1,987 miles a scond.

Since the terrible earthquakes in Tuscany the natives of the villages of the Valdinievole between Lucca and Pistoia with pious thought make nocturnal processions of thanksgiving. They bear the crucifix and chant litanies as they carry tapers in procession from shrine to shrine, ringing the church bells as on a feast-day.

The Holy Father is reported to have esolved to make a diplomatic protest, to be presented by the Apostolic Nuncios to the powers, against the celebration of jubilee festivals, on the 20th of Septemher next, in commemoration of the twenty-tifth anniversary of the triumphal entry of the Italian troops into Rome. It would be rather unreasonable to expect Leo XIII., to sanction the violation of his chief city by the breach battered in the Porta Pia, under the reign of his pre-decessor Pio Nono. The deposition of an ancient power and the supplementing it by the usurpation of a northern potentate is hardly proper to be made a cause of oy, especially when it is succeeded by national bankruptcy and the falling away of the honored capital from its acknowl edged pride of prestige and superiority in arts and the influence of the rendezyous of the cream of the world's purest aristocracy and most reputed intellect.

A MAD TIRADE.

A Sample of Anarchist Ideas. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Edward Leggett, of Eve Road, West Ham, was summoned at the Thames Police court yesterday for travelling on the Great Eastern railway without having previously paid his tare. As the defendant did not appear, he was arrested on a warrant, while waiting in the precincts of the court, by Sergt. F. King, hief warrant officer. As the railway officials were not in attendance, the case could not be gone into, but the following letter, written by the defendant to the superintendent of the company, was handed up to the magistrate and read:
"I am an Anarchist, and refuse to

recognize the right of a section of parasites, calling themselves shareholders. to make rules, regulations and by-laws, own railways and monopolize the results of the united labor of thousands of workingmen, and then dictate upon what terms they shall travel. I only recognize one class, namely, the working class, who produce all the wealth of the waiter girl. "Oh! Teachin world, and are therefore the only useful the young idea how to scoot, is he?"—class and the only class entitled to ride. Cincinnati Tribune. class, who produce all the wealth of the

The others, namely, politicians, lawmakers, judges, the modern Solomons called 'magistrates,' retired soapboilers, gamblers on the stock exchange, exploiters. aldermen, sky pilots, bishops and the host of parasites who, do not work but live in luxury and idleness, should be compelled to walk. I always ride

first or second class, not because I wish to mix with the respectable or ruling classes, but because as a worker I want comfort, and prefer stuffed cushions to deal boards. "It is quite true that a labelled slave

uniformed and numbered, called an in spector, asked me why I rode second class. I told him because the thirdclass 'cattle truck' did not suit me; that I object to stand lifteen in one compartment, as the workers do morning and night. I belong to the highest class of the land-the working class-who keep those who neither toil nor spin. I do this on principle—not with any mean, paltry motive, like the 'masher' in the same carriage. When your company thinks proper to give proper accommodation I shall be glad to get away from the pious, good-goody, would-be aristocrats on £2 a week (or less), who, although they profess to believe we shall all meet somewhere be-

yond the moon when we are dead, say

For God's sake, keep apart on earth!"
"Whatever you do, I shall still resist oppression and ride in comfort, whether you call it second or two hundredth class. I refuse to obey the rules framed by those who exist on fraud and robbery, like Lord Hamilton. I shall demand comfort when possible for the class to which I belong, and if that be a crime I shall be proud to be a 'criminal.' He who would be free, himself must strike the blow. Long live amarchy, and to—with the Government!" Mr. Haden Corser remanded the defendant, who said he did not want bail,

CANADIAN PIEGRIMS.

The Canadian pilgrims departed for Louides, France, on Saturday morning, on the steamer Labrador. On Friday evening at 7.15, solemn benediction, pre sided over by Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, was sung at the Church of Notre Dame de Bonzecours. The pilgrims about to depart and those of 1894, wearing their badges, met at the music store of A. J. Boucher, No. 1622 Notre Dame street, at seven o'clock, and proceeded thence in a body to the Church

of Notre Dame de Bonsecours.

Following is a complete list of the fourth Canadian pilgrimage to Lourdes, France: Madame Toner, Miss Toner, Miss N. Toner, Miss Patenaude, Miss E. Laurin, Miss E. Bertrand, of Montreal; Miss L. Prevost, of St. Jerome; Messrs. N. Quintal, E. Hurtubise. D. McLean, T. Amyot, L. J. Rivet (organizer of the pilgrimage), of Montreal; Mr. J. Massicotte, of Champlain; Rev. Mr. Branet, of the Seminary of Ste. Therese facility. of the Seminary of Ste. Therese (spiritual director); Rev. Mr. Brissette, of Hochelaga; Rev. Mr. Sauriol, of Ste. Marthe; Rev. Mr. Dubois, of St. Esprit; Rev. Mr. Casault, of St. Alban, and Rev. Mr. Gratton, of Worcester, Mass.

THE REFORM SCHOOL,

There was a very interesting dramatic and musical entertainment on Friday afternoon, at the Reform School, de Montigny street, under the distinguished patronage of Mgr. Langevin. The entertainment opened with a splendidly rendered melo-drama, of two acts, entitled: "The Pontifical Zonave," the scene being laid during the stirring contests between the Garibaldian and Papal troops. The musical portion of the programme was likewise a success, the members of the choir as well as the soloists being heartily encored. An address to His Grace of St. Boniface was also read, to which he replied with his usual eloquence. No special reference was made to the Manitoba School Ques-

It is told of Leonardo da Vinci that while still a pupil, before his genius burst into brilliancy, he received a spe-cial inspiration in this way: His old and famous master, because of his growing infirmities of age, felt obliged to give up his own work, and one day hade Da Vinci finish for him a picture which he had begun. The young man had such reverence for his master's skill that he shrank from the task. The old artist, however, would not accept any excuse, but persisted in his command, saying simply, "Do your best." Da Vinci at las tremblingly seized the brush and kneeling before the easel, prayed: "It is for the sake of my beloved master that I implore skill and power for this undertaking." As he proceeded his hand grew steady, his eye awoke with slumbering genius. He forgot himself and was filled with enthusiasm for his work. When the painting was finished the old master was carried into the studio to pass judgment on the result. His eye rested on a triumph of art. Throwing his arms around the young artist, he exclaimed, "My son, I paint no more."-J. R. MILLER.

Little Willowdean, walking with her mother, stumbled several times over the ough pavement. Her mother said: "What's the matter, daughter?"
"Nothing's the matter with me," she indignantly replied. "It's the ground is too thick in places."—N. Y. Advertiser.

"What is the new boarder's business, Pauline?" asked the Oneein.
"He is running a bicycle school," re"He waiter girl. "Oh! Teaching

HOME RULE IGNORED.

McCarthyltes, Healyltes and Redmondites Denouncing Each Other.

The following extracts, from Eugene Davis' last letter to the Western Watchman, may prove interesting at this juncture, and explain, to a certain degree, the Home Rule reverses in the Old Country :—

The untitled members of the Tory party are very angry, as well as indignant, against Salisbury, who appointed no less than fifteen peers in his government. One, of these is his son-inlaw, the Earl of Sellhourn, Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, and his nicce's husband, W. J. Lowther, is to be appointed chairman of the House of Commons. It has now not at all become certain that the Tory party will have a large majority over the Liberals. Only for the dissensions in the so-called Trish party, that section and the Liberals, might have returned with lorly votes more than the Tory votes. loe Chamberlain has promoted his son, Austen, his flunkey and valet de chambre, Jesse Collings, and another creature, John Williams, to lucrative positions in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These two Ministers of the Cabinet are being denounced by most of the London newspapers. Editors point with scorn to the fact that the pater familias Premier has appointed to office six of his relatives. The important statement will induce a few hundred thousand of Tory voters to abstain from attending the pool-booths at the general election. The members of the Liberal party have

ignored Home Rule in their addresses to their former constituents. Rosebery's first and last measure of reform in a recent speech is the veto on the votes of the House of Peers, Harcourt regards the Legal Veto as imperative. Alone among the chiefs, John Morley had the courage of his convictions in a speech in Manchester, in which he said: Home Rule in the front. If at this election the Liberal candidates shall put Home Rule aside, that party will become the most dishonest political organization in the history of England." We almost forgive Morley for his former political sins; but he stands faithful to the project of an Irish Parliament. The Liberal Angle-Saxons supported the Home Rule bill because they were always the meck and obedient followers of Mr. Gladstone; but now as the ex-Premier has retired from public life, the vast majority of them have abandoned their former opinions. Mr. Gladstone, in his farewell address to his constituents, advised "the mons dissolved and appeal to the people. He would have certainly won a majority of one hundred votes, and thus could compel the peers to pass the bill. He then retired from the Premiership, ignoring "the just claims of the Irish people," and gave up the battle for Home Rule, retiring to Hawarden Castle, where he translated the Odes of Horace!

tired definitely from the British Parliament. He was asked by a McCarthyite: 'You do not intend to leave us?" Sexton's reply was to the effect: "Do you think that I am going to remain in a party that is always squabbling? It is hell." Yes, and it is hell, too, in the party in Ireland. Tim Healy, that dangerous enemy of union, is now the leader of the Dublin Executive of the National Federation, and has seceded the McCarthy-Dillon-and-O'Brien party over to the control of the elections. This pigmy hopes in the coming Parliament to replace Justin McCarthy by Arthur O'Connor, a creature of Tim. Healy had something to do with the Cork election. I. F. X. O'Brien, the McCarthyite candidate, scored 4,300 votes, the Redmondite, Al-derman Roche, 4,132, a majority of 177. Healy's only organ, the Irish Catholic, advised the Catholics of Cork city to support Alderman Roche. Mr. William O'Brien delivered a speech at Mallow after the election was over, and in his usual hysterical accents said that, "Considering the terrific forces tha we had against us at this election, we won today one of the greatest victories we ever achieved. We had the whole force of Toryism and the whole of Redmondism, and I deeply and sincerely regret we had the whole force of Healyism against The chasm that yawns between the three parties—the McCarthyites, the Healyites and the Redmondites—will ruin the prospects of the national cause of Ireland—probably for a long period. As Moore writes:

Mr. Thomas Sexton, ex-M.P., has re-

"Weep on, weep on, your hour is past, Your dreams of pride are o'er; The fatal chain is 'round you cast, And you are men no more.

In vain the here's heart had bled.
The sage's tongue hath warned in vain—
Oh, freedom, ones thy fiame hath fied,
It never lights again!

"'Twas fate.. they'll say, 'a wayward fate
Your web of discord wove.
And, while your tyrants joined in bate.
You never joined in love."

So strong and so futile are the outreachings of the soul. They must be mutual, or they are impotent and vain. Reci, rocal, they draw together the density of a planet. Singly, the one reaches for the soul weakly, as a shadow touches the precipice, hopelessly as death.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent to all.

The state of the s

BY EMMA C. STREET.

Written for The True Witness, an i first publish: d June 26th

(Continued from our last issue.)

He was so completely absorbed in his anticipated revenge that he quite forgot his enemy was in the hands of a foe much more relentless than himself, and tention to the fact that the sun was declining and that, as the party they were in pursuit of would probably halt at sundown to rest, it behooved the pursuers to advance with greater caution.

Startled back to the realization of much his feelings, the Courville ceased his exer-tions and looked about him. The river at the point they had reached was somethe shadows of the high trees on the lines, pierced here and there with shafts ed, broken only by the flash of their paddles and the lap of the water as it flowed past the canoe. The colonists looked weary, for the day had been warm and their exertions unusual. Seeing this, de Courville called a halt, and they selected a suitable spot and disembarked to spend a couple of hours in rest and refreshment. It was growing dusk when they resumed their way, this time proceeding slowly and hugging the shore, at the same time keeping a sharp outlook

for the enemy's camp fire.

Night had fallen and the stars were shining brightly before their vigilance was rewarded by the flicker of a light amongst the trees some distance ahead. This was what they had been waiting four of the colonists to guard it in case of discovery, de Courville and he rethat lined the bank and began to make their way with all caution in the direc-

fron of the fire. Bending Bough kept close to the leader. the others selecting their own paths as was the fashion in forest warfare. It was a task of no little difficulty to approach an encampment of Iroquois undiscovered. They were a people who never relaxed their vigilance when upon the warpath, and it spoke well for de Courville's proficiency in the art of noiseless locomotion that he arrived unheard and unseen upon the edge of the little clearing in the midst of which the Iro-

quois had lit their fire.

Ensconcing himself with his Huron companion behind the gnarled trunk of a giant tree in the midst of a dense growth of long grass and straggling underwood, he was enabled to obtain a good view of the camp with comparative

Save for the intermittent light of the fire, deep darkness reigned beneath the trees, and it was some time before de Courville could see anything except the dark forms of the savages squatting around the fire. The red light playing upon their faces gave them a hideous look, and intensified the diabolical expression that their paint and feathers water, they had hunted out and de-

already lent them. prisoners, on rose and threw an armful of light brosh- they rowed all night and did not venture wood upon the fire. It blazed up quickly, to land and rest until the sun was sendmen fastened by thongs to as many trees islands that dot the great St. Lawrence, upon the edge of the clearing. De Cour into which they had again emerged from ville scanned them anxiously and almost | the Richelieu, and leaving two of their gave vent to a groun of impatience. The number to act as sentinels, they threw man of whom he was in search was not amongst them. His disappointment was so great that he almost forgot he had started that morning with the intention of saving the lives of those very humanity's sake, to look after his men, and he was only recalled to it by cousin; the other had to attend to the Bending Bough's gripping his arm and disposal of the scalps he had purloined intimating in the faintest of whispers from the heads of the fallen Iroquois. hind which they themselves were hidden. to the manes of his departed parent, A thrill of exultation ran: through him and he passed his hands up and down the trunk of the tree and felt the thongs which the Huron had first discovered. Situated as they were, they could not get even a glimpse of the prisoner, but de Courville had no doubt as to his identity. "It must be Leonce Du Chesneau. It surely must. Another disappointment would be too much to bear," he told himself fiercely, and only the knowledge that by doing so he would defeat his own ends prevented him from rushing out and confronting his enemy.

dians had disposed their guards and lain down to sleep. To attack them while they were all awake and alert was out of gathered over Du Chesneau's distigured the question, and it seemed to the watcher behind the tree that the savages never feehly as though to keep his cousin off, would go to rest that night. An hour "Don't be afraid. I am not going to went by and both de Courville and his hurt you," said de Courville coldly. companion were growing stiff and cramp-came to see if I could do anything for ed in their strained position, when one you."

of the Indians got up and picking a "How—how did you come here?" ibrand out of the fire said something to asked his cousin, making an effort to his companions, laughing gutturally at raise his head, but falling back with a the same time. They all rose to their groan. feet at once and advanced in the direction of the tree behind which the hunter and Huron were hiding. For a moment do you want a drink?" None but him-the hiders thought they were discovered, self knew what it cost de Courville to but only for a moment, then they knew raise the head of his foe on his arm and what was about to take place and the hold the water to his lips. His own blood of one, at least, ran cold.

The Indian advanced with the glowing brand and stooped down, and the next | that was going on within him. moment a shrick of agony rang out on the night air. He was torturing the prisoner. The remainder of the devilish crew laughed with glee and poured a volley of taunts upon the unhappy wretch for his cowardice, but he continued to cry aloud as his tormentor applied the flaming of Deputies, Paris, recently on the Abysbrand again and again to different parts sinian question and other problems. of his body until de Courville could con- Deputy Flowrens spoke on the treaty betain himself no longer. Friend or foe, I ween England and Italy-a treaty which, he could not remain passive while a fellow being was done to death in so horrible a manner, and plucking his hatchet from his belt he bounded out from behind the tree into the midst of the as- entered into an allegiance ac to the de-

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others who were momentarily paralyzed with astonishment, he dashed at the Indian who had been torturing the prisoner and split his skull with one blow of his keen weapon. The sight of the fallen brave brought the savages to their senses that it might prove an impossibility to and they threw themselves with yells of extricate him from them. This view of rage upon the hunter and his companion. the situation did not present itself to Fortunately they were able to place their him until Bending-Bough called his at- backs against the tree to which the prisoner was tied in a sitting posture, and could there defend themselves for a few moments until the noise of the conflict brought their comrades to their assistance. Absorbed in trying to get at the daring intruders, the Iroquois did not that he had forgotten in the tumult of hear the approach of the colonists until they fell upon them in the rear, assisted by the four prisoners whom one of them had the presence of mind to release. what narrow, and the setting sun cast Taken by surprise, and unable in the darkness to distinguish the number of banks far across the water in long level | their assailants, the Iroquois, after fighting wildly for a few minutes broke and of golden light. A lonely silence reign- fled, leaving many of their number dead

on the ground. When the last of them had disappeared de Conrville dropped his tomahawk and leaned against the tree, sick and faint. He had received a gash in his shoulder and the blood had been pouring down his arm freely for some time, but in the excitement of the fight he had not noticed

"Teh! exclaimed Bending-Bough, looking at him in alarm; "my brother is wounded." As he spoke he tore off the hunter's shirt and looked at the

wound. De Courville did not answer, he was looking down at the face of the bound figure at his feet upon which the firelight was playing redly. A mist swam before for. Beaching the canoe, and leaving his eyes and his breath came thick and fast. He felt as if he were going to faint, but he made a strong effort to overmainder of the party spread themselves amongst the undergrowth and vegetation that lined the bank and began to make and looked long and steadily into the face upturned to his. The tortured prisoner had fainted and now lay limp and inert against the tree, sustained in his sitting position by the thongs of deer hide that bound him. His face was cut and bruised, and his long hair hung in bloodstained locks around it, but de Courville recognized him nevertheless. It was his cousin and his foe, Leonce Du

Thesneau. Although he had been sure of it all along, the sight of his cousin's face gave him a shock and he turned away with the old hatred surging up in his heart, but this time there was no desire of re-

The pitiful tortured thing tied to the tree was not an object that a strong man could meditate revenge upon. Yet he could not forgive him; nor did he try He submitted in silence while Bending-Bough tied up his wound as well as he could, and when it was done he called a couple of the colonists and bade them untie Du Chesneau and carry him to the canoe. They lost no time in obeying his orders, and fifteen minutes later they were once more afloat on the bosom of the Richelicu.

less casy; -vet despite throwing long streamers of light upon ling up streaks of golden fire in the east. every side, and revealed the forms of four Then they selected one of the many that someone was bound to the tree be- A labor of love, as they were an offering Great Snake.

De Courville passed him with a shiver of disgust and bent his steps reluctantly in the direction of the spot where Leonce Du Chesneau had been laid. The Huron, well versed in the use of herbaceous remedies, had bound up the unfortunate man's burnt hands and feet in cooling plants; but a glanc; at his sunken face told the hunter's experienced eyes that more dangerous injuries than burns had been inflicted upon him. His approach was so slow that the injured man did not bear him until he was quite Nothing could be done until the In- close; then he opened his eyes languidly and looked up and their eyes met.

An expression of incredulous terror

"Through the agency of circumstances," was the curt reply. "Here, hold the water to his lips. His own wound was throbbing painfully, but he scarcely felt it in the mental conflict

(Concluded in our next.)

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

A debate took place in the Chamber

aimed at the full and complete possession of Egypt for ever, and at preventing France from connecting her different African possessions." England and Italy had endeavored to conquer the great Abyssinian Empire, at first by force by dispatching a few English regiments to the frontiers of that nation; but its military defenders, one hundred thousand strong, easily vanquished the alien red coats of John Bull.

Italy, tottering as she is on the verge of the terrible precipice of bankruptcyor rather the Italian Government—has decided to call for a loan of 50,000,000 lire in order to defray the expenses of the transport for a corps d'armes of 50,000 soldiers, and all the other necessary materials for warfare. Though France safeguarded the independence of Harrar, the new Anglo-Italian convention has for its object the partition of that country between these allied Powers, and placing Abyssinia under Italian protection. England had, therefore, broken her pledges. It is well known that "la perfide Albion" ("perfidious England") could never keep a pledge. The Treaty Stone of Limerick is a standing monument of her treachery. The Williamites broke the treaty before the ink with which it was writ was dry," as Thomas Davis wrote in the ballad of Fontonoy. The English Government in power at the close of the eighteenth century, the Premier of which was Pitt, was so perfidious in regard to Archbishop Troy and a few others of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. In fact, Pitt assured these eminent ecclesiastics that the first measure the Imperial Parliament would pass was a Catholic emancipation bill for Ireland. The Irish people were very indignant at the time, in 1799, at the conduct of these prelates, who would sacrifice Grattan's Parliament for the promise given to them by the wily The condition imposed by Pitt on these prelates was that they should use every influence on behalf of the Union. Pitt violated his pledge afterward, and twenty-eight years clapsed after the passing of the bill of the Union in the College Green Parliament by a majority, a hired gang of its members, who were promised money and titles by Castlereagh, before Ireland became spiritually emancipated.

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE JUBILEE TRIDUUM.

A GREAT DAY OF RELIGIOUS AND OTHER FES-TIVITIES-BANQUET AFTER MASS-COM-PLETE LIST OF THE CONVENT GRADUATES WHO WERE PRESENT.

Hochelaga Convent presented an aninated appearance on Thursday morning ast on the occasion of the second day of he grand triduum held in honor of the ubilee of that important institution Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Frace Bishop Lorrain, of Pembrooke. During the service the Rev. Canon Bruchesi delivered an eloquent sermon, and alluded to the importance of high education. He also eulogized the ladies of the institution for the good work they had accomplished during the first fifty years of their existence. A choir composed of sixty voices rendered with much effect Haydn's Imperial Mass, with Lavallee's Tu est Petrus, at the offertory. After the service a grand banquet was served in the large dining hall of the convent, at which over three hundred guests were ression that their paint and feathers water, they had hunted out and de-irendy lent them.

While he was straining his eyes to duois had used, thus rendering pursuit was again tastefully decorated for the occasion.

A feature of the day was the presence imong the guests of the Rev. Mother Veronique du Crucifix, second superior of the convent. Mother Veronique du Crucifix, although seventy-five years of age, is still quite healthy and is to-day commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of her profession. She was highly pleased to see her many old faces, and was the recipient of an address.

In the afternoon there was given by the students of the convent a grand musical programme, which comprised an overture by J. W. Kalliwoda, a cavatine by Oscar Schmidt : "A Tribute of Friend-C. Chaminde, and a galop, enship," C. Chaminde, and a galop, er titled, "Galop Brilliant," F. Boscovitz.

Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given, which closed the proceedings of the day The former pupils of Hochelaga spent

very pleasant day under the hospitable root of their Alma Mater, exchanging reminiscences of their school days and greetings with their teachers and old friends.

After Mass a grand hanquet was served to the clergy and former pupils of the convent, in which over four hundred participated. The banquet was followed by an entertainment in the afternoon under the auspices of His Grace Mgr. Fabre, consisting of original selections of vocal and instrumental music, an address to the presiding clergy, pupils and religious, and a rehearsal of the history of the order in dialogue. The specimens of embroidery, china painting, writing, needle work, etc., and school work generally, from the various houses of the order were exceedingly creditable to the pupils as well as the religious,

Among the pupils present were Mes-dames Paul Lussier, F. O. Pigeon, M. A. Gaudet, Veuve Thibeault, Octave Prefentaine, H. Filion, M. Ritchot, A. Boudreau, L. A. Larose, M. Laramee, O. Ray-niond, E. A. Bisaillon, Louis Mercille, M. J. Viger, N. Mercille, C. Vincelette, J. Alph. Ouimet, C. C. de Lorimier, S. Cote, P. Kearney, L. N. Brault, J. P. Rottot, A. P. Guy, R. Bellemare, J. R. B. Dufresne, J. B. Brousseau, J. D. Rolland, J. R. Brillon, J. Doyle, D. Desrosiers, L. H. Remillard, C. Harwood, W. Fletcher. J. B. Chasson, P. A. Del Vecchio, J. Brosscau, A. Thurber, M. Ferland, A. Callin, A. de Lorimier, E. L. Rolland, A. Germain, T. L. Monty, A. Larocque, C. Arpin, Z. H. Brassard, J. F. Egan, de L. Harwood, J. Chaffers, E. D. Marceaux, G. H. Sullivan, A. J. Gelineau, L. de G. Prevost, J. B. Depuis, A. Raga, A. Marcotte, F. H. Leduc, A. Fontaine, J. B. P. Malchelosse, N. A. Savard, E. Barsalou, J. A. Duckett, J. McShane, G. A. Nantel, Normandin; D. Beaudry, N. Roy, D. B. Tousley, J. G. Dubamel, L. Murray, G. Tousley, J. G. Duhamel, L. Murray, G. Lajoie, E. Brousseau, L. A. Cadieux, T. tounded Iroquois, closely followed by velopment of their colonies in Africa. A. Valois, M. B. Pengnet, A. Leduc, F. Bending-Bough. Paying no beed to the "England," said M. Flowrens, "had de S. A. Bastien, G. Daveluy, L. O. Lo.

ranger, J. E. Masson, L. G. A. Cresse, J. de Gaspe Stuart, L. Tasse, H. Beland, A. N. Rivet, Z. Poitras, P. Gagnon, W. H. Frost, E. G. Dagenais, A. Mannan, W. E. Blumhart, J. A. Labreche, J. Desrosiers, A. Moretti, J. B. Prayes, J. P. Palmer, J. B. A. Daoust, E. Renaud, the Misses E. Shannon, F. Fauteux, J. Hands, E. Desmarteau, May Goodwin, A. Goodwin, H. marteau, May Goodwin, A. Goodwin, H. Combe, H. Murphy, E. Racicot, A. Racicot, S. Lyons, M. Sheer, C. Dagenais, F. Gauthier, J. Perrault, Anna Hurteau, M. L. Gauvreau, C. Poirier, E. Dubuc, A. Daveluy, B. Malchelasse, M. McShane, L. Pelletier, A. Lambert, L. de Rouville, K. G. Harkins, Agues Harkins, L. Harkins, C. Dudre. Agnes Harkins, L. Harkins, C. Dupre, J. Roy, E. Bourbonniere, J. Bourbonniere, M. J. Mount, R. H. Morel, B. Rouleau, M. A. Beauchamp, L. Beaudoin, E. Hurteau, J. Barsalou, B. Beauchamp, A. Demers, E. Dagenais, S. Dagenais, M. L. Archambault, B. Bourjeois, M.C Daveluy, E. Archambault, L. Lavigne, B. Archambault, B. T. Gagnon, A. Dupuis, J. Dupuis, E. Cote, A. Gibeault, A. Beaupre, E. Demers, E. Ouimet, E. Comte, H. Murphy, A. Labelle, C. Daveluy, A. Pelland, A. Gervais, A. Genereux, G. Beaudoin, C. Charlebois, R. Drumm, M. Hayes, E. Lambert, A. Orsale, F. Mc-Kenna, M. Genereux, H. Marchand, A. Daveluy, A. Gauthier, E. Rolland, J. Comte, M. Boivin, A. Claggett, Y. Lamoureux, R. Desjardins, F. Bourbonnais, L. Lafontaine, E. Beauchamp, C. Lafonttine, Alice Beauchamp, Y. Decarie, M. A. Beauchamp, B. Decarie, Annette Beauchamp, K. Foley, M. Beauchamp, M. Cleary, O. Gladu, M. Jones, E. Gladu, B. Fauteux, A. Emard, A. Decary, F. Fortin, B. Bourgouin, A. Tougas, M. R. Collin, M. Larue, F. Dubue, E. Racicot, Lacoste, M. Hayes, L. Roy, M. Rourke, i. O'Leary, E. Dubuc, M. Clement, A. Archambault, M. J. Collins, K. A. Mahoney, M. Auger, A. Loranger, A. Auger, M. Depuis, N. Richard, A. Frigon, A. Monahan, Y. Roy, M. Coutu, E. Lemieux, M. J. Phancuf, M. A. Bertrand, B. Lacoste, T. Lacoste, C. Filteau, E. Newman, L. Newman, Mary Raftery, E. Daeier, B. Gaudet, B. Filion, G. Marceau, M. Boismenu, J. Rheaume, L. McShane, E. Daigmenu, J. Kheaume, L. McShane, E. Daigneault, M. A. Moquin, R. Deguise, B. Viau, A. Ledoux, I. Seguin, A. Seguin, G. Robinson, H. St. Charles, K. Bergun, A. Labelle, M. D'Eschambault, L. Lamoureux, C. Fortin, M. L. Fortin, E. Maheux, J. Leduc, A. Moreau, Z. Vallee, E. Martineau, A. Lacroix, M. L. Begin, A. Cherrier' E. Raza, E. Ouimet, A. La Palme, R. Savard, A. Rouleau, J. Lacoste, L. Labelle, E. Collin.

DRINK AND SOCIETY.

"In drink we have confronting us a great social problem; for drink is a social sin. It works as much havoc in high circles as in low. And the consequences in the former case are much corse; for, whereas in the poor and illiterate the loss to society is more easily sustained, in the case of the talented, wealthy and cultured, society is robbed of all the good that individual might have accomplished. And how much talent, genius, falls a victim to intemperance! How much evil is done to all classes! According to Cardinal Manning, Gladstone, Farrar, Salisbury and others, drink is the national vice of England; most of the crime in England, according to the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, is traceable to the drink habit. In America the same is true. Judge Davis of New York sets down 80 per cent. of the crime and 90 per cent. of the pauperism in the Empire State to intemperance. Statistics show that drink causes 75 per cent. of the

blights manhood and womanhood; talent, genius, character, salvation are sacrificed to it. It is a standing menace individually, socially, publicly. To battle with this evil extraordinary weapons must be used. And one of these is total abstinence. Experience approves the use of it. Any one can readily see that if it were extensively adopted drink must lessen; and wherever and whenever it has been tried success has followed. Father Mathew with it did more for the moral and social regeneration of the Irish people than any reformer before or since his time. Total abstinence is efficacious: thousands and tens of thousands of Americans, both Catholic and Protestant, owe their preservation to it. Total abstinence has uplifted and bless-

What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich—unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vege-table extracts. Such a prepara-tion is Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par

excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick head-ache and kindred derangements.

They are gentle, but prompt in removing offending matter from the stomach and boyvels, and have none of the unpleasant feat, wes of other pills. They do not gripe and cause no violent shock to the system.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative. Two are mildly cathartic. One taken after dinner insures perfect digestion, sound sleep and an absence of foul breath in the morning. They are unlike ordinary pills, because

you do not become a slave to their use. They not only afford temporary relief, but effect a permanent cure. Once used they are always in favor.

Your name and address on a postal card will bring a free sample package of 4 to 7 doses. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION .- Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pelit's an easy name to remember. Don't let some designing dealer persuade you to take some pills represented as "just as good." He makes more profit on the "just as good "kind. That's why he prefers to sell them. That's the reason why you better not take them.

ed thousands of American homes. As Archbishop Ireland has tersely put it: to uplift the masses, turn down the

glasses.'
"It is a mistake to suppose that we can afford to see some members of society become victims to drink. Mankind is a vast brotherhood. And in every such victim a brother falls. We must take up his burden, feed his widow and orphans or discharge his obligations to the State and to society. The race is honored or dishonored in the lives of its lowliest members.

"We should abstain, if not for own sake, then for the sake of others. We should be willing to sacrifice a social custom when our weaker brother's temporal and spiritual salvation depends so much upon it. We too easily forget that example can save as well as ruin.

"The influential elements of society should take a hand in this matter. Wealth, intelligence, culture, should array their forces against this evil. They should not be content with pity; their sympathy should materialize in leadership. Society looks to its brilliant members for light and guidance. The personal effort of each prominent member, whether lay or clerical, is demanded. Men and women of intelligence in every walk of life should stand together. To wipe out this evil their combined effort is needed.

"The youth of our land requires a total abstinence training. It is in youth that character germinates and then that correct principle should be implanted. If the child comes in daily contact with the glass, the man will hardly abhor it. And vet vouthful education in this matter is frequently overlooked. Alas! it is more frequently in favor of the drinking

"We should be willing to make a little personal sacrifice for the public good. Even though we are not in danger, we should, for our neighbor's sake, become total abstainers. We should register our personal influence against this crying public evil."—Rev. Dr. Conaty.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

James Renwick, designer and architect of the New York cathedral, died in that city on the 23rd.

Twenty-six priests were ordained at the College of the Jesuit Fathers, Woodstock, Baltimore county, June 26, by Archbishop Satolli.

Rt. Rev. Francis Haas, who introduced the Capuchin order in the United States, died at St. Agnes' Convent, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin on Sunday, June 23. The Catholic church at Clyde, Texas,

was completely wrecked by a severe storm recently, but, strange to say, the tabernacle was uninjured and the Blessed Sacrament was saved. The Bishop of Tarsus says that since

1850 200,000 people have returned to the Catholic Church in Armenia, and that sixteen dioceses have been creeted there within the last forty years.

Rev. George V. Leany, who received the licentiate in theology from the Catholic University, America, has returned to Boston, and will assist Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell in the building up of the new parish in the South End.

Four professors of theology and twenty students in the Catholic Seminary of Keice, in Poland, are reported to have been banished to Siberia and Central Russia respectively for alleged connivance in a political conspiracy. Prince Frederick von Schonbery-

Waldenberg, a brilliant cavalry officer of crime in Massachusetts. the guard, has been received into the "The evil, then, its extraordinary. It is Catholic Church. This conversion, we a social condition. It is a moral leprosy. It stands in the way of all endeavor. It in the aristocratic circles of Saxony. Right Rev. Moran, bishop of the dio-

cese of Dunedin, New Zealand, has passed away after a lingering illness. The deceased prelate was, in point of consecration, one of the oldest of the antipodal prelates. He was mitred March 30, 1856, nearly forty years ago now. A popular subscription has been open-

ed at Florence for the purpose of presenting gold medals to two priests, Fathers Bertelli and Giovanezzi, who by their geological writings since the earthquake have powerfully contributed to calm the fears of the citizens.

Mother Mary Bernard has been elected superior of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, with the title of reverend mother by the sisters of the Maryland jurisdiction, at an election held at Mount St. Agnes' Convent, Mount Washington, Baltimore county. Rev. Mother Bornard was a Miss Mary O'Kane of Ireland.

MAGAZINES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Catholic World for July is an excellent number. It opens with "Church Unity and the Papacy," by the Rev. Lucian Johnston, an article especially written for the instruction of the kindlydisposed Protestants who talk vaguely of unity without knowing its precise meaning, or what matters are inextricably interwoven with It. "Irwinscroft" by Mr. F. C. Fairholt, a story rather unusual in length for this magazine, follows, and then comes "Sir Hugh after the Boyne, 1690," a vigorous ballad, and this is succeeded by "The Testimony of Character" ceeded by "The Testimony of Character" by Mr. P. J. McGorry, whose paper contains many admirable citations from history and a rather unfortunate quotation from a traveller who seems to be ignorant of the later explorations in Rome. "The Martyrs of Africa, 208, A. D." by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hayman, is a brilliant and intensely interesting article chiefly devoted to St. Perpetua, the noble indy who as Vivia Perpetua has even found her way into the "Roaders" prepared for secular schools, and whose tale has again and again been written in Emglish. "Oxford University" by Miss And M. Clarke, is well illustrated and pleasantly written, and "The Papal Policy fewards America" is an admirable review of the Apostolic Delegate's book. "By the Great Waters of the Ojibways." by the Rev. Thomas Jefferson Jenkins, does not need its many illustrations to make it interesting, and the two poems by Miss Margaret H. Lawless and Miss Mary T. Wargaman are above the ordinary level. Mr. John J. O'Shea's "The Catholic Champian 1895" opens a fascinating prospect for those expect-ing to attend the Summer School and is

the closing article. (New York.)

For Suffering Humanity. 3

Columbus O. Jan. 8, 1892.

Suffering much from Nervous Prostration brought on by sich as 2 mised the valuable lastor Kossig's Nervo Too'to, and find myself relieved and it strengthened me greatly. I heartily recommend its use to all who suffers with their nerves. Miss M. S. Benedict, Pupil.

Miss M. S. Benedict, Pupil.
We will add to the above that Pastor Koenig's
Nerve Touic has proven a very efficient remedy
in the cases which we treated in the Reformatory, especially those who had wrecked their
system by liquors and optum, and we wish it an
extensive sale for the benefit of suffering
humanity.

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Last summer I tried Pastor Koenig's Nerve
Tonic for sleeplessness and nervousness, from
which I suffered for five months. In a short
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A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med-icine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind... Since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

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Perspiration stains may be removed from the sleeves of white woollen or silk dresses by sponging with warm water into which ammonia has been poured and then with clean water. Press the place before it becomes quite dry.

resting against blotting-paper over the little nutmeg and cinnamon, the whites spot and press a moderately warm flat-iron over it. Repeat the operation until the grease is out.

Tincture of iron is one of the most indispensable of remedies, and is always kept at hand in the well-regulated household. It will drive away an incipient eruption, it will do the same thing for a ringworm, and it is one of the best cures for that distressing ailment—a soft corn. For this it must be used in moderation, or the remedy will serve to aggravate the disea c.

To remove ink stains put lemon juice and salt on the stain and lay in the sun, and sair on the state and sair applying more of the juice and salt as it Bake in mushin pans. dries, until the ink is removed. Or soak in buttermilk or sour milk as soon as possible, which will remove it, but not as readily as the lemon juice and salt

Linen and denim, whether embroidered in white or colors, do not need any starch. They should be ironed when damp, and will then be sufficiently stiff. Wash them in lukewarm suds-never letting the water be really hot—and hang them where they will dry quickly, but not directly in the sun. In this way the color of the stuff and the material used in making will be preserved. Embroideries should always be ironed on the

FASHION AND FANCY.

All waterproof garments have the disadvantage of keeping the moisture in as well as out, and when we remember that the insensible perspiration of the skin amounts to about two pounds per day we can see how rapid must be the accumulation of this moisture when its escape is prevented. If brisk exercise is taken under a waterproof garment the perspiration is increased and the drenching from the inside is often greater than it should have been from the outside moisture.

Even the best ventilated waterproof garments do not obviate this difficulty. If you are obliged to stand or sit out wisely protect yourself by wearing your waterproof. If you are walking, and the use of an umbrella, wear a waterprof, good, large umbrella to keep you dry.

such pretty colors and fashions that many ladies wear them when there is only a hint of rain in the air. In these cases, the "ounce of prevention" is the prelude to the "pound of cure."

kind of woolen goods so woven as to be

reasons, preferable. oly this summer trim-

med with yellow Valenciennes lace. the trimming. The skirt has the ripple effect, and is made over white taffeta, or, if expense must be considered, white moire percaline. It is trimmed with three clusters of Valenciennes frills arranged a few inches apart. Two ruffles of the organdie give to the bodice a yoke effect. These ruffles are edged with Valenciennes lace, and the turn-down collar is also lace-trimmed.

ALL ABOUT BERRIES.

BLACKBERRY SHERBET.

Take three quarts of blackberries, one quart of water, one pint of sugar, and juice of four lemons. Mush fruit and sugar together and let it stand for an hour; then add the water and place on the fire; cook for twenty minutes; remove from the fire; add the lemonjuice. strain, and when cold freeze like ice

BAKED BLACKBERRY PUDDING.

Take one tablespoonful of butter and half a cup of sugar, and stir to a cream; and a half cups of flour, into which two has been sifted; add the beaten whites berries; pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven threequarters of an hour, and serve with a hot

STEAMED ROLY-POLY PUDDING. Take one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one and one-half teaspoonness. Spread berries over the dough, board. leaving a space about an inch at the ends together and lay on a buttered pan Place in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water. Steam two hours. Serve the surgeon in the jolly boat.

with a sauce. Perhaps some would prefer a baked and bake half an hour.

BLACKBERRY JELLY. Take one quart of berry juice and add to it a half box of gelatine; soak half an

CREAT BATTLES are contin-ually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out

hour: then add one cup of sugar and stir over the fire until the gelatine is dissolved, which will take but a few moments. Strain into a mould and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream,

BLUEBERRY CAKE.

Stir one-half cup of butter and one cup A simple way to remove grease-spots from wall-paper, caused by the head resting against the wall, is to hold a resting against the head resting against the wall, is to hold a resting against the wall against the wall against the wall against the wall again the wall against the wall hot water, and last stir in one pint of ripe bluberries thickly dredged with flour; use a wooden spoon so as not to break them. Bake in a loaf or card in a

Beat one egg, add to it two tablespoonfuls of sugar; butter the size of an egg, melt and add; then add one cup of milk and one and one-half cups of flour and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add as many berries as you like.

BLUEBERRY PANCAKES.

Blueberry pancaker are excellent. Make a thick batter and stir in as many berries as you wish. To be eaten with powdered sugar.

SPICED GOOSEBERRIES.

For spiced gooseberries use seven pounds of berries to one pint of vinegar, and three and a-half pounds of sugar, two ounces of stick cinnamon, and one ounce of whole cloves. Place in a preservingkettle over a slow fire, and cook from an hour to an hour and a-half.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING

For gooseberry pudding use one pint wrong side and ironed until perfectly of ripe gooseberries, six slices of stale bread, one cupful of milk, half a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, melted. Stew the gooseberries slowly ten minutes, cut the slices of bread to fit the dish, and toast a light brown; dip each piece while hot in milk and spread with the melted butter. Cover the bottom of the dish with the toast, next put on the berries, arranging thus the quantity desired; bake in a hot oven.

THE PROPER WAY TO SIT.

A proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight, and that the support needed for the upper part of the body shall be felt in the right place, says Caroline Le Row in the Ladies Home Journal. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the of doors in a heavy rain, then you may lower end of the spine shall be braced wisely protect yourself by wearing your against the back of the seat. If this back is straight the shoulders will also wind is too obstreperous to admit of the rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support, and it will be found that and make the best of it; but in general they do not need it. This position put on a woollen wrap, and trust to a makes no strain upon the ligaments of waterproof wraps are now made in the spine. It allows a proper position of the spine. It allows a proper position of the shoulders, consequently of the chest, consequently of the lungs, stomach, and every other organ of the body. Their nly a hint of rain in the air. In these fortably, as is also the circulation of the Waterproof lined with woollen, and a nd of woolen goods so woven as to be nearly waterproof, are, for obvious hands resting easily upon the lap, percasons, preferable.

Gowns of plain white organdie are feet equilibrium, and consequently perfect rest to the body, is secured. There is no strain upon any part of the body; assault was made. Most of his militia no muscle or organ required to do more he scattered around the top of the hill A fetching French frock designed for than its legitimate amount of work. The a garden party is of white organdie, arms should never be folded; for this with narrow frills of Valenciennes lace as position not only causes a strain upon the spine, and all the other evils already referred to, but, in addition, places the weight of the arms upon the stomach and the diaphragm, thereby increasing the labor of digestion and respiration. Placing the hands behind the back, or folding the hands behind the back, if possible, is a good attitude to take occasionally, giving, as it does, the fullest expansion to the whole upper part of the

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

AN IRISH SEAMAN'S LUCK. Daniel Bryan was an old seaman and

captain of the foretop, who had been turned over from the Blanche into Sir Sidney Smith's ship Le Tigre. During the siege of Acre this hardy veteran made repeated applications to be employed on shore; but as he was an elderly man and rather deaf, his request was not acceded to. At the first storming of the breach by the French, among the multitude of slain fell one of the generals of add one cup of milk; stir them in two that nation. The Turks in triumph struck off the head of this unfortunate heaping spoonfuls of baking powder officer, and after inhumanly mangling has been sifted; add the beaten whites the prey of the dogs. As it lay thus exof three eggs; finally one quart of the body with their sabres, left it naked to posed, a dreadful memento of the horrors of war, when any sailors who had been on shore returned to their ship, inquiries were constantly made respecting the state of the deceased general. Dan frequently asked his messmates why they had not buried him; but the only refuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoon-ful of salt, and rub through a sieve; yourself." Dan swore he would, observful of salt, and rub through a sieve; yourself." Dan swore he would, observmix thoroughly into this two teaspoonfuls of butter and a small cup prisoner by the French, who always gave of milk. Place on your moulding board | their enemics a decent burial, not like and roll out to about one-half inch thick- those Turks, leaving them to rot above

In the morning, having at length obends, roll up the dough rnd press the tained leave to go and see the town, he dressed himself as though on an excursion of pleasure, and went ashore with

The old man procured a pickaxe, a shovel and a rope, and insisted on being berry roll. Place in a bowl one quart of let down, out of a porthole close to the flour, mix well into it two teaspoonfuls of beach. Some of his more juvenile combutter, one tenspoonful of salt, and two tablespoons of baking powder. Add one and a half cups of milk, roll out to about shot yet; as for me, I am old and deaf one-third inch thickness, spread thickly and my loss would be no great matter." with blackberries, sitt over them some | Persisting in his adventure, in the midst sugar, and roll. Place in a greased pan of the firing Dan was slung and lowered down, with his implements of action on his shoulder. His first difficulty, not a trivial one, was to drive away the dogs. The French now levelled their pieces they were on the instant firing at the hero. It was an exciting moment; but an officer, perceiving the friendly intentions of the sailor, was seen to throw himself across the file. Instantly the din of arms, the thunder of the cannon-

prevailed, and the worthy fellow con-He covered it with mould and stones, town and the hostile firing at once re-commenced. — World of Adventures.

A NATION OF ATHLETES.

Because a boy goes to work is no reason why he should never kick a football, pull a fair target for the backwoodsmen; and, an oar, or run or skate, writes Foster Coates in the Ladies' Home Journal. If all these out-door sports were given up, America would soon become a nation of puny pigmies. Our men would be hollow-eyed, yellow-skinned, and flat-chested instead of rosy-cheeked and robust as they are now. Take plenty of walking exercise. Walk to and from school, to the office or shop, and in the evenings, twice or three times a week, go out to lectures or social gathering, or to see some good dramatic performance. Go to bed early. Do not get into the habit of staying up too late. Arise early and you will find that the hours you give to work or study will be of incalculable benefit to you. When you work, devote every thought to what you have in hand. When you study, fasten your mind upon the subject before you. When you play, let no hought of business or study disturb you.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Two or three days later word was brought to Ferguson that the Backwater men had come over the mountains; that the Indian fighters of the frontier. leaving unguarded their homes on the western waters, had crossed by wooded and precipitous defiles to the help of the beaten men of the plains. Ferguson at once fell back, sending out messengers for help. When he came to King's Mountain—a wooded, hog-back hill on the border line between North and South Carolina—he camped on its top, deeming that there he was safe; for he supposed that before the backwoodsmen could come near enough to attack him, help would reach him. But the backwoods leaders felt as keenly as he the need of histe, and choosing out their picked men-the best warriors of the force and the best mounted and armed—they made a long forced march to assail Ferguson before help could come to him. All night long they rode the dim forest trails and splashed across the fords of the rushing rivers. All the next day—the 6th of October-they rode too, until in midafternoon they came in sight of King's Mountain.

The little armies were about equal in numbers. Ferguson's regulars were armed with the bayonet, and so were some of his Tory militia, whereas the Americans had not a bayonet among them; but they were picked men, confident in their skill with the rifle, and they were so sure of victory that their aim was not only to defeat the British, but to capture their whole force! backwoods colonels, counselling together as they rode at the head of the column, decided to surround the mountain and assail it on all sides. Accordingly, the bands of frontiersmen split one from the other and soon encircled the craggy hill where Ferguson's forces were encamped. They left their horses in the rear and immediately began the battle, swarming forward on foot, their commanders leading the attack.

The march had been so quick and the attack so sudden that Ferguson barely had time to marshal his men before the to fire down at the Americans as they came up; while, drawing up his regulars and a few picked militia, he charged in person, with the bayonet, first down one side of the mountain and then down the other. Sevier, Shelby, Campbell and the other colonels of the frontiersmen led each his force of riflemen straight toward the summit. Each body in turn, when charged by the regulars, was forced to give way, for they had no bayonets where-

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ade died away; a dead, solemn silence with to meet their foes, but the backwoodsmen retreated only so long as the signed the corpse to its parent earth. charge lasted, and the minute it stopped they stopped too, and came back ever placing a large stone at its head and closer to the ridge, and ever with a deadanother at its feet. He was then, with lier fire. Ferguson, blowing a silver his pickaxe and shovel, hoisted into the whistle as a signal to his men, led these charges, sword in hand, on horseback At last, just as he was once again rallying his men, the riflemen of Sevier and Shelby crowned the top of the ridge. The gallant British commander became as for the last time he led his men against them, seven bullets entered his body and he fell dead. With his fall resistance ceased. The regulars and the Tories huddled together in a confused mass, while the exultant Americans rused forward. A flag of truce was hoisted, and all the British who were not dead surrendered .- "Hero ales from American History," by Theodore Loosevelt, in July St. Nicholas.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 24, 1895

WORTH LOOKING INTO,

Some time ago a correspondent, whose name and residence we have since forgotten, stated that THE TRUE WITNESS was "very fond of finding fault." That we do find fault at times we do admit, but that we are fond of the occupation we deny. We only find fault when there is fault to be found and when we deemed it our duty, in the interests of those whose views we voice, to play the part of public censor. We now refer to this communication because we feel that circumstance are such that we shall very soon have to make a number of complaints, and if the causes for such complaints are not removed we will have the unpleasant duty of substantiating some unpalatable

On more than one occasion we have referred to the unjust treatment to which Irish Catholics have been subjected in this Province and elsewhere. As a rule our fault-finding was confined to the distribution of public patronage and similar cases. This time we have to do with another class-happily composed of the exceptions. We wish to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the treatment of Irish Catholies in certain public institutions. When we move along the higher social grades we find representatives of our people marching side by side with the best and most gifted citizens of this land sceking to command that recognition which their superior qualities and qualifications demand. But, in every nationality there are members whose lives have been oversclouded by misfortune. Some are unfortunate through a mere combination of adverse circumstances; others so through their own fault. The consequence is that Irish Catholics as well as Protestants, as French Canadians, as people of different races are to be found-happily the proportion is in their favor-in the institutions that society has built for the protection of some and the punishment of others.

If a man is guilty of an offence against the laws he is sent to prison; and there his treatment should be in accordance with his sentence and with the rules of that institution. But his nationality should in no way influence the degree of his punishment. All should be used ideas, touching and noble thoughts. It alike. The men condemned to hard is not necessary that such expression labor should be made to work according to their strength and to the degree of their crimes. If any favor is granted it | and effective prose. The poets, to our should be for good conduct or other | mind, are the men who conceive inspirlegitimate reason and always in accord | ing and elevating ideas and impart the with justice. We would be the last to same to others-no matter by what ask any special privilege for an Irish Catholic, simply on the ground of his creed and nationality. When a man, by his voluntary and evil acts, leaves himself open to a legal condemnation, he | than is the measuring off and curving forfeits a certain claim that he might otherwise have upon our sympathy, and he becomes anything but an honor to his race and religion. But if we do not, | mould; no two intellects are of equal and never would, ask any special favor on the score of nationality, we most positively insist that the prisoner will degree of development; consequently not be given an unfair share of harsh treatment because he happens to belong | poetic expression another may find exto a particular race.

We have no intention of formulating any charges at this moment; but we have the best and most reliable authority for the fact that in many ways, in some of our public institutions, our people are unjustly discriminated against and are made to undergo far more than a fair ment, the happiness, the amelioration, share of the hardships. As a rule men, or the elevation of others, he need not in prisons, are changed around, from feel down-hearted if his merits are not time to time, are given one work this week and another next week. A man has been breaking stones for five or six days | the talents he received to the greatest and suffering all the inconveniences of advantage, and not all the praise that a is apart from all other considerations of man, for the sake of the Irish cause, larity of the nomination.

an indoor occupation, to sweep, to scrub, to help in the kitchen, to whitewash, to do something or other that renders physical resistance possible. And such change or changes may be regulated according to his conduct or the terms of

his commitment. We know of a prison in which the one who frequents it sufficently often will man who was scrubbing yesterday, working with the cook to-day. But if there is an Irishman inside those walls he is sure to find him, day in and day out, from early morning till evening, sitting upon a pile of stones, with the red rays of a scorching sun pouring down upon his unprotected back, and the hard lime stone for his seat. He need not look for that prisoner in any other department. Others will be relieved as the circumstances permit; not so the unfortunate Irishman. He is sure to be found out in the yard, hammering away under the vigilant eye of a guard, who seems to count the strokes of his sledge. Woe be to him if he lets an idle half moment overtake him. He is not more guilty than his fellow-prisoner of another nationality; perhaps he is less guilty; perhaps his crime is almost excusable; perhaps his conduct is far superior to that of the other; no matter, there is no change, no relief, no consideration for him. He is only an unfortunate Irishman; there is a pile of stones to be break them than some more favored one. the more will the world exalt him. We are not exaggerating. Rather are we drawing it mildly. We state the simple fact that such is the practice in one prison—not a hundred miles from this city -and such is the character of the evenhanded justice to be found in other institutions.

We do not seek to excuse the wrongdoing of any Irishman, simply because he is an Irishman; but we do hold and we persist that, free or bond, in the lowest as well as in the highest sphere, our people must receive fair-play. Not even the rights of an Irish criminal will be tampered with while we possess a pen, a voice, or an influence.

POETS AT WAR.

In a recent number of an American magazine appeared an article on Canadian poets; several of our most prominent writers of English verse were mentioned and their works appreciated. One of the poets discovered that, for some reason or another, he had been slighted by the author of the article in question, and that all his fine qualities were not mentioned. He at once preceeded to criticise the critic, through the columns of a Canadian journal, and the result was a regular "tempest in a teapot." The incident serves us very well as a text for a few remarks we deem pertinent on this subject.

We can readily understand that one gifted with the poetic faculty may feel very "touchy" and often consider that the critics treat his productions unfairly; but it seems to us the height of folly to make a public exhibition of all that natural sensitiveness. Extremes of praise or censure are always injurious, and no wise man-no matter how great his opinion of his own powers and acquirements-will be either carried away by the former or depressed by the latter. If a work is really devoid of merit all the flattery in the world cannot put life into it, if it positively contains the germs of success, no amount of jealous, ignorant, or harsh condemnation can extinguish it. Consequently it is very childish to fly into a passion on account of real or supposed injustice at the hands of critics. This leads us to ask what poetry is and who are the poets.

It seems to us that poetry consists in the expression of fine sentiments, lofty should take the form of verse. Many a means, or through what medium. The making of verses, that have a certain number of feet and a certain rhyme at the end, is no more the work of a poet or otherwise shaping a coping, by a stone-cutter, the work of an architect. No two minds are east in the same capacity; no two beings possess the exact same faculties in an exactly similar what one may consider the perfection of tremely prosaic. This critic may discover faults where that one sees beauties and the other finds perfections.

But if a man feels that he has the poetic gift, and if he employs it to the best of his ability, and seeks by that means to add his share to the enjoyuniversally recognized. He is conscious of having done his best, of having placed

the weather; the next week he is given thousand writers might bestow upon him could equal his ultimate satisfaction. Moreover there is another consideration that must not be over-looked.

true poetry—as is that of oratory or any other kindred one. But there is nothing to be proud of in the possession of such a boon. God gave it; and in a flash He can withdraw it. The real merit is in remark these changes and will find the the use made of the faculty. The gift of poetry is a curse to some-for it enables them to do more wrong and perpetrate more evil than they can ever repair. If it be true, as Horace says, that "the Poet is born, not made," then the poet should not feel in any way elated on account of that which a wisc Providence has seen fit to bestow upon hira. The very same Hand that lit the torch of poetry in his mind can, at any moment, extinguish that light and reduce the gifted child of genius to the condition of a poor, demented creature. He has no positive lease of his faculty; at the very time that he is most vain of his superiority the thunderbolt of ruin may be poised to strike down forever the source of his pride. Rather should the one who claims to enjoy the advantage of a poetic mind be careful and tremble under the weight of his responsibility. We think that the more certain a person is that he has been so endowed, the more necessary for him is deep and true humility. In fact the more humble the man the more elevated his poetry, and broken, and it is better that he should the less he imagines that he is superior

> These few reflections were suggested to us by the aforementioned incident. Like many others we, too, have imagined, at times, that we could write poetry; but, after all, it was only imagination. A pleasant pass-time, as long as no person is injured thereby; like the marks made by a child, with a stick, on the sandy sea-shore-one tide of time, and it is all effaced. What, then, is the use of quarrelling?

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Two weeks ago we predicted, in an editorial, that the present Imperial elections would result favorably to the Irish cause. We were strongly criticised and positively contradicted upon that question. The contest commenced with a very rush of success in favor of the new Government: and the wave of Conservative and Unionist triumph that swept, last week, over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, seemed to give color to the arguments of our critics. During the past week between the third and half of the seats were contested. The wonderful series of triumphs in favor of the Salisbury Government might certainly excuse the opinion that the Liberal party was doomed forever. Still we adhere more strongly than ever to our forecast.

What we claimed was that the final A union in the Irish ranks would again place the balance of power in their hands. The Liberal party is far from being crushed; and the stronger it is the better the opportunity for the Home Rule party to control the working of the House. Now as to the result so far !

There are six hundred members to be elected. The system of issuing writs is very different from our more reliable and commendable one. Here all the writs are issued upon the same day and the elections take place all over the country on the same day. It is much easier to thus secure a fair and unprejudiced expression of public sentiment. But in Great Britain the Government of the day issues its writs just as it deems proper. The consequence is that the party in power makes sure to open out the constituencies most likely to be favorable to its cause. This is done with the expectation of securing a number of victories and thereby influencing gem of true poetry is found in simple the more uncertain and even the antagonistic constituencies. The hope is that the Opposition, finding everything going for the Government, will lose heart. Such was the case at the last general election. And the final result

was a Liberal triumph. It will be remarked that the government commenced by issuing the writs for the boroughs-the pocket-boroughs especially-and kept the provincial constituencies back. As a natural consequence the great tide of Government success seemed to be universal. But in politics as in the ocean there are both ebb and flow. The boroughs and metropolitan constituencies raised the Conservative and Unionist prospects to high-water mark, in Opposition, within the range of hu-Then the ebb naturally had to set in and the final result is yet to be known Even should the Government have a working majority of seventy or eighty, it is not sufficient to secure it for seven years in the heavy work of Imperial legislation. The balance of power must fall into the hands of the Home Rulers. The position we would like to see them occupy is one of such freedom of action that both Conservatives and Liberals would have to rely upon them for any measure of success.

But there exists one great obstacle—it

we adhere more than ever to our prophecy that the result will be favorable to Ircland's cause.

TIME TO KEEP COOL.

We are in mid-summer, and the heat has driven all who can afford to go away the attacks of summer heat, to avoid everything that tends to excitement and the political or national sphere. Most semi-religious, quasi-political agitation is upon us, it is time to "keep cool." enough of sensational rumors to satisfy green plume of Meagher was in the van the flames that were kindled in the and pointed to victory. House of Commons and that have spread over the country-particularly over the prairie Province. Men grew warm in debate, others in controversy; religious animosities were raked up by some and In the glow and perspiration of the excitement many hot things were said and many extravagant statements were made.

The dog-days are over; it is yet very warm and as none of us are anxious for a political sunstroke, we sincerely advise keeping cool. We have six months to draw breath, to calmly weigh and measure the situation and the events, and to form just judgments while shaping rational courses. We trust that the moderate and patriotic people of Canada will "keep cool" and calmly study the pros and cons of the difficult question that the next session of Parliament must decide. We do not expect to convert any person to our views; some are so blinded by prejudice or actuated by self-interes that they are beyond conviction. But we do fondly hope to secure a certain degree of impartial reasoning and fair treatment from all sides. The extremist will cling to the Manitoba Government's contention; the moderate man will be inclined towards justice in favor of a minority. Both parties will fight the battles over and over in the press, or in

private disputations. All we ask is that a spirit of tolerance be allowed to sway the public mind during the next six months. There is no necessity of vituperation, of recriminations, of insults. If a man cannot be reasoned with let him alone; if it is found impossible to touch the question without hurting the feelings of others, service and has devoted much of his result will be favorable to the Home | don't touch it. Let us remember that we | time and talents to the cause of educa-Rule cause. Even if the Government | are Christians in a mixed community, | tion, does not desire to continue in office. has a small majority it will be unable to and that we must be fair, tolerant, just, safely carry on the affairs of the Empire. and while firm in our convictions we must be charitable to all.

BLAKE'S APPEAL.

Canada is the only colony, the only country, outside the limits of the British Isles, that has sent an active representative to do battle for Irish Home Rule in the arena of Imperial politics. When an appeal comes across the Atare too ignorant to be combatted, have tarily accepted.

In Canada he was educated; here he formed all the domestic and popular ties that can bind a man to a country; here he married and built up his home; here he established his wonderful professional practice in the pursuit of which he had the bench within his reach as a final goal and had emoluman independent; he had political opportunities of the rarest; he was Minwhen his party was in power, and he was the undisputed leader of that party man probability was the Premiership of the country for him; in a word, he laid aside political advantages, professional prospects, opportunities of wealth, and even family and personal attachments, and expatriated himself for the land of his fathers. He did more.

Any person acquainted with Edward Blake must know what a proud and unbending character is his. He would not stoop to ask, much less to beg, for himself or his dearest friend; he would never condescend to accept favors at the hands of the public. And yet, the same

political prospects for Government or trampled upon his own nature and humi-Opposition—it is the internal strife that | liated himself to the degree of becoming has ruined, and will ruin as long as it a voluntary solicitor of pecuniary as lasts, all hopes of immediate success for sistance. In the cities of Canada and It is certainly an enviable gift that of Home Rule. Close up the ranks; cement | the United States he lectured and asked the divisions; unite the factions, and for money to carry on the work. And now he is in the thick of the fight, he is not discouraged by reverses, and he practises what he preaches to others.

> It was said of Meagher that he could speak of the sword but perhaps he could not wield it. On the American continent he proved his capacity of executing what he had advised. It was ther to the sea-side or to the country. It is a said that he neglected the interests of time when every person is desirous of his soldiers and led them into unneces-"keeping cool." It is very wise, on the sary dangers. He again vindicated part of those who can manage to defeat | himself by proving that every order he gave was in obedience to one from a superior officer, and that he never asked consequent weakness. As it is in the his men to face a danger that he was physical and social domains so is it in | not the first to meet. From the heights of Fredericksburg to the slopes of Andecidedly, while the summer heat of a tietam; by the James and the Rappahannock, by the Potomac and the Chickahominy, wherever the American During the past few weeks we have had Irish Brigade went into conflict, the even the most exacting. The Twelfth of and his sword—"like the cross at July orations came to add their fire to Milan"-glittered in the haze of battle

So with Blake on another, a less bloody but none the less important field of strife. In the Flavian Amphitheatre of Imperial politics, where the Irish victim was ever exposed to the British lion, patriotic and have alienated the symthe embers were trampled upon by others. Blake had taken his stand. After giving his time, his talents, his opportunities, he goes down into his pocket, and draws forth, from his ever-decreasing affairs. This is not a new story; it is as funds, five thousand dollars to head the old as the hills. list. No matter what other reasons may be given, for or against, it is scarcely possible that Irish-Canadians can resist the appeal from such a man.

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

With the close of the last scholastic term came that period when the annual change on the Board of Catholic School Commissioners should take place. The Board consists of nine members, three chosen by the Archbishop from the clergy, three by the city authorities, and three by the Government of the Province. When the year expires the longest appointed member in each section setires, but is eligible to re-nomination. This year being the first that the new Board has been in existence, all its members were equally entitled to remain. Consequently lots were drawn and the three who drew the lowest numbers were considered as the retiring members. In the ecclesiastical section His Grace reappointed the Reverend gentleman who drew the retiring number; the same course was followed regarding the city's nominee; but in the case of those appointed by the Provincial Governmentor Lieutenant-Governor in Council-the retiring member, who has done good Were he desirous of the place we have no doubt that the Quebec authorities would have recognized his many services and his great merit, by re-naming him for the next term. But matters being otherwise it is now incumbent upon the Government to appoint some person to replace the retiring officer.

We must here state, in justice to all concerned, that since the appointment of the new Board, and particularly since the entry of its members upon the exercise lantic from the Irish-Canadian repre- of their duties, great changes have taken sentative in the British House, it strikes | place, ameliorations in the administraa very special chord in the heart of every | tion of affairs have been most noticeable, native Irishman, and every Canadian | the old beaten path has been left when it born Irishman, in this broad Dominion, was necessary, and, in all cases, it has We know that some increw-minded been repaired and made more in harmen, whose opinions are too prejudiced mony with the new requirements. The to be recognized and whose prejudices different members of the Board have well, faithfully and conscientiously persought to cast a doubt upon the motives formed their duties. Of course in one that actuated the Hon. Edward Blake in | year they could not be expected to do the heroic course he has taken. Not for miracles and to deal with every question their benefit, but for that of all reason- that required particular attention. But ing and justice-inspired lovers of truth, they have commenced the work, have we purpose briefly referring to the posi- cleared away the under-brush, and pretion which that gentleman has volun- pared the soil; in another year they will be able to sow the much required seed; and before long a fine buryest will be ready for reaping.

Under all these circumstances it would be well for the Provincial authorities to carefully select their next member on the Board. They should be sure to name a man who will be in harmony with the spirit of the present Board, a man calcuments sufficient to make an ordinary lated to help rather than retard the advancement now being made. It seems to us that this end could be attained, ister of Justice in the administration and, at the same time, the Government would be doing a most gracious act, in recognizing the fine qualities and the sterling characteristics of a member of the old Board, and one who, while he does not want the place, would, by his experience and business capacities, render important aid to the new Board, by appointing Mr. Frank Hart to the vacant seat. We make the suggestion to-day on our own responsibility and without the slightest knowledge, on that gentleman's part, of our intention. He may not be pleased with us; but we feel that he will excuse the liberty we take, in consideration of benefits, all around, that would follow from such a course. We trust the Government will appreciate our motive and Australian prelate. There are Hebrew we can assure its members of the popu-

NIL DESPERANDUM

In another column will be found an editorial which we wrote last week while yet the ultimate result of the Imperial elections was uncertain. We might refrain from publishing it; but we deem it better that our readers should know the reasons we had for confidence in the outcome of this great contest. We were somewhat mistaken; the tide did not turn at high-water mark, rather did it sweep over the dykes, and like the Zuyder Zee around Holland, deluge all before it. And still we are no way disheartened. We yet have confidence in the final triumph of the Home Rule cause. If this great political flood could only drown forever the divisions of the Irish representatives, it might form the very waters upon which the ark of Irish liberty could float securely.

There is but one cause for all this sad state of affairs, and we do not hesitate to point it out. All the loss, the defeat, the shattered hopes, are due to the dissensions in the Irish ranks. The men, with few exceptions, who pretend to be leaders of Irish thought and representatives of the nation are living examples of the "anti-Irish Irishman."

Their own petty ambitions, their miserable jealousies, their personal animosities, their abominable divisions, have disheartened the truly honest and pathics of all who might see the justice of their cause and be willing to help in bringing about a fair settlement of Irish

As far back as 1848 we found similar factions destroying every prospect of success; we find the great Liberator going down broken-hearted to the grave, and the men who united against him turning upon each other. It was in Cork that Meagher, in a burst of fiery indignation, cried out: "From the winter of 1846 to the summer of 1848 the wing of an avenging angel swept your sky and soil; the fruits died as the shadow passed, and men, who had nurtured them into life, saw in the withered leaves that they too must die * * * And all this time you are battalioned into faction, drilled into disunion, striking each other above the graves that yawn beneath you, instead of joining hands and snatching victory from death." As it was in 1848 so is it in

There are numbers of our people who call themselves patriotic, who do not wish to be told the truth; andess you proclaim them the possessors of every virtue imaginable, and unless you agree in every iota with their views, they are ready to denounce you as false to the nationality. The day for self-glorification and tinsel-praise is gone past; it is mere nonsense to be proclaiming our own greatness when all the world is laughing in our face and counting our follies and measuring our littleness. We want no more sham-patriotism. We require honest, sterling, national worth-The man who through inclination or ignorance, through personal ambition or spite, through one motive or another, thinks, speaks or acts in a manner unbecoming a high-bred person and an honorable citizen, is a disgrace to our people and we want him not. Ireland has long enough been the subject of caricatiffe and burlesque; the cause is sacred and califiot be bartered to please the whims of every faction-creating selfseeker. Let the Celtic race the world over rise and demand a united parity in the old land, and then the result will be one of early triumph. We don't care what political party grants justice to Ireland; one or the other must do it. if a solid party, an unbroken phalanx of Irish representatives, can be secured. Providence has the destinies of the nation in His hand; we are confident that He intends an Easter of glory to follow the long Lent of suffering; but He will not help those who do not help themselves. Reconstruct the body of representatives and success is inevitable.

CATHOLIC art is to be found in every age, and it is not dying out even in our material and progressive epoch. We learn that:

"At Beuron, a Benedictine abbey on the Danube, due north of the Lake of Constance, a new school of Catholic art has arisen. The monks have painted the decorations of the cathedral at Constance, the frescoes of the life of St. Benedict in the sanctuary at Monte Cassino near Naples, and the life of the Blessed Virgin in the Abbey Church of Emaus at Prugue."

THE Archbishop of Melbourne, in sending a cheque in aid of the local Jewish charities, stated that the Jews so rurely appealed to the general public for aid, and they so frequently help those of other religions in similar movements, that he was pleased to support their efforts. The spirit of Melbourne's Catholic Archbishop is one that we would like well to have introduced into Canada. There are no more useful citizens than the Jews; they are never dependent upon the public and are always ready to assist in any just cause. We think that a lesson could be taken by some in authority from the course adopted by the institutions in our midst that deserve better support than they are getting.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

(CHECAGO proposes to erect a tower that Paris. Chicago is becoming quite ambitious; a tower after the design of that of Babel might be more in accord with the spirit of the great western city.

THE "Harmonia" is the title of a Catholic newspaper recently established in Athens. There are about 20,780 all the benefits—our conscience gives us Roman Catholics in Greece. The influence of the Catholic press is great, and certainly no country, of olden traditions and classic relics, deserves more than Greece to have a journal of truth.

Mr. L. Sanford receives \$10,000 a year for showing Senator Bruce's family how to observe the etiquette of fashionable ociety. It is a good thing for Mr. Sanford that in the case of some people "the rank is but the guinea stamp," and that wealth does not constitute the only requirement in society. Mr. Sanford's knowledge of social capers is worth more than the Senator's millions.

THE preparations for the golden jubilee of Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, are on a most extensive scale. The town commissioners of the city of Cashel, the National teachers of the Arch-diocese, the people of Thurles and all the Catholics under the Archbishop's jurisdiction are doing their utmost to ensure a grand success. Truly the event will be worthy of "Cashel of the Kings."

THE TARTAR is always beneath the Russian skin. The Catholics in that country are now having a pretty hard time of it. Seven professors of theology have been sentenced to ten years' exile in Siberia. Twenty students have been imprisoned at Tomsk. Bishops Likowska is said to have died in prison of typhus. And all this time Russia claims a place in the ranks of civilized nations.

Sam Kee, a wealthy Chinaman, was buried the other day, with a requiem High Mass, from St. Mary's Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was a member of a Roman Catholic colony recently found in the heart of China, the members of which are said to have kept the faith imparted to their forefathers by the Jesuit missionaries who evangelized that region three hundred years ago, a grand sample of the solidity of Jesuit work.

PROF, GARNER is going back to Africa and taking his iron cage with him. Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed in order to enable the professor to talk to the apes. He might spend the time and money in a more profitable manner were he to attempt to talk with the Apas at home. It would be very interesting, from a scientific standpoint, to be able to find the key to their language and the real reason for their exist-

ABBE Totstot, a Russian priest who recently joined the Catholic Church, will follow a course of studies in Rome and then become attached to the Oriental object of this seminary is to facilitate the recall to Roman unity of the separated Eastern churches. Abbe Tolstoi is not as famous as his great namesake the their principles.

Pope Leo XIII. has ordered his tomb and has given the commission to Maroni, of pure Carrara marble; on the lid, a lion holding the tiara in his claws. On the right will be a figure of Faith holding a torch in one hand and the Sacred Scriptures in the other. On the left will be Truth, with a mirror and the armorial hearings of the Papacy. The inscription, in large black letters, cut into the marble, will be: "Hie Leo XIII. P.M., Pulvis Est."

DENTER police had to guard the homes of eight aldermen to save them from the wrath of constituents who believed the honorable gentlemen to be "boodlers." The Montreal police have not yet been called upon to do similar duty for our city aldermen. Probably the reverse would be the case here and the aldermen would turn out to protect the police, especially in cases of serious infractions of the law, when the guardians of the peace would stand in need of aldermanic help.

GRAND Master Adam Kennedy, of the 7,000 Orangemen of Pennsylvania, issued an order prohibiting parades on the 12th July. He has threatened to take away the charters of the lodges that declined to obey. He says that such parades are un-American. We would be glad to have Grand Master Kennedy over here far a few days to coach Grand Master Wallace on constitutional matters. If he does not come the Rev. Mr. Graham may be sent to Philadelphia to put a "flea in his ear."

A correspondent in our last issue, commenting upon our editorial on "French Evangelization," expresses surprise that the French press neglects so much to resent the insults heaped daily upon their people. We cannot explain it; but the facts are that whenever our Frenchspeaking fellow-Catholics are attacked we never hesitate to take up the cudgels for them. Not that we expect anything in return; simply because we love justice. It is, however, sad to say that there is a great lack of appreciation in this regard from those whose cause we voluntarily serve, and whose cause we will continue to help for our religion's sake. The French press entirely ignores anything we say favorable—and our columns have

This we do not mind. Nor are we at all influenced by the fact that we have never yet read a kind line in any French paper CHECAGO proposes to erect a town at about our people, either individually or will surpass in height the Eiffel tower at collectively. Still again, we repeat, we will not be deterred, by any lack of symmetric after the design of that pathy or appreciation, from doing our best to advance their interests and defend their cause whenever unjustly attacked. We do not seek and do not expect any reciprocity; it never was given, and probably never will be. We are prepared, for our common cause, to let them derive the credit if no one else does.

> THE Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education has commenced in Toronto. It is composed of representative laymen and clergymen from every county, province and State of North and South America, including Catholics, Protestants and Hebrews. Considerable disappointment was felt last week when it was announced that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was unavoidably detained from attending. It would have been a grand feature in the programme could His Grace have addressed the Congress; but it must be remembered that he is one of the most busy men in all the United States and not a moment of his time is really his own.

> A PAMPHLET by those in charge of the American pilgrimage to Rome, gives the dress requirements for the Papal audience. The details may interest and perhaps be useful to many of our readers. The rules are: -Ladies-black dress, not necessarily silk, the head to be covered by a veil, no gloves. The veil is usually two or two and a half yards black Brussels net, draped from the head, hanging over the shoulders and down the back; the face is not covered; a black lace scarf can be used; avoid all bright colors. Gentlemen-The requirements are full dress, but this is waived in favor of the pilgrims, but they are expected to appear in a suit of black clothes or black coat and vest with white tie; no gloves. Gloves cannot be worn in the presence of the Pope.

THE New York Catholic Review says: "At the election in Italy, out of 36,073 electors in the Province of Bergam, only 9,827 voted and 73 per centum of the voters did not go near the polls. In 17 election districts not one vote was east. This shows the indifference of the people to the fate of the Piedmont monarchy and their decility to the wish of the Pope that Catholics should be neither candidates nor voters under the regime of the usurper.''

HOME RULE FUND.

A Successful Meeting in St. Patrick's

On Sunday after High Mass a meeting of the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish was held in the Young Men's hall. The Rev. Father Quinlivan, by request, announced the object of the meeting, which was to ask assistance for the Home Rule cause now passing through a severe crisis. Dr. Guerin, President of St. Patrick's Society, took the chair, and explaine that a cable message from Hon. Edwar Blake to Hon, John Costigan had askefor assistance to carry on the battle for Irish autonomy. After stating that meetings had been held last week and the week before and that about five hundred dollars in all had been subscribed, the Seminary which the Pope intends to pen in Constantinople this year. The Patrick's to join those of the other Senator Murphy made a few pertinent mon. remarks, and Hon. J. J. Curran delivered a most effective and very argumentative author; but there is a wide difference in address. The meeting was not very large, their principles. not been mentioned. However, the handsome sum of \$168 was then and there handed in. It is expected that Montreal will be able, at an early date, to send a the world-renowned sculptor. It will be thousand dollars in reply to Mr. Blake's

A VETERAN PRIEST BURIED.

On Monday morning at St. Anne de Beaupre the funeral of the Rev. R. P. Fievez, who died Saturday at the Convent of the Redemptorist Fathers at St. Anne, took place. The deceased clergyman was born in 1828 at Longres St. Martin, Hainault, Belgium. He was ordained a priest in 1859; in 1868 he was appointed Superior of the College of Binche. Sixteen years ago he was sent to St. Ann's with Father Fielen, the pioncers of the order in Quebec.

SACRED HEART PILGRIMAGE.

On Wednesday, 31st July, the steamer Three Rivers will carry a large pilgrimage-party to the shrine at Lanoraie. It is the Sacred Heart Pilgrimage of St. Patrick's Parish and under the direction of the zealous and popular Father J. A. McCallen. The tickets are at a very low figure; only 60 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. All desirous of enjoying the benefits of this fine trip and pious excursion can procure their tickets at St. Patrick's presbytery, on Sunday, after high Mass and after Vespers, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 4 to 6 and 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. We trust that the attendance will be large and that the good people of the parish will thus evidence their appreciation of the Rev. Father McCallen's untir ng efforts in behalf of the temporal and spiritual

PILGRIMAGE TO RIGAUD.

The parishioners of St. Ann's will make a pilgrimage to Rigaud on September 2. It will be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers. The Ottawa River Navigation Co.'s new steamer Duchess of York has been chartered for the occasion.

A MONSTER PILGRIMAGE.

The Rev. M. J. Stanton parish priest, of Smith's Falls, was in the city on Saturday, arranging with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the transportation of, perhaps, the most numerously attended pilgrimage that has ever yet visited the chains at Sto. Anne de Beunre. we say favorable—and our columns have ited the shrine at Stc. Anne de Beaupre. have been planted in men's lives as truth, been filled during the past four years with serious defenses of their rights. will consist of English speaking Roman and empty garret of their brains.

Catholics from all parts of Eastern Ontario, as well as from the diocese of Peterboro and other sections of the West. The Canadian Pacific Railway officials have placed four special trains at the disposal of Mr. Stanton, who expects that the pilgrimage will embrace fully 3,000 persons, including seventy members of the clergy from the different dioceses of Ontario. The pilgrimage will take place on July 30, and the preached in the church at St. Anne's by His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, Ont., Mgr. Cleary.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Another Successful Entertainment. On Thursday evening last Mr. A. Giroux occupied the chair at the weekly concert given by the members of the Catholic Sailors' Club. The hall was packed to dusky (3) Canton (2), Massillon and To-Parks, J. Rankin, J. Daignault, Durette Brothers, M. Mullin, C. McKeown, A. Walker, M. Bigras, Coallier, O'Hare, Williamson, H. Jones, C. King, J. Milloy, A. Read, A. Allan and Mr.

We might remark that any persons having reading matter at their disposal would be greatly thanked if they would send the same for the use of the seamen. Address to the "Catholic Sailors' Club, 300 St. Paul Street." The Club will send for the literature on being informed that it may be had. If any person has a second-hand bagatelle table to dispose of or donate he would confer a favor by communicating with the Club. The concerts are a continued success and the good results are incalculable. May this long continue.

THE UNION PILGRIMAGE.

We trust that our readers will not forthe grand Union Pilgrimage of the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Anthony's and St. Gabriel's, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, will take place. It would be advisable for all who are anxious to take part in this very important event, to secure their tickets as early as possible. So many of the staterooms have been secured that it would be a great mistake not to procure the tickets for such accommodation at once. We believe that this will be one of the most important and successful pil, rimages of the season. Rev. Fathers O'ionnell, Donnelly and O'Meara, are sparing no pains to make it a memorable event. The pleasure as well as the tempersi and spiritual blessings to be derival should suffice to attract a large cortingent from each parish.

ORDER OF EXERCISES. SATURDAY, 27.

1.20 p.m.—On leaving the wharf the

combined choirs will sing "Ave Maris .m.—Recitation of the Beads.

6. 30 p.m.—Supper. S to p.m.—Sermon, evening prayer and

sugget of meditation. 1 p.m.—All will retire to rest.

SUNDAY, 28. 4.00 a.m.—Rising. ... m .- Morning prayer and medita-

5. 0 a.m.—Arrival at St. Anne de Bea pre—Procession will be immediately rmed and proceed to the church. 4 a.m.—Holy Mass and General Com-

maaiona

7 a.m.—Breakfast. 9 a.m.—Solemn High Mass and Ser-

11 a.m.-LeaveSt. Anne de Beaupre.

12 noon.—Dinner on board. 1 p.m.—Arrive at Quebec.

4.30 p.m.—Leave Quebec. 6 p.m.—Recitation of the beads. Sup-

5.15 p.m.—Sermon, evening prayer and

meditation. jo p.m.—All retire in strict silence. MONDAY, 29.

5 a.m.—Rising.

5.30 a.m.—Arrive at Montreal singing the "Magnificat." N.B.—The pilgrims will please understand that complete silence must be kept in the salcon of the boat throughout the

pilgrimage. The pilgrimage will leave Jarques Cartier wharf at 3.30 sharp and Molson's wharf at 4 o'clock.

FEAST OF ST, MARGUERITA,

The feast of St. Marguerita, one of the natrons of the Ladies of Mercy of this city, was observed on Saturday with great solemnity at the Convent of Mercy, Dorchester street, where the relics of the saint were exposed to public view. Solemn High Mass was sung in the moraing, followed by general communion, partaken of by the Ladies of the Convent. In the afternoon the relies of the saint were venerated, and the celebration was brought to a close by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacra-

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE,

The Rev. Sisters of Providence Convent, on Friday commemorated the titular feast of their patron saint, St. Vincent de Paul. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Abbe P. Labreche, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. J. A. Faucher and E. Chevalier as deacon and sub-deacon. Immediately after the gospel, the Rev. J. Thibaudeau, of St. Elizabeth Church, St. Henri, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon on "Love and Christian Charity." Dinner was served at noon to the many guests present and in the afternoon Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament ended the proceedings.

PILGRIMS AT ST. BLAISE.

The shrine at St. Blaise, at Grand Ligne, continues to grow in popularity with the Catholic population of the city. On Thursday over five hundred pilgrims from the French parishes of Point St. Charles visited the church and joined in a procession in honor of the saint. The pilgrimage was under the direction of the Rev. Father Bonin.

A truism is a seed which ought to

MISS NARDIN'S GOOD WORK.

Miss Ernestine Nardin, Provincial-Su-

The Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

We clip the following interesting correspondence from the Buffalo Courier, and, by request, reproduce it:

perior of the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, who resides at Mount St. Mary's Academy and boarding school special sermon to the pilgrims will be for young ladies at No. 135 Cleveland Avenue, between Delaware and Elmwood avenues, has left Buffalo on her annual visit to the Western convents of her community. Before her return she will visit St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Female Industrial School, St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, Academy of the Holy Name of Jesus, St. Mary's Home for Working Girls, all in Cleveland; St. Joseph's Academy, Louisville; Mission Houses in Santhe door by citizens and seamen. The ledo; St. Ignatius Loyola's Academy, St. music, songs, recitations and dancing Joseph's Home for Working Girls, the were exceptionally good. The following | Ephpheta School for the improved in ladies and gentlemen kindly gave their struction of deaf-mutes, Our Lady's assistance in carrying out the programme: the Misses Delaney and children, all in Chicago; St. John's Wheeler, Messrs. R. B. Milloy, George Academy, St. Elizabeth's Home, St. Mary's Institute for the deaf and dumb, in St. Paul, Minn.; St. Mary's Home for Working Girls, and the Refuge of Our Lady of the Stable of Bethlehem, in Minneapolis; Villa Maria Academy and Indian Mission, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Indian Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Holy Cross Industrial School, and The Child of Jesus Indian Orphan Asylum, Wickwemikong, Manitoulin Isl-

The Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary were founded in Paris, during the stormy days of the French Revolution of 1789, by the priests of the Society of Jesus. The nuns live by St. Ignatius Loyola's (Jesuit) Rule. The Jesuit system of education is adopted in all their educational establishments. The order is sometimes called the Female Jesuit Society. The members, although nuns and taking perpetual vows of poverty, chastity, obedience, and zeal, do not wear a religious garb, but simply get that on Saturday, the 27th instant, the ordinary secular dress. They are consequently enabled to perform wonderful works for the Catholic Church that nuns wearing the religious uniforms cannot

The community opened their first convent in the United States, at Cleveland. in 1853, with Madame Anne Panget, Superior, assisted by the following named nuns: Madame Victorine Boucher, Miss Ernestine Nardin, Madame Marie Le Masson, Mademoiselle Louise de Poulpequoit, Miss Marie Mougey, Madame Ida Rompe, Mmc. Teresa Lambert and Miss Barbara Schrieter. As in Europe, the success of the order in this country has been marvellous, and their institutions have been crowded with the wealthy and the cultured and the poor and the lowly.

Miss Nardin (Mother Mary of Jesus) was elected provincial in 1884 to succeed Madame Boucher, who died that year. Under her wise direction the order has spread wonderfully, yet quietly. At the present time the community possess about 50 convents and about 800 nuns. in the United States and Canada.

Miss Nardin is no stranger in Buffalo. She has been stationed here for the past 35 years, and has established St. Mary's Day Academy for young ladies and the Sacred Heart Seminary for boys under 12, at No. 72 Franklin Street, and Mount St. Mary's boarding school for young ladies and little girls, and St. Joseph's Seminary for boys under 12 years, at No. 135 Cleveland Avenue, near Bishop Ryan's chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. These schools are second to none in the

M. A. CRONYN.

Buffalo, July 13.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father James Boyle, so well and favorably known to a large circle of Montrealers, has just arrived from the Eternal City. During the spring Father Boyle went to Rome and has since been permanently established there. He came back to Canada this week and purposes spencing about a month in this country on special business prior to his return to his official position in the City of the Popes.

One of the saddest conditions to which he human mind can be reduced-not rom faith, but from pains and weariness -is no longer to lear the Shadow leared of men.



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparills, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taker six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSIKE, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

THIS WEEK

OGILVY & SONS JAS. A.

Have another Lot of Remnants to Clear Out, also Odds and Ends in each Department, and we must get rid of them during Our Removal Clearing Sale.

REMNANTS. At less than Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

Sheeting Remnants, in lengths, from 2) yards up, at less than Mill Prices.

Remnauts of all kinds of Dress Goods, also Prints, Ginghams, Sattens, and all kinds of Washing Dress Materials, at less than Half Price.

Remnants of all kinds of Flannels, less than Half Price.

Remnants of Embroideries and Luces, at Half Price.

One Lot of Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Serges, in Remnants, all new goods at less than Hulf Price.

Remnants of Table Linens cheaper than ever.

ODDS AND ENDS. At Fifty and Seventy-Five per cent. reduction.

During Our Removal Clearing Sale Strictly Net Cash Sale Prices.

REMNANTS.

Slightly Soiled Blankets, at less than Manu-

Slightly Soiled Blankets, at less than facturers Prices.

1 Lot Linen Table Cloths, to clear at 43c es. Another Lot Bleached Linen Table Cloths, at 50c on the dollar or half the regular price in 10-4, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, 10-18, 10-20, 10-24 and 10-28.

Mon's Natural Merino Underwear, worth \$1.50 and upwards for 99c a sett.

Men's White Merino Underwear, 50c a sett.

Ladics' Vests, 4c and 7c es.

75 Pairs Boys' Tweed and Serge Short Pants, in sizes from 22 in. upwards, at 69c and 75c pr.

Ludies' Cloth and Serge Blazers, 25c, 75c, \$1.19.

160 Straw Hats, at 5c each.

Trilby Hats, worth \$1.50 for 17c.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, Family Drapers and Linen Warehouse 203 to 207 St. Antoine street; 144 to 150 Mountain street-Phone 8225.

BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Buckingham Avenue-Telephone 3335.

Outremont Beauties.

Finest Nutmeg Melons.

Cirst instalment coming into store this morning, FRESH FROM THE BEDS.

7.67 Every melon is allowed to ripen on the vine.

7.67 We have secured the crop of some of the best growths on the Island of Montreal.

7.67 Leaveyour orders ahead.

7.68 We particularly request the attention of our out-of-town customers—families residing at Cacouna, Pointe a Pic, Murray Bay, Cap-a-l'Aigle, Tadousac, Gaspe, and all other seaside and lakeside enough. Let these

UNRIVALLED MELONS.

Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt, and carefully packed in barrels or hoxes.

FRASER. VIGER & CO., - 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

ENGLAND AND LOURDES,

An Interesting Ceremony at the Shrine-Another Remarkable Cure.

A correspondent of a London paper writes from Lourdes: In these days when there is a movement towards Christian unity, warmly encouraged by the Vicar of Christ himself, when many of our separated brethren are growing weary of false doctrines and endless schisms, some of the best and even noblest spirits among them even looking to the Holy See for sympathy and help, it may interest your readers to hear of a ceremony that took place on Sunday last in this sanetuary, noted as it is for so many spiritual graces and temporal benefits.

It was the day on which we keep in England the feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury, and the idea occurred to an English Catholic lady, now visiting Lourdes, to get special prayers for the conversion of England; it was cordially taken up by other English visitors, among whom were two priests from the diocese of Shrewsbury, Rev. John Barry and Rev. James O'Gray, who gladly offered their services for so-good a work

Mass was said in the morning in one of the chapels of the Church of the Rosary, followed by the recital of the Rosary itself: it was, however, in the evening that the most striking ceremony occurred in the basilica, where the high altar and its surroundings were brilliantly illuminated, and benediction of the blessed sacrament was given, the two English priests before mentioned offi-ciating, assisted also by one of the priests of the religious congregation attached to the basilica. English said. It was expected by some people was, perhaps, difficult to repress a smile when the benediction was over, the native choir, desirous presumably of pay-ing a compliment to English music, sang some pious canticle to the tune of "The Conquering Hero." But, I think, England got many a prayer on that evening from the devout multitude there assembled.

It is not now the principal season for pilgrimages; and yet there were some well worthy of notice on the day following the ceremony I have just described. Early in the morning, about 5 o'clock. there arrived the pupils educated by the Jesuit fathers at Bordeaux, marching from the station with brass bands, and disturbing the repose of a least one topid and unworthy Christian. After they had performed their devotions and listened to some stirring sermons they took their departure in the afternoon. Other pilgrims, however, from different French parishes had arrived; a procession of the blessed sacrament took place, and late in the evening a torchlight procession from the grotto; this last was sing ularly beautiful-that multitude of pilgrims and other devout persons carrying their candles and singing hymns or ered Hats and Bonnets. 55c to \$1.50, for litanies as they passed round the garden | 10c; 75c to \$2.00, for 15c; \$1.00 to \$4.00, in front of the church, and finally gather- for 25c. ing round the statue of the Blessed Virgin to chant the Magnificat-it requires to be seen to be fully appreciated.

I may be allowed to add that a remarkable cure has occurred here quite recently, in the early part of the present

month. A girl 19 years old, named Jeanne Dument, from the Jura, was brought, with difficulty and some risk, to bathe in that water which has incontestably (however you explain it) been the means of restoring so many brokenhearted and postrate pilgrims. She was carried in a box resembling a coffin, which gained her at Lourdes the name of

La jeune fille au cercueil." Her whole body was paralyzed, with the exception of her head, shoulders and arms, the result evidently of some disease of the spinal marrow; she could take no solid food, and was nourished chiefly upon milk.

Great was the astonishment of the oung woman who had assisted to put her in the bath, when she raised herself suddenly and unexpectedly, and came out with the restored use of her limbs. Moreover, she at once took solid food, which the doctors required her to do in

their presence.

The English lady, mentioned above, knew the case, and can testify to the girl's state before the took the bath, but of examining her had no opportunity of examining her afterwards. There appears, however, to be no reasonable doubt of the fact of her cure. "Facts," the proverb says, "are stubborn things." You may explain them as you will, but you cannot get rid

of them. Hysteria is a common medical explanation of many of the cures at Lourdes, and in some instances, doubtless a true one. But there are some not so easily to be disposed of; and, at any rate, it is a most remarkable coincidence that such a number of recoveries from illness and grave maladies, whether hysteria or not, should arise from simply bathing in a tank of common cold water. which no one for a moment supposes to have any medical properties, naturally speaking, but which is like any other cold pure water. I commend this to the consideration of the learned and

The Church's Influence Seen in the Roman Municipal Elections.

The success of the Catholics at the Roman Municipal elections was very complete, more complete than it has ever been before. According to the definite results, thirty-two Catholic Councillors: were proposed and elected. Eighty-five Liberal Councillors were proposed, but only forty-eight elected. The Catholic Councillors were elected by 265,101 votes—i, i, 1,347 votes per head. The fortyeight Liberals polled 300,511 votes-i, c., 6,260 votes per head. Thus no Catholic votes were lost, whereas the thirty-six defeated Liberal candidates. represent a loss of 123,830 votes. The Catholic party will, therefore, possess the balance of power in the government of the city, and should the Liberals elected prove as discordant as the Liberals electing, the Catholic Party will have the power of a majority. They have also achieved success in the provincial elections, seven Catholics and nine Liberals being elected, the Catholics heading the list with crushing majorities in three of the mandamenti or electoral divisions. It is uscless to comment upon the result of these elections. The figures given are in themselves an eloquent testimony to the falsehood of the Liberal vaunt that hymns were sung and English prayers the Roman question is dead—and buried! The said. It was expected by some people compact body which glories in the name of Catholic that few would be present besides the represents the historic Reme and perpetuates the rights of the Holy Sec. "What is your hope of simply crowded, the solemn function having proved to be most attractive. It Vatican. "It is their indestructible Christianity." he answered, "Their fidelity to the Catholic religion necessarily implies their devotion to the Holy See, and when God's hour comes they will act as one man towards its liberation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CREAT STOCK Reduction Sale!

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

Our Stock of Children's Flannelette Our Stock of Chineris Franketes Dresses, to clear at Half Price as fol-lows:—Regular Prices, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.30. Sale Prices, 38c, 48c, 50c, 55c, 58c, 63c, 65c, 70c. Special Lines in Children's Underwear,

slightly soiled, to clear at Half Price. Special Lines in Children's Embroidered Hats and Bonnets. 55c to \$1.50, for Special Lines in Ladies' White Lawn

and Print Blouses. Clearing Price 39c. Special Lines in Ladies' Cotton Costumes and Duck Suits. Clearing Prices \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$2.60, \$3.00 up. Ladies' Print Wrappers, in newest.

styles, and fast colors. Clearing Prices. \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.00 up. Special Lines in Ladies' Silk Blouses. to clear at Half Price.

PARASOLS.

Children's Sateen Parasols, colored, reduced from 25c to 45 per cent. Children's Cream and White Sateen Parasols, plain and frilled, to clear at

Half Price. \$1.00 for 50c, etc.

A lot of Ladies' Sateen Parasols in fancy colors. Regular Prices from \$1.00 to \$1.55. Your choice for 50c. All our other parasols to clear at 20

per cent discount. SHAWLS.

Travelling Shawls. A full range to clear at 20 per cent. discount. Good Shawls from \$1.20. Cashmere Shawls, Colored and Black.

A fresh stock to clear at 10 p.c. discount. During July and August our Store closes at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

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CORNER OF METCALFE STREET

NORTHERN ITALY.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH CON-TINUED.

WERONA, THAT ANCIENT CITY OF RELICS, AND ITS NUMEROUS INTERESTING EDIFICES-VENICE, "THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC" -SOME OF THE LEADING ATTRACTIONS-THE SQUARE OF SAN MARCO—THE PALACE OF THE DOGES-THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, BY JOSEPH W. HECKMAN, C. E.]

After five days in Milan I left for Verona, about midway to Venice. Verona is a large city containing some sixty thousand inhabitants, situated on a rapid river, and strongly fortified. The sights specially studied were the following: the ancient Forum, named the Piazza Erbe, now a vegetable market, is very picturesque; the marble column bearing the lion of St. Mark; the old fountain, and the Tribune with its canopy borne by four columns, anciently the seat of judgment; the tower of the Municipio, some three hundred feet in height. Then again around this square are very old buildings, upon the walls of which are seen very old frescoes, wonderfully preserved. A short distance from this place is the Piazza dei Signori, around which are also some old beautiful buildings in whose centre is the statue of Dante. A few steps farther I came to the imposing tombs of the Scaligers with their different devices and enclosed by elaborate railings; adjoining is their old chapel. The churches found in this very ancient city are truly fine. Particularly may be mentioned St. Anastasia, a gothic church whose interior is very beautiful. The Cathedral, in which I assisted at a soleann Mass, is also a gorbic structure of the 14th century Its heautiful interior is very marked, especially the elaborate rood-screen with eight red marble pillars. The paintings found here cannot be passed without admiration. From here I crossed the river and got to the church of St. Giorgio in Braida, The interior is magnificent, containing some fine paintings by noted masters, with many other fine marks, such as the basins for holy water, of exquisite workmanship. For Yespers the church of S. Zeno Maggiore chaimed me; this is one of the finest Romanesque churches of northern Italy. and of most noble proportions. The portal to this church is most interesting. with fine rude bronze reliefs. The interior is grand, and among the numerous 4reasures I particularly noticed an im-Thense vase of great beauty. The large crypt, under the choir, contains the tomb of S. Zeno, and has many altars. Returning from here, I visited the very old and interesting monastery of St Bernard, whose cloisters are particularly fine. After seeing some other churches, and before leaving for Venice, I made a general survey of the city, which highly pleasedme. The large old amphitheatre. built about A.D. 290, was particularly studied, it having pretty much the same appearance as the Roman Coliseum, its measurements being some five hundred by four hundred feet.

After leaving Verona, it took me two

hours before I reached Venice. With regard to this city, I may here say it is difficult to do it any sort of justice in a general way, which I will attempt herein to describe. In the first place, after I got there, I found a city which strikes the eye and impresses the fancy, as this peculiarly built one. Not only has nature lavished peculiar beauties here. but art has also adorned Venice with the choicest treasures, like an immense museum, where everything is original, gaged in missionary work suffered very tasteful and unique. Venice, as it has been styled, "the pearl of the sea," is Josephine and Frances and Sister Gersituated in the Lagunes of the inner extrnde, a native of Ecuador, who aftertremity of the Adriatic sea on one hun- | wards remained at Bahia, barely escaped dred and fifteen islands, connected by from the country with their lives, and three hundred and sixty-seven bridges. they greatly fear that Bishop Schumaker Leaving the mainland, the railway crosses a bridge nearly three miles in length, before one lands in this peculiar labyrinth of islands. Your readers who have seen a plan of Venice will notice it ago. Two months ago the revolution is divided into two main parts by a canal, named the Grand, and which is the main mishes occurred there. Bishop Schuartery of this beautiful city. Arriving maker, with six priests, was on his way in the city at night, one most noticeable feature was the great quietude experienced, which predominated not only at night, but during the day also, as vehicle traffic does not exist, and the only means to get about quickly and comfortably is to employ a gondola, which I had to do to get to my hotel, the other end of the grand canal, which is formed like the letter S, yet my gondolier hurried my boat through branch canals, which less-ened the distance considerably. The fol-lowing morning, after assisting at a Mass in the cathedral of St. Mark, I commenced my tour, which I will try briefly to describe in order, as visited. Of course, the first sight every tourist aims to see is the piazza of St. Mark, which is surrounded with edifices of rare beauty, and others near by. This square of St. Mark. one of the finest in the world, and certainly, for the remarkable buildings which surround it, the most unique, is some six hundred by two hundred feet in size. As I crossed this beautiful square the old story "of feeding the pigeons" was seen in reality. Hundreds of these tame birds are seen very often being fed, especially by the visitors, and which incessantly haunt this beautiful piazza, always thronged with crowds of people, which is the main rendezvous of the city. At the east end is the Basilica of St. Mark, founded in the 9th century. In successive ages this beautiful church was enriched with costly decorations in marble and mosaic, nearly all of which are seen at the present day. The facade, particularly, is attractive on entering this beautiful edifice, the costly mosaics, executed by the best Venetian masters, representing scenes from the Old Testament. Another point of interest here is seen on the gallery above the central entrance, the four bronze horses, said by some historians to have decorated Nero's or Trojan's arch in Rome, and removed by Constantine to Constantinople; while others say, to judge from their finish, they were done in Greece. These statues were removed once by Napoleon to Paris. but were replaced, where they are now, at the beginning of the present century. The ground plan of the Basilica is a Greek cross. The interior charm con-

sists in the beauty of the main lines,

the noble perspectives, and the gorgeous

decorations, as the stone mosaic pave-

ment. The rood screen consists of varie-

gated marbles with eight small columns, ported by four columns of Greek marble of unique effect and very remarkable for of unique effect and very remarkable for the extremely complicated nature and workmanship of the numerous scenes deeply sculptured in them. Under this altar lie the remains of St. Mark. The Pala d'Oro, an enamelled work with jewels on plates of gold and silver, exe-cuted the heripping of the 19th century. cuted the beginning of the 12th century in Constantinople, forms the altar-piece. Behind this High Altar is another altar with four large spiral columns of alabaster, said to have belonged to the Temple of Solomon, two of which are translucent. There are many other points of interest found here, but time forbids their details. As one wanders about this gorgeous temple and views the rich mosaics scen everywhere, the sight is, indeed, apalling. I attended the services here on Ash Wednesday, at all of which immense throngs of people congregated. Opposite the cathedral rises the isolated square tower, founded in 888 322 feet in height, from whic a fine view of Venice was had. The clock tower was also noticed upon which is a peculiar piece of mechanism two giants in bronze, who strike the hours on a bell. The piazzetta. at right angles to the main piazza, running to the lagune, divides the palace of the Dages from the library. The former, founded in 800, is a building of grand beauty; the two pointed areades, one above the other, are of Gothic style, and remarkably rich, the columns having an architectual design of rare beauty. The court yard of the palace is magnificent, the facade of which is truly gorgeous. Everyone going to Venice of course makes the inspection of this palace one of his primary sights, as statuary and paintings of exquisite workmanship are found in this beautiful palace. With regard to the library of St. Mark, I will only quote the words of Mr. Symonds: "The library of St. Mark remains the crowning triumph of Venetian art. It is impossible to contemplate its noble double row of open arches without echoing the judgment of Palladro, that nothing more sumptuous or beautiful had been invented since the age of ancient Rome." On the way to the lagime, near by, is passed two immense granite columns bearing different devices, one of which is the winged lion of St. Mark. Before quitting the palace of the Doges, before mentioned, the high Bridge of Sighs over a canal is traversed, which connects the palace with the prison. Here can be seen the many gloomy dungeons, etc., used for political criminals. A good sight of this noted structure was had from a bridge near the lagune, from which a photograph was taken,
(To be continued.)

NUNS FLEE FROM DEATH.

Convent in Ecuador Sacked—Fears for the Lives of a Bishop and Priests.

New York, July 12 .- Sisters of Mercy Genevieve, Josephine and Frances and Father A. M. Feeser, a missionary, arrived here yesterday from Colon on the Columbian Line steamship Allianca.
The Sisters proceeded to St. Walburga's
Convent at Elizabeth, N.J., which they
left eight years ago to go to Ecuador and found mission schools under the management of Bishop Schumaker, who has established missions at Jippijapa, Bahia,

Decaraguez, Rocafurte and Calceta. In the late revolution in Ecuador the Bishop, his priests and the nuns engreat indignities. Sisters Genevieve, has been assassinated.

Sister Genevieve, who is 33 years old, was the superior of the mission at Calceta, which was founded three years extended to Calceta, and frequent skirto Quito, and stopped at the convent on June 20 to call on the Sisters and take dinner. The revolutionists, who bit-terly hated the Bishop, determined to capture him and invaded the town with 400 men under command of a brother of Alford, the leader of the revolution. They surrounded the convent and demanded admission, which was refused. On the next day, June 21, a second demand was made for the Bishop's surrender, and threats were made to burn the convent if the demand was not complied with. Bishop Schumaker, in order to protect the lives of the nuns, gave himself up to the soldiers, and with three of his priests was led away.

Three priests remained in the convent to protect the nuns, as the demonstrations were still threatening. That afternoon a detachment of 600 government soldiers entered Calceta and gave battle to the rebels. When the latter saw the troops coming part of them rushed back to the convent and began to batter in the doors. Sister Genevieve, who had locked the doors, opened a window and, displaying the American flag, called on the insurgents' to desist. A volley of yells and curses was the reply of the mob.

"I warn you," cried the plucky nun, that we are Americans, under the protection of the United States flag, and you will disgrace your country in the eyes of the civilized world by this violence towards defenseless, unoffending women."

"Down with the flag!" yelled the crowd, and it redoubled its efforts to break in the doors.

The Sisters, thinking their hour had come, made their way to the upper part of the convent, where they fell upon their knees and began to pray. The doors were broken and the mob swarmed up the stairs. The priests were knocked down and cruelly beaten with the butts of muskets, and one, Father Angel, a Capuchin friar, was stabbed twice in the back and sank to the floor. He was car-

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

Market British British British

gated marbles with eight shadled marble its cornice having fourteen marble statues of saints with a large silver crucifix in the centre. The sacristan took me to the High Altar, which stands under a canopy of verde antique, supunder a canopy of greek marble insurgent not to kill him. The pricets insurgent not to kill him. The priests were dragged away and the nuns were ordered to leave. When they remonstrated they, too, were dragged down the chooses to pose in the role of a writer of badly torn and cut with knives. All the furniture and other contents of the convent were broken up and the building was fired.

By this time the fighting had become sharp in the streets between the insurgents and the soldiers. The unfortunte Sisters were exposed to a shower of bullets, and how they escaped being shot was nothing short of miraculous. They finally obtained refuge that night in a lady's house. The routed insurgents set fire to the town in their retreat and the four nuns were obliged with their host to abandon the house and fly to the country for safety. They got shelter in another house, where they were conceald for three days, the insurgents meanwhile scarching for them.

When they got a favorable chance they entered a canoe at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 24 and paddled for twelve hours until they reached Bahia. Decaragnez, where they told their story to the captain of the British steamer Challa, which plies between Bahia and Panama. They had very little money. but the captain agreed to take them to Panama for what they had. In boarding the steamer at Bahia in a rowhoat one of the oars broke and they were swept away by the current. The crew of the steamer gave them up for lost, but their boat was blown ashore by the wind and they were rescued and taken aboard in another boat. When they reached Panama they told their tale to the American Consul who rendered them all the assistance in his power and gave them money enough to reach the United States. He even wanted to take up a collection for them in Panama, but they declined to permit him to do this. They have nothing but words of praise for the kind and gener ous manner in which they were treated

by the officers of the Allianca. Sister Genevieve expresses the fear that the Bishop and the six priests who were with him at Calceta have all beeen slain by the revolutionists. She added after telling her story: "There are twenty-two other nuns in the three missions of our order in Ecuador and we fear for their safety also?

CHURCH MUSIC.

Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, Aus tralia, writing on "Church Music in Australia," says: That the writers of much of our Church music were men of genius. and had a profound knowledge of the resources of their art, is not to be denied. I cannot feel, however, that the greatness of a composer's fame puts me under constraint to believe that his church pieces will benefit the church. Few priests, I suppose would be bold enough to claim a command of English equal to that which Lord Salisbury possesses, or be willing to break a lance with Mr. Cnamberlain in the arena of parliamentary debate. Yet, set Lord Salisbury—supposing him to have first studied for the business—to preach a mission to a Catholic congregation : or Mr. Chamberlain, after like preparation, to conduct a retreat for a body of priests. The result would be pure, undefiled Saxon and polished rhetoric most likely. But how far would the discourses be in accord, I shall not say with Catholic faith, but with Catholic taste? Somewhere in his tells the story of an Irish Protestant nobleman who, a hundred years or so ago being desirous of having the chapel attached to his residence renovated, sent to France, the then recognized headquarters of fashion, for an artist to carry out his design. In due course Monsieur made his appearance, and setting colors and palette in order, began his task. With his talent he had brought with him some Catholic notions apparently, for the fact that the chaplain-an Anglican clergyman, of course, though Monsieur called him L'abbe—was a married man with a houseful of children came as a shock to his nerves. With his Catholic notions, however, other notions that were neither Catholic nor Christian were not a little mixed up. Monsieur's ideas of ecclesiastical decoration had been gathered in Parisian salons; and when under his deft brush the outlines of his proposed embellishments crept into view, sundry pagan gods and goddesses—and these by no means the least shady in reputation of the Olympian crew-were seen disporting themselves in all manner of attitudes over the chapel wall. The brilliant display was too much for the worthy chaplain's sense of decorum, and protest followed forthwith. Monsieur was again surprised, and the second time even more than the first. The sketches, were they not classic in the very best style of art? Were they not all the fashion in Paris, and where was taste more correct? How any gentleman with pretensions to education or culture could take exception to such exquisite designs was more than he, Monsieur, could at all understand.

Knowledge of musical rules no more

suffices per se to make a good church musician than does knowledge of language to make a good preacher, or skill with the brush guarantee the production of truly religious scenes. Beethoven, Mozart, Bach—all three composed Masses. Beethoven was a poor Catholic; Mozart, I fear, a bad one; Bach, no Catholic at all. I think of the saying about the Danai, even though they be dona ferentes, and ask myself whether a lubious friend is really more to be trusted than an avowed foe. But all musicians of the modern school, it will be urged, are not assignable to the same category as Bach and Beethoven and Mozart. Some at least, as Haydu and Gounod, must be reckoned amongst the loyal children of the Church. Granting fully the premise, I still question the conclusions that would be deduced. Genius, like ordinary talent and that mental calibre which is not talent at all, is unconsciously moulded by its training, by the nature of its ordinary occupations and by the associations under

ried out unconscious. The other two on the days she is free from her stage were bound with ropes and one insurgent engagement, in orphanage, or retuge, or stairs to the street, their clothing being | religious music, to me an infallible assurance that the music when inished will be religious in tone. The spirit of the theatre and concert hall and the spirit of the Church are utterly antagonistic; and when the master-no matter how orthodox a Catholic-who, engressed with his new opera, has been busy all the week in finding musical expression for love, and jealousy, and pride, and hate, and every other miserable passion of our fallen nature, would profess to teach me on Sunday the accents in which I shall address my God, I take leave to doubt the ability of my would-be tutor to discharge satisfactorily his selfassumed task, and prefer to look for assistance to another, less musically gifted, perhaps, but more trustworthy guide .-N. Y. Catholic Review.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

At the Listowel Quarter Sessions, Judge Shaw congratulated the Grand Jury on the penceful state of the aistrict.

The Limerick bacon merchants are arranging for the opening of a large coneern near the Limerick Junction Creamery, where experiments will be tried how separated milk may be used to advantage for pig feeding.

D. Horgan, of Banteer, won the championship of Ireland by slinging twenty-eight pounds with a throw of thirty-four feet, seven inches, at Banteer sports C. Hickey, of Rathmore, won the 440-yards championship of Munster.

Ardglass herring fishery business, which is now being carried on briskly, is doing remarkably well, and not for ome years past has such success attended the fishermen's labors. There are at the present time about fifty boats engaged on the station.

Sister Mary Francis Jeseph Mulligan, eldest daughter of J. W. Mulligan, of Charlestown, and grand-daughter to the late Edward Cannon, of Kilkenny Lodge, was professed on June 15 at the Convent of Mercy, Castlebar; as was also Sister Mary Berchmans Joseph Egan, daughter of Thomas Egan, of Glenisland.

At Longford Quarter Sessions on June 17, before Judge John Adye Curran, an evicted tenant on the Edgeworth estate, named Nicholas Canning, from near Granard, was charged with having taken forcible possession. The prisoner stated he would pay all rent due on the farm in a few weeks if he were allowed to return. He had no one but his sister, and he had been in jail for some weeks. Canning stated that he had not had anything to eat since five o'clock that morning. The judge ordered a warder to procure food for the prisoner. After having eaten something, the tenant pleaded guilty, and said he had laid out over £1,000 on improving the land. Judge Curran let the prisoner out on his own recognizances.

NOW AS STRONG AS EVER.

"My wife and myself have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we have also given it to our children. It has strengthened us and has relieved me of lame back. I am now feeling as strong as I ever did."-DAVID McGEORGE, carctaker Colt Institute, Galt, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

The A.P.A. organization captured the municipal offices of Omaha at the last election. Their conduct has been so scandalous, that the business men, regardless of party feeling, united in the publication of a proclamation, calling or the organization of a movement looking to the introduction of business methods in the city government.

Queen Victoria has given Bell Smith a itting for her portrait, representing her n the act of placing a wreath upon the offin of Sir John Thompson, the late Canadian premier.

In order to insure the adoption of the emaining political ecclesiastical bills, Emperor Francis will create additional peers of the realm.

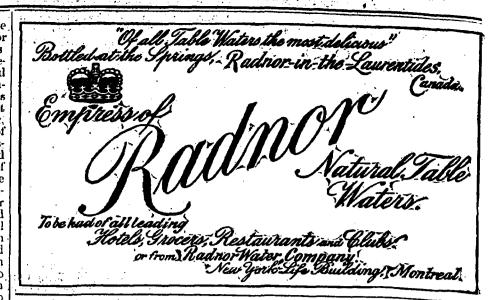
Unless deepened the German canal from the Elbe to the Baltie is proving useless for ships of war and commerce.

A cattle plague of an unknown type is destroying the herds in Oldham County,



HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX."

This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound is the only specific for others peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus, U eti, Leucorchæs, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Con.) Vegetable Compound, entirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land Letters of enquiry pations and by the associations under the influence of which it comes day after to the "A. M. C." Medicine to the "A. M. C." Medicine to the "A. M. C. " Medicine to the "A. M. C." Medicine to "A atic company or the first actress in a | will be opened and answered by dramatic troupe (we shall suppose the a lady core spondent, and will not lady a Catholic in either case); robe her go beyond the hands *nd eyes of in nun's habiliments, and set her to work oue of "the mother sex."



The ELECTION!

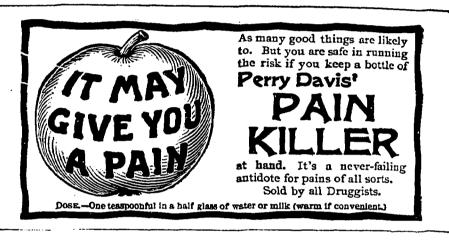
Elect to buy your Boots and Shoes from J. ROSTON, 2099 St. Catherine St.,

QUALITY, VALUE AND

Repairing of all description done while customer waits, with least possible delay. To give idea of prices, we quote:

Ladies' and Boys' Boots. Men's Boots. Soled - -Soled Heeled Heeled,

Special Quotations given to Educational and other Institutions.





Here's a Refrigerator

That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature; a positive circu ation of air; the bottoms flu h with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use. Come and see our stock.

H. BARR, 2373 and 2375 St. Catheri St. Catherine Street.

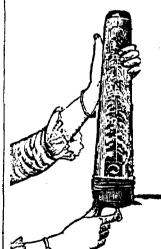
WALTER KAVANAGH,

REPRESENTING:

SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTTAND Assets, \$:10,109,332.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUHANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSITRANCE CO., of Halifax, N. S. Capital, \$1,000,000



DURAND Fire Extinguisher.

Manufactured by THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited,

Is pre-eminently the MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER ever placed before the public. It will immediately arrest the progress of a severe fire. It is easy to handle and operate; a child can use it as well as a grown-up person, and they should be in every household. The great value of the appreciated, and many such buildings are provided with a number of them.

The DURAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER is approved by all competent authorities, amongst

others:—
Mesers, M. P. Benoit, Chief Fire Department, Montreal; J. H. Carlisle, Chief Fire Department, Vancouver, B.C.; C. Coates, Department Public Works, Chief Inspector for Dominion:
A. Rage, Provincial Architect; from Government Inspectors, etc., etc.

The Durand Fire Extinguisher

has already demonstrated its efficiency on many occasions when used in an emergency. Among others may be cited the following, where prompt use of DURAND EXTINGUISHERS prevented large conflagrations, and saved much valuable property:—

Peloquin Hotel, Back River.

F. X. Dubuc, of Dubuc, Desautels & Cic., 1513 St. Catherine street.

Albert Jette, furniture dealer, 1243 Ontario greet.

Beautiful green and street greet.

C. Dubais Set. Chief Fire Section No. 1515 Section No. 151

R. Beuliac, manufacturer of church ornaments, Notre Dame street.

J. A. Rousseau, furniture manufacturer,
Ste Anne de la Perade.

Toussaint Lariviere, Sault au Recollet.

J. Manne, G. C.F., 447 St. Andre street.
C. & N. Vallee, proprietors, St. James
Hotel, off Bonaventure Depot.

Ferdinand Mailhot,
St. Jean Deschaillons.

All of whom gave certificates of their excellent working. By providing your premises with a sufficient number of Durand's Fire Extinguishers you may lower the cost of your insurances. The Company also manufacture Extinguishers of angers sizes, 2 and 5 gallons, especially for the use of Fire Departments of cities, villages and municipalities, to take the place of Babcocks of other apparatus of that kind. The Montreal Fire Department have already purchased 12 of the 5 gallons size.

Prices of Hand Fire Extinguisher, \$24.00 per dozen. Prices for larger sizes on application.

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited,

OFFICE AND WORKSHOP_7 and 9 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL

A.WINTER IN PARIS. MR. G. T. FULFORD'S RETURN FROM

THE WORLD'S GAYEST CITY. REPORTER'S INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH

HIM—80ME STATISTICS AND INFORMATION OF GENERAL VALUE.

From the Recorder, Brockville, Ont.

Mr. G. T. Fulford, who is understood to have been doing big things in Paris durhave been doing big timings in raris during the past winter and spring, introducing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has reaching by with his family and make ed home with his family, and on the evening of his arrival was interviewed by a Recorder reporter, and asked to give an account of himself.

an account of infined.

"Well," he said, in reply to a question on the status of the Pink Pill business in France, "of course it isn't altogether an easy matter to introduce a foreign article into a strange market, but I don't think we can complain of the progress made, and it is gratifying to report that some. and it is grainlying to report that some, at least, of the Paris doctors are open to recognize a medicine of which the intrinsic merits can be demonstrated to them. One of the best of them—at Versailles, the Paris suburb where the Emperors used to keep their court—has given favorable testimony through the press of quite wonderful cures through the use of Pink Pills in his practice; and the Religiouses, an order of Nuns like the Sisters of Charity, have also made an extensive use of Pink Pills in their charitable work, and given strong testimonials as to their good effects."

"How do you find business all round?"

"Pretty good. We have sold in the past twelve months a little over two million three hundred and sixty thousand boxes of Pink Pills."

That is a pretty large order isn't it?" "It is the best twelve months business yet. Look for a minute at what the figures mean. If all the pills were turned out into a heap, and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day and six days a week, the job would take —I have reckoned it—4 years, 21 days, 6 hours and 41 minutes, counting at the rate of 100 a minute. Or, if you want further statistics, it is somewhere about further statistics, it is somewhere about two pills a head for the combined adult population of Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States. I don't give these figures to glorify the business, you will understand, but to enable you to make the facts tangible to an ordinary

Does Great Britain do its share in the business?" asked the reporter. Yes, I think we have had a record

there. The head of a leading advertising agency in London to whom I showed my figures, told me that no business of the kind had ever reached the same dimensions in England in as short a time; for though we have only been working in England two years, there are but two medicines there that have as large a sile as Pink Pills, and one of these is over thirty years old, while the other has been at work at least half that

How do you account for the way Pink Pills have 'jumped' the English market "I cannot attribute it in reasonable

"Was everything lovely," asked the reporter, "or were there any crumpled rose-leaves in the couch?"

logic to anything but the merits of the

"Can't grumble, except in one way. There's a certain amount of substitution in some retail stores, and there is a man in Manchester, England, that I have had

But what do the substitutors do-do they duplicate your formula under some other name?

"No, not a bit of it; that is the worst feature of the fraud. No dealer can possibly know what is in Pink Pills; and if he did, he couldn't prepare them in small quantities to sell at a profit. They are not common drugs, and by no means cheap to make. I suppose I have spent from ten to twelve thousand dollars, since I took over the trade mark, in trying if the formula could be improved,

and spent a share of it for nothing." "What do you mean by 'for nothing?" "After I acquired the trade mark I saw that if the thing was to be made a success it was imperative that I should have the best tonic pill that could be gotten up. Consequently I obtained the advice and opinion of some of the most noted men in medicine in Montreal and New York—and expert advice of that sort comes high. I made the changes in my formula suggested by these medical scientists, and the favor with which the public has received the medicine, demonstrates that it is the most perfect blood builder and nerve tonic known. However, I was anxious to still further improve the formula, if that could be done, and have since spent a great deal of money with that end in view. On going to London, two years ago, to place Pink Pills, I went into it again, with the best medical men there, and as you know, the medical expert is not too friendly to proprietary medicines; and deast of all to a good one; and I don't blame the doctors either. It isn't good for their business if a man can get for fifty cents medicine that will do him more good than \$50 in doctoring. Consequently advice came high, but I obtained the best there is, not only on this continent but in London and Paris.

When I went to Paris last winter ! placed my formula and a supply of Pink Fills in the hands of one of the most noted dectors in that city for a three months trial in his practice, with a view to gotting suggestions for improvement; at the end of that time his answer was: "Leave 1. Alone, it cannot be bettered. You now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine." This opinion cost me 10,000 france, Jut I consider it money well spent, as it determines the fact that the formula for Pink Pills is now as perfect as medical science can make it. And coming back to the question of substitution and imititions, what I have just told you will show what a poor thing it is for a man was goes to a store for Pink Pills to let something clae be pushed on him in place of them—more especially if it is a worn out thing like Blaud's pills—a formula in the French pharmacopæia that has been a back number for years until a few storekeepers tried to push it on the strength of Pink Pill advertising. You can take it from me that a storekeeper who tells anyone that Blaud's pill (which is not a proprietary at all, any one can make it that wants to) is in any way a

substitute for Pink Pills is an ignoramus and never ought to be trusted to sell medicine at ali. A druggist as ignorant as that certainly isn't fit to put up a prescription, and will poison someone one

LIGHT ON FREEMASONRY.

Interesting Letter From One Who Has Made a Study of the Subject.

[From the Catholic Times, Philadelphia.]

Occasionally you give us some items on the secret societies. Surely we are grateful for it, for here is the enemy. Every Christian institution, whether religious, familial, social or political, and even commercial, is more or less exposed to its baneful and pernicious influence.

As early as July 4, 1828, 103 seceding Masons of the United States signed, with their names, degrees and residences, a public declaration in which they de-clared, among many other things: "The Masonic society has been silently growing among us, whose principles and operations are calculated to subvert and destroy the great and important principles of the Commonwealth. Before and during the revolutionary struggle Masonry was but little known and practiced in this country. It was lost amid the changes and confusions of the conflicting nations and was reserved for a time of profound peace to wind and insinuate itself in every department of government and in-fluence the result of almost every pro-ceeding. * * * Not content yet with its original powers and influence it has of late received the aid of foreign and more arbitrary systems. * * * That i' is opposed to the genius and design of this government, the precepts of our holy religion and the welfare of society generally will appear from the following considerations—" |seventeen in number, I quote only the few which answer my present special purpose, trade and commerce. L. F.

"It destroys the principles of equality by bestowing favors on its own members to the exclusion of others equally meritorious and deserving.

" It creates odious aristocracies by its obligations to support the interest of its members in preference to others of equal qualifications.

It accumulates funds at the expense of indigent persons and to the distress of their families, too often to be dissipated in rioting and pleasure and its senseless ceremonies and exhibitions. It con-tracts the sympathies of the human heart for all the unfortunate by confining its charities to its own members, and promotes the interest of a few at the ex-

pense of the many." * * *
See " Light on Masonry," by Elder
David Bernard, of the Baptist Church in
Warsaw, Genesee county, N.Y., and other books, pamphlets and newspapers of that

A branch of the Masonic brotherhood has been imported from England in the United States, upon which I wish to draw the attention of your readers. It is called the Secret Monitor, or Masonic Trading Degree. Any one who wishes to verify this matter and see for himself may apply to Dick & Fitzgerald, Box 2075, publishers, New York, and get "Richardson's Monitor of Free-masonry," or "Allyn's Ritual of Free-masonry," or any other ritual for the truly initiated to the Masonic esoterism: there are others for the dupes. These Mason secret monitors promise and swear under the penalty of having their heart thrust through with the arrow of an to prosecute on the criminal charge for enemy to assist a brother secret monitor in preference to any other person by introducing him to business, by sending him custom, or in any other manner in which they can throw a penny in his way; to caution a brother secret monitor by sign, word and token whenever they see him doing or about to do anything contrary to his interest in buying or selfing. They promise and swear, under the same penalty, in the presence of Almighty God, to never confer this degree of secret monitor on any person in the known world except it be a master Mason; thus all apprentices, fellowcrafts or any other Mason, Apaist or not, Odd Fellow or not, are excluded by the oath: hence the great bulk of Masons, Apaists, etc., are treated as we profance are: the only difference is that they are dupes and we are not; they expect peculiar advantages and benefits from their brothers and we do not; they are doubly

> Now Brother F. A. Philbrick, Q.G., past grand supreme ruler in the order and grand registrar of the craft in England, at the consecration of the Cockeroff Conclave at Eastwood, Yorks, on Saturday after Good Friday, 1895, delivered a highflown oration on the Order of the Secret Monitor, reported in the Freeman, \$4.25. April 28, 1895, London, England. Among Dat other things he said: "Our order, breth-ren, is not a thing of yesterlay. True, it has been only recently revived and reorganized in this country, but arising at a remote period, when the hand of brother was turned against his fellow, and when the heart craved for some trustworthy tie, it has survived more or less continuously from ancient time, and was especially cultivated when in the great rebellion which led to the formation of the United States, and later on, at the time of the civil war, it formed an inner bond of union among Masons themselves, and on many occasions was the means of establishing fraternal relationships where, but for it, matters would have proved disastrous in the extreme*. Our order has been long custivated in America, where it consists of a single degree, and it is only quite re-cently that a large number of brethren who had taken this one degree have unanimously applied to the Grand Council in England for powers enabling them to cultivate the higher degrees which confirm, establish and intensify the brotherly tie which already exists. This petition Grand Council has been pleased to grant, and we hope soon to hear that the beautiful ritual of which they are now in possession is appreciated by our American cousins, and that the conclave they have formed under our jurisdiction -England-may be the pioneer for

To the trade of England, but was it not disastrous to the trade, commerce and merchant in navy of the U.S. (L. F.)

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsis and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

many others to the strengthening of our order and the spread of its estimable virtue-selfishness and self pockets-'Ever on the alert, ever on the watch, ever ready to warn, to advise, standing shoulder to shoulder'-in our trade and commerce—giving continual support, may this conclave."

L. FOUQUET, O.M.I. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent 4.60 to \$4.75. Winter Patent \$4.50 to \$4.60 to \$4.75. **★0.00.** Straight Roller **\$4.10** to **\$4.25**. City Strong Bakers \$4.20 to \$4.35. Manitoba Bakers \$4.20 to \$4.35. Ontario bags—extra \$1.90 to \$0.00. Straight Roller, bags \$2.00 to \$2.05.

OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.15; standard \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.021, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls. and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

BRAN, ETC. -- Monitoba bran has advanced to \$17.00, and we quote \$17 to \$17.50 for Ontario. Shorts are also scarce and quoted at \$20.00 to \$20.50. Sales of Shorts have been made at \$20.00 at the mills in Ontario. Moullie \$21.50 to \$23, WHEAT.—The future of prices will de

pend upon the superior strength of the bull or bear element. Corn.—Prices are nominal at 52c to 53c

in bond, and 60c to 62c duty paid.

PEAS.—A lot of 10,000 bushels was offered at 721c per 66 lbs. in store In the Stratford district they are dull at 58c to 59c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—There have been sales of No. 2 white at 40c; but a little steadier feeling has set in, and subsequent sales were reported at 40½c to 41c for car lots in store. No. 3 are quoted at 394c and Manitoba mixed at 384c to 30c.

Barley.-Feed barley is quoted at 54c

Buckwheat.-Prices quoted at 50c to RyE.—Prices remain nominal at 60c to

MALT.—Market quiet at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

POEK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut ork. ; er bbl., \$16,50 to \$17,50 ; Canada hin mess, per bbl., \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess; ork, American, new, per bbl., \$16 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb., 10c. to 11c; tard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9c. to 9½c; and compound, in pails, per lb., 6½c. to 6c.; Cacon, per lb., 10c. to 11c.; Shoulders, per lb., 8½c..

DAIRY PRODUCE.

New Burren.-Creamery, per lb., 16c. 17 :: Townships, 14c. to 154c.; Morris-17: ... 3c. to 15c.; Western, 13c. to 14c. CH (SE.—Sales of finest Western are repercular 7kc to 8kc and finest Eastern ips at 73c to 8c, in all about 6,000 boxe are reported to us. Unpriced goods sold all the way from 7c to 7½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

. --Sales have transpired of round lets : Ole to The for candled and of quantities at 11c, 11½c to 12c, for ases. A few culls have been got S 481.0 d of 81c to 91c.

TALL W .- Prices nominally quoted at

Hets.-Market quiet at 5c to 84c as to

Honey,-Old extracted 5e to 6c per lb New , e to 9e per lb in tins as to quality, Con b honey 10e to 12c.

AA SE PRODUCTS.—Sugar is quoted at

Tie, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup at 45c per lb, in wood and at 50c to 60c in BEANS.-At \$1.65 to \$1.75 for good

mediams. Choice hand-picked peabeans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to Bull HAV.-No. 2 shipping hay \$10

to \$10.50. No. 1 straight Timothy at \$11. At country points, \$9.00 to \$9.50 is quoted

FRUITS.

Apples.—Dried, 54c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 64c to 64c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.; Medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel; Fine, \$3.50 to

Oranges.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.25 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Valencia, 420s, \$6.50 per box. Lemons. \$4.00 to \$5.60 per box.

Bananas.—Green, \$1 to \$2 per bunch. California Peaches.—\$1.05 to \$2.00 per box : Apricots, \$0.00 per box ; Plams. \$1.75 to \$2.50 per carrier; Pears, \$4.00 to

Dates.—3lc. to 4lc. per lb. Cocconurs.—Fancy, firsts,\$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred. TOMATOES.—Tennesse, 40e. to 50c. per ox; do., 80c to 90c per crate.

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and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. Ous.—Scal oil to arrive is quoted at 321c to 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil is steady at 35c to 36c; but business continues slow, and confined to small lots. Cod liver oil 70c to \$1.00.

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Dr. Edward B. Palmer, a preminent physician of Louisville, was killed Fri-day night while riding a bicycle.



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" the public." Z. LAROCHE, M D Montreal, March 27th 1889

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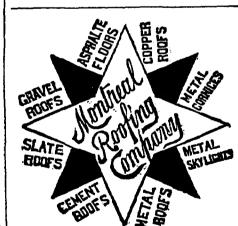
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dian Catholic Women Writers of To-Day.

BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A., P.H., D.

It is interesting to note the share which Canadian Catholic women writers have taken in the up building of a Canadian literature. We hear so little of these intellectual heroines through the press, so mild is the trumpet-blast of their achievements, that we are disposed to ask ourselves at the outset: Have Catholic women writers in Canada done any thing for Canadian literature? But a few weeks ago Mrs. James Sadlier, of Montreal,—in Catholic literature clarum et venerabile nomen—was honored by Notre Dame University with the gift of the Letare Medal—a distinction and honor in which Canadians can justly claim at least a share. Few Catholic readers in Canada have not read the works of Mrs. Sadlier, whose sifted pen has, for nearly half a century, labored unceasingly for faith and fatherland. Like Desdemona, Mrs. Sadlier owes a double allegiance by right of domicile having resided during one part of her life in New York, and during another part in Montreal.

Her daughter, Miss Anna T. Sadlier, who is well known in the literary circles of Canada, occupies very much the same position, spending as she does part of her time in Montreal, and part in New York. But we Canadians believe Miss Sadlier is ours, and we consequently glory in the work of her Canadian pen. Her works too, like those of her gifted mother, breathe throughout the atmosphere of faith, and make for the intellectual betterment and moral uplifting of our people.

It was fortunate for Miss Sadlier that, shortly after leaving school, she received generous words of encouragement from two such eminent critics and reviewers as Dr. Brownson and George William Curtis. It is well known that Dr. Brownson more frequently dropped his pen upon an author for slaughter than for praise, while a word of commendation from the accomplished and scholarly editor of Harper's Monthly was. indeed, a literary testimonial to be coveted. The late John Boyle O'Reily, whose unerring judgment and cultivated tastes quickly discerned qualities of genuine merit in a writer, paid his tribute of praise to the work of Miss Sadlier, and spoke of her as "one of the few amongst us who did artistic work."

Miss Sadlier has been particularly successful in her translations from French and Italian authors; the chief among these being "The Monk's Pardon,"
"Mathilda of Canossa," "Ubaldo and
Irene," "Idols" and "Wonders of Lourdes." Two of her best known works are
biographical—"Names that Live" and
"Women of Catholicity."

Miss Sadlier has also for many years been a generous contributor to nearly all the American Catholic periodicals, and occasionally to some of the English ones. Hers has indeed been an industrious literary life which at its noontide brings the satisfaction of labor well performed, and a share in the glorious work of her noble-hearted and gifted mother, in building up a Catholic literature upon

Another name which straightway Macdonald, is a convert to the Catholic periodical. faith. She belongs to a highly intellectual family which has given to Canada sketches of Montreal—and when that journal passed out of the hands of Mr. McGee, she became a contributor to the Catholic World. In 1883 Mrs. Berlinguet visited the Lazaretto at Tracadie, New Brunswick, where she remained the guest of the purps visiting the legoes daily and Like Mrs. Berlinguet Miss. Smith. the nuns, visiting the lepers daily, and having free access to all the records of the institution. This visit to the Lazar-etto as well as one to the Magdalen Islands, she afterwards wrote up for the Catholic World. She was also a regular contributor till 1889 to the Ave Maria, and was for a year on the staff of the Toronto Empire, the London (Ont.) Catholic Record, and has also contri-buted frequently to the Montreal Gazette and Star. Her published works are a translation of the Memoirs of Pere Vincent, the Trappist, which she found in the Trappist Monastery at Tracadie, and her paper contributed to the Catholic World on the Magdalen Islands, which was issued in pamphlet form. Mrs. Berlinguet has done a good deal of translating from the French for various translating from the French for various papers, among others for the "American Catholic Researches" of Philadelphia. She also prepared for the late Bishop McIntire, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., a history of each parish in his diocese, with a short biography of his predecessors in the episcopal office, and of each priest of the diocese. Mrs. Berlinguet, then Miss A. M. Pope, became a Catholic in 1878, under the instruction of Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., now Archbishop of Halifax, N.S.

It might well be expected that Otta-

Archbishop of Halliax, N.S.

It might well be expected that Ottawa, the Canadian capital, whence flows the arteries of political thought and action, would be a centre too of literary life and culture, reflecting much that is best in the higher life of the Canadian proposes. people. Nor is the expectation vain. Ottawa has its contingent of bright literati whose contributions to some of the leading magazines of the day give ample proof of the intellectual character of this people of the North. Among the Catholics of the Capital whose names stand for scholarship and literary culture, one of the brightest and most promising is Miss K. Madeleine Barry, whose name attached to any article is whose name attached to any article is

months after its appearance. The book Catholic publications in her native city.

TELECOL KIT THE TELES

many distinguished quarters, and all many distinguished quarters, and are second novel, bearing the title of "The Doctor's Daughter," which met with a favorable reception at the hands of both critics and readers. Unfortunately, just With this short sketch and study of some of the Catholic women writers of at this promising period, our young

author's health gave way and she was forced to abandon her literary work indefinitely. Happily, Miss Barry's illness passed away, but since her recovery she has not seriously turned her catterns. she has not seriously turned her attention to literature. A few articles contributed at times to the Catholic World and Toronto Week, give evidence of riper thought and increased skill in workmanship, and augur for this gifted writer, should she again essay the field of literature, increased fortune and fame.

Our song birds in Canada have dis-tinct notes heard only in the North, so have the singers in our literary groves. The voice of Canadian poetry is sweet and strong and full of native timbre, but what would our choir be without our tuneful sopranos and our soul-melting altos? We could perhaps part with some of our strong-plumed songsters whose notes warble within the orbit of the bass, but not a single soprano with glorious note shall leave us in the morning of our poetic life. In this Canadian choir whose melody has lately charmed the ear of the literary critics of the Old and the New World, a goodly few of the best voices are those of women whose deep Leart notes throb with the inspired love of country, home and virtue.

Among these gifted writers Miss Emily McManus occupies a prominent place. Miss McManus is an honor graduate in the departments of English and Political Science of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and is at present engaged in reaching.

she has never as yet published a volume of poems, but her contributions to literary periodicals are of such high character as to give her a recognized place among the women writers of Canada. Her happiest and fullest inspiration is wrought out in the subjective mood. The following fine poem from her pen, which appears in a volume of Canadian poems compiled by W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, and published in London, England, gives an insight into the character of her workmanship. Her theme is the prairie province of "Manitoba."

ance: If you don't clear out I'll call that officer and have you locked up. Boy: There's where you'd be taken in—that policeman's my dad—he is.

Teacher: Woll in...

" Softly the shadows of prairie-land whee; Ripple and riot adown to her feet; Murnaurs all Nature with joyons acclaim. Fragrance of summer and shimmer of flame; Heedless she hears while the centuries slip;— Chalice of poppy is laid on her lip.

Hark! From the East comes a rayishing note— Sweeter was never in nightingale's throat.— Silence of centuries thrills to the song. Singing their silence awaited so long: Low, yet it swells to the heaven's blue dome, Child-lips have called the wild meadow-land." Home!"

Deep as she listens, a dewy surprise Dawns in the languor that darkens her eyes: Swift the red blood through her veins in its flow, Kindles to rapture her boson aglow: Voices are calling where silence had been,— "Look to thy future, thou Mother of Men!"

Onward, and onward! Her fertile expanse Onward, and onward: Her hertife expanse Shakes as the tide of her children advance; Onward, and onward! Her blossoming floor Yields her an opium potion no more; Onward! and soon on her welcoming soil Cities shall pulpitate, myriads toil."

Miss McManus has contributed poems to the Kingston Whig. Toronto Globe, Irish Canadian, Educational Journal, Queen's College Journal, and Toronto Week. The last named journal is the springs to memory when discussing the highest exponent of literary thought and Catholic women writers of Canada, is criticism in Canada, and it is no small mrs. Berlinguet (nee A. M. Pope.) Mrs. tribute to Miss McManus that she should Berlinguet, like her brother, Mr. Joseph be given a place among the host of Pope, late private secretary to Sir John scholarly contributors to that excellent

Miss McManus has also been given a

catholic women writers, the product of whose pens has, from time to time, attracted attention—Miss Frances M. O. Smith, of Lucan, Ontario, and Miss Bellelle Guerin, of Montreal.

Like Mrs. Berlinguet, Miss Smith is a convert to the Catholic faith. She has written for several well-known Catholic magazines and journals, and has been encouraged and aided in the

has been encouraged and aided insher literary work by no less a distinguished prelate of the Church than the accomplished and kindly Archbishop of To-ronto, Most Rev. J. Walsh, D.D., who is a warm and generous friend of every Catholic literaleur in Canada.

There is a beautiful mingling in the poems of Miss Smith, of Irish patriotism and Catholic faith.

Here is a poem from her pen full of much daintiness. It is entitled, "My Lady June."

She is here in all her glory.
With her favors falling free.
Singing still the same sweet story
She has always sung to me.
Uh. the roses blush to meet her.
Sparkling in their diamond dew.
And the stately lilies greet her,
As for her alone they grew.
How her voice, with joy o'erflowing.
Teaches Nature's harp its tune,
Music only hers bestowing;
She is here—my lady June.

Memory near her gently pressing Lends her song one tender tone, And one touch to her caressing. For the hearts that she has known. for the hearts that she has known. It may be some picture graven With the lines too deep to fade. Or some halff-orgotten haven. For which Faith in youth had prayed. But she garlands even sorrow With a wreath that dies too soon; It will wither ere the morrow—She is here—my Lady June.

She would bear for me less gladness.
Less of loving light to-day,
If she garnered not the sadness
That made shadows on the way.
For I like to think she knows me,
And remembers and is still,
When Life's morn looks back and shows me
What its noon shall ne'er fulfil.
So she ever comes in glory
With her favors falling free,
Singing still the same sweet story
She has always sung for me.

Miss Smith has been given a place in portrait and biographical sketch in the April number of the Magazine of Poetry,

always a guarantee of scholarship and good taste.

Miss Barry's first printed effort was a novel, "Honor Edgeworth," which appeared in 1882 under the nom de plane peared in 1882 under the nom de plane of "Vore".

As the writer was then but the contraction of Notre Dame She in the contraction of Notre Dame She in the pensionat of the contraction of Notre Dame She in the contraction of the late Thos. Guerin is the only daughter of the late Thos. Guerin, Esq., Civil Engineer of the Canadian government. of "Vera." As the writer was then but Congregation de Notre Dame. She beaschool girl in her seventeenth year, it gan to write while at school, and when could not be expected that the work which were published in the Boston Barry perceived this, and decided against issuing a second edition, though and verses for the Canadian Illustrated the first edition was exhausted a few News, and for the different Roman

many distinguished quarters, and Miss duced in English and American papers.

her poems.

With this short sketch and study of some of the Catholic women writers of Canada, I close this paper, feeling deep regret that I cannot do fuller justice to the unselfish labors of that noble con-tingent of Canadian women writers who are aiding, in however humble a way, in the building up of a distinct Canadian literature.—Catholic Leading Oircle Re-

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Noiseless Breakage-The break of day. Men who make money by the barrel-Coopers.

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Sovereign contempt-Refusal of a twent -shilling gold piece.

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urged on by the spur of the moment. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," may be good advice, but many a man goes to his "uncle" instead.

Nodd: Your cook has gone, hasn't she? Todd: Yes, but she gave my wife a splendid recommendation.

Merely Reposeful-Hardworker: Idleness is as fatiguing as repose is sweet. Tramp: That's why I ain't never idle. Kingley: Does your wife try to boss on as much as she used to? Bingo:

No; she doesn't even have to try now. Applicant: I always attend to my own business. Merchant: You won't suit me. I want clerks to attend to my busi-

"Well, Johnnie," said a doting uncle to his little nephew, who had been fishing all day, "did you catch a good many fish?" "No, uncle, but I drowned a good many worms."

Shopkeeper to boys causing an annoyance: If you don't clear out I'll call that

home in consequence of the inclemency of the weather? Tommy: No, ma'am; I couldn't come 'cause of the rain.

Mrs. Lumkins: Joshua, I'm going to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled out. You mind the baby while I'm gone. Mr. L. with alacrity: You mind the baby. Jennie; I'll go and get a tooth pulled out.

"Do you not sometimes have soulful yearnings which you long to convey in words but cannot?" asked the sentimental girl. "Yes, indeed," replied the young man. "I was once dreadfully anxious to send home for money, but I didn't have the price of a telegram."

THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN, published by the M. T. Richardson Co., 27 Park Place, New York, comes to our table this month richly laden with interesting reading for hunters, anglers and dog fanciers. It contains many appropriate half-tone engravings, instructive and practical articles on Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Natural History, the Rifle and the Dog. It is the purpose of its publishers and owners to make the Amateur Sportsman in all respects a first-class paper for all sportsmen. A sample copy will be sent free of charge.

As you grow older and the heart within you pines for Heaven, as a bird, long judges and statesmen of acknowledged the Century," edited by Frances E. Wil- imprisoned, pines for the green covert of eminence. Her first literary work was done for McGee's Weekly—a series of in Buffalo, N.Y. ing more charitable towards sinners? Why should we shed tears over a broken body and have no dew of sympathy in our hearts for a broken soul?

> Whenever we deviate from the line of moral rectitude, we must inevitably do a wrong to ourselves or others; justice, which ever leans on the side of mercy, will teach us the right paths in life to walk in, and if we follow its teachings we shall always be on the side of right. He who commits a wrong knowingly and wilfully ostracises himself from the society of the virtuous and the good.

Cultivate the tenderness within you that yearns over evil-doers and has a tear at hand for rogues and rascals. It is something you will not be ashamed of when you come to die.

The end of education is the formation of character; character rests on the basis of morality; and morality, if we have life and vigor, is interspersed with re-ligion.—Bishop Spalding.

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