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VOL. XLI., NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

#### HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

OPENING OF THE MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Institution, Its Chapel, Class-rooms Museums and Surroundings .- The Sisters of the Holy Names.

As a rule when reports of scenes that casion of a public demonstration, when all that they possess of attractive is unfolded for the admiration of the visitors. There is consequently, sometimes a certain gloss in the composition, and a spiender thing around the institution sphendor many around the institution that is only its holiday attire and not its every-day dress. The proper time to visit, for the purpose of impartially studying such an establishment, is upon some ordinary occasion, when one is abse to see, hear and observe all things gest as they are. The opening of the month of June-the month of the Sacred Heart-afforded us the desired occasion, and taking advantage of it, we went on Weinesday evening to the Hochelaga Convent. The Sisters of the Holy Names have a magnificent building, situated on the banks of the river, surround ed by ample and charming grounds, and yet within one minute's walk of the two great thoroughfares, St. Catherine and Notre Dams Streets. Large as the building is, still for the accommodation of the 180 religiouses and 175 to 200 pupils, its proportions will soon have to be enlarged.

At half past four in the afternoon, all the pupils, with their ordinary chapel costume, a white veil, filed down the stairs and into the most sacred part of the editice. The chapel is a gem: small, even too small now for the increasing number of pupils; neat, elegant, and artistic. It is a miniature of the beautiful church of Ste. Marie Majeure, in Rome. Even the altar is situated and constructed like the Papal altars that are in the churches and basilicas of the Eternal City. The Blessed Sacrament is kept in the tabernacle of a lateral altar, and the high altar stands in the centre of the sanctuary, approachable from all the four sides. At five o'clock, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan ascended the steps of the elegantly adorned altar and delivered an eloquent and most appropriate sermon upon the duty of devotion to the Sacred Heart. It was appropriate to the occas-ion and for the pupils. The chief attrac-tion of Father Martin's preaching is in his versatility; ever ready, and always prepared for any kind of audience. One would scarcely believe that the priest who addressed the good sisters and young pupils at the convent, was the same who held forth, but a few hours before, from the pulpit of St. Patrick's. We would like to be able to give a full report of that beautiful tribute to the power, the mercy, and the love of the most sacred object existing, the Heart of Jesus; but our space forbids, as we desire to say all we can about the institution in which it was delivered. After the sermon came the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; and it is no vain exaggeration to say that the pupils sang as perfectly as trained professional musicians. The Regina Coeli," that they rendered, was admirable in the extreme. Rarely has one the pleasure of a more chaste and unestentations, yet charming musical treat. After the ceremonies in the chapel, the kind Superioress and a couple of the sisters accompanied us through the

The sisters are of the order of the Holy Names. On the gold ring, token of their wedlock with Christ, are the initials "J. M. J." Jesus, Mary and Joseph. The order has houses scattered over a considerable portion of the continent; even in California and Florida. It was originally intended to be a French order, but as some unforeseen obstacles prevented French nuns being secured, it became a completely Canadian organization, and its members have augmented most encouragingly since its inception.

The first part of the house visited was the music room, where a dozen pianos were all going at once, and a confusion of harmony most delightful and bewilder-ing greeted the ear. The cleanliness of this large room, as well as all the house, the airiness and freshness indicated the care that the good sisters have for the health of their pupils. The recreation halls and workrooms were very neat and appropriately furnished, while the study and class-rooms of the English-speaking and French graduates were beautiful in their appointments. The long general study-hall, which runs from end to end of the building, was a novelty of economic ingenuity, as far as space is concerned. About every fifteen feet there are folding doors, and at similar distances are seats for teachers. When class hour rings, instead of the pupils picking up pens, ink and books, and in more or less confusion setting off to other apartments, the folding-doors are closed and the classes are all separated. The dormitories are neat and well divided. There are a number of little ones ranging from 4 to 7 years of age. Their cots are so home-like that one is struck forcibly with an idea of the maternal care they receive.

young mistress. From the roof of the convent a magniticent panorama spreads out before us. To the north, the green fields and the purple back of Mount Royal; to the west, the city and its hundred spires; to the south, the great St. Lawrence, with its vessels and steamers plying up and down; the Victoria bridge; St. Helen's Island; Beloil, and the gorgeous church of Longueuil, as it were, at its foot; to are made, and the institutions, themselves, are described, it is after the writers have visited them upon the oc-And (dare we tell?), beneath us the clois-tered precincts of the Carmelite monastery, where, (were we only to have a field glass) we could possibly catch a glimpse, despite stone warls, of those boly and leaved a stone warls, or those a life shut out from the great world.

But we must hurry on; the museum is well supplied and is a very important factor in the admirable course of instruction for which the house is famous. Some other day we may have occasion to refer to it more fully. In the art room, the pupils exhibit some most beautiful pieces of drawing, painting, etching and designing. On the 19th inst. all these exquisite productions will be publicly exhibited, and we hope to have

chance of examining them in detail. No praise given to the good sisters of the Holy Names, and their genial and talented Superioress, can possibly be exaggeration. aggeration. We wish them all the success that their great efforts, in the cause of education, deserve.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

Two Amendments Offered—A Two Hours Discussion on Monday Afternoon.

Mr. Devlin moved the following reso-

Intion:

That in the opinion of this House of Commons of Canada the time has arrived when a substantial measure of home rule should be granted to freland, and the House expresses the hope that at the approaching general election in the United Kingdom a majority will be returned to Parliament pledged to cancil a measure which, white sateguarding the unity and interests of the British Empire, will satisfy the legitimate and national aspirations of the Irish people by granting to them a Parliament with jurisdiction over all matters of a local character.

Mr. Doclin said that while he hioself

had been adversely criticised the resolution itself almost unamiously met with favorable consent. He referred to the speech which Mr. Clarke Wal'ace made at the Grand Orange Lodge at Montreal, which was adverse to home rule. The motion was not inopportune now. If now, it was inopportune in 1882. If Ireland had been granted home rule it would be inopportune. But such was not the case. Ireland was still knocking at the door of the British Parliament for justice. It was in the same position now as it was years ago. At a time when a grand election was approaching, which might give home rule to Ireland, it could not be said to be inopportune. We were told that home rule would bring about the dismemberment of the Empire. That was said about Canada. A price was laid upon the head of the set of the following amendment:

That all after "that" in the motion be streek out and the following amendment:

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That all after "that" in the motion be substituted intend thereof: "That this House has veolation of exceptionia and tread and related in questions and tread are divided in question of the great political parties in a fread thereof: "That this House has position into to interfer in questions not within its jurisdiction save only in matters of exceptionia and tereof: "That this House has position into to interfer in question that itought not to interfer in questions not within its jurisdiction save only in matters of exceptionia and tereof: "That this House has position that itough not to interfer in questions and the sale street in the dathereof: "That this House has position in the titude the following amendment:

That all after "t Mr. Devliu said that while he himself A price was laid upon the head of the se men who declared for home rule for Canada. He cited the name of Sir. Geo. E. Cartier, who was denounced as a traitor, yet when Cartier saw his country flourishing he was reported to have said that the last gun that would be fired in defence of British connection would be by a French-Canadian. He quoted sta-tistics to show that Ireland was being depleted through the lack of home-rule If the resolution was passed it would do much good at the present time and strengthen the hands of those who were struggling for home rule in Ireland.

### WE WERE SNUBBED BY ENGLAND.

Mr. Tisdale called attention to the recent action which the House had taken in regard to this question. He showed that in 1881, 1886 and again in 1887 the Canadiah Parliament had passed resolutions in favor of home rule. In reply to the first resoultion the Secretary for the Colonies during the Gladstone administration replied in effect that the matter was one which concerned the Imperial Government alone, and Canada had nothing to do with it. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, of Kent:-

That any expression of the opinion of this House on this subject being uncalled for at the prosent time and that this House not being desirous to express its views on the approaching general election in the United Kingdom, the orders of the day be proceeded with.

Mr. Wallace was at a loss to know why this resolution was introduced at the present time. After the opinion already expressed by the British Government in answer to a similar resolution the Canadian Parliament should not again obtrude itself on the British Parliament. There was a vast, difference between offering a reciprocal trade arrangement to Britain, as the House did this session, and such a resolution as the present

Mr. Curran desired to speak on the amendment which was proposed by Col. Tisdale and the remarks which had been made by the hon. gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Wallace). The mover of the amendment said he had no right to in-

On one tiny bed was the little one's doll; terfere in such matters. The late Sir neatly dressed, and calmly reclining on John Macdonald held a very different the pillow, awaiting the return of its view. Indeed no resolution could have passed the House without his assent. The resolution might be altered in regard to the latter part of it. The charge that home rule meant separation was only used as a bugaboo to frighten those who had no sense. Very recently Mr. Mc-Carthy made a speech at Derry, in which he said that the people of Ireland would never give up their desire for home rule. He (Mr. McCarthy) at that time also pointed out the great advantages which were derived from home rule in the colonies. In this question of separation Mr. McCarthy also showed that the granting of home rule would have exactly a different effect, as was shown well by Canada, who at one time was in reholy and devoted recluses, as they move bellion, but once they got the full manabout in the silence and prayerfulness of agement of their own affairs there were no more loyal people in the world. This he (Mr. Curran) said was a fitting answer to Mr. Wallace for the charges be levelled against those who were in favor of home rale.

A CRY FROM ALL THE COUNTRY.

When Mr. Costigan introduced his resolution it was in demand to a cry which came from all over the country. That resolution contained a request besides the granting of home rule. It asked that those who were languishing in prison might be liberated. It was corried unanimously. Another resolution was brought in and was passed after being amended by the Minister of Inland Revenue. Again Ireland was threatened with a coercion act, and in answer to requests which came from all over Canada, from Halifax to Victoria, he (Mr. Curran) introduced a home rule resolution in the House. Resolutions were passed at a public meeting in Montreal asking him to do so. The resolution which he introduced in the House went as far as any of them. There was no significance in the resolution passed by the Orange Grand Lodge against home rule. It was to be expected that oppo-sition should come from such a quarter. When heme rule did come, and it was sure to come if the people of Ireland were true to themselves, he hoped that the Protestant minority in Ireland would be just as safe, as the Protestant minority were in Quebec to-day. He might not think with the member for Ottawa, that the present was the opportune mo-ment for bringing forward this resolution but he was not now going back on home rule and he would vote for it.

We will give a full report of this

speech next week.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy then moved the

Mr. Costigan said that he moved the resolution of 1882 in response to requests which came from all over Canada. He regretted that the resolution had been moved at the present time, for the slips in their hat bands marked Wisconsenson that it would not get the support that it rightly deserved, and enemies of Louis or such places as they hailed from. home rule would be able to say that the feeling in Canada was not so strong as it had been in 1882 and 1886. While regretted this, he would vote for the proposition, which he sincerely trusted would not be voted down. He had sufficient confidence in the House to believe that the resolution would not be defeated. He was surpried to hear the member of the High Officers and Delegates of the Car for West York speak of the majority in tholic Order of Foresters: Ulster rebelling if home rule was passed. Why, the majority of the people of Ulster voted in favor of home rule. He was as strong a supporter of home rule to-day as ever. Wherever he went he spoke as a home ruler.

Mr. Fraser did not like the sneaky mendment of Mr. Tisdale, but he did like the manly way that Mr. McCarthy put his amendment, although it was

It being six o'clock the speaker left the

A return of the number of eviction notices filed in the High Court of Justice and County Courts in Ireland under section 7 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, during the quarter ending March 31, has been presented to Parliament. Only 32 notices have been filed in the Queen's Bench Division and 11 in the Exchequer Division, but in the various county courts throughout the country no less than 1,244 notices have been filed during the quarter under the particular section mentioned. Mayo heads the list with 320 notices, Cavan coming next with 98; then follow Longford, 88; Galway, 76; Donegal, 59; Roscommon, 53; Cork, 52; Monaghan, 45; Tipperary, 40.

Three hundred houses in a suburb of Kovno, Russia, near the German border, have been destroyed by fire.

# THE FORESTERS' PARADE.

PROCESSION OF LOCAL COURTS.

Delegates to the Convention Arrive from the United States-Reception at the City Hall.

The greatest demonstration witnessed in Montreal for years was that of Monday evening, on the occasion of the reception tendered by the Montreal courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters to the delegates from the United States to the convention to be held in this city commencing last evening. The demonstration was a surprise to the most sanguine, and the immense tur nout of the order in Montreal is an evidence of the strength of the Foresters in this city, which must result in a rapid increase in its member-

ship.
Twenty-four courts, numbering in all 2,900 members, were in line when the grand marshals formed the procession at the Champ de Murs, and four bands supplied lively music for marching. The trains bringing in the Americans were two hours late, and this proved very satisfactory in one respect, as the various local courts were late in arriving at the Champ de Mars, and Chief Marshals Loye and Poirier were in a quandary when 9 o'clock was heard striking in the distance and some of the courts had not yet put in an appearance. At last the man members showed up on the scene, and, the line being formed, a start was mide you for the Bonaventure station.

The order of the procession as they left the Champ de Mars was as follows:

The order of the procession as they felt
the Champ de Mars was as follows:

Cordon of police under Sergeant Reed.
Dominion, American and Union Jack flags.

Band.

Maisonneuve court, 285.
St. Lawrence court, 285.
St. Lawrence court, 283.
Itoliard court, 281.
St. Francis D'Assisi court, 251.
St. Jule court, 250.

Band.
St. Joseph court, 248.
De Maisonneuve court, 237.
St. Jean Baptiste court, 212.
Hochelaga court, 214.
Notre Dame court, 198.
St. James court, 198.
St. James court, 185.
St. Charles court, 166.
St. Mary's court, 164.
Ste. Cauegonde court, 162.
St. Angelus court, 183.
Band.
Sacre Cœur court, 129.
St. Ann'scourt, 129.
St. Anhony's court, 129.
St. Anhony's court, 129.
St. Anhony's court, 120.
St. Partick's court, 182.
De Salaberry Guard and bugle band.
Invited guests.
Cordon of police.

The route from the Champ de Mars.

delegates were in waiting in the long room. It was with much difficulty that the officers of the court could make their way to the entrance, where, despite the efforts of the sergeant and numerous policemen in charge, the crowd was jammed solid and refused to budge. Meanwhile the second and third trains came rushing into the station and disgorged some 800 persons, making the total number of arrivals about 1,100, of which 598 were regularly appointed delegates and the remainder their wives or friends and relations. The visitors were easily distinguished as the majority of them held American flags and had small

The delegation from Montreal, viz., Mesers. Davis, Renaud, Lefebvre, Laurin and Ritchot, who met the visitors at Toronto, prepared for the reading of the address of welcome at the depot by Mayor McShane and as soon as all had arrived Montreal's chief magistrate read the following:

To the High Officers and Delegates of the Catholic Order of Foresters:

GENTLEMEN,—In the name of our people I welcome you heartly to Montreal, and I must thank you sincerely for having selected our good city last year wherein to hold, during the new days that will follow, this your pinth annual session. Your order, gentlemen, has only been in existence for a short time, and has already acquired a wonderful development. The seed which you have sown not long since in the great and admirable American Republic has sprung into a tree of colossal proportions, and it is beneath its branches, which extend far into our dear old Canada, that you now come to labor towards the consolidation of so grand and noble an undertaking, so full of good results for all who take part in it, and especially for the laboring classes of our community. There are 22,000 Catholic Foresters in your order, all of whom are irue and noble citizens. Such a membership is certainly praiseworthy, and I hope it will continue to increase, as I have no doubt it will, because it is in the interest of the public weal that generous men should unite in vast numbers, as you are doing, for the advancement of truth. I sincerely trust that you will retain of your sojourn in our city a pleasant and lasting remembrance, and again, on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, I give you a warm greeting.

Then the four thousand persons started to march in procession; their destina tion being the City hall, and the following route was taken :-Windsor street to Peel to St. Catherine; along St. Catherine to St. Lawrence, down to Notre Dame to the City hall.

All along the route the sidewalks and streets were lined with people; windows and doors were crowded, and every available place of vantage jammed with an anxious crowd of spectactors. On reaching the City hall the various

courts drew up in line and allowed the

visitors to pass into the council chamber where Ald. Nolan the acting mayor, was seated on the dais, and beside him Mr. Cahill, of Chicago, the high ranger of the order. As soon as the strangers and as many Montrealers as could get into the chamber and galleries had settled down Mr. Ritchot, the chairman of the raise. tion committee, introduced the American visitors to to the Acting Mayor, who welcomed them officially, and then, removing his heavy gold collar, read the following address of welcome on behalf of the order in Montreal:

following address of welcome on behalf of the order in Montreal:

To the High Chief Ranger of the High Court, December and Visiting Members of the Catheries and legitimate pride we learned that Montreal had been fixed upon as the meeting place for the inithrafinual meeting of the C. O. F. for 1892. We deemed this choice agrateful tribute to the importance of our city and a worthy recognition of the untiring efforts of those whose task it has been to secure fur our fellow-citizens the benefit of our order. We account it then a high privilege to extend a hearty greeting and big you welcome to our fair city of Montreal.

You come to us from that Grand Republic, our powerful neighbor whose progresive character and spirit of enterprise we have learned to admire; a land where nen, despite the everrushing tide of industrial activity, yet find time for more generous and unselfash purposes, as, witness, the establishment of those grand associations where Christian charity and mutual beneficence find their sphore of action. Your country is the birth place and cradle of the C. O. F. Others again hall from the sister provinces of our own broad Diminion, and are here to-day standing hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, for the advancement of our common interests, offering thereby an eloquent tribute to the cosmopolitan character of our association. You come to us as brothers, as brothers we extend a fraternal greeting. We open to you our hearts and our homes and trust you may feel that the proverbini hospitality of our common ancestors has lost none of us old-time warmth beneath the influence of different skies. You come to us as Catholics, children of the common mother whom we revere, kuceling before the same altar, worshipping secording to the same rite; in the name of that spiritual affinity, the strongest of all ties, we bid you welcome to the most Catholic bity of the co

the Champ de Mars was as follows:

Cordon of police under Sergeant Reed.
Dominion, American and Union Jack flags.

Malsonnenve court, 285.

St. Lawrence court, 282.
Itoliard court, 251.

St. Jule court, 252.
Bund.

St. Jule court, 252.
De Malsonneuve court, 252.
Hochelajas court, 252.
Hochelajas court, 252.
Hochelajas court, 186.
St. Gabriel court, 186.
St. Gabriel court, 186.
St. Charve court, 186.
St. Charve

They discerned the realization of many a long and oft-expressed wish and they hesitated not a moment. Court after court sprang into existence like the mythical legions of Crear, and soon the Order of Catholic Foresters was an established factor in our midst, a power to be treated with.

We flatter ourselves we have been faithful to the traditions of the order and to-day you will be welcomed not only by the 3,000 brother Foresters of Montreal, but also by our fellow citizens at largo, upon whom we have always endeavored to impress the conviction, that the standard of our order was that of true manhood and sinuch loyalty to our country, our families and our faith.

Your presence, gentlemen, will serve to strengthen this contention and the effect of

lies and our faith.
Your presence, gentlemen, will serve to strengthen this contention and the effect of this general assembly will be to extend still more widely.
We trust the blessings of our society, such are the vows we fondly form, while relterating once more the expression of our fraternal welcome.

come. Yours fraternally,
MONTREAL CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS.
MONTREAL June 8, 1892.
This was followed by an address by Mr.
Ritchot on behalf of the French members,
which referred particularly to the progress of
the order here, its growth in the States, and
concluding by tendering a hearty bienvenu to

concluding by tendering a hearty ofences to the strangers.

Several other speeches were made, when it was announced that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning High Mass would be celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, in the Church of Notre Dame, when the Foresters would at-tend in a body.

### AT NOTRE DAME.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the members of the different courts met at the Cabinet de Lecture and thence pro-ceeded to Notre Dame Church, where High Mass was chanted by Rev. Cure Bergeron, His Grace Archbishop Fabre pontificating. Rev. Father Tesnieres, preached the sermon. The sanctuary and altar were beautifully decorated, and the different national banners adorned the sacred editice. The Mass was grand and the music was of a high order. In the afternoon the visitors held a meeting in the Cabinet de Lecture, and in the evening the first ression was held. Tie Convention is still in progress.

### The Sunbeam,

Like a ray of summer comes the June SUNBEAM to illumine and gladden many householders. This number is, if any thing, an improvement upon the splendid numbers of this year. It is interesting, instructive and highly amusing. Its pages contain matter calculated to elevate the youthful mind and to inspire the young heart with devotion towards, and love for all that is most noble, pure and venerable in religion. It is a real little catechism couched in most attractive forms. No child should be without THE SUMBEAM, it gladdens every reader, sheds light upon the household, and makes children good, obedient and happy.

### FIRE AND FLOOD.

#### HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DEAD

Oll Tanks Burst While Floods Sweep Houses Away and Fire Adds Terror to the Suenes of Destruction.

A Despatch from Pittsburg, P.A., dated last Sunday tells of a disaster caused by fire and water, that is only eclipsed by the flood at Johnstown three years ago.

It is safe to say that not less than 150 It is safe to say that not less than 150 lives have been lost. Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still missing. The number may far exceed 150, but this is regarded as a conjecture estimate. The property less will reach far into the millions. At Titusville the lose is estimated at \$1,500,000; Oil city, \$1,500,000; Corry, \$60,000; Meadville, \$150,000; and surrounding country probably \$1,000,000 rounding country probably \$1,000,000

more. The Oil City despatch says:

At 11.45 o'clock this morning the city and country for miles around was startled by two explosions, occurring almost simultaneously. Oil creek was a raging torrent and in Centre street a crowd of people stood watching the muddy waters rolling by. Oil was perceptible floating on the water, and several gentlemen were discussing the danger should the oil catch fire. Hardly were the words uttered when, about 200 yards up the stream, a mass of flame was seen to shoot heavenward, "Run, run," yelled a hundred voices and the neone turned hundred voices and the people turned like stampeded cattle and started for the hills. Hardly had they started when a

terrific explosion rent the air and the entire creek and for hundreds of feet on each side seemed one mass of flame and smoke. In an instant the flames swept madly over the entire upper part of the city, which is flooded by the city waters of the creek. Men, women and children who were moving from their houses were caught by the deauly flames and if not burned to death were drowned in the raging torrent. Seven bodies have been taken from the flood and are lying on the railway track unrecognized.

People are panic-striken all over town, and all the afternoon parents were looking for their lost children. It is almost impossible to find words to describe the awful calamity, and at this time no one has any idea of the number of lives that have been lost. For miles up the creek on both sides everything is in ruins and hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. The fire came so suddenly that very little property has been saved along this stream and the sky for miles around is still black with the smoke from burning dwellings and oil tanks. When the two explosions occurred morning people were knocked down by the force of the shocks and every window for two squares along Centre street was broken, falling glass adding to the danger, several people being slightly cut. The loss of property is estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The serious cases are :- Louis Hazen Fritz, bandly burned, cannot recover; five children unknown, badly burned, and two will die; Mrs. Lyons, missing, supposed lost; Mrs. Hawks and daughter

burned, and will probably recover.

Reporter Sam Yeager, of Rouseville, reported saving about 25 lives floating down the creek. He used his boat during the height of the flood and great praise is due him.

The Titusville correspondent writes: When morning broke hundreds of people looked out of the windows or stood on the roofs of the houses waiting for a helping hand and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men by means of boats and ropes succeeded in reaching and saving those who had a secure position till help arrived or until the waters

began to recede.
The following are the dead as far as obtained :- John Quinn, mail carrier, and wife and two children; Jacob Bergen-hammer and wife and nine children; Mrs. Mary Haynes and four children, three daughters and one son; Mrs Mc-Kenzie, John McFadden and sister, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. Coppie, Fred. Reid, butcher, wife and children; John O'Mara and wife, Mrs. Casperson, two Veigle boys and four more bodies unknown.

The following appeal for aid has been issued :---

issued:—
Our suffering and destitution is terrible.
Great loss of life and destruction of property;
a large portion of our manufacturing interests
wiped out by flood and fire, hundreds of families homeless and destitute. In the absence of
our mayor we appeal to the gamerous public for
ineip in this our lime of distress.

WILLLAR MCNAUGHTON,
President of Select Council;
W. B. BENEDICT,
President COMMON COUNCIL,
JOSEPH WERTHERIES,
President School Board,
H. C. BLISS,

President School Board.
H. O. BLISS,

Editor Herald.
JOSEPH Z. EPP
J. A. CALDWALLEE.
J. C. MOKINNET.
J. J. MOCREA.

most noble, pure ion. It is a real ad in most attractions to have the pavilion in the Vatioan gardens built by Pius IV set in order and thousehold, and household, and i, obedient and i, obedient and the intends to occupy it for some days during the hot season. It is surrounded by a leafy wood where Leokill hiresto take his promenades.

### BONNIE SCOTLAND.

THROUGH "THE LAND OF CAKES."

Characteristic Sketches of Men, Manness and Scenes in Suburban Edinburgh.

The fishwives of Newhaven, sunburnt brawny Amazons, with short skirts and broad shoulders,-these tishwives troop into Edinburgh every morning, each with a huge basket strapped to her shoulders; the contents of the said basket impregnating the air for half a block to loeward.

You can run down to the sea at Newhaven in half an hour by rail, and it is well worth the trip. A row of squat stone houses lines the beach for a mile down, propped-up mansion or more. The village looks windy and weather-worn. Two long piers reach out each rises that welcome beacon, a lighthouse. Up and down these piers all day troop the children of the village, who as yet are useful only as the receipients of a fair proportion of the family victuals and and all the outgrown clothing in the neighborhood.

At Newhaven the very air is redolent of fish and dried sea-weed; everywhere there are boats drawn out of the water and turned over on one side, as if comfortably sleeping after a battle with the waves. There is an hospital, where the disabled find haven; and under the shelter of one of the piers there is a cove, crowded with small smacks rocking at ancher and tugging at their chains, as it impatient to be off again sporting with

their hands; and these fishwives are the rulers in the village. They send their husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, lovers away in the gray dawn; and are waiting with more or less anxiety to welcome the toilers of the sea on their return, and to reckon the sum of spoils. The wives prepare the fish for market; go up to Edinburgh by train in droves of fifty, or even a hundred sometimes; sell their merchandise, and return with the profits, which they are careful to keep in their own hands. No doubt a good husband gets his drink-money and a new suit of clothes now and again; but those hus bands seem to know little of the world beyond that infinitesimal portion of it which smells of Newhaven and the broad Frith, that glowers or glasses itseli abreast of their humble homes.

Children paddle about at low tide, with skirts tucked up under their arms, hunting sea-weed and limpets in the shallow pools, where their images are reversed. These seadered babies, bring and amphi-tions, are a hardy lot. They speak a lingo that is quite unintelligible to any save Scotch ears; they chew sea-weed like little animals, and evidently relish it. By the by, there are rare fish dinners to be had at "The Peacock,"-but I doubt that there is anything else in the place worth noting, save only the industry of the people, and the very practical life they lead, from the day when they first enter salt-water till they are laid at last under the short, crisp grass in the desotate cemetery on the hill-top.

How do they pass their lives? A buxom lass, in thick shoes and coarse blue homesom stockings: in skirts that must be numberless, judging from their them having shoulders broader than most men-she meets and loves one of the supple-jointed lads who hang about the beats, when they are drawn to shore, as if these were the darlings of their lives. Probably this maid he were some delightful marine creature; and he accepts his fate as a fish does, with a faint struggle that is as brief as it Then they settle in one of the stone cabins; hang their nets out of the windows in the sunshine, cover the pavement in front of their home with fishscales, and enjoy life after their kind

for many a weary year.

When the warm weather comes, and the men go down to the end of the long pier and leap off into the twilight sea, like brown savages somewhat bleached, the women follow them as spectactors, and applaud the strongest swimmers. It is a very simple, not to say primitive, life; and they seem happy enough. But on the odor of it!—the ancient and fish like odor of it!

Under Salisburg Crags, the everlasting glory of Edinburgh, lies a miniature village couched by the shore of a lake that is half filled with swans and water-lilies If you were to continue your drive around the Crags, back of the city, you would thread two or three other hamlets; but Duddingston is the most interesting of them all.

At the Yellow Inn, up that narrow street, Prince Charley slept the night before the battle of Prestonpans. Marmion rode over the low hills of Broid, yonder; and Filz Eustace

## " Raised his bridle hand, And threw a demivoit in air."

There is Craigmillar, a fine old castle, where Queen Mary once dwelt. By the stone gate post of the low-roofed Norman church—what a picture that church is!— hangs the "jougs," on iron collar that used to be clasped about the necks of malefactors, who were thus chained in public; and everybody had the privilege of insulting the criminal to his hear?'s That was a long time ago, yet the collar still swings by a chain to the

veritable post. The Rev. John Thomson, a landscape painter of some note, was rector of Duddingston church for five and thirty years. Alexander Smith, the Scotch poet and essayist, has pictured the pastoral life of the rector in a charming sketch. That life must have been as placid as the lake itself, distribed only by the glance of the coot, the voyage of the swan, the hum of bees, and the fall of apple and plum blosbees, and the fall of apple and plum blos-soms in the fresh breeze that dips over the road, where Walter Scott used to

loafing there in summor; for the slopes of the Crags swarmed with idlers the day I joined them,—and not one of them more idle than I. From the pollard willill, and the huge rock behind me, last

lows by the lake shore, where the children were racing the swans with toy boats, to the abrupt and inaccessible rock atop of Salisbury Crags, there was no spot where the wild flowers had not been freshly plucked, or where people were not picnicking on gingersnaps and pop. But I looked over the lovely hills with intense pleasure, and marked them all, numindful of the litter of belittling humanity, that spoiled the foreground for me. I dreamed over the landscape with a full heart; for this was Walter Scott's hunting ground when he was a boy.

Roslin and Hawthornden—you can not separate them. One ticket covers the whole ground; and whoever leaves Edinburgh without having seen the daintiest and most fairylike of chapels at Roslin, and threaded the glen under Hawthorn-den, knows not the exceeding beauty

Hawthornden, which is a tumbledown, propped-up mansion on the edge of a cliff in a wild and lonely nook, was the home of the poet Drummond. Prointo the Frith or Forth,—two piers hung bably the smooth verses of Drummond thick with seagrass; at the lar end of Hawthornden are never read to day; of Hawthornden are never read to day; perhaps he would scarcely be remembered were it not that he was a good notetaker and a pleasant host in his owl's his nephew and heir, Mr. Frederick nest above the vale of Fsk. There is a Judah, Q. C. The property sold consists fine garden about the house; and a of over 65,000 feet, beautifully situated on very large tree is pointed out to the ridge of the hill, and laid out in orthe visitor who has paid sixpence to namental grounds, and was disposed of see it; it is the very tree under which for \$40,000 to the order of the Franciscan Drummond sat when Ben Jonson came monks, who have moved into the preto see him, in 1619. It is a big tree-for Hawthornden; there was room enough | chapel, it being their intention later on for Drummond and Jonson to air their opinions in. You know Drummond, having plied Jonson with spirits until his tongue went wagging merrily, took copious notes of his guest's wise talk; and after both these worthies were in their graves the notes were published. rounded by some of the finest residences the big waves far out in the breezy Frith.

During the day the men-folk are mostly off at sea. The fishwives come out and stare at them under the palms of their hands; and these fishwives are the crowd every twig and still some tunafel. crowd every twig, and still some tuneful soul would be left without a perch. Ben Jonson wrote a couple of poems under this tree: the one called "On a Lover's Dust," the other "My Picture Left in Scotland." They are included in his "Underwoods," and inscribed to his

There are queer cellars beneath the house; no doubt they were once well stocked, for Drummond was once a liberal entertainer. The gardener points out a rock overlyinging the george, and says it is called Knox's Pulpit; for from that height John Knox used to preach to the peasants in the vale below,-the vale survives. It is a narrow vale, a glen thickly wooded; the Esk that tlows through it, though but a rivalet, brawls mightily and fills nearly the whole bed of the george. It is a slippery path that borders the Esk, and it is not easy to listen to anything save the roar of the waters.

A troop of us went in single file from Hawthornden to Roslin, a couple of miles or so ; and were rather tired by the time we came to the castle. Moreover, we were a little vexed when, after exploring the too-much vaunted ruins, we found the only object of interest was a patch of gooseherry bushes in the yard; of the monks, in his surplice and stole, which bushes we straightway fell upon and rifled. But Roslin Chapel repaid us a thousand fold.

Only eight and sixty feet in length, and five and thirty in width, and having columns but eight feet high—a mere fragment of an edifice, that was founded in the fitteenth century and never completed, - Roslin Chape) is an ideal shrine, wherein the chaste efficies of the fairest saints are alone worthy to find sanctuary. Lichens of every color drape it the animals had received order to find without. I know of nothing that can their food elsewhere and they did not go compare with it for richness of tone save far for it. All around the blessed circle, the mosaics of Italy, and they glare like they destroyed young maples and brush. prisms beside the flower tints on these variegated walls. Within there are exquisite and elaborate carvings, gracefully efficacy of prayers to protect the prome! that chapel is like a bower of delicate, pale sea coral, touched here and there by a sunbeam that has caught a glow from the dyed garments of the Public prayers were ordered and the birds saints in the narrow windows.

There is one pillar in the chapel that has a strange history. The columns-no two alike-were completed, all save the last. The master artisan, who was perplexed as to what pattern he should design for this one, unide a pilgrimage to Rome in search of counsel. Meanwhile an apprentice, who must have been inspired by the spirit of one of the old masters, set to work with the daring headache remedy, and general tonic reenthusiasm of youth, and finished the novating medicine before the public. ... column before the return of his director. The shaft is deeply groined; round it are twined three wreaths of flowers, each unlike the other, and these reach from base to capital; a chain of dragons writhe about the base. The capital is a poem in marble; the whole a study as

dened by jealousy, the master struck the lad a blow with a mallet, and he fell our talented and masterly fellow coundend at the foot of this monument of his tryman and co-religionist has penned. genius. A bust of the boy, with a great gash in the forehead, is set at the top of one of the arches; around it the grouned ceiling resembles a pavilion of lace, thoughts gathered into a short space, to Perhaps it is the choir of the read Donahoe's June number, and chapel that most fascinates the eye, with its thousand fantastic forms; it seems to have miraculously burst into a wilderness of snowy blossoms, that shall

wither no more forever. Lest you accuse me of having exaggerated the charms of Edinburgh, let me quote a passage from Sir David Wilkie, that will bear me out in my enthusiasm ; What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere, I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg; here are the formantic cities of Orvieto and Tivoli, of Genoa and of Naples; here, indeed, to the poet's fancy may be found realized the Roman Capital and the Greek Acropolis." There, sir or madame! Need I

From the heights of Arthur's Seatthe haunt of that stainless knight,-"There is great skating there in winter," says Alexander Smith, with semiprovincial pride. I know there is great loafing there in summor; for the above the distant Frith and swallow up the

and highest of the three heights that brood over the land. Now the stars quicken, and the lamps mock them, pricking their way up the long street, leaping the chasms where they hang sus-pended like chains of gold, and spangling the fading slopes of the new town. The air grows chill after twilight, as it is apt to do in this northern latitude; and with a great sigh-I think it was crowded out of me by my abundant gratitude at the privileges I enjoyed during that busy week in the "Gmy Capital"—I take off my cap to the invisible city, now engulfed in darkness, and cautiously descend into the mysterious depths of that waveless, phosphorescent sea. - By Charles Warren Stoddard in the Ave Maria.

#### THE FRANCISCAN MONKS.

Le Bocage" Propertt Now Occupied

by Them-A Church to be Erected. The part of "Le Bocage" property fronting on Dorchester street and com-prising the old homestead and dependencies, the residence of the late M. Henry Judah, late chief Seignorial Commissioner, was disposed of last month by mises, using the house as a residence and to erect a church. The house was built over fifty years ago by the late Judge Rolland and bought and occupied by Mr. Henry Judah since 1852. The sale has caused considerable talk in the neighborhood of the property, which is surseventeen at present, four of whom are Canadians, have occupied their new residence during the last two weeks. About a third of the purchase price was paid down and the deed was made out in the name of Rev. Mr. Richombly. The price originally asked was about \$50,000. The property a few years ago was occupied by Sir Donald A. Smith while his present residence was in the course of crection.

## THE EFFICACY OF PRAYERS.

An Instance Related by the "Semaine Religiouse."

La Semaine Religieuse says: "The Trappist Fathers at Oka have this year experienced the efficacy of the prayers of the Church for the blessing of the products of the earth. Last year, like these of most of our farmers, their grounds were invaded by legions of the field mouse which destroyed their young orchard. They this year had the happy thought to remove this plague, to employ the prayers of the Ritual against these destroying animals. Last autumn, one escorted by two acolytes, went around the vast enclosure, in which are the orehard and garden, reciting liturgical prayers and sprinkling the previously infected places with holy water. This is what happened: not a tree, not a plant, of any use was attacked by these animals, in the limits circumscribed by the ceremony. Still large holes, and enormous nests were found in all the other parts of the enclosure. It seemed as i The Semaine Religiouse reminds its readers of this striking example of the ducts of the earth. It recalls the fact that some years since the county of Lotbiniere was invaded by certain birds which did great damage to the crops. soon disappeared.

### THE BYE-ELECTIONS

have passed by and we can now consider the best protection against disease. There s unrestricted reciprocity of sentiment between all people in Canada in pro-nouncing Burdock Blood Bitters the very best blood purifier, dyspepsia and

### Love Lynies.

Under this heading Professor Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., writes a beautiful critical essay in the June number of marven us as beautiful.

When the master returned, the apprentice led him in triumph to inspect the work; and at that moment, maddened by jealousy, the master at malest lished by G. P. Putnam's Sans and published by G. P. Putnam's Sa occasion for the charming paper which We will not write a criticism of a criticism, but will merely invite our readers, if they wish for a cluster of gents of especially Professor O'Hagan's essay.

### SANDWICH

Sirs,—For five years I have suffered from lumbago and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and must say I find no better remedy for it. John Desherdan, Sandwich, Ont.

Never borrow trouble. The interest you have to pay for the accommodation s excessive.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constitution or torped liver without disturbing the stom ich or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

The bad, small boy, when his mother calls, is like the echo. He answers, but he doesn't come.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

IRELAND'S CIFTED. BUT UNHAPPY BARD,

Who and What He Was-His Wonderful Genius and His Dreary Life.

A few steps from the author of " Waiting for May," starting from a clump of evergreens, runs a little well-kept gravel path. Its first duty is, I believe, to help in the division of the cemetery into sections, the second, and more useful, a convenient cut to an unfrequented part of Glasnevin that holds the ashes of the most poetical of Ireland's modern singers. A few years prior to my visit Dublin gentleman, interested in the personality of Ireland's Poe, creeted a inger-post with the finger pointing to a ittle black slab of Irish slate stone, and underneath this index, in large, disjointed yellow letters, that are fast fading, "J. C. Mangan's Grave." A pang of sadness steads over the traveller in this sequestered nook of G'asnevin when the dow, and on the whole the place has an ashes of the brilliant dreamer and facile word painter are beneath his tread.

The day of my visit-a stormy one, befitting the Green Isle in Decembersome American had hung on the tinger post a garand of roses, with the well-merited tribute, "He Loved Liberty."

It was indeed consoling to know that thousands of miles from his native land a love for the scant remnant of his genius was treasured, and a token of appreciation paid to it. One could not help thinking that this memorial was a tribute from some exile who had dreamed what the bard had woven in exquisite verse. the longings for liberty, and the hopes for a free government. It may however, have been placed there by some lover of thought and skill combined, who, in some ramble through the streets of our great cities, leisurely sauntering into some old book store, found in some sequestered nook, hidden by the overhanging cobwebs and covered by dust, a little volume of poems, with a slight sketch of the author drawn by no unfriendly hand. Be it one or the other, a brother patriot or a lover of artistic verse. the roses were there fresh and beautiful, rain forming itself into tears on their petals, and dripping on the little headstone slab, while their fragrance diffused itself over the grave, forcing one almost to believe the old saying that "Nature is kind to her singers."

Who was Mangan, not a few readets will ask? This paper may not be written amiss if it answers that question. On his family little is known. They were peasants, farming little snatches of mountain land, working day and night to pay ruinous rents to land ords, those leeches of the Irish peasantry. One of them, by name James, weary of such an arda-ous existence sold his little property for a few pounds, and emboldened by the success of a former countryman in the Irish Capita!, bade adieu to his old Limerick home on the vale of Shanagoiden and proceeded to Dublin to tempt dame

fortune to give hi u a smile. The dame could not be tempted. Embarking in the grocery business in a small shop, in dirty, narrow Fishamble street, he tried to woo customers and achieve success. As a means towards his government establishment, he sought out and wed the prettiest girl in the street, thinking that local patrictism would make the Fishamblers patronize his store. From this love and business union sprung the subject of our sketch. Business failing the elder Mangan became nervous and erratic, the little shop was changed from street to street, each street becoming less and less given to respectability, until it ended in one of those dark winding alleys that seem so short and yet have a kind of nowhere Here, broken-hearted, all his hopes that were so easy to weave in the vale of Shanagolden blasted, health-gone and his form speaking of premature deeay the young old man repined for a few months and went to a better world leaving a frail and sickly woman the care of a few helpless children. Mangan has been compared to Pec, but the similarity is one of g nius, not of opportunities given and thrown away. Poe precocious, snatched cary from the ups and downs, the misery that was the usnal companion of vagrant players half a century ago, and reared amid riches and refinement, given every opportunity to become a scholar. Mangan, sickly, with scare a bed to stretch his little weary limbs upon, poverty his daily mate, find ing amid the hours of evil a few minutes to feed that brain that was ever thirsting for knowledge. Poe in the college hall, or in some easy chair, toasting his limbs before the cheery fire reading the books he loved. Mangan in the gloomy and bare little half of Derby-square with its one seat for the master and hardly standing room for the unkempt and ragged urchins, whose loved occupation was cutting their names on the tottering window sill, or pushing further out the paper pane that for poverty's sake was supposed to take the place of glass. This strange school, for so sensitive was a jar to his entire system, and the

and delicate an organism as Mangan's. furrow it left was plainly visible for the remainder of life. It was his only school. a fact which must be borne in mind, in reading those wonderful translations, where not only are the words translated, but the spirit and atmosphere of the bard are retained. It has been well said be full of grit. that every writer has that indescribable something about him, which is best described by the word "atmosphere;" the translator who can successfully retain this is not circumscribed by talents. even of the highest, he has shown us as an attribute of the genus. Mangan's school can be no longer an object of sight-seeing; it has long since disappeared, as has the old hedge-schoolmaster, that, more by the strength of arm than by knowledge, held sway. If

# A LITTLE CIRL'S DANCER.



Mr. Henry Macombe, Leyland Ct., Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally

#### ST. JACOBS OIL

was used. The contents of one bottle completely reduced the swelling, killed the pain and cured her.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

this editor, "between the castle and the river Liffey, runs off from Werburgh street a narrow alley, which brings you into a small square of dismal brick houses, called Derby square. Very few of the wealthier and more fashionable inhabitants of Dablin know the existence of this dreary quadrangle. The houses are high and dingy; many of the air of having seen better days-better, but never very good." A well known Irish writer informed me that he had often in those days watched the frail figure, standing tiptoe, near an old book stand, his eyes devouring the books as a miser devours money. When Providence sent a few coppers in his way, and these occasions were very rare, he stole away to the bookseller's stall to capture a prize that his hungry eyes had long feasted upon. It was a strange spec

"To see him at the bookstall stand,
And bargain for the prize,
With the odd sixpence in his hand,
And greed in his blue eyes?
Then conquering, grasp the book, half blind,
And take the homeward track,
For lear the man should change his mind,
And want the bargain back."

Leaving this school. Mangan, in order to support the family burden now solely weighing on his poor shoulders, sough employment. For a paltry stipend paid weekly he became a copyist in a scrivener's office. In this drudgery he toiled seven years. Mitchell says that it had "at least one advantage for him,that his mind could wander. Eye and finger once set steadily to their task, the soul might spread her wings and soar beyond all the spheres.

Then fancy bore him to the palest star, Pinnacied in the lotty acther dim-In lieu of a worse, this might be

termed, with an extraordinary stretching of the word, an advantage. Viewed at its best, it was drudgery of the most ung alajable kind to a poet. Making out wills, plodding through files of dull, prosy matter, collating wearisome documents, dove tailing the very mud of prese, surrounded by clerks that, could not see turther than their ledger, and knew as much about poetry and her innetions as a carrion crow about the beauties of a nightingale's song. Often while his pen, automaton like, ran over the foolscap must that subtle mind have held com munion with that other and diviner world. Leaving paste-pots, rulers, led-gers and dutiness behind, on fancy's golden wing, or led by young eyed imagination, to wander amid his own brilliant creations, these things of beauty which, according to another dreamer, are joys forever." What a blessing for poor Mangan to possess that gift, whereby he was enabled to travel from a serivener's office to elysian fields. "I have done with this weary business, I am going deeper into the law;" these were the words that announced Mangan's release from seven years of miserable drudgery The friend to whom they were uttered believed that the poet had found some haven of rest, some employment that would afford a decent living, and at the same time give leisure to cultivate the muses. He was disappointed; from a scrivener's office Mangan passed to a lawyer's, the only consideration being a tew shillings extra per week. The work was totally unsuited for him. In after life the memory of it had a nightmare effect upon him, "Those who knew him in after years," writes Mitchell "can remember with what a similaring and loathing horror he spoke, when at rare intervals he could be induced to speak at all, of his labors with the scrivener and attorney." During those years his solace was found in books, not only written in his mother tongue, but in French, Spanish, and the language of Goethe. Walter Lecky.

(To be continued.)

## After the Grio

And after typhoid fever, diphteria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipution and assist digestion. -----

Fitch-" How does the world treat you, old man?" Fich (bloomily)-" It doesn't; I buy my own refreshments."

### ARE YOU DEAF

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a Valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendld work on dearness and the ear. Address PROF. G. CHASE, Eox 236, Orilla Ont.

A girl may be like sugar for two retsons—she may be sweet and she may

All those who have gray hair in the prime of life can remedy that ampleasantness and restore its natural color and beauty with Luby's Parisian flair Renewer; wash the head clean, and, when perfectly dry, apply it as an ordinary dressing. It pleases every one who has occasion to use it. Sold by all chemists, only 59 cents a bottle.

A man never realizes how insignificant he is until he attempts to describe to his wite the dress worn by another lady.

master, that, more by the strength of arm than by knowledge, held sway. If we may take the testimony of the first editor of Mangan's poems, it was little known, even in the days when the little ragged poet, with his brilliant blue eyes and his vagrant auburn floss, attended it. In the older part of Dublin, says

NOOTHER Sarsaparilla can produce from actual cures such yonderful statements of relief to human suffering as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

#### FARMERS' COLUMN.

Practical Hints.

The earlier grass is cut, the better it is for the second crop.

Always be prepared with a soiling crop to meet emergencies.

Give the boys tools and a shop and then let them tinker. The first cross is often about as profit-

able as the pure bred. Well kept stables and barn yards are a

good index to character. Isn't the state responsible for the con-

lition of its public highways? Encourage the gathering of a library of reference blocks of all kinds.

No business allows a man to waste so much and get a living as farming.

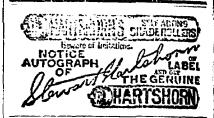
As a rule, do not plow up a good old acadow or pasture. Topdress them. Many are finding roots just as useful now as they were before silage came into

Giving the boy the poorest tool isn't doing as you would be done by.

Keep different stock in different pastures and rotate them from one to another, after a little recuperation.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Consumption—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.



and Dining-room Furniture which we offer at prices cheaper than any regular furniture house in Montreal. As furniture is not our regular business, we will give you goods cheaper even than at auctions. See our Oak Diners before purchasing.

### JOHN LORIGAN,

Mantel and Grate Manufacturer, 1828 Notre Dame Street. P.S.-Cheapest Red-room Sultes in the city.

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1 to 4 BOTTLES

Registered. A delight fully refreshing preparation for the bair. It should be used daily represented the court of the bair. It should be used daily represented the crowth to prefer being department. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandrul promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, M

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Obles

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER NO MORE GRAY HAIR-



Why allowyest gray hair to make you look prema-turely old, when by a judicious use of ROBSON'S colour of your hair and banish ely signs (

ne found in ordinary hair dyes.

The most flattering testimonials from SEVER-AL FITYSIGIANS and many other eminent: citizens testify to the marvellous emesor of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORES.

For sale overywhere at 50 ets per bottle-L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist,

#### SOLE PROPRIETOR JOLIETTE, P. Q., Canada

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted for the school municipality of Oalsmet Island, three R. C. Teachers holding firstenss diplomas for both English and Frack, to take charge of the following schools: No. 1 school to open 1st Sept. next, 1892; 5 and 6 to open 15th July next. Address the undersigned, stating salary,

JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Treas. Coulonge Post Office, Que.

Coulonge, 27th May, 1892.

## "UNION OF HEARTS."

Or. Gladstone's Golden Wedding.

Written on receiving from P. J. Doyle, Esq., of London. Eng., a colored supplement to United French," representing Gladstone uniting the hands of John Bull, and Miss Erin.

[Several of our readers having requested that we should publish, in full, these lines, some of which we quoted last week in an editorial, it is with the greatest of pleasure that

Bigh Priest of the Nations! In Nature's great plan, as some figure sublime, like a glorious "old man,"
"Midst the multitude kneeling, you've taken the stand
Sacrdotal—to 'minister and to command!
To the thoughtless and heartless, a lesson you teach.
To the faithless and souliess, a sermon you preach.
Cementing divisions, and healing all smarts,
In the wellock of happiness, "uniting two hearts"
hearts "bearts beart that, in Britain's broad hearts.
The great pulsing heart that, in Britain's broad breast,
Thross lead as the ocean, from East unto West,
With the grand loving heart, that for centuries le besom of Erin, till its last drops were

shed. Before the high altar of nations you pause, In the name of high heaven, and humanity's laws. Neath the broad arching dome of the universe there, You summon the world unto justice and prayer:
The chorts that swells, in an anthem subline,
Was the hymn of the great, since the dawning
of time;
The incense that burns on that sanctified
shibe,
Is the gift of a life to a cause that's divine!

And Britain will pause in her headlong career, At the voice of her warning, and listening, hear, White in accents of eloquence, you shall unfold. A picture of sufferings, and sorrows untold. Then the hardness of heart, you shall melt into And the phantoms shall spring from the blackness of years, And the means of the down-trodden island

And the means of shall rise, shall rise, Like some deep Miserere, through death-clouded skies.

And ustice will harken, and casting aside The cleak in whose foldings she nearly had diel.
Will spring to the front, and, with standard unfurl'd.

"The standard unfurl'd."

"The sta Proclain the great "Union of Hearts" to the world!

Like the sun, in the morning, coming out of the east. In his garments of glory, as a king to a feast, you asse on the night of this century's gloom, And your beams fell aslant on a country's tomb.
Towards the zenith you rose, past the mid-day, In the slopes of the west to the evening's decline. Here and there, through the day time, a cloud might be seen. To fit cross that sun and to shadow its sheen; But the cloud passed away, and more gloriously bright, one tile orb, in its pristine effulgence of light. Beheal you the sun setting far in the west, When crimson clouds pillow'd and cushion'd

his rest? What a grandeur unequalled each raylet im-To the sky and the earth ere the day-god de-Thus collecting your beams, towards the close of your day,
They dimine your path, like the heavenly That rails on the just, in a halo sublime, And shrines them in light at their sunset of time!

What a mission is yours! to preach to the world, world, Thil the mighty from loftiest places are hurl'd, Till the humble arise and 'till right shall be This the name of the Martyrof Nations is won!
from to the end, and unite hand in hand.
Great Britain and Ireland in a love-lasting
band;
Then peace shall preside and prosperity glow.
And a "Union of Hearts" both the nations
shall know.
Then England will bless you, who saved her
wreck. wreck, And with garlands, your brow, shall her chil-dren bedeck; Then Ireland will cherish your memory and name.
Inscribed on her tablets of glory and fame;
For you, as her guardian, her father, her
friend,
Before the Eternal her proud knee shall bend,
And her voice will ascend, from the freedom-To pray for you, Gladstone, forever to God !] J. K. FORAN.

Written in October, 1890.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

### ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NO. II.- (CONTINUED.) Who Were the Aborigines of Ireland !

All the institutions of the Goths, before they

felt the benign influence of Christianity. tended to perpetuate barbarism and bravery Their habits and notions were purely warlike and their mode of life admirably qualified them for martial employments. Disdaining, while annixed with Celts, the constraints of cities, they lived in the open country; and, having an abundance of slaves, they were not necessitated to apply themselves to agricu's tural toil, further than was merely sufficient to give a full development to those physical qualities for which they were eminently remarkable. Gifted by nature with surprising strength, and rendered by education and circumstances fearless and irresistible, they had

strength, and rendered by education and circumstances fearless and trresistible, they had only to attack and conquer. Their poverty and their bravery secured them from external assainants, and as with them to choose and occupy were the same thing, they, of course, while in Asia, at least, resided in the most fertile parts. Indolent, undisturbed, fed by the toll of shives, and remarkable for rational gallantry, it followed of course that they exemplified fully the Malthusian doctrine, or rather infilled the injunction of Providence—they increased and multiplied prodigiously. And here we may parenthetically remark that, the Goths alone, of all the people of antiquity, enterined a proper and rational regard for the gentler sex. Women with them wore tree, and possessed to the fullest degree what the women of the present day are putting forth all their strength to obtain, viz., equal rights. Their mode of life, however, prevented them from reaping the benefits of a dense population. Whatever economists may say, I hold that without a dense population there can be neither arts nor sciences—and consequently, in the absence of mumbers, there must be parlial barbarism. This is not a debatable question. The history of the Goths proves the conclusion of the proposition. They had no wants but those which the produce of agriculture satisfied, and when they became too nuncrous for any particular spot, relief was instantly sought in emigration. Instead of being obliged to sit down and tempt the vanity of man by uxurious productions—instead of trying to make the carth more productive, by the application of increased toil and capital, they took up the sword, and possessed themselves of the most fruitful distributions, relief was instantly sought in emigrations. In Egypt, formerly, they were highly civilized, because the instinction, "The improvement," says a philosophic winter, "of commerce and manufactures, together with that of opulence which flows from it, must be productive, It is evident, of great alternations, with respect

different from those of a rude people, give rise to different habits. Living at ease, and in a state of tranquility, and engaged in the exercise of penceable professions, they become averse to every enterprise that may expose them to danger, or subject them to pain and uneasiness. The more secure and comfortable their situation at home, they have the less inclination to exchange it for the hazards of a campaign, or for the fatigues and hardships with which it may be attended." "In proportion," he adds, "as men live in greater security, and are seldom employed in digiting, they are likely to lower their estimation of military talents, and to exalt the value of such other accomplishments as, in the ordinary state of society, are found more useful."

Whoever has had an opportunity of estimating the fortitude and courage of a smoke-dried cockney, will easily appreciate the opposition a ferceious Goth was likely to meet with from the Cellie denizens of an Astatic city. Walled towns, or guarded citadels, afford but little protection; and, as the humanity of the Seythinas was well known, few waited to willness their tender mercles. Dr. Lingard, in his Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon church, speaking the Saxon Hooths says: "Their valor was disgraced by its brutanty. To the services, they generally preferred the blood of their captives, and the man whose tife they condescended to spare was taught to consider perpetual servitude as a gratuitous favor. Their religion was accommodated to their manners, and their manners were perpetuated by their religion. In their theology, they acknowledged no sin but cowardice, and revered no virtue but courage." Then, as now, a whole population emigrated, not successively, but at once! The Oriental invader, on entering a hostilo region or city, uniformly finds it totalty abaudoned; stands—like a monument of departed population.

This well-known fact, and this theory—which, though noyel, is true, will account

had been there The city itself, slient and lonely stands—like a monument of departed population.

This well-known fact, and this theory—which, though novel, is true, will account for the numbers in which they emigrated; and renders very probable the tradition of a whole colony landing at once upon the shores of Ireland. That the Celts were capable of making comparatively long voyages and that they were a highly civiliz-d people, must be obvious, when we know that the Syrians, the Trojans, the Phoeniclans, the Carthagialans and the Pelasgians, were undoubted Celts. We know this from philological and physiological science—their language and their persons prove it. That they subsequently degenerated proves nothing against their early civilization. Pezron, Pell onter, Vallancy and a host of other antiquaries and grammarians have mistaken the parentage of the Celtic language. Sir William Jones has taken the only correct view of this question, and has been followed and made the basis of our most recent philologists, sancrit, he says, was the language of the first race of Indians; from which descended that of the earliest race of Persians; the earliest Egyptians and the Goths. From the Gothle, branches chiefly the tongues of the Greeks and Romans, Latin and Greek being alike composed of Celtic and Gothle. We find the Gothle language more purely in that of the Piets. Saxons. Scandinavians. Germans, Franks, and of that race. The other radical language was that of the Asyrians, who were the second Persian race. From this tongun proceeded the Chaldee, and from this again the Hebrew, the Syriac, the Phoenician, the Carthagenian, the Arabic, the Abyssinian, some Parrar and Airican languages and thas though not least, the Celtic. "Hence," says Dr. McCullogh—not the economist, "the Celtic and tothic tongues are from distinct roots," We must keep this fact in view: the Coltic is not the mother of all the European languages; it was prior in Europe, and is not retained in any thing like a distant approach to purily, no where but

where but among some few Swiss mountaincers, the Scottish highlanders, the Weish and
the Irish peasantry.

This simple view of the question throws considerable light upon the subject. It shows
that Ledwich was always wrong and that Vallancy's philological labors were all thrown
away. The resemblance between the Irish
and the Phoenician tongues can now be accounted for without supposing any direct
colonization from the ancient emporium of
commerce. Perhaps Ireland was peopled long
before the Phoenicians were heard of as a
people. It also accounts for the resemblance
between the Irish, Welsh, Manx, Armoric and
Hebrew; "hence, also, the resemblance, notwithstanding all the ridicule of the critics
found in the Carthaginians speech in Plantus,
to the Irish." Bochart traced Hebrew in this
speech and St. Augustine remarked that
Ilcbrew and Carthaginian were very much
alke. All of these opinions were correct, because the Irish, the Carthaginian, and the
Ilc brew spring from the same root. No doubt,
their famous general, Hannibal spoke tolerable
Irish. I have seen something of this sort suggested, but where, or by whom, has escaped
my memory.

Vallancy, with great research has traced a

Irish. I have seen something of this sort suggested, but where, or by whom, has escaped my memory.

Vallancy, with great research has traced a resemblance between the Calmuc, the Mallese, and other African and Aslatic languages and the Irish; the reason is obvious—they can all be traced to the Assyrian This fact also offers a true solution of the dispate about the Basque or language of Biscay and of the ance out Aquitane in Gascony. Livyd was the first who said the Basque was Celtic; Ledwich denies this, but we may throw him overboard as his opinion is not worth much. It is Celtic says one, it is an African tongue said another, and both are right. It is the language of the Iberi and Mauri, who peopled Spain, and whose language was derived from the Assyrian. We need not therefore seek a solution of this mystery in Iberian or Milesian colonization.

Let us now retrace our steps a little and prove what we have advanced. A host of antiquaries are against us, but we have truth on our side and must triumph. It is necessary we should demonstrate the high civilization of the Celts before we can claim arts and sciences for the Irish Aborigines; and these they unquestionably possessed whether they were Celts or Jews. A well-known writer asserts that they were israelites; perhaps he is right. A people had once been in Ireland who have long since pussed away, not, however, without leaving memorials of their civilization behind them. More of this in our next chapter.

### OBITUARY.

Moran.

At St. Joachim de Shefford, on Sunday, May 21, passed away another of our old and much respected inhabitants, Bridget O'Grady (relict of the late Charles Moran), in the eighty-eight year of her age. Deceased was a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and came to this country nearly seventy years ago. On Easter Sunday she was stricken with gangrene, and after five weeks of the most executating suffering, borne with the most perfect Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, she yielded to her God that life which He had bestowed upon her long years before. During her last Illness she continually exhorted those around her to love and four God, and to bear the trials of this life patiently for His sake. The funeral, from the residence of her son-inlaw, Peter Dunn, took place on May 23, the fourth generation of the descendants following her to her last abode. She leaves three sons and five daughters to mourn a loving mother, besides many other relatives and friends to remember the loving and wise counsel of a woman whose life had been spent in the work of her Heavenly Father. May her soul now reap its reward, and may she rest in peace, Amen.—Boston papers please copy.

The Late Mrs. P. McCall. Moran.

The Late Mrs. P. McCall.

The funeral of the late Mrs. P. McCall, took place from her late residence, 128 Wolfe street, on the first of June Inst., and preceeded to St. Mary's Church, where a grand High Mass of Requiem was celebrated, at which the Rev Father O'Donnell officiated, assisted by Deacon and sub-Deacou. The Sacred Edifice was tasterally and heavily draped for the occasion. After the religious services the procession reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where the interment took place.

The chief mourners were the husuand and brothers of the deceased, viz, Messrs. P. McCall, and Florence and Jeremiah O'Sullivan. Amongst others in the large cortege were:—Messrs. John McCall, Philip McCail, Bernard Maguire, T., J. Donovan, P. Graham, John Hoolahan, Thos. Helfernan, Vincent King, Andrew Cuilen, W. Egan, Richard Hennessey, J. Haggarty, T. Moore, D. McCaffrey, Henry Shippel, Ed. Gunning, P. O'Rielly, F. C. Lawlor, &c. Mr. Halpin directed the funeral arrangements. The Late Mrs. P. McCall.

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Personal.

Personal.

Somuel P. Williams, E-a., of the Montreal branch of the McIntosh, Williams and Company, New York house, returned to this city on Thursday, the 2nd inst., from the Pacific coast. Mr. Williams did not go alone across the great "Lone Land" and over the towering Rockies. It was his welding trip, and he and his bride spent their honey-moon amidst the grandeurs of our imperial west. They enjoyed the scenery and the trip beyond expression, and we wish them many a long and happy your to live over those pleasant days in memory, and to pour the story of Canada's great expanse into younger ears.

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City and District Savings Bank. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven Dollars per share on the capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after Saturday, the 2nd July, 1892.

The transfer books will be closed from

the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 30th May, 1892.

# BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. [3 p.c.] for the current balfyear has been declared upon the paid-up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

20th to the 31st of May next, confidentially sive.
The Annual General Meeting of the share-holders of the said Bank will take place at the Head Office of that institution in Montreal, Tuesday, June 21st next, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. WEIR,
President.

# LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

DIVIDEND No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. [3] p.c.] has been declared on the paid up-capital stock of this institution for the current half-year, payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the Sist May next, both days inclusive. The general annual meeting of shareholders will take place at the offices of the Bank in Montreat on Wednesday, the 15th of June next, at 10 clock p.m. By order of the Board.

A. L. DEMARTIGNY, General Manager Montreal, 25th April, 1892,



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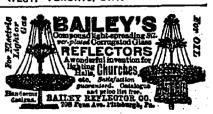
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WEDNESDAY,.....JUNE 8, 1892

#### LOOK AT THE DATE.

We would call the attention of our Country readers to the DATE on the LAISEL attached to their papers, which shows the time subscription is paid to. Prompt remittances requested. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

## THE HOME RULE RESOLU-

On Monday afternoon Mr. Devlin's much-taiked-of Home Rule Resolution came up in the House of Commons. The debate was adjourned at six o'clock. It was incomplete, and as the question is not yet disposed of, we shall give a fuller report of it in our next week's issue. An amendment was moved by Col. Tisdale and a couple of speeches were delivered in support of it. Another was proposed by Mr. Dalton McCarthy. The Irish members will stand by the Home Rule Resolution, and now that it is before the House we hope sincerely that it will be carried with a strong and emphatic majority. Most decidedly the mover of

should be forever grateful to his Irish parliamentary confreres for having come to his aid as they did on Monday afternoon. Next week's TRUE WITNESS WILL have a full report: meanwhile, we hope, if the question comes to a vote, that it will be one that will have a far-reaching beneficial effect upon the destinies of the old land.

#### FATHER LOCKHART.

The Oxford movement, brought many eminent and world-famed men into the Church of Rome; but the hand of death is rapidly thinning their ranks. Of these Father Lockhart was one. He was snatched away most suddenly, but he was of that category of men whose lives are such that the aunquam non paratus might be their motto. He had the carnestness of Newman, Manning, Hurrell Fronde, and all these distinguished Tractarian leaders. He founded the Order of Charity, and its members will long miss the preachings and teachings, the presence and encouragement of their experienced and learned founder. He has "fought the good tight," he has "run his course," he now enjoys the reward of "the good and faithful servant,"

### A RITUALISTIC CRITIC.

The Church Times, having nothing bad to say of Dr. Vaughan, Cardinal Man-Westminster." Also it declares that "the Monsignor is sent to Westminster as the old Roman commanders were sent to has neither numbers, nor means at his disposal. The Roman generals were sent out with strong and well equipped armies; he has only two millions of souls under his care, and they are mostly of the poorer class of society. Men must be hard up for arguments when they compare an Englishman born, with his Episcopal staff, the symbol of peace, to a Roman general, sword in hand, invading the land and seeking to deprive its people of their freedom. They have got tired of the old style, vulgar and ineffective way of talking about scheming Jesuits and Priest-ridden people; this form of insult to their Catholic neighbors is more in harmony with the spirit of the times. God help the fanatic, for he needs a deluge of grace to quench the flames of religious animosity that scorch his heart.

#### KEVELAER'S ANNIVERSARY.

On the first of June Kevelaer celebut it is one of the most noteworthy re- ful curse. sorts in all Europe. A correspondent of the London Times says that for two cen-

Heine, the unchristian poet of Germany, a flame, consuming the body and damnwrote a beautful poem on the pilgrimage | ing the soul of that helpless creature. to Kevelaer. He pictures the anguish of a mother over the lot of her son who is slowly dying, and how, with strong which is too freely administered. We faith in the Blessed Virgin's intercession, she gets him to join her in a pilgrimage. under our notice where a woman had They make their offerings. Then they been suffering for some months, and the both go to sleep for the night, and the Blessed Virgin steals softly in and lays her hand upon the son's heart and lifteen, or twenty drops, just as she felt smiles. The mother sees in a vision what takes place and awakes. She finds her son dead, with the beams of the the drug to be administered by inexperimorning sun playing on his face, and, filled with holy consolation, she says O, Mary, blessed be thou!" Holy shrine; great poet; wonderful influence to wrench such a poem from the intidel

#### FAITH AND MIRACLES.

There are thousands to-day who base alone; yet they will not believe in the presence of God. We ask, is not seems supernatural. They do not understand the mechanism of the universe, tered; but let them be used as sparingly nor even the wonderful things that daily, as it is possible. We are not acquainted in the natural order, pass before their eyes,-still they believe in them, because they are of the natural order, But the moment the boundary line is crossed and they tread the domain of the | it. The curse must be checked in some supernatural, they do not believe, al- way. though they see the effects. This is a strange contradiction. The Protestant author, Charles Kingsley, says that "we shall be made truly wise if we be made content; content, too, not only with what we can understand, but content with what we do not understand—the habit of the mind which theologians call- and rightly-faith in God." And Monial France, an humble numbed a says that "Fuith is a higher faculty proof could persuade, no miracle could He expos d His Heart, and she beheld convert men and women whose minds are made up not to understand the evi- deemer for man. The heart is the most dence, not to see the proof, and not to vital organ in the human body; it is by admit the miracle. The very life of a it the life b'ood is sent coursing through scoffer at impracles is in itself a most the whole system. The heart it is that astounding miracle.

#### A MODEL BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta, stands forth in defence of the lynching of negroes on the ground that " the unspeakable crime for which they were lynched outlaws the perpetrators." This is a very strange statement coming from a man whose social position would lead us to believe that he was a good citizen, and whose profession should have him appear, at least exteriorly, a Christian. Let us suppose that the criminals were only punished according to their deserts, even then,—such a theory as that of Bishop Fitzgeral I would nullify all laws and Instice. If this principle holds good in the case of one crime, it holds equally sal has the devotion become that leagues matives into "a spiritual ferment?" No them down. Were Orangement or any offended party, the injured person, or the outraged family or community be ning's successor, tells its readers that he permitted to take the execution of the is "the Pope's Italian Archbishop of  $\big|$  law in hand, then our tribunals are use less, our judgeships are sinecures, and our law is a mere dead letter. Why not advocate a proper observance and im-Syria, Gaul, or Britain, to subdue the partial execution of the laws? There is native freemen and bring them under a something horrid and repulsive in the the yoke of Rome." Now, to become contemplation of certain crimes, and the such a danger to the land, the archbi-hop | perpetrators of them are beings more I athsome than the slimy sernent that erawls or the poisonous toud that larks in the darkness; but equally as dangerous to order, to law, to peace and security, to social, moral, and religious existence would be the acceptance of such a theory as that Methodist Bishop advocates. It is not Christian, and most certainly it is far from Catholic.

### ALCOHOLIC MEDICINE.

One word upon this important subject. Is it not possible that our medical mencould be brought to see and to know that there is scarcely an ill, to which broke, yet the Divine power within pretlesh is heir, that requires intoxicating served it for still more awful torture. It liquor as a cure? We think that bled in anguish during each scene of the more drunkards are made in the tragedy enacted along the Via Dolorosa, sick room, or at the mother's breast, than in the saloons. Thousands of sober with love: torn, bleeding, sorrowing, men have fallen ill, and while hovering breaking, at last the point of the conbetween life and death, have been fed turiou's spear cleft it in twain, and its upon alcoholic stimulants; they escaped last dying pulsation was one of superdeath, but merely returned to life to live human love for man. brated the two hundred and fiftieth an- a semi-death, to become coomed victims niversary of the erection of its miracul- and to go down, in a few years, to ous picture of the Blessed Virgin. This drunkards' graves. We would ask our shrine is situated on the left bank of the physicians to lock into this and to try Rhine, in the diocese of Munster. It and see if they cannot find some means may not be very well known in America, of reducing to a minimum such a fear-

Thousands of children drink in the seeds of alcoholism from their very turies and a half pilgrims have visited, mothers' breasts. The poor woman is in multitudes sometimes of four hundred | ill, she needs a stimulant, she can't | begets love : devotion awakens dethousand per year, the holy shrine of nurse a baby without first taking a little votion; generosity engenders generosity Kevelaer. In July also there is to be a gin or brandy; and the doctor encour grand festival there, when the Bishop of ages her, and prescribes liquor. What have a grand festival there, when the Bishop of ages her, and prescribes liquor. Munster will crown the picture with is she doing? She is kindling in the from that Sacred Heart will warm them gold. The Archbishop of Cologne will young, fresh and impressionable being a into an undying life, while its rays will celebrate Pontifical High Mass, and the fire that will smoulder for years, and at light them to an endless happiness.

Bishop of Treves will preach the sermon. the first breath of license will burst into

If it is so with liquor, it seems to us that there is another drug, an opiate, refer to morphine. A case has just come doctor sent her, against her husband's will, a bottle of morphine, ordering ten, she required them. He did not even take the trouble to be present, but left enced and illiterate people. The consequence was that from the hour she took the opiate she forgot how to pray, she became happy in the semi-consciousness of queer visions, she thought only of her phial of morphine, and in three days she died without a prayer, without a priest. without that consolation which her past life-so pious-would have led her to seek. Oblivious of everything, she sank heir salvation upon Faith and Faith into the opiate slumber and awoke in miracles. They scoff at everything that | that a cruel wrong? If such drugs are with the science of medicine, but we know enough from experience and study to feel certain that the less liquor and though above their comprehension, the less drugs administered the better. As to the liquor, we will again speak of

#### MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

We are now in the month of June, the first of the summer months, the month of roses, the month of the Sacred Heart. Two hundred and seventeen years ago, in the Visitation Convent at Paray-le-Son of God appeared to the prostrate in it all the superhuman love of the Reburns with love and breaks with sorrow. Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Son of God is to be adored both in His Divine and in

His human nature, and with one single act of devotion. By the mysteries of His life and passion the Saviour munifests himself to us as the object of our adoration, love and gratitude. By His-Sacred Heart, in our day, He has manifested Himself for our devotion. The Sacred Heart is intimately united to the | ment. soul and to the person of Our Lord, full of life, of feeling, and of knowledge, ing this month of June. In 1875, Pius and scalalities of the Sacred Heart are to be found in almost every civilized land.

Friday, the 24th June, is the day ( known as the Feast of the Sacred Heart but it will be celebrated upon the following day, Saturday, 25th. This is on account of the previous day being the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

Heart flowed the torrent of blood that Foster Father, away up in Nazareth, He ance of genuineness? plyed the humble trade of a carpenter; the manly heart throbbed with mighty anticipations as the full-grown Redeemer, at the age of thirty, walked out upon the ways of men, and commenced His miracle-storied mission of three years. That Heart was tertured long before the commencement of the dread passion. In Gethsemane it almost It was facerated with grief and affame

Christ only asks that man should not be ungrateful. He seeks a return, in kind, for all the love His Heart has felt

and still feels. During this month, then, it is the duty of every sincere Catholic to make some reparation to the Sacred Heart for all the ingratitude shown heretofore; a devotion to that most holy of all objects is fruitful of untold blessings. Love Let our poor human hearts be as gratehave or are capable of, and the flames

An American contemporary says that it is noted as a very queer fact that while it was voted at the Methodist Conference in Omaha "that owing to the decline in congregational singing, music has lost its power in the church," congregational singing is on the increase in the Catholic Church and that music is to-day just where it has always been with us, a cherished accessory to divine worship. The Paulist Fathers, during anging in St. Patrick's Church here, and [ it has proved a grand success. It is thus month of May we drew the attention of and always be abreast of the times, and constantly attracting the children of her ritual, to the ceremonies of her immortal Faith.

#### DECIDEDLY ATTRACTIVE.

There appears in the English press a notice, or rather invitation to Anglican they do not understand, provided it necessary, in extreme and rare cases, let clergymen in search of a living, which them be carefully and properly adminish holds out very great inducements. It runs thus: "Cornwall,-Advowson 200. Pop. 600. Mansion-like Rectory. Grand views. Fine church. Salmon and trout fishing, and hunting. Society." It is quite an inducement to have a palacelike dwelling and a very good temple wherein to hold forth. It is also pleasant to find that the labor cannot be very great, since the population is only six hundred in all. But when you add to it salmon and trout fishing it must be a bonanza. And yet that is not enough, for there is also good hunting. A very paradise on earth! Who would not be a worker in such a vineyard? No lack of occupation; if there are not many souls to save, there are lots of fish to eatch; and if the devil requires to be chased, a Bailey, an eminent Protestant authority, vision. In a miraculous manner the man can "kill two birds with one stone," and be after him while on the hunt. than reason." He is right. However, Margaret Mary Alacoque, as she knelt It is far ahead of the Leper Island and no evidence con'd convince, no positive before the Blessed Sacrament. To her the "remote Chinese districts." Comwa'l is the place for a missionary.

#### MISSIONS IN CHINA.

from Northern China what it calls "significant and reassuring letters." The London Universe says that these letters purale did not take place. All the calmer turn out to be nothing else than the and more rational citizens, of both Proabsurd fiction of a colporteur lift the not a fable manufactured at homes who, knowing the imbecdes he writes for, has the andacity to say:

"We were led into a remote district. unknown to any missionaries hitherto, linto oblivien, to wish that even a breath where the people are simply desperate after religion, and are in a spiritual fer-

Now we would like to know where this "remote district" is. by what name hence it is proposed to us by the Church | it is called, and by whom they were lodas the special object of our devotion dur- there. It is very strange that people should be "simply desperate after re-IX., of sacred memory, made choice of ligion," when heretofore there never had this month as the one during which all been any missionaries amougst them. Catholies should adore the Saviour in an It must be that they were "desperately ing themselves blackguards; but these render useless the whole machinery of especial manner, that is by prayers par- after" the colporteurs with clubs and Justice. If this principle holds good in ticular to the Sacred Heart. So universoiter weapons. Who aroused these ment, suppose that the mere sight of the tract and bible carriers set the Northern Chinamen in a ferment of religion.

Protestant writers have told us the story of their missionaries in China, and they do not tell a very encouraging one. Dr. Grant has said: "Whoever asserts From the fountain of that Sacred that Protestant missionaries make sincere Chinese Christians must be either saved the human race from eternal per- governed by a delusion or guilty of dition. The Infant Heart of Jesus flut- fraud." There is not a remote corner in tered with overflowing love for man, China that has not been visited by object to the conduct of men when a child, He was rocked in His Catholic missionaries before ever a tract-Mother's arms; the youthful heart of huckster ventured beyond sight of the the Boy Saviour, beat with pulsations of | Coincse shore. Why don't they concoct an immeasurable affection, as, with His letters that bear, at least, the appear-

### A QUEER VOCATION.

Another, and very peculiar, attempt is being made to establish community life in the Church of England. To gain recrnits they advertise for novices and offer liberal terms. Young men willing to take " vows pro tem," falfil the duties of sacristan, etc., and live in common, are asked to reply. They are offered board, lodging, and clothing, or else five dollars per week. The notice thus closes: "Let him who is called apply to 'Reform," etc." We know of a good many young men and old ones, for that matter, who would willingly have a religious vocation pro tem, on condition of twenty dollars per month and no board to pay. There are hundreds knocking about, within this very city, who for good board and clothing would willingly find themselves suddenly called to a religious life, as long as it was not to make perpetual vows. It is a queer and nevel way of recruiting monks, and of filling the ranks of a religious community. It is probable that London alone would be able to furnish more candidates—suddenly seized with a religious vocation (at five dollars per week)—than they can receive into the new monastery. very city, who for good board and cloththey can receive into the new monastery. or St. Augustin, advertising for Friars | Society, the country is free, and we have Minor, at twenty dollars per month. It nothing to say; but if they came to feel able to the people for what they do with

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING. founder of a Catholic religious com- get an inch, and of carrying to realization munity, giving a pound a week to the youth of the country, and throwing in a religious vocation (like a cromo) in the bargain. What next eccentricity will they learn that their hopes are vain the we hear of? We are now beyon! the better for all parties, possibility of surprise.

#### OUR LADY OF MONTREAL

The city of Montr al, as is well known is style? Ville Marie, or the city of Mary. It was dedicated in an especial manner their never to be forgotten mission of to the Motter of tied, and the whole earth, by the harmony and beauty of month. Each individual Catholiches a tic, has his paternal eye ever fixed upon the Province of Quebec in particular, British America harmonizes. and upon Montreal in a special manner. He has appointed Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli to be protector of the Congregation of Our Lady of Montreal Another proof that he watches attentively the progress of our city and each then, they should try to make their of its Catholic institutions. Montreal peaceful and respectful meeting, in this should pray sincerely for Leo XIII.

#### VISITING ORANGEMEN.

Last week there was quite a flutter in ertain circles over the session of the Orange Grand Lodge of British America held in Montreal. They were two days assembled, in their hall on St. James street, when a great many matters pertaining to their association were transacted. Full reports of all the proceed ings have appeared in the daily press, so we have no occasion to repeat them. An ing up in our midst; and that in future, incident took place which to some persons seemed of importance and to other of little consequence. An Alderman had promised to have the fire Brigade parade for inspection by the visitors; fearing The London Bible Society received that such a course might cause a disturbance, or at least some unpleasantness the order was countermanded and the test out and Catholic persuasions, feel that it was much better that no such display

if was made. We have had too bitter an experience in the past, when scenes occurred that should be allowed to sink into oblivion, to wish that even a breath might give rise to another such temptest.

The orangemen came quietly, attended to their business and left peacefully.
They neither carried bunners, displayed regula, nor clashed their party tunes on the air. We must give them full credat for having acted very respectfully. There are always a few hot heads, of the are always a few hot heads, of the "Young Briton" stamp, who imagine they are heroes when they are only proving themselves blackguards; but these they are heroes when they are only proving themselves blackguards; but these the party when failed to appoint ments shall be made by the Lieutenant common three said appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant common three said appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant covernor in connell in the manner above provided; and the commissioners so appointments shall be deemed to have been made before the said day, the said appointments shall be deemed to have been made before the said day. The said bowe provided; and the commissioners so appointments to be made by the Lieutenant to we not been made before the said day, the said appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant to a control have not been made before the said day, the said by the Lieutenant to be made by the Lieutenant to a control have not been made before the said day, the said by the Lieutenant to a co other class of men, to come into Montreal, transact their private lessiness, and go away, as did the delegates of last week, there would never be a word of opposition heard, from even the most enthusiastic adversary of their principles. It is not the individuals, who may happen to be Orangemen, that we object to, nor would we like to see any class of our effects will be greatly felt remains to be tellow-citizens deprived of the liberty which they have a right to enjoy; but of that organization, when they deliberately and unnecessarily fling insults in the faces of our co-religionists, and flaunt their flags, or hammer their party tunes in contempt for and in disrespect to persons, principles and objects that we hold most sacred.

The Address to the Grand Master, was a mild, but strangely contradictory docurrent. In one place it says:

current. In one place it says:

"We have long been of opinion that a meeting of your august body in our city would render the Association here lasting benefit, and we trust that as a result of his meeting of the Grand Lodge of British America, in Montreal, the fundamental principles of Orangelsm will be better understood not only by our Bonnan Catholic fellow-citizens but by our Protestant friends as well, that the vague and erroneous ideas which have so long prevailed with regard to the Loyal Orange Association will be dispelled, that it will find favor with the people, and soon accomplish the ends for which it was instituted." nstituted

This would look somewhat conciliatory but in another place it strives to revive the memory of scenes that rankled in the breasts of many, and to fan into flame embers that, not only should be left to smoulder, but should be quenched for-

ever. Thus it runs:

would be amusing to have heard of St. their way, and try the Montreal pulse, those means. They are appointed to Vincent de Paul, or any any other with the object of taking an ell when they their positions, not by the people, but

Major Sam. Hughes' hope of one day again parading our streets and casting insult into our faces, then the sooner

There is no excuse, no reason, no shadow of a pretext for Orange processions. Their music, their songs, their insignia, everything are so many chants of triumph over and marks of insult towords Roman Catholies. Nothing more; nothing less. They were went to plead Loyalty." But to-day no consistent last March, inaugurated congregational Island has been, long since, placed under Orangeman can be styled " loyal," after her protection. At the opening of the he has subscribe to resolutions of sympathy with the ultra-disloyal men of Ulster. that the Catholic Church should ever our readers to this fact, in order to After the declarations made by the stimulate them to greater devotions to O angemen down in the North of Ireland, wards the Blessed Virgin during her after their avowed purpose of making armed resistance to a British Govern patron saint; so has each parish, com- ment that would dare to do justice to munity, and country. This grand com- a long suffering and much wronged counmercial metropolis has a more powerful try, they can lay no claim to "loyalprotectress than any saint-its patroness ty." They may plead their "respect for is Mary the Mother of Christ. The the British Constitution "; but never was Hoy lather, looking across the Atlan- that Constitution more openly defied and set at naught than by these Belfast our young and hopeful country, upon | famaties, with whom the Grand Lodge of

We therefore repeat that any demonstrations, of the nature of Orange processions, have no raison d'etre, and they are highly menacing to the peace, hatpiness and well-being of the State. If. city, a stepping stone to future and further so called "rights and privileges," -- that is to say the right to insult their fellow-countrymen and the privilege to create ballfeelings in the community, -then they may as well at once understand that such immoral "rights and privileges" shall be respected only according to their value. But we believe and we hope that a better spirit is coming into Canada; that these old feuds are being relegated to the past; that the s, irits of harmony and toleration are growwherever our Orange fellow citizens, individually or in numbers, shalt visit our city, that we may be able to congratulate them upon their straight-forward and eaceful conduct, as we certainly must do upon this occasion.

#### OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

A bill is now before the Local Legislaure, the principal clauses of which are the following:-

the said day, they shall be made within the shortest possible delay thoreafter, and the commissioners so appointed shall enter into office imm diately after their appointment.

I. The commissioners appointed in the manner above provided shall enten in a office during three years, shall be replaced in the manner of their appointment, and all the above provisions shall apply to them."

Thus seems to promise an improvement upon the actual construction and aspect of the School Board; but whether the seen. At least it is a step in right diraction. Still these new commissioners will fall heirs to a considerable amount of obstacles and difficulties which the present commissioners have inherited from past years, and which will require great care, perseverance and concentrate action to surmount and overcome.

In plain English, our present system is radically wrong. To change a system requires time, unanimous action and energy. It is almost useless to cut off dead limbs and prune away useless branches; the axe should be placed at the very root of the evil, and it should be so wielded that every blow would tell. Our people seem not to thoroughly grasp the situation, and those who do appreciate it do not seem willing or able to set the public sentiment in motion. We repeat, the system is radically bad, and the commissioners as well as the public

are suffering in consequence. When the moneys of the country, collected by taxes, or in other ways, are expended, it is by the members of a government, supported by political representatives, all of whom are responsible to the people. It is the people's money they use, and they must answer to the people, in some manner or other, for their administration of the public funds. When our city taxes are spent by the corporation, they are used by men responsible to the rate-payers, and whom these rate-payers can bring to account and can harl from office, if they do not render a satisfactory account of the If they merely came here to transact people's funds. But our School Commis-Just imagine St. Francis, or St. Dominic, their privete affairs or the business of the sioners collect, in school taxes, the public moneys, and they are, in no way answerby some other authority, and they are answerable, seemingly, to no one for the use they make of the funds they collect

in school taxes. The public has been objecting to an increased taxation. The public is right, when it cannot find to what ends the money is spent, and when it discovers that it goes into channels where it is but thrown away; the public would be wrong, under another system, because, undoubtedly, more money is required for the adequate accommodation of elementary schools. But as long as taxes are paid for one purpose and that they are used for another, so long will the people be right in not wishing to have increased taxation. Will the new law remedy this? We know not; but we hope it will have a tendency in the proper direc-

Take the central parish of our city today; we will not go beyond St. Patrick's parish. We hesitate not say that they have no elementary school. Thousands of dollars of their money is paid in taxes, and thousands are sunk in two or three institutions for the benefit of a handful of children more or less of wealthy parents; but not one cent goes to the elementary education of the general children of that immense and scattered congregation. Shall we have to force the case until another Royal Commission is granted? If so, all parties concerned may make sure that the decisions of any such tribunal will never again be relegated to the musty pigeon-holes of public officials. There is the Cote street daily less and less adequate. There is the palacial Archambault school, which is admirable in every sense and worthy of all praise; but like the monster of the fable it seems insatiable and swallows up more funds than would suffice to give proper elementary education to one halt of the vast parish. Marble pillars are grand, but when their existence deprives others equally deserving of even a thatch roof, they become an imposition. We latieve in a system wherein every cent of school taxes, paid by the people of a parish or district should be expended for the benefit of that parish and district only, and not for every institution or outside locality that it pleases the whim of irresponsible commissioners to protect and favor. The sooner our people begin to understand the situation, to ponder over it and to take united action in the matter the better for their children's future and for their own pockets.

### THE FORESTERS.

Se'dont has Montreal witnessed a grander, more enthusi istic and more edifying display than the one made on Monday and on Tueslay by the Catholic Order of Foresters. In numbers they poured into the city. Type of the universality of the Church, they were of different races and colors. Irish, Scotch, English, American, German, French, Italian, and even colored men. A splendid body of men and intelligent looking as they were neat and striking in appearince. Throughout all the ceremonies the reception, procession, the High Mass, the private assemblies and the festivities, they appeared to great advantage -a credit to themselves and to the adharents. Much had been said, at different times, and for different reasons in the way of criticism upon the Order; but all doubts, even the most honestly entertained, should disappear in presence of the serious, commanding and earnest bearing of these welcome visitors. We furnish elsewhere a report of the proceedings up to the hour of going to press, and we only regret not being able to devote much more space to the history, the objects, the means used, and the principles of the Order. It is one of those few organizations of the kind, in the Catholic Church, which has overcome every obstacle and is on the highway to prosperity, with the blessings of heaven upon it and the good will of everyone accompanying it. While extending our welcome to the Foresters, we desire to wish them a happy and pleasant sojourn in Montreal, and every kind of success in their future.



To Ste. Anne de Beaupre, FOR MEN ONLY.

Under the Personal Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

## DOMINION DAY,

FRIDAY, July 1st, 1892,

Per Steamer "Three Rivers." The Pilgrims will attend was at 8.30 a.m. in the Church of Notre Danie de Housecours, proceeding atterwards in a body to the steamer, which will have dequest Cartler What's about Malf-past so, no clock, at riving at the Anne de Haupre the same evening. On the return trip the pilgrims will be afforded an opportunity of specific gome hours in Quebro on Saturday and in Three livers on standay, returning to Montreal early on Sunday evening.

Tickets---Adults \$2.10. Children. \$1.08. STATEROOM3 can be secured in the Vestry of St. Ann's Church, McCord street, on Sunday, 12th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and every day thereafter until date of Pilgrimage, 46-4

## LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

Forty Hours' Devotion.

To-morrow, the 9th June, the devo-tions of the forty hours will commence at St. Norbert, and on Saturday the 11th instant, at St. Jacques le Mineur.

#### Religious Professions.

On Monday from 6 to 8 a. m. the professions took place at the Notre Dame Congregation. This morning, at the same hours, similar ceremonies were peoformed in the Monastery of the Pre- Hurtubise and Lieut. Viau. cious Blood.

#### Announcements of the Week

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are the Ember days; Consequently upon these three days all Catholics will fast an abstain from flesh meat. Next Sunday will be the feast of the Holy Trinity and the collection at the Cathedral chapel will be for Peter's

#### Confirmations.

The weekly Confirmation list is as follows: Sunday, 2 p. m. at St. James' Church: at 3.30 p. m. at St. Ann's. Tuesday, at 4 p. m. in the Sacred Heart Chapel on Ontario street. Friday next, the 10th, at 2 p. m. in the Notre Dame Church, and at 3.30 p. m. in the St. James Church: Saturday the 11th, at 2 p. m. at Cote St. Paul; and at 3 p. m. at St.

#### Monthly Reception.

On Sunday atternoon, the 5th June, it being the first Sunday of the month the usual reception was held at Archieepiscopal palace. Quite a number of citizens take advantage of the these occasions to meet and hold converse on the school, where the good Brothers are do social, religious and literary questions of ing all they can and doing it well, but the day. There is something about these their space is too limited and is getting intellectual remions which tends to elegether congenial and refined spirits.

#### League of the Sacred Heart.

Last Sunday being the first Sunday of the month the members of the League of the Sacred Heart went in a body to Communion at the Gesu. There was a large attendance at the 8 o'clock Mass, very good singing was contributed and an English sermon was preached. It was an editying sight to behold so many young persons joining in the great communion of spirits that can be found only in the sacrament of the altar.

#### Ho! For Valleyfield!

The special train that was to leave the Bonaventure depot, en next Wednesday, at 7 p. m. will start at 6.45 p. m. It is specially for the invited Bishops. The reduced tickets will be good for the regular train on the 8th, the special train in the morning of the 9th, and for re-turn in the afternoon. It is to be hoped that a great number will take advantage of the trip to visit the seat of the new liocese, and to do honor to the Rev. Bishop Emard.

### Pentecost at the Gesu.

On the feast of Pentecost, the orchestra and chair performed the Mass of Notre Dame de Sion, by Rene de Boisdeffie. This mass is composed for four mixed voices At the offertory the orchestra played the celebrated Largo from Handel; Sortie, Prophet March, Mayerbeer. The soloists were Masters Albert Jeannotte, soprano; A. Lemieux, alto: Messrs, D. Brodeur, Edonard LeBel, tenors ; F. Peiletier, baritone; H.C. St. Pierre and C. Terroux, bassos. The choir and orchestra were under Prof. Alex. Clerk and Prof. Ducharme presided at the organ.

## Pontifical Mass.

On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop sang High Mass and gave a Pontifical Benediction at the Church of Notre Dame. The vast edifice was thronged with worshippers. It is a Church of which they are all staunch adharents. Much had been said, at difand chancel of Notre Dame when the hundreds of electric lights flash their splendors upon the scene. The immense building is somewhat sombre, and when through the gloom of the far away sanctuary, a thousand lights suddenly east their glories upon the scene, it is surpassingly wonderful in beauty. Notre Dame is a magnificent temple.

Cordial Invitation. His Lordship Bishop Emard extends a cordial invitation to all the members of the clergy to assist at the ceremonies of his consecration at Valleyfield, on Thursday, (to-morrow) the 9th June, at 10.30 o'clock. Special trains will run from the Bonaventure station on Wednesday evening at 6.45, and on Thursday morn-ing at 8.30 calling at St. Lambert to take on the travellers from south and east. These trains will only stop at St. Lambert. After the banquet, which will close the ceremonies, trains will return to the city. The return tickets are 70 cents. Bishop Emard will feel very gratified to behold around him on that day as many as possible of his ecclesiastical and lay

### Webster's International Dictionary.

To judge from the press reports we should say that every Catholic, who is in a position to require a dictionary in which his creed receives the same attention and fair play as is extended to others, should not fail to secure a "Webster's International Dictionary." One styles it a "perfect work," another states that "it supplies a want long felt;" it is called a "work most com-plete and reliable;" the Tablet says that "the Catholic Church # # is here "the Catholic Church \* \* \* is here fairly represented," What can we add more than that we advise al', who are able to procure one, to have a copy, for it is a marvel of correctness and an endless mine of information?

### · Cadet Inspection.

The annual inspection of St. Mary's College Cadets took place on the Champ de Mars last week. There were 166 menibers present with the drum and bugle band. The battalion went through the various exercises in good style, and presented a striking example of proficiency gave a very lucid statement of the vast various exercises in good style, and pres-

attained by constant drill. The bayonet exercises were carried through in a manner seldom excelled. The attack drill and firing were excuting with precision, the march past gaining a good share of applause from the spectators. The Inspocting Officer, Col. Houghton, complimented the officers and men in high terms. The following officers were present : Cols. Mattice and d'Orsonnens, Majors J. Decary and Thomas Moore, and Adjt. Tremblay. The cadets were officered by Capt. Paul Lacoste and Lieuts. L. Roch and H. Desloges, No. 1 Company; Capt. E. Brossard, Lieuts. F. Ferron and O. Bernier, No. 2 Company; Capt. L.

#### C. Y. M. S.

Presentation of Prizes.

A week ago last Monday evening the prizes of the Cath die Young Men's Society picnic, at Highgate Springs, on May 24, were presented to the success ful winners in their hall, St. Alexander street.

Mr. J. J. Ryan, president of the society occupied the chair, and presented the well earned token of merit to each one as they came forward to receive it, amid the applause and manifestations of enthusiasm from their friends in the hall. A pleasing programme was prepared for the occasion, in which the following took part: -Messrs. Milloy, Kelley, L. O'Brien, McDonald, H. O'Brien, Nicholson, and the Misses O'Brien. The prizes which the society received this year from their generous friends were far superior to any that were ever re-ceived before, and for which they feel gratefully indebted to the kindness of the liberal donors.

#### BLESSING THE CRUCIFIX.

An Imposing Ceremony-Eloquent Address by Rev. Cure Sentenne.

At the Grand Mass at Notre Dame on Sunday the ceremony of blessing the large crucifix, that is to be placed on the roof of the church, took place. The music was the "Mass of Saint Joseph," by J. G. Zangl. Professor Beique presided at the great organ and the choir was under the leadership of the Rev. T. Bourduas. The coloists were the Rev. T. Bourduas, tenor; M. T. Payette, bass, and Messrs. A. Mailard, C. Lefebyre and L. Larivee. At the offertory Mr. Beique played as a voluntary "Hossannail Lemmen," a trumphal march by Dubley Buck, with fine effect; the grand tones of the organ being heard o great advantage.

Before the Mass began the procession of priests and acolytes met the Arch-bishop and then proceeded round the church, the congregation kneeling as the Archbishop passed and gave his bless-

ing.
Archbishop of Fabre celebrated Pontifical High Mass and was assisted by the following priests from the Seminary :-Rev. Father Brassaur, deacon of honor: Rev. Father Pelletter, sub-deacon of honor; Rev. Father Chevrier, deacon of office; Rev. Father Godin, sub-deacon of office; Rev. Father Lurivee, master of ceremonies; cross bearer, Mr. Babineau; crozier bearer, Mr. Loiselle. Before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Fr. Tesniere, of the Congregation of the Fathers of the Holy Sacrament, the Rev. Cure Sentenne delivered the following address to the Archbishop from the pulmit :---

Intimo Mansianeura,—Will your grace permit me on this sole innoceasion to express to you on behalf of all the faithful of this parish our happiness at your presence here last Monday. Your visits are always to us the occasion of your flock receiving blessings from the Most High, but above all we welcome you on Monday, remembering the special reason for which you come among us. You come to rail down new benedictions upon the Sacred standard of the King or Kings. The ancient crucifix—a holy relie very dear to us as a souvenir of days now in the distant past,—is to us the outward expression of our old and glorious faith, and of the picty of our ancestors. Elevated by us to the roof of Notre Dame, it will be the most striking assertion of our loyality to the old faith, and our having profited by the goal example and leachings of those who are gone before.

our having profiled by the good example and teachings of those who are gone before. In our country districts the cross planted by the roadside recalls to the memory countless consolations and benefits. Placed on this church on the banks of the St. Lawrence it will

the road-lide recalls to the memory countless con-oathons and benefits. Placed on this church on the banks of the St. Lawrence it with remind travellers that our people "render to God the things that are His," and that far from saying "Nohmus hame regnare super nos," we say with one voice "Thy Kingdom come, and let the cross ever be with us as the peaceful emblem of the empire of Jesus Christ." Let it stay by the sides of our roads, on the banks of our rivers and takes as the friend of the passers by, the guide to travellers, the consoling companion of our hours of labor.

We know that our fathers thought thus, for when taking possession of this country the cross was the standard which they planted on its shores, then wild and desolate.

Jacques Cartier, who had a truly apostlic zeal, wished to spread a broad the blessings of the true latth as the sun shed its radiance over the whole world. He planted the cross as an evidence of civilization, of light and of truth. Such also was the spirit of Champlain and of Maisonneuve, the latter of whom on January 6, 1633 planted on our Mount Royal, after carrying it to the summit on his own shoulders, this Tee of life—set up for the first time in this colony. Thus following their example we desire to honor the cross very highly, more highly than the sovereign his sceptre, the great genius his pen, or the conqueror the flag for which he fights. Therefore we place this crucilax on the roof of our church, that it may be the consolation of ur life, "Spes nuica"—" Our only hope," and one day; when placed upon our tomb, let it be to us the pledge of our resurrection. "In hoc signo vinces."

Such, Monsigneur, are the sentiments with which the blessing of this crucilix of Notre Damo Laspice us, and we ask you to bless it and pray that the memory of this occasion may be always kept fresh in our minds from generation to generation of the Mass the archibishon, from his thuore, said the

Upon the conclusion of the Mass the archbishop, from his throne, said the office for the blessing of the crucifix, sprinkling it with holy water as prescribed by the church on these occasions. The crurifix is made of cedar and is thirty-six feet in height. The figure of Christ is of oak and is eight feet in dimension. The crucifix has been in the church of Notre Dame for over 150 years and will now find a resting place on the roof at the east end of the church.

### C. M. B. A. CONCERT.

The Members of Branch 26 Gives a Grand Entertalnment.

On Thursday evening last the hall of the Cercle Ville Marie, on Notre Dame street, was well filled, and despite the unfavorable state of the weather the audience was cuthusiastic and numerous. The members of Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. gave a most successful enter-tainment. The chair was occupied by Mr. John L. Jensen, the president, sup-ported by Mr. Kelly, 1st vice president. There were several delegates from sister branches and a host of invited guests.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

schools? Can he honestly say that his

schools educate? Is he not ashamed to

institute a comparison, in point of edu-

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. - R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

amount of good done by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Figures tell more emphatically than words the story of the association's progress. The C. M. B. A. has paid out \$441,000 in Canada, to the families of deceased members. Of that amount the different Montreal branches paid \$11,000; and of this latter sum the parent Branch—No. 26 paid \$19,000. There is evidence in these figures of the immence amount of real benefit derived from the existence of this admirable as sociation in Canada. Its numbers daily augment and its success is assured.

After the president's address a really

splendid programme was presented and great credit is due to the performers. The opening piano duet by Misses Jensen and Bissonette was admirable, as was the vocal quartette, by Messrs. Hamlin, Butler, Smith and Murray, Miss Slipsang charmingly, and Mr. R. Milloy's "charac-ter-ketches" brought down the house. Miss McAndrew's singing was a real surprise—a sweet voice and good expression. Mr. T. B. Tansey gave a very fine recitation and Mr. Henry O'Brien closed the first part with a very good song and

dance exhibition.

Between the first and second part Proessor Wilson played a series of selections n admirable style and with great artistic skill. The professor was loudly applauded. Miss Jensen opened the second part with a brilliant song. Master Ward fol-lowed in some clever character sketches. As usual Mr. Frank Feron was in good voice and sang in splendid style. Miss Bissonette's piano solo, Mr. T. C. O'Brien's and Mr. John Rowan's songs were all admirable. One of the best. most entertaining and certainly most enthusiastically received item on the whole programme was the double-jig, by Messis. Egan and Mitchell. Messis. Milloy and Nicholson closed the performance with another series of character sketches. The whole entertainment was a great success and Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. deserves great credit.

### ST. ANN'S PARISH.

First Communion and Confirmation.

approached, for the first time, the altar rails to receive Holy Communion. Several, who had already made their Several, who had already made their the Commissioners, together with the First Communion, joined their younger number frequenting their subsidized schools is set downlin ScheduleC, as 11,495.

Sacrament. Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS. From this it will be seen that the cost the day. In the afternoon His Grace the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. Despite the very unfavorable weather the church was well tilled and great interest was shown in the solemn ceremonies that took icachers of the children deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which their young boys and girls were pre-pared for those two great sacraments, and the day will be long remembered by many a youth and many a household in St. Ann's parish.

A Grand Pilgrimage. On Saturday, the 25th June, Rev. Father James Callaghan's grand pilgrimige to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place. Leaving Montreal, by boat, at 5, on Saturday afternoon, the pilgrims will arrive at the far famed shrine of Ste. Anne on Sunday morning. After mass and the different other services, they will return, stopping at Quebec and proceeding non-eward Sunday night. It is expected to reach Montreal early Monday morning. Father James is leaving no stone unturned to secure every possible accomodation and to make the pilgrimage one of the events of the season. It is to be sincerely hoped that every one, who can passibly go, will be present. At least let each family send a representative. There is a still greater inducement this year than heretofore, in the fact that the mira culous relic of Ste. Anne, that has recently arrived from beyond the Atlantic, is now enshrined in the grand church of Beau We hope that this pilgrimage will be the most successful undertaken, for indeed the organizer deserves a great reward for his energy and devotedness Tickets, \$2.00, to be had from Fr. James Callaghan.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Harkins dedicated the lately erected Church of the Holy Trinity, Providence, R. I., on last Monday.

NEW MUSIC.—Mario Tempost's lovely Nightingale song, 10c; waltz, 20c; Love and Duty, 10c; Job Lot, 10c. Song of the Steeple, 5th edition, just in, 10c; also ready, our cheap edition of the famons Senator Waltzes, 20c, regular price, 75c. Barcarolle Brilliant, by Mazurette, 20c., regular price, 5t.00; le extra each by mail, W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

A resident of Epsom says he only backed one horse in his life, and that was into a shop-window.

"Yes, yes," remarked the veteran, proudly. "I was in ten engagements all Southern girls, too."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The writer of the following letter complains of typographical errors in his last communication. The reason is simply that he handed in his letter on Wednes-

#### OUR SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-In my last letter under the above heading, there were several typographi-cal errors, and not a few omissions of words and sentences, which to all save the initiated would convey very false impressions. I allude to this matter on the ground that there is a triple interest at stake, viz., the writer's, the composior's, and lastly, the proof rea 'er's. With this passing allusion, I close this part of my letter, and proceed to the consideration of a few questions of much more public utility. In that letter, I spoke of that part of the School Law, which debars the taxpayer from access to the sanctum sanctorum of the Commissioners, to see and hear for trimself the discosition made of his taxes at their meetings -what part goes to Religious teachers and what proportion to Lay teacher. For this purpose we will, take up the report of the Superintendent of Public In struction for 1889-90, the nearest at hand at present, and compare some of the Catholic School Commissioner's report for that year, with a "Memorandum of the Catloic School Commissioners of Montreal, concerning the increase of School Tax." This memorands appeared in the "Gazette" of May the 30th last, addressed to the "Rate-payers of the City of Montreal;" setting forth two principal questions, viz., the "Wants and Means," of the said Commissioners.

Table J. of the Superintendent's Report, gives the "Financial Statement of the Roman Catholic School Commis-On Sunday morning a bright and pleasant scene took place in St. Ann's Church, when several scores of children 1890, a sum amounting to \$153,375.52. The number of pupils frequenting the schools under the immediate control of R., gave an instruction appropriate to per pupil to the rate-payers for the year the occasion. Many of the happy was \$13.35. This is the gross number of youths belong to good Brother Arnold's pupils frequenting, it will be noticed, not quenting, that is the number of pupils enrolled from time to time, throughout the school year, we may reasonably deduct 25 p. c. for various causes, and we arrive at the actual number receiving instruc-tion for the current year 1889-90, as 8521, place. The Reverend Fathers and at an actual cost of \$18.00 per pupil; that is nearly \$3.00 per capitum, higher than the cost in Toronto; and the same amount higher than the cost under the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal; and only the insignificant sum of \$9.18 per head higher than that set for in the "Memorandum" to the Rate-Payers. It must be noticed that the "Memorandum" gives the cost of each pupil attending the schools under the control of the Board at \$8.82, whilst in Toronto each pupil costs according to the same authority \$15.55, and in the Protestant schools of Montreal \$15,09 Query? Books, Stationery and Sundries are not included in the cost per pupil neither is the amount of fees received by the subsidized schools—all these would add considerably to the cost (\$18.00) per pupil, as every father knows to his grief. From the same Report, we find seven schools under the immediate control of the Commissioners, with a gross frequenting of 3174 pupils, or a net actual attendance of 2,380. From this it will be found that the pupils frequenting these seven schools cost \$16.30 per pupil, and the actual or net attendance cost \$23.00 per pupil. In contrast with the foregoing, we find from the same Report that, the cost in the Religious and all the other subsidized schools combined is, \$2.60 per head to the Commissioners. By this Report we also learn that there are 61 male Luy teachers, under the immediate control of the Commissioners, with salaries aggregating \$40,073.56 or \$656.95, average, annual salary each. On the other hand, all the Religious and other subsidized schools, represented by 179 teachers, draw a sum equal to \$23,073.51, or an average salary of 128.90 each per annum from the Board. The "Memorandum" addressed to the Rate payers would fain make the school tax in Toronto, and in some of the principal cities of the United States, double and triple as high as it is in Montreal; taking care, however, to conceal the fact, that education in those cities is education; that it is free; that books and all other requisites are free; that there is no entrance fee; and lastly, whatever the cost, the taxpayer gets a full and just equivalent, in the shape of a sound, useful education for his money.

Can the Commissioner-in-Chief, who drew up the approximate comparison of educational cost, say as much for his formation."

It was placed in the present church in 1880, Rislect to the roof the 8th June, 1820.

It therary of the sath June, 1820.

It therary of the pastoral visitations of the Bishop of 8t. Hyacinthe, St. Pie, 30, 31 May, and 1st June; St. Valerieu, 6; Roxton, 11, 12, 13; Acton, 13, 14, 16; St. Theodore, 15, 18; St. Acton, 18, 14, 16; St. Theodore, 16; It is Acton, 1820.

It therary of the pastoral visitations of the Bishop of 8t. Hyacinthe, St. Pie, 30, 31 May, and 1st June; St. Valerieu, 6; Roxton, 11, 12, 13; Acton, 13, 14, 16; St. Theodore, 16; It is Acton, 11, 12, 13; Acton, 13, 14, 16; St. Theodore, 16; It is Acton, 18, 16; St. Libbern, 17, 18, 19; Ste. Mazalre, 16, 17; St. Ephren, 17, 18, 19; Ste. Libbern, 18, 10; St. Libbern, 17, 18, 19; Ste. Libbern, 18, 10; St. Libbern, 18, 10; St trol of the Commissioners, with salaries

cation, between his schools and the schools of the cities enumerated in the memorandum? Suppose there is no shame where gain is in view. Such was for the press, and we had to delay the paper and leave out other matter to find room for that communication. In future we destre all correspondents to understand that any letters, received by us after Monday at noon, win not appear in that week's issue.—ED. TRUE WITNESS.

shame where gain is in v ew. Such was not the case in Dean Swift's time. He was wont to say: "I never wonder to see them not ashamed." To come back to the point from which I started, had article 2024 of the R.S. P.Q. never been revised, but the enactment either received. revised, but the enactment either re-pealed or made obsolete, through the initiation of the Commissioners themselves—had they shown even a desire to have this done, it would ere now have been expunged from the statutes, and relegated to the limbo of eternal execration, the only resting place it deserves Had this law never existed, there would be no occasion now to memoralize the Legislature for another increase of taxes; no occusion to issue a memorandum to the rate payers, setting forth the "Wants and the Means" of the Board. The ratepayers would have applied the means economically and usefully to the wants themselves. Had it never existed, there would have been none of those stately naluces with their immense surroundings to feast the eyes of the wayfarer, and debar the many little ones, now street arabs, from receiving at least the semblance of an education. In their stead would have been erected plenty of good substantial buildings-sufficient to meet the present and the increasing wants of a rapidly increasing city. Every parish would have had its school or schools. The rich, premier parish of St. Patrick would have schools sufficient, spacious and suitable, without extravagance, to meet the present and increasmg wants of a large English speaking population. But article 2024 of the R. S. P. Q. is responsible for working many ingenious tricks at the expense of the taxpayer. Article 2024 was very handy for some of the Commissioners in times past—notably the Commissionerin-Unief. These men had their minds axed on castellated beauty, regardless of the public cost. How often have they held forth in enraptured language the boon they have conferred on our street arabs and ignorant citizens by erecting such magnificent palaces and allowing the poor devils to educate their hungry eyes at the trifling cost of only lifting them to behold the statliness and impos-ing grandeur of stone and mortar. Such an education as eye education is all very well, gentlemen-but there is still something of vital importance remaining— the child requires to have the heart, the the occasion. Many of the happy was \$13.35. This is the gross number of the child requires to have the heart, the youths belong to good Brother Arnold's school, and all were well pleased with the metual number in attendance for the themselves and the important event of the actual number in attendance for the scholastic year. From the number free can be educated concurrently, so much the better; if not, the heart, the conscience, and the intellect must have precedence. I think I have shown conclusively that the "Memorandum of the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal concerning the increase of School Tax," and addressed to the "Rate-payers of the City of Montreal," is far from being a trustworthy document. Its unreliability is to be met in the Commissioners' own report, issued by the Super-intendent of Public Instruction, in his report for 1889-90. In my next letter I shall have something more to say on reports and their trustworthiness in general. Personal experience will supply facts, figures, and all necessary data required.

Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

From La Semaine Religiouse.

Bishop Emard, before being consecrated in the Valleyfield church, will come to this city on Wednesday night, and immediately after his arrival the ceremonies of the profession of faths and the taking of possession will take place. We are aware that the beautiful parish of Valleyfield is preparing a brilliant reception for their first bishop and the prelates who shall accompany him. All the inhabitants are seasious to honor their distinguished guests, and desire to show how they appreciate the signal favor accorded them by the Sovereign Pontiff, in chosing Valleyfield as the episcopal seas of the new diocese. At least ten prelates will assist at the consecration of Bishop Emard. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will go to Valleyfield by the evening train on Wednesday.

Next Sunday His Grace the Archbishop, will, clamply blass the old crucifix of Notre Dame Church, at the foot of that crucify we read:

THIS CRUCIFIX has remained a hundred years in the old Church of Notre Dame, (bulk on Place d'Armes in 1672) was placed in the present church in 1830; Raised to the roof the 8th June, 1892.

and Frenchmen."

# AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Most Rev. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax.

CHAPTER XV .- CONTINUED.

"Where is the liver now?" "In the cell it, gallant warriors; I was just returning from putting it away." The two Zonaves looked convinced; but the policeman who had good reason to suspect the Jew merely said : "Open the hatches; I must see this

"Not to-night; not in the dark; it is damp and mouldy. Come to-morrow when the bright sun is shining; old Ezra will give you good welcome."

Without making any answer the policeman advanced and raised the trap; pecring down, the truth flashed on him. "Why, you dog of a Jew, you have been harboring revolutionists, and have sent them off by the water."
In vain the o'd man protested his inno-

cence; an ill-closed door in the wall was opened, and several Orain bombs, muskels, and cartridges were found. Denial was use less.

To-morrow morning martial law will be proclaimed," said the policeman, "and it will go hard with you. We have had your name on our list for a long time." The o'd man was taken prisoner. The light at the policeman's lamp this had on the Z mayes and revealed the faces of Morgan and Lorenzo. At the sight of the latter the old man started, and clutching him by the arm said:

"Are you Lorenzo Aldini, son of Gio-vanni?" Tam. What of it?"

you something you would give the wea'th of Rome to know." "What can you tell me? What do you know of me?"

him came vividly to his remembrance. inurnment:

disappeared by the open trapedoer. A slight plusning in the water first drew the attention of the patrol to the fact of his disappearance. They gazed down into the yellow stream, but all was silent save the subdited purring sound of the water as it gently leved a jutting bank. He was gone; but whether the Ther had level to the meaning officer states the case to the mean and asks their opinion. "Let them blow it up," is the ununimous reply; "we will make a sortic and die priest comes into the apartment; he is the minister of a God of Peace. They have proved themselves heroes; they He was gone; but whether the Tiber had have proved themselves heroes; they closed ever him forever or had only borne have done all mortal man could do; furhim on its besom to a place of safety. they could not determine,

The Witch et Endor could not have eluded as more cleverly," said the police-

man. It may here be remarked for the benefit of these who ta'k about the "igno-rance" of the Dalians, that the facts of Bible history are as familiar to them as souls of that gall and little garrison we re-

household words.

Fastening the trap and locking the doors they harried terth. The aring had

gates of the city; the guard had hired at some spies who quickly retreated.

The old lew's words troubled Lorenzo, Was his mother alive? Morgan larged and said it was a trick of the old man's to gain time; but Lorenzo could not dismiss the subject so lightly. The stirring miss the subject so lightly. The stirring present, he was a stenished. He and is

#### CHAPTER XIV.

MENTANA.

Mousture patrols chatter through the diavoin tell a mint set satisfied prisoners, interest of Rome; soldiers with fixed for the were and familised prisoners; east they had catronicled thems between the diavointell at minimal prisoners; east they had catronicled thems between the desirability or this or that me bayonets hurry frither and thither; great since by did be wish that his bands were solves in favorable positions on the your pencif," to your neighbor, neighboring hits, especially at Mentana.

The bravery of the solvers, or peanery division from the desirability or this or that, solves in favorable positions on the your pencif," to your neighbor, neighboring hits, especially at Mentana. wain loads of bags tilled with said funds of saura bravery.

or heavily towards the gates of the city. This and a kedsfor check in taking or heavily towards the gates of the city.

This unit a kedsfor check in taking a small village on the slope towards in a short, crisp tone; far better a polite top a fortification at each side of the enditor. They should have been quently learned from the number of stock."

This unit a kedsfor check in taking a small village on the slope towards in a short, crisp tone; far better a polite to the fortification at each side of the enditor. They should have been quently learned from the number of stock." up a fortification at each side of the en-the raiders. They should have been trance. Few civilians are abroad, and under the walls of Rome twenty-four grown darker and more oppressive. Militaged after their heavy losses, and felt that ary law has been problemed, and the it would be madness to go forward for gendarmes have lessened the crowd of suspecions-looking individuals who wore the peculiarly indented hat, seen on Mars and Cupid in the denon the Aventine. In the house of Ajani, already mentioned in these pages, a short but might expect under the wais of Rome; bloody encounter had taken place. Over the bombastic cry of "Rome or Deith!" fifty revolutionists were assembled to plot was easily attend; but it would not conagainst the government; they had arms apper Christian beroes. A delay of several and bombs in abundance. The military days was necessary between they could made a descent on them, when a sharp march; that delay, under God, saved engagement took place; the doors were soon forced, the stairs taken by assoult, and the Pontifical soldiers were masters the non-artival of their allies without of the place. But there was no knowing were disheartened; and the active meahow many such arsenals might be in the city; there was no telling what deeds of willany might be perpetrated by those mally quefied the turbulen', who had already blown up part of a barracks. Hence the undefinable dread which seemed rather to lark in the air out the safety of the Capital, but mort ils than to be confined to a particular spot To retire to bed with the thought that perhaps you may awake hurling through the air with the fragments of your dwelling, is not, it may be presumed, a sleep inviting frame of mind; to rise with the thought that perhaps ere might an un War, advised the Pope to withdraw the bridled mob may be rioting through the soldiers from the Provinces and to city, is not for a certainty, a refreshing concentrate them on Rome. It was a cordial. Yet such was, for many, life in Rome during the last days of October,

Day by day the bands increased in the old cannon. It was assaulted by overtwo thousand Garibaldians, amongst whom Garibaldi himself appeared. For nearly Lancellotti rendered excellent service; day night.

"Curiosity took me out to his farm to shepherd's Place are how he proposed to banish the witse. E.g. England.

two days the heroic little band of Pontilical soldiers sustained the unequal combat; the old cannon was hauled rapidly from point to point, and so eleverly used that the enemy imaginod there was a whole park of artillery. Assault after assault was made and repulsed; the brave sons of France—for many of the defen-des belonged to the "French Legion"— performed acts of valor worthy of the descendants of the knights who fought under St. Louis. Their national courage oined to the love of St. Peter's Chair made them heroes to a man. Worn out after thirty-six hours of incessant fighting, their old cannon at lenght became use'ess, and the enemy ever increasing in numbers as fresh bands arrived, their case indeed seemed desperate. A dense mass is seen moving up the road to the gate; it is fired upon but without effect; it steadily advances. By the light of flickering torches they see that it is great car-loads of faggots pushed from behind. ever higher, rise the flumes, rearing as if in triumph. A demon figure leaps wildly around the cars piling on fresh faggots; his evil eyes, lighted as with a glow from heli, reveal Capodiavolo. Fifty muskets are aimed at him, but with a hearse shout he still leaps round, the glowing domes. Well might a soldier mutter: He must be the devil himself," as he - iw the savage glare of the dancing demons in his eyes.

The gate totters on its hinges, and "Only thee; save my life and I will tell drops in a hundred glowing fragments; a wild yell bursts from the informated hordes as Garibaldi cries, "Rome or Death! On to the assault" A rush, a know of me? Proposed the street of the second of the secon soon the place swarms with the Garibal-Was there then any secret connected dams. Step by step the ground is consistent his history? The policeman, who looked upon the old dew as a mest cumping villam, thought his words only tended thanks. The town is in the hands of the fairlight lines, but the soldiers hold the to some deception, and caimly telling fort, Summoned to surrection, the him that probably he would be shot on the morrow," prepared to depart. The mow avail? They are decouded they need wretch easped his bony fingers and know it; but can they hower the Papel urmured: "Let me go and I will give you money. The irm ble heart- receit at the thought.

"Let me go and I will give you meanly.! The ir neble hearts revelt at the thought. It was Capadian be whethered have into this. Space my line and I will tell you all, and I will tell this young man where to find his motive. I can tell him a hard had his motive. I can tell him a hard to find his motive. I can tell him a hard to find his motive. I can tell him a hard to find his promise exasperated by their fearful best for train fearful it was.

From behind, the enemy undermined the castic cor fort, and placing powder beneath it called on them to lay down their arms or they would be blown up, disappeared by the open trapedour. A slight plusning in the water first drew tra r resistance is uscless; lives are not to be needlessly thrown away. In all be nor they can now lay down their arms and live to right for the Pope instead of rushing on to a faclish butchery. True courage is a reasonable act not a blind Timber.

With such words as these the generous moved, and consented to surrender; but Fastering the trap and locking the they first broke their swords and rendons they harried forth. The arrag had deted useless their rides. When they have a fifth out on the square Caribida defided out on the square Caribida gates of the city; the guard had fired at lookel puzzled; he gazed first on them.

to gain time; but Louetze could not disniss the subject so hightly. The stirring
events of the following days. Let him no
time for reflection.

Single present the whole garrism was
the united of the time step.

The detender of the pass of the following days. Let him no
time for reflection.

Louetze could not distime the united of the time step.

The detender of the pass of the followers could scarcely believe to it it
time for reflection.

The detender of the pass of the followers could scarcely believe to it it
time for reflection.

The detender of the pass of the time step in the time spent of the most accounted in an around the second in the store belongs to the employer.

The detender of the pass of the followers could scarcely believe to it it
time for reflection.

St. VIVILUE'S CLEAGE for ENAL. bay for nearly two days. However he can claim a place with Austerlitz, Wat- the cucumstances, rade, had sense enough to compliment highly erico, or Gravelotte.

4. Never attempt to instruct a custthe bravery of the soldiers. Even Cape. Monte-Rotondo had now been omer, while you may suggest, or politely

those that are pass quickly on their way; homes previously, to cooperate with their the cloud of dread and apprehension has impends uside. Now they were disorganiseveral days at least. They must recruit more bands, ferrify their resition, and old in fresh supplies of an amunition and gins. The heroic resistance of Monte Rotondo had taught them what they days was mecessary between they could merch; that delay, under God, saved Rome from many horrors. The revolutionists within the city, disappointed at sures of the midtary authorities, after the proclamation of martial law, effect-

But these things were unknown at the time; the providence of Gol was working old not comprehend its plans. They only knew that Monto Retondo had fall len, that new bands were pearing in, and there was a rumor of a threatened invasion of regular troots. In this state of afficies, General Kanzler, prominister of concentrate them on Rome. It was a lers of Backs county, who believed in grave measure but a pru-tent one. Each witches," said a wholesate milk dealer small garrison could do no more than in the Pailadelphia Record, "and I had offer an heroic resistance, and be finally overpowered. By concentrating all the Provinces. Monte Redoute was besieged troops on Rame it could be just a gainst on the 23d. It is a city built as its name irregular bands. The result was affected denotes, on a round mountain, about on the 27th of October, and served to fifteen miles from Rome, and can be increase the general feeling of uncasireached from the latter city by the ness. During these dready days of back word that his cows were bewittened, Nomentana and Salara Ways. It had anxiety the conduct of the troops was as were those of several of his neighbors, only a small garrison of about one hundriable; they worked incessantly; but that they were going to drive the dred and eighty men with one piece of they remained out overnight and suffered level spanits away on the following Satur-

army. They were trying days, those last mes of October, and few, if any failed in

duty.

Meanwhile the outside world was busy with the state of the Eternal City. The news of the sacrilegious invasion of the States of the Church spread over the Peninsula and Europe, exciting every-where the indignation of Catholics. It hounded across the broad Atlantic and moved the generous hearts of Canada's the mad revolution of 1789, were aroused to action in defence of Holy Church. So, too, were Catholies in other parts; but they would arrive too late. One human hope alone remained for Rome; it was France, eldest daughter of the Church; and then, as ever, France was true to her trust. The heart and pulse of that glot is u. closs to waste powder; they can only await the development. The cuts are pushed up to the gate, piled around it, and set on fire. Now the tlames roar and crackle as the dry wood sends up to the factors of leading and set on the course present the set of th great tongues of lurid red; now the Garibaldians shout as the great gate social elements startled the world swebs and cracks; higher yet, and in the last century; it was a

eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup. History will encircle his name with a halo of glory for his defence ploughed the blue waters of the Mediterrangan, but not swift enough to satisfy the longing desires of the French nation. They disembarked at Civita Vecchia, and under the command of General Count of Failly they arrived in Rome during the last days of October. The well-re-membered rat-tat of the French drums, the unforgotten's end of their trampets fell joyfuly on the ears of the citizens on the morning of October 30. The glad sight of their martial ranks arrayed in red trousers, white buskins, and blue

prancing, bagles resounding, and columus of troops tramping heavily along the streets. But tai-tat! How they cleave the still air and startle the rooks from many a moss-covered tower. Behind them comes a rumbling, thundering sound which shakes the sleepers in their hods; it is the passing of heavy pieces of artillery. Rut-tat-tat! The air seems filled with the endless sound which breaks loudly on the ear just at the moment in which one thinks that it is dying away. It is not yet four o'clock on the morning of November 3d, yet all this noise and bustle is rendering the cold atmosphere. It is the prelude to a glorious victory; it is the ushering in of glorious victory; it is the ushering in of a day which will crown the Pontifical alive for a long time by placing them in army with the latticles of a victory a glass or vase with fresh water in which into the revolutionists of Europe, and make them curse this divand endeavor in prose and vetse, in English, French, and Italian to distort its history; it is the morning of the battle of Mentana.

The brilliancy of a victory is not to be eight for in the numbers engaged, but in the difficulties overcome; the bravery of a soldier is not to the guaged by the absolute number killed, but by the dangers boldly confronted. There is much greater room for personal forevery in a mit to some girls some day; fight between one hundred on each side !

ritles taken, and also from the prisoners, wounded and dead, must have been over to n thousand. Garibabli himself was of a highwayman, there to utter his frenzied cry of "Rome 8. Do not throw there to inter his frenzied cry of "Rome of death"; so, too, was his son Menotti as well as all the leading spirits of the revolution. Well prouvided with arms.

8. Do not throw down goods with an air which seems to say, "I don't care whether you buy it or not."

9. Remember that the purchaser ofrevolution. Well prouvided with arms. well encamped, and thoroughly rested ten sees more in the setter than she thinks i and recruited they had good reason to hope to make a formidable resistance.

(To be continued.)
[This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co. Editinore, or Knowle's book store, Hahrax, N.S.]

#### THE DREADED LA GRIPPE.

Following this scourge of humanity ane a train of evils in the shape of obstinate colds, coughs, hing monites, etc. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effectual and pleasant, as Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of auticonsumptive remedies. Price 50c, and \$1.00 per botte.

#### BEWITCHED COWS.

A Queer Ceremonial for the Exoretsing of Witches.

"The papers had a story the other day about some superstitions German farma rannesing experience with one of them early in the winter. For about a year the had been shimmed me at the halk from his farm, and at the time I speak of the quantity decreased so much that I wrote to inquire the reason. He sent back word that his cows were bewittened,

so did the Civic Guard. The citizens ches, and I found a group of twenty or were anxious, it is true; still they had thirty men, women and children gather-confidence in the heroism of the little edoutside of his large shed. Various cabalistic writings had been nailed to the door of the shed and in a large iron pot there was boiling about two gallons of milk, in which had been mixed a quantity of paris green. The fumes of the boiling liquid were to poison the spirits that had been hovering around the

cattle. "Finally, two large lumps of dough roughly modeled to resemble hideous toads, and which were filled with gunnoble sons. The descendants of the sons powder, were exploded with fuses, and of France who quit their country before the farmers and their wives and children shouted some queer prayers and incantations. It was Indicrous but somewhat weird as well, and the ceremony was repeated at several other farms. It was some time, however, before the cows re-covered, and a few died."

#### HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

WOMAN AT WHIST.

ment has deflected from the course i rescribed by Clodoveus. Charlemagne, and St. Louis, but the instincts of the nation pointed aright. A wild upheaving of the social elements startled the world in the last century; it was a typhoon engendered in hell and sent forth to blast the fair aspect of France. It passed away, and the heart and pulse of the nation resumed their normal action. Great when following her Catholic instincts, and humbled only when disregarding them, her history proves her to be the chosen arm of God's Church.

The news of the sad state of the Roman Provinces, the knowledge of the cowar lly blowing-up of the barracks, roused the choquent Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupandoup. History will encircle his name with a halo of glory for his defence of Rome. Napole on at length sent the order to the transport ships, already prepared at Toulon, to set sail. Swiftly they ploughed the blue waters of the Mediter-romann but not action, to set sail. Swiftly they ploughed the blue waters of the Mediter-romann but not action.

red trousers, white buskins, and order fackets, brought a sense of security to every heart, and dispelled the gloomy cloud of undefinable dread.

To remove freshly spilled ink from the take un as much as possible

up as before, pouring on milk until at last it becomes only slightly tinged with black; then wash with cold water, and absorb with a cloth without too much rabbing.

"This man has a helpful wife," once remarked a well-known economist who had incidentally partaken of the hospitality of a simple household. "Why do you say that ?" queried an unobservant fellow-guest. "I saw a darn in her exquisitely white table-cloth, and it was finer and more oranmental in my eyes han the most delicate embroidery.

bravely won, and which will strike terror a chargoal has been steeped, or a small piece of camphor dissolved. The vase should be set upon a plate or dish and covered with a belt glass, around the edges of which, when it comes in contact with the plate, a little water should be poured to exclude the air.

Catholic and think that they may be use-

1. Remember that ad the time spent

cannon, that had kept his thousands at heroic resistance. In this way, Mentana, with them, is unbusinesseake, and, under

7. Do not thrust a package at a customer, as you would a pistoi in the face

and that refined young women have I made valuable triends, for life, by their coartesy to a customer.

10. Always remember that duty to your employer demands your best serv-11. Seek to be a model saleswoman

and some one will soon recognize your merit. 12. Dress medestly and avoid cheap, tawdy jeweiry. The best ornaments are promptness, politeness, a well medulated

voice, and a strict attention to duty, 13. Have your hair neatly combed, your teeth wed brushed, and your finger

nails tidy. Customers are often repeiled by an untidy clerk of either sex. 11. Remember always that you are superior to circumstances only when you make yourself so. The most scrish, exacting employer will gladay recognize

the merits of an efficient clerk. 15. Frown down with womanly scorn the nonsensical title of "sales-lady.", is a good thing to be a woman. If you are a true and good woman, a good saleswoman is infinitely more respectable than a so called "sales-lady," and the term was a ring which is wholly on-American.

Be the same to one and ad your customers, rich or poor, whether inerburchase is one cent or a dollar.

#### DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafnes and Noises in the Head of 14 years standing by and Noises in the Head of H years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full par thealars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8 Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London, S.E., England.

The North American Review for June covers a wide field of the thought and the nativities of the day; while the list of distinguished writers gives assurance of the interesting and problem of the articles. "The Harrison Administration" by Senator Dawes, of Massa-

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, Every family, school and offlee should have a dictionary. Care should be taken to get the best. The International, new from cover to cover, successor to the "Unabridged," is the one to huy. Ten years were spent revising; one hundred editors were employed; and \$200,000 expended. All book-sellers sell it. The publishers are G. & C. Merriam, Co., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE.

The Catholic School and Home Magazine for June has a very choice table of contents. Miss Louise Imogen Guiney contributes a Sonnet on "A Last View of Oxford University." Major John Byrne continues his Talks to Catholic Young Men. Rev. M. M. Sheedy has a paper on patholism in History, and the Sketch of Mother Julia as one of the Founders of Religious Institutes is concluded in the Anniversaries occurs a sketch of John Boyle O'Reilly, by the Editor, Rev. Dr. Conaty, and one of Father Faher by F. A new story by W. D. Keily begins in this number. The always itteresting Gleanings for the children by Cousin Ruth, and the Sunday-School Department have their usual pages. The Frontier by Cousin Ruth, and the Sunday-School Department have their usual pages of the Sacred Heart. This Magazine is fifty cents a year, Address Catholic School and Home Magazine, Worcester, Mass. THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY,
The twenty-seventa volume of the Magazine
American History closes with the Jone issue,
bringing its customary claborate index for the
benefit of scholars. Edward F. de Laney
writes one of the best articles in the current
number, entitled "King George's personal palies in Emgland, which forced his subjects in
America, against their wishes, into a success
ful revolution." The illustrated article which
opens this handsome time number, "Historiea Reminiscences of our New Parks," very cleverty-written by Fordham Morris, will interest
readers in all parts of the country. "America
mast be called Columbia" comes with a sharp
point from Edward A. Oddham, of Washington,
"The history of United States in paragraphs"
is continued, by Colonel Charles Ledyard Norton; The departments are well filled, and the THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. ton; The departments are well filled, and the index illustrates the remarkable success of the permanent preservation. Subscription price, \$5,00 a year. Published at 713 Broadway, New York.

I'm sure that if I were to choose
Between the two, I'd lake Jim.
But then, of course, Jis Anna's whim.
Well, good-night, I Just love whist,
And trust, next time, I'm on Your list.
—Petroit Free Petro.

Home Hints.

Hennorth to the lungs or stomach as possible.
When the taste of the cook has become vitiated by the tasting of many dishes, a swallow of milk will restore the deciency of the palate, so says an old authority on the cuisine.
Common suphur will kill or drive away i.e. ditte, fish-shaped, silvery post which infosts our pantry. Sprinkle the suiphar free'y about, and the place will soon to cleared of the vormin.

To remove freshly spilled ink from carpets, first take up as much as possible of the ink with a teaspoon. Then pour cold, sweet milk upon the spot and take up as before, pouring on milk until at THE CALIFORNIAS HAUSTRATED MAGAZINE

#### THE NEW ESSEANS MAGAZINE.

The New England Magazine for June shows again how this popular periodical is broadening out, to meet the demands of readers in every section of the country. It opens with a clever and comprehensive article on "Art in Chicago" by Lucy B. Monroe, a well-known Chicago critic, "The Government of Cities" is an interesting review of this vexed question by Moorfield Storey. Edward G. Porter writes an entertaining account of the discovery of the Oregon, which has just been celebrated in Portland, by the Boston ship "Columbia". "The Ontiook and the Opportunity" deals with the possible future of the secrety and thu work Walter Blackburn Harts-contributes an essay on Catholiety in Literature" in which he makes a pien for a consideration of the essential and human Instead of the merely local and accidental in all interatures. Mary L. Adamshirs a story, "A poor Millionaire," Edward D. Mead writes the Editors Table as usual, The Omaibas Department contains some hright humorous verse by Zitella Cocks, James G Burnett, and T. H. Farmann, Edward Everett Hade writes on "The People in Church and State."

#### DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

Sourced to exclude the air.

For Saleswomen.

We find these rules in the Pilishney may be useful to some girls some day:

1. Remember that ail the time spent and several are one of the property of the manufacture of the property of the manufacture of the property of the manufacture of the manufact

ST. VIVILIES OF LEGAL FOR RNM.

The May cumber of St. Vataurs College fourmal was very good, and we expect that the fourmal was very good, and we expect that the fauthorized with the fauthorized for the earlier for the commencement. It is a happy idea that of having institutions of chication publish, small monature (it is a species of instruction, a training and an memory to work for the students. Of all the college publications that we receive, St. Viaccur's is certainly one of the riveless.

#### THE AVE MARIA.

THE WE MARIA.

The May volume, comprising the four weekly punications of the Arc Maria, has come to hand. Needless to comment upon it. The widespread circulation of the Arc Maria, the numberless papers that seek matter of interest in its pages, the well-known fone of its articles, all units to make any criticism, on our part, totally superfluors. However, we may be particulated for thanking the De Maria for many a continuor mass in structure marter which we reproduced from its pages, and for wishing it every imaginable success.

## THE NOTEL DAME SCHOLASTIC.

THE NOTER DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Last week's Scholastic has come to hand, its pages contain always something new and instructive. Notre Dame, Indiama, must be a place favorable in intellectual development and highly calculated to foster literary ability, because more good things, in the line or publications and of high educational literature, come out of a's centre than from any other one spot, that we know of in America The Scholastic is a well-editional a very sprey little publication; it deserves good encouragement.

THE MUSSENGER OF THE SAURED HEART. THE MUSSINGER OF THE SACRED HEART.
Jume, the month consecrated to the Sacred
Heart, is the one in which the Messenger is
expected to shine; and certainly it does come
out with a splendad number. The illustrations
are very good. The front spirce is the "Sacred
Heart of Jesus," from the design of Muller;
the article, "The Good Shepherd and the
Sacred Heart," is illustrated with engravings
from the famous works of Plockhors, Overheek, Fuhrich, Murillo and Stelinle. There are
several other fine illustrations. The articles
are very good, and the general religious news
is most interesting. Mr. J. E. M. Rul y contributes a little geni of live lines upon June. If
runs thus:—

"Ah! Fanned by the performed breath of spring, Within our model thou art; Sounding with intestethy streamlets ring, pewdr, said brosoms and hindsong ye being, Jonah of the Sacred Heart?"

Naturally enough, when the days are longest and when Jane things its plendors on all sides, that smary hours are to be expected. But there is another kind of Sunny Hours,—we ment the beautiful hitte publication of that name,—and no matter how bright the weath re, without sunny Hours it, and Super Hours it is dull

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

chuseits, and Senator Dolph, of Oregon, and on the other hand, by Senator Colquit, of Georgia. Karl Hilind gives article on "Modern Revolutions and Their Results." Mr. Murat Halstend offers a solution of the silver question. The Hon. Dorman B. Eaton considers in its fullest extent a political danger to our institutions in "The Perils of Reelecting Presidents." Prof. R. L. Garner describes the methods that he will use in the forests of Arrica, where he will seek to discover the languing of the antitropold apes. Outda writes with her accustomed dash and freedom of expression on "The Penalties of a Weit-Known Name." The shorter articles are all timely.

## RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq.,

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Have much pleasure in Informing their triends and customers that their new store,

### 1791 Notre Dame Street,

Corner St. Peter Street, Is now open for bitsiness. The goods are entirely new, all pitted used for cash in the best markets. It will be their constant embeavor to supply their patrons with re-liable articles at the lowest possible prices.

Articles for Wedding Presents -A SPECIALTY .--

Inspection solicited, WATCH REPAIRING done on premises by a first-class, workman, JEWELLERY made to order, ELECTROPLATING in all 48 branches,



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS Are tleasant to take. Contain their our

Purgative. Is a sufe, sure and effectual



World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

accepted the invitation of the G vernment of he United States to take part in the Worldsie County bean hyposition to be held in Chicago from let May could the bor, 1866. As it is important that a very fall display of Condan ped nots te made on that one isponal general invitation is extended to tion of an producers and manufa turers in maricul-ture in a tic diture, products of forests, distortes, ma erals mechanicy, not afacture, arts, &c., to ass it in bringing together such a display of the batteria reserves and toda-tried products of Cana falas will be a credit to the country. An Exceptive Commits concreter Canada Las Tech

appear ted, who will have the general charge of the exhibite and the a lotment of space, and the several Provincial Green ments have been invited to cooperate with the yew of making the exhibition as complete and satz factory as possible. The Dominson Government will pay the transport

or existence, ourgand returning, and for the placing of armers sold.

Entries must be made not later than 31st July-The reception of articles at the Expirition buildings will commence 1st November, 1492, and all extituits, excepting Live Strek, must be in place by

horner of applications for space and general inorigation can be obtained on applying by letter post free, to the undersigned, WM. SAUNDERS,

Executive Commissioner for Canada-Department of grien ture, Offices, Gth Mpril, 1402.

#### RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. 1892 — SEASON — 1892.

The following steamers will run as under and all at the usual intermediate ports. To QUERFIC — Commencing about 23th April, the Steamers QUERFIC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily [sundays excepted] at 7 n.m.

at 7 p.m. TO TORONTO—Commencing Wednesday, tst Jame, leave duity (Sundays excepted), at be 2 m. from Lachine at 12 30 p m. from Cot an Landing at 6 30 p m.

Cotom Landing at 6 30 Pm.
To the SAGUENAY—About 3rd May will leave Quelac every Thesday and Friday at 7.30 a.u., and from 2ard June to 15th September four times a week—Tresdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
To CORNWALL—When canal ready, Str. ROHEMAN will leave every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

TO THIREE RIVERS-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.in.

Friday at 1 p.m.
TO CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m.
TO THOUGHERVILLE. VARENNES!
VIRCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE—
barly Islandays excepted, per Steamer TERREHONNE at 5 acquain. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.
LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Langueuil
5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From
Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip
8,30 p.m. See time table.

Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.33 p.m. See time table.

To LAPILAIRIE—From Laprairte—From 18th April to 2nd Mny, 7 and 16 a.m. From Montreal—8.n.m. and 4 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Sunday, May 18t, by Steamer Terredonne every Saturday at 250 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sandays at 7 a.m. for Confeccent, returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Richeliett Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel.

ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT, General Manager. Traffic Manager.

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A little white owl with sleepy eyes, Called on a gopher, one day, Do you take boarders? he solemuly asked, And the gopher answered him "nay."

But," said the owl to the gopher,
"I can help you about the house,
I am very useful in many ways,
I can help you in catching a mouse."

" Bu' I don't eat mice," said the gopher, And the white owl winked with delight, " I can watch the house when you are asleep, I am always wateful at night."

" Well," said the gay little gopher,
"You may stay if you work, do you hear?
For if you are lazy, you'll go right away."
"Ho! Ho!" cried the owl "never fear." The white owl laughed in his wing, Said he, "No work shall I do, so all the work in the house, I fear, Shall be done, little friend, by you."

So the little owl lived with his friend And did not work as he said. And the sun on fine pleasant days He sat in the sun on fine pleasant days and the poor gopher worked days instead.

There are people who live like this owl,
Their friends do the work while they sleep,
They cat what others have carned,
And accept the fruit others reap.
PAUL COLE.

St. PAUL, MINNESOTA, May 10, 1892.

#### I Vant Doux Fly.

shortly before the conclusion of the war with Napoleon there were a number of Fre :ch officers in an inland town on their parole of honor. New one gentle-man being tired of the usual routine of eating drinking, gam ding, smoking, etc., resolved, in order to amuse himself, to grantishing. His hosts applied him with red and line, but being in want of artifield flies he went in search of a fishingtackle maker's shop. Having found one kept by a plain, painstaking John Bull, our Frenchman entered, and with a bow, a cringe, and a shrug of the shoulders

"Ali, Monsieur Anglais, comment vous portez-vous

"En that's French," exclaimed the shapk seper: "not that I understand it; ben I'm very well, if that's what you

"B n, ban, very good; den sare, I sall tell you I vant deax fly."

"I dare say you do, monsieur," replie I the Englishman; "an I so do a great many more of your outlandish gentry; but I'm a true born Briton, and never consent to assist the enemies of my country to leave it, particularly when they cost us so much to bring them

"Stre, you are un stop of the block. I s. 11.1 you once seven times over again -1 van deux flyon de top of de vater, to die le tangle at de end of de long

Ay aylyon only fly, monsieur, by harles water, and if they eaten you I'll hellinged it they don't dingle dangle you is you call it, at the onl of the long

Ma for vat you mean by dai? You are the bandit Jack of de ass, Johnny de Ba. Ba. ba, you are effecte, and I discrate the to parley vid you. I tell you sare, dat I vant deux fly on de top of de vater to dingle dangle at de end of de long parts trap le poisson."

"Where's that you say, you French meanser, you'd lay a trap to poison me and all my family, because I won't assist you to escape? Why, the like was never heard. Here Betty, go for the constable." constable."

The constable soon arrived, and after hearing all (being as ignorant as the shopkeeper), said. "Come, come to prison, year desinquent."

"No sare. I shail not go to de prison take me before de-what you call it-de thing that nibble de grass?" "Oh you mean the "cow?"

"No sare, not the cow; you stapil dolumy Been -I mean de cheval vate you not. (Imitating.) Come sare, gee.

"On, now, I know; you mean the

"No sare, I mean de horse's wife," "What the nare!"

regalitonityes, sare, take me to de

Tets request was complied with, and the Frenca efficier stood before the Engsir magistrate, who by chance happened to be better informed than his neighbors and thus explained to the satisfaction of

A su move mistaken, the intention of this bonest gentleman; he did not want to ily the country, but to go a tishing, and for that purpose went to your shop to purchase two flies, by way of bait, or, as he expressed it, to trap le poisson. Poisson, in French, is fish."

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A Good Suggestion.

By constitution is meant irregular action of the bowels, often called costiveacss, and commonly caused by dyspepsia, neglect, excess in eating or drinking, etc. It is a serious complaint and ought not to be neglected under any circumstances, as it leads to impure blood, headache, debility, fevers, etc. A uniformly successful remedy is Burdock Blood Birters, which, if faithfully tried, never fails to effect a prompt and lasting cure even in the worst cases. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Jas. M. Carson, Bantl, N. W. T., will speak for itself: I have been troubled with constipation and general debility and was indured to use your B. B. B. through sering your advertisement. I now take great pleasure in recommending it to all my friends, as it completely cured

Illustrated Guido to Montreal and Victnity.

Mr. Norman Marray has just issued the litth edition of his Illustrated Guide to Montreal and Vicinity. It is a near and well printed little pumphlet of seventy pages. Everything that a stranger could desire to know about this city is to be found in it. We advise the travelling public to secure copies of this very well written and exact hand book. It will be an index to what should be seen, and a souvenir of the visit to our commercial metropolis. It is very precise, and we could not better illustrate that quality than by quoting what he says of our own paper and of the Witness: "The TRUE WITNESS is the Irish Catholic national and home rule organ. It was the only paper in Montreal that

very far astray, but circumstances alter cases. The Witness is a religious, political, temperance, and comic paper. It advocates prohibition, but opposes high ficense. At the last general election it took sides with the anti-British party. It advocates that unknown quantity called Unrestricted Reciprocity." This is very true, even the comic part of the comment. Our neigh bor is often very comical,

#### From Friend to Friend

Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertising which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it has done is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalied record of cures is sire to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellend medicine.

#### COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc. Flour.—Extra has been placed at \$3.50 to \$3.55 and Superfine at \$3 to \$3.25. In spring wheat flour, sales of strong bakers have been made at \$1.65 for city brands. Sales have been made of city strong bakers for Quebec shipment at \$4.60 and under. Manntoby bakers have sold all the way from \$4.25 to \$15). There has been a little more doing in bag flour, and sides of extra are reported at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Superfine at \$1.40 to \$1.50 and fine at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag of 100 lbs.

Patent Spring.

Ontinent.—We quote rolled and granulated at \$450 to \$4; Standard at \$4.75 to \$3.85. In bags granulated \$1.75 to \$1.60 and standard \$1.75 to

MHI Feed.—Is quoted at \$1410 \$14.50. Shorts are quoted at \$15 to \$15 and middlings \$17 to \$18. Monthle \$19 to \$22.

Wheat.—We quote No 2 Manitona hard, 93e 0 91c; and No 3, 83c to 84c; No 1, regular 73c to 1c, No 2 do 62c to 83c; and No 3 do 52c to 54c, annua red and white winter 8c to 80c. Corn.—Prices in bond are more or less nomi-nal at 75c to 58c. Daty pald corn in ear lots are quoted at 61c to 65c.

Peas.—Sales during the past few days at 76c x store and 77c. Outs.—The sale is reported of 16,006 bushels of No. 2 white in store at 35c, and a lot of No. 3 was sold at 34. In store per 31 bs, equal to about 35 c to 35 affoat for No. 2, and 31c to 35 for No.

Barrley, -Sales of feed and low grade malting barrley at 12c to 1sc. Good to choice malting grades 54c to 58c.

Malt.—Only a few fots placed at 67 je to 70c, and we quare 67 je to 75 per bushel, as to quantity and quality.

Rye.—The sale of a lot of an bushels was mentioned at 75c and another lot of about 300 bushels enamest hands at 81c.

nasmos manget mands at 810.

Ruckwheart —Basiness reported in car lots at 510 to 550, and prices range from 540 to 550.

Sords —We quote: Red clover \$7.510 \$7.75 per bushed, Absike \$7.50 to \$9 and Timothy seed \$1.75 to \$1.85 for American, and \$2 to \$2. to for Camelian.

#### PROVISIONS.

Park, Lard, &c.—In Canada short out, sales are reported at \$16.5, with choice heavy brands bringing \$15. There have also been sales of new Calego in 88 park at \$15.25 to \$15.50. In land there has been a fair amount of bus ness at \$1.15 to \$1.15 per pail for compound, small lots being reported at \$1.50. We quote as 100fows:

| Cameda short cut mess p ork per brl Sh 50 | d 17.00 | cameda clear pork | per brl | | 16.00 | d 16.50 | cameda clear pork | per brl | | 16.50 | d 17.00 | d 15.51 | cameda short cut mess | per brl | | 16.50 | d 17.00 | d 15.51 | d 15.00 | d 15.0

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Brittor.—In creamery there have been sales at 18c to 19c with a single few tubs bringings 2 c. Busines, has been reported in Eastern Townships at 16c to 17c with 18c paid for choice single packages. In Western there have been sales at 16c to 16c for good to choice, a lot of mixed in color setting at 12c. Rolls are now almost unsalable, the last sale reported to us being at 12c, and we quide 12c to 11c.

Cheese.—Recent letters from Liverpool resort sales of new Ca nadian white at 54s to 55s, which are good poless.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Erros —Sales have taken place at the to 1946, one lot of 5 tesses setting at 145 to 44 feet at 145. Sales of similar lots are reported at 1946. But guaranteed stock weighing 14 to 17 105 per 10 dozen we quoted at 14.6. Packers' culls are quoted at be tobje.

Beans,—Hand-picked selling at \$1,20 to \$1,25 and ordinary at \$1 to \$1.10, and inferior Size to

Hops.—The market remains very quiet at 23e to the for good to choice Canadian of 189 2 rowth, yearlings being quoted at 17e to 19e, and old se to 12e. The sale of a lot of 3 birles of extra choice was reported at 27e, but 25e seems to be the highest brewers care to go.

Hay - We quote car lots of No. 1 Timothy at \$13.50 to \$14, and No. 2. \$12.50 to \$13, and other less desirable qualities at \$11 to \$12. Straw \$1.500.56 ft.

Mapto Products.—Sales in bulk being quoted at 4½ to 5½ per lb. Syrup in tins 50c to 80c. Sugar is quoted at 6c to 7c per lb., a sale being in ele at 6½ per lb. for 1 lb. cakes. Honey.-Prices are nominally quoted at be to 7c per lb, for extracted and Sc to 19c for comb.

Ashes,—The market is quiet at \$4.10 to \$4.20 for first nots; seconds at \$3.85; and pearls at \$6.25.

### FRUITS.

Ornnges.—Valencias are quoted at from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per case, for ordinary to choice repudited truit. Box fruit continues to be worked off at \$4.50 to \$4.00, and half boxes at \$2.50 to \$3.00 for good to choice. Bloods \$3.00 to \$5.50 ner box.

Lemons.—Sales at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per box for good to choice qualities. Dried Apples.—The market remains dall at 350 to 40 per 10.

Evaporated Apples.—Sales being mentioned at from 6c to7c per lb. in 50 lb, boxes. Plue Apples. -Sales have taken place at \$2 to 25c., fancy Ripley having brought 40c each. Aprileots. -- California Aprieots have arrived, sales are reported at \$5.00 to \$3.51 per half crat-.

Bananas. -A fair business at \$1.20 to \$20 per bunch. per ounch.

Strawther rles.—Southern berries continue to arrive, and sell at 13c to 2 ie per quart box. They have soid as low as bo.

Ontons.—Bermitohs are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.5) per crate, and Exyptain at 25c to 3c per lb.

Cocommus, -Orders are being filled at \$5.00 per bag of 100. Green Peas.—Are selling at \$2 per box in pods.

String Benns,-Sales at \$2 per crate. Carbbarges.—New American cabbages have sold at \$3 per crate for choice, and \$1.5110 \$2 for

New Potatoes—New Florida potatoes have arrived and sold at \$6 to \$6.55 per bbl.

Potatoes.—A lot of 600 largs was sold at 34c per 90 fbs., and we quote 34c to 35c for round lots

### FISH AND OILS.

Olls.—We quote 39c, to 44c. Spot quotations for old oll arc more or less mominal at 45c, to 65c, as to quantity. Newfoundland cod fiver oil is nominally quoted at 70c, to 89c.

Fresh Fish —Last sales are reported at 14c, to 6c. The arrivals of lake troat and white fish have been larger, with sales at 6c, to 7c to 16c, to 4c, to 7c, and baddock have sold at 3c, to 3 1-4c, per lb wholesale.

did not make any demonstration for the Queen's Jubilee; but it stood up for the British flag at the last election." Not

DAST ALL PRECEDENT!



Louisiana State Lottery Company incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purpose, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vota.

wholming popular vota.

'To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GEAND EXTRAGEDINARY DEA WINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and Becomber), and its GEAND SINGLE. NUMBER DEA WINGS take place in each of the other ton months of the venr, and are all drawn in public. It the Academy of Music. New Orleans, La.

PAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"If a do herely certify that we superuse the arrange-ments for all the Honthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and on intel the Drawings the themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, such fas-similes of our elematures attached, in its advertisements."



R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia za Sat'i Cà PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Rank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE \$600,000

OWLITTIN THIRD! ACM	,000.
LIST OF PRINTS.	
1 PRIZE OF 610,000 (8	000,00 HB
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is	2 10,000
1 PRIZE OF 100 JOD is	100 000
1 PRIZE OF 50,200 te	. 0 000
2 PRIZES OF 21,000 atc	40 000
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	80,000
10 PRIZES OF 5 '00 are	100 000
25 PRIZES OF 2,0 10 are	80,000
1 to PRIZES OF NOD are	MUNLO
2 0 PRIZES OF 6 10 STO	12 11 0
500 PRIZES OF 400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$1.000 arc	100,000
100 do. N.U are	80,000

4 10 are..... 49,000 TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

1,938 Friz s of \$200 arc.....\$399,800 Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$40; Haives \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2. Fortieths S1.

Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50. SURCIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WINTED RVERYWHERS IMPORTANT.

Sond Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express charges on TICKET; and LISTS OF PRIZES for warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,

New ORLEANS, LA

Address PAUL CONRAD,
NEW OBLEANS, LA
Give full address and make signature
pluin.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the
use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express
companies in answering correspondents and sonding
tists of Prizes.
The official lists of Prizes will be sonion application
to all Local Accels, after overy drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CO T.
ATENTION—The propent charter of the Louisians
state Lottery Company, which is part of the Constrution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPERMIdion of the State, and, by decision of the SUPERMIdion of the State, and, by decision of the SUPERMIdion of the State, and, by decision of the Application
of the State, and, by decision of the SUPERMIdion of the State and the Lottery Company,
will remain in force UNITL 1895.
There are so many infers r and dishonest acteurs
on the market for the sale of which vendors receive
enorm us commissions, that buyers must see to it,
but protect the reseives by insisting on having
LOUI INNA STATE LOTTERY TUKETS and none
inters, if they want the advertised chance for a prized

# MEXICAN



# TTERY

Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE

CITY OF MEXICO,

The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Covernment, And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN TH Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

\$60,000.ºº By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a since ticket, and receive the co-lowing official permit Centractars. Hereby certify that the fauk of Intolon and Mexico has an deposit the necessary funds to contain the payment of all prizes drawn by the Lateria de la Beneficial Fubica.

APOLINAL CASTLLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six por cent, of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—s arger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS-U. S. Currency. Wholes, \$1; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1;

	LIST OF PRIZES:	
l Capital l capital 5 Capital 14 Priz 4 25 Prizes	Prize of \$60,00 is \$ Prize of 2000 is \$ Prize of 2000 is \$ Prize of 10,000 is \$ Prize of 1,000 is \$ Prize of 1,000 is \$ Prize of \$600 is \$ Prize of 200 is \$ Prize of 100 is \$	20,000 10 000 5,000 6 000 5,000 1 ,000
26) Priz s 460 Prizes		10,400 9,200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

(1) Prize s of \$400, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$ 6,000 lb) Prizes of \$40. 10) Prizes of \$40,
app oximating to \$20,000 prize,
100 Prizes of \$20,
4,000
789 Perminate of \$20,
decided by \$30,000 prize,
15,780
799 Terminate of \$20,
decided by \$10,000 prize,
15,780

2.761 Prizes,......Amoun ing to......\$175,560
All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S.
Currency. Agents wanted everywhere. 

Address U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

# Piano

Purchasers are invited to the Warerooms of

# WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.)

MONTREAL. To examine their Great Stock of

Pianos and Organs, KNABE. BELL. WILLIAMS PIANOS -AND-

BELL ORGANS.

727 Old Planos and Organs taken as part Payment and full value allowed.

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF DALE. For Reparation, Thanksgiving, Intercession. BUILDING FUND.

7000 Guineas required. Every giver or collector of a Guinea becomes a FOUNDER. Guineas may be paid in instalments. Ask for instalment card.

Mass will be said every Saturday IN PERPETUITY-(FOR EVER)

FOR ALL FOUNDERS, LIVING OR DEAD. Large donations may extend over a period of five years. The names of the first 500 FOUNDERS will be engraved on brass tablets within the Sanctuary of the new Shrine. Send at once. The

FOUNDERS' MASS has already commenced.

Rev. PHILIP JAMES McCARTHY, Shrine of Our Lady of Date, likeston, Derbyshire, England.

# IF YOU HAVE AN IDEA OF GETTING IVIII E III LIIG DLATGD

WRITE TO THE

International : Land : Company MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

They can help you to secure a good farm and a com-fortable home on easy terms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal Superior Court, No. 67. Dame Lilly Goldberg of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Harris Vineberg of the same place, trader, and duly authorized to ester on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Harris Vineberg, Defendant. An action for separation as to property was instituted in this matter on the thirteenth day of April inst

Montreal, April 19th, 1892. J. P. COOK E.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL.

In the Superior Court.

Madam Adélia Payment, of the town of Coteau Saint Louis, in the District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste McNab, earter, of the same place, hereby gives notice that she took, this day, an action for separation as to property from her husband. Montreal, May 25th, 1892.

RAINVILLE. ARCHAMBEAULT & GERVAIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Drive a shabby Bugge, Wagon or 'art, when you can have their repaired and pointed at the Story, 20 Budby Lane, where all repairs accorders solicited.

Drive a shabby Bugge, Wagon or call their call repairs according to the reasonable rates. Also, orders solicited.

# Curtain Stretchers.

LACE Curtain Stretchers: 12 ft. \$2.50; 14ft. \$3.00. Chilhes Horses, Pasts Boards, Rolling Pins, &c., at L. J. A. SURVEY ER'S, 6 St. Lawtence Street flate of Notre Dame Street.)

DR. FULTON Cures patients of all biseases by letter or interview. Enquiry FREE. Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Serofula, etc., cured without Surgical operations.

Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Bell Telephone 3351 Residence, 2444 St. Catherinestrest.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househola Medicins ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the ELOOD and act most wonderfully act conthingly on the SIOMACII, LIVES KIDNEY'S and BOWEL', giving one, emery and vice to these great MAIN STRING. Filter. They are confidently recommended as a never fishing renedy is all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all aliming incidented to females of all ages and as a GENEFAL FAMILY DEDICINE, assumerpassed.

### Holloway's Cintment.

its Searching and Healing properties are know throughout the world for the cure of Bad Lega, Bad Breasts, Oh! Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remady. If effectually rubbed of the neck and cheek, as said into meat, it come SCRE THROAT. Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTUMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesser Piles, Fig. disc

Gou!, Rheumatism and every kind of SKIN DISKASK, it has never beer known to fail. The Pills and Olatment are manufactured only at

583 OXFORD STREET. LONDON. sud are sold by all vendors of modicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost over tanguage.

The Trate Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possesions who may keep the American counterfeits for salewill he prosecuted. Saiswin as prosecuted.

##P Purclusers should look to the Label of
the Pois and Hozes. If the address is not 568
Oxford Street. London, they are spurious. NEURALGIA

# AND ORGAN Positively Cured in 2 Minutes

By the wonderful remedy "NERVOL." One application on forehead and cheek sufficient. Cures also Toothache and Headache. For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN T. LYONS, Corner Craig and Bleury Sts., Montreal. SEL SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

THE MONTREAL BREWING COS

----CELEBRATED----

# **ALES - AND - PORTERS**

Registered Trade Mark-" RED BULL'S EYE."

INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled. XXX PALE ALE.

SAND PORTER. STOUT PORTER.

If your Grocer does not keep our ALES, order direct from the Brewery. Telephone 1168. THE MONTREAL BREWING Co., Brewers and Maltsters, corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Streets.

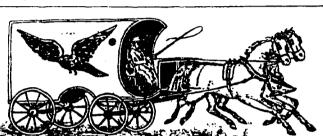
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Bleached and Unbleached Manilias.
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AMERICAN SELF-RAISING FLOUR. Prepared with PROF. HORS-FORD'S Phosphate of Lime or Cream of Tartar Substitute.

This substitute was Patented in the United States several years ago by Prof. Horsford; it is a simple acid, Phosphate or Lime, and restores to the flour the healthrul and nutritious Phosphates that are lost with the bran in the process of boiling.

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THE SPENCE



HOT WATER BOILER

Has the least number of loints,

Is not Overrated, Is still without an Equal.

" Note attractive

# WARDEN KING & SON,

The same of the sa

637 CRAIG ST.

MONTREAL.

BRANCH, 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO,

Of and correspondence solicited with desirable persons, having some means, wishing to find homes in Texas, urban or rural. Texas is the land of Cereals, Cattle, Fruits and Cotton. No blizzards; no cyclones; no hillocks of snow, but

verdure all the year round. Address: REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, LL.D., Secretary of the Right Rev. T. F. Brennan, Bishop of Dallas, Texas.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its case thousands of cases of the worst hind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to an enterer who will send me their EXFRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 188 ADELAIDS

ST. WEST TORONTO, ONT. ST., WEST, TORONTO. ONT.

**BRODIE & HARVIE'S** Self-Raising Flour as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE sticle. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.

The Hot Weather is Weakening.



Keep up your STRENGTH by taking it Regularly ! THE PROVINCE OF QUEBRO LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS IN JUNE, 1892:-June 1 and 15.

3134 PRIZES \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00. \$1.00

One-Fourth Ticket

All Ask for Oireulars.

Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,600.00 5— 4,995.00

LIST OF PRIZES:

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

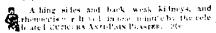
3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.00



DABY IUMONS.

DAB COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, IILOTCHY, oily skin, Red, Rough Inact, with chaps, pan ful linger ends and shapen as nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented a decired by CUTICUTA SOAP A marvellous beautither of world wide to ecrity it simply incomparable s a Skin Purifying Stap, unequalled for the Tollet and without a rival for the Nursery. Alsolutely pure, deckartely medicated, exquisity perfames, CUTICUTA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and cogging of the pris, the cause of pinples, hipscheads, and most complexionar dislignations, while it what's of recomparison with the bottoms disniputed and expensive of their and nursery scape. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin sorps.

Scaps.
Soid throughout the world. Price 35c.
Sond for the How to Cure Skin and Blood Disc escibilities Politics Politics



#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

### SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Sir Donald A. Smith Speaks in Favor of Direct Taxation-Condemns the Amendment to the City Charter.

The seventy fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at one o'clock Monday mean in the chair. Among the others present and about forty other interested and

prominent citizens.
On the motion of Mr. Robert Anderson. Sir Donald A. Smith, was called to the ? ger, then read the annual statement. which has been already pathlished, and then Sir Donald Smith addressed these present. He commenced by returing to He remembered occasions at which they had been present; but he supposed that they had now so much confidence in the management that they did not that it necessary to attend. The report which they had before them.

than fast year, where \$135,000 had been and Strobolic C. Aisbott, paid to the Government as a contribution. to the backelent from redenistion much This was un foubtedly a great a Ivaniage ( tesometomis and to the probe general adv. but the Bank of Montreal did not:

The public were assured of the solidity or that institution. He proceeded to ( compete the present position of the Bank ; with that ori's early years, and showed how its eapital had been gradually in crossed to its present figure, \$12,000,000, with a rest of \$50 per cent, or \$5,000,000, It was a question whether it would not l have been more prudent to have stopped. short at \$8,000,000, and he thought that a it would have been casier to carn a better. dividend upon a smaller capital. The commerce of the country had increased wonderfully within the last thry, and more particularly within the Last twenty-five years. This could be seen by comparing the imports and exports for each year. The trade red turns for the first fiscal year ending Apoli, 30, showed an extraordinary development, as contrasted with the previyear, and this notwitistanding the Me-Kinley Bill. The shipping returns for the month of May just cosed show 17 (20) tons more than in May 1890, which was the largest previous record. All this was very gratifying and showed the progress made by the Dominion is a whole to which Montreal head a torom set place. It was gratifying a so to record that during the just year, when the scenarios of other colonies sank, these of the Domnie ion, owing to a prodent abstention trotathe London nearly to continued to make tain pixes. Thus, should the Government wish to apply to the English mayket for a lean, they would have no dathculty in securing favorable terms. The effect of the mistertunes of the world renowned nouse of Buring Bros. was not doubt's mously relt, but the force of the shock was greatly lessened. Confidence, however, had not yet been fully restor al., in If we require money, said sir Donaid, " and money is required, let as have becourse

TO DIRECT TAXABLES

to make each one pay according to his ability and his means throughout the Dominion." No means should be spared to make both ends meet, or, better to have a surplus. The troubles in Newfoundland had been happily got over. They were promised a settlement of the Behring sea trouble. There were fines of railway throughout the country. They had steam connection with China and Japan, and if they should be able to add a fine of fast steamers from Europe to Canadian ports, the advance of Canada in material progress would be such as they had very little idea of at the present moment. To meet the development in the newer parts of the country branches of the bank had been establish ed at Fort William, the head of Lake Superior, which must become a great? port and a very large place in the course of a few years, owing to its being the chief shapping place for the grain in the North-West. Another branen had been established at Nelson, B. C., the centre of the great. Keotenay, muring district. The agency had been opened not because they expected to make a very large profit at first but to be ready for the business which must of necessity arise as the surrounding ecuntry was developed, and if was a fact that the country of Kootenay was one of the richest in America in minerals. Sir Donald allubed to tasuperior class of emigrants.

MR. CLOUSTON, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BANK

then read his annual report in which he said that the chief characteristics of the year had been delivers and discrepentament. It had been hoped that the fine harvest and good prices would have sti-

mulated trade, but it seemed that after paying off their most pressing engagements the farmers held their wheat for better prices. With a good barvest be to have a \$2,500 organ, expected that there would be some inprovement in the future. Speaking been formed at Indianapolis, Ind. more particularly of the Bank of Monthe past year to escape any losses of an exceptional character, and our average of ordinary losses has been below normal. We still, as you may see by the balance sheet, have a considerable amount in overdue debts in the slow process of lianidation and our capital to that extent is unproductive; but we believe we have on June 12. provided fully for all loss. Our deposits have increased, the free some \$1,800,000, and those hearing interest \$1,600,000, and Cieveland Ohio. though at present the latter are costing us more than they are worth, when the ence society, has a membership of 3,000 demand for money improves we will be in a position to reap the benefit of our accumulations. I regret to say, however, ] that at present, owing to the inactivity in busices and general distrust, both in England and the United States, there is such a pathora of money that it is impossible to ampley the large reserve. we carry in these countries at anything. Archbishop Ender refused permission like a proliditable rate, and I fear, that for the reading of the electrical at the our profits during the coming year with juneral of a Catholic member of the erbe sectionally affected — Our fours, etc., have increased \$3 500,000, created chiefly by an advance to the Dominion Government and investments in high class seemities. The item of \$135,000, being a deposit with the Government for the security of the circulation of the other banks appears for the first time in our annual statement and referred to in the

Directors' Report." the Board room of the Bank, Sir Douald ! Mr. John Crawford said he didn't see A. Smith, president of the bank, was in there was much to say regarding the Mr. John Crawford said he didn't see report. It was of the ordinary routine were Senator Geo, A. Dummond, Robert character. Owing to the bank having place of Leo XIII.

Anderson, Hector Mackenzie, John sustained no cosses during last year, Mr. The three oldest Anderson, Hector Mackenzie, John sustained no cosses during last year, Mr. Crawford, Judge Cross, Henry Hegan, Crawford thought that an appropation James O'Brien, W. A. Meredith, John forgross lesses should now be considered. for gross lesses should now be considered. Morrison, J. H. R. Molson, John D mlop, He also suggested that the president should make another effort to consider the payment of a dividence. In speaking the payment of a dividend. In speaking his private fortune, creeted a church, of the Bankers' Association Mr. Crawierd Lednod house and Sisters' residence, the hoped it would not allow the interests of potal cost of which is \$100,000. chair. Mr. E. S. Clouston, general mona-shareholders to be surbordinated to these or the directors and managers of the posal to impose direct taxation on the banks would not be seriously entertained. the absence of la lies from the meeting. It would prove an incentive to drive on is injoin of the country and prevent its

> The report was a Lydesl and the usual des of thanks passed.

The end board of Directors was to each they had before them

Lie guinne 1944 in E. 1948 in S. Sir D. A. Smittin, S. math.

Bookin, which has been handed over to the D. vaning in A. T. Parters of High Message of "Old Catholics" at the epoch of Lemna J. E. B. Greensmelds, W. C. Message of "Old Catholics" at the epoch of the Kunturkampt, has been restored to their test year whom \$15,000 lend high fields.

Then test year whom \$15,000 lend high fields.



Rev. William Bollinshed Of Sporta, M. J., voluntarily says:

terminary whose temperatures of the world for the forther text to the form of the vetters of the other text of the constant of

### Afflicted With Balls

Vavior Describer Brata, and Flore processing in Philheodologia, and sixter a confidence of a factorial brata of which is a and the first problem is the first problem in the f poor visit or end that did to both by vito be done where the street is a first of a not be stated to the European and in printers of manifest mental the constitution of the fifth which the constitution and of consection of that it was, and have the knowledge of

### Scores and Scores

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Thomas Ligget, 1284 NOTRE DAME ST. GLENORA BUILDING.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A new parish SS. Peter and Paul's has

St. Mary's Church, East St. Louis, treat, he said: We have managed during will be dedicated by Bishop Janssen on June 12.

St. Lucy's Parish, Syracuse, N. Y., is to have the addition of a \$35,000 parocoial school,

Rev. Thomas J. Brady, of Postsmouth, Val, is to celebrate his silver jubilee

The League of the Cross, a total abstinin San Francisco.

A second church will be built in St. Kil'an's parish, St. Kiluan, Fond du lac, Wis., Rev. Father Blum, poster.

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has expressed himself as favoring the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Archbishop Ender refused permission

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred

upon Archbishop Eyre, Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, by the Glasgow University.

Bruno Piglheim's famous panorama: The Cracifixion of Christ," which was recently burned at Vienna, was valued

The Count de Loubet, a rich American, has given £800 for distribution among the poor of Carpinetto, the birth-

The three oldest Bishops, in date of consecration, in the United States, Mgrs. Kenrick, De Goesbriand, and Elder in the order named.

Mgr. Batz, of Milwankee, has out, of

The list census inficates that the Order of Christians Brothers numbers banks. He hoped the Government's pro- 15,700 frothers, 1300 houses of education and over half a million pupils.

> More Abrodiosio, fomerly Bishop of A limit and normally Bishop of Treviso, h's been selected by the Pepe testice eduction late Cardina. Agostini in the patriorchal sec of Venice.

The former coursels of the Jesuits at Boan, which has been hunded over to the

Mar. Stillemans, Bishop of Ghent, and Mgr. Van den Benghe, parish priest of St. Jeseph's at Antwerp, have been granted the recently-instituted Belgian decoration of the Royal African Older of

Miss Minnie Nichels, daughter of Mrs. Sterer, step-daughter of Congressman Bellamy Sterer, of Cincinnati, and grand daughter of the late Nicholas Longworth, has been haptized and received into the Catholic Church.

Executors of the estate of Mrs. Theresa Fair of Sun Francisco, Cal., have rejected the claim of Archbishop Riordan for \$250,000, which the Archbishop declares the deceased had contracted to give for founding a seminary for the education of

By the death of the Countess Randon, Catholicity in the Grenoble district of France suctains a severe less. The deceased lady, who was the soul of charity. was the means, under God, of bringing her late husband, the famous Marshal, into unity with the Church.

The Holy Father has nominated Father Diodysius of St. Theresa, Vicar-tosac, al of the Carmelites, to the position est Consultor of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda for the Oriental Rite, and chewise Father d'Auri, he to be Consealer of the Propaganda Congregation

We regret to announce the death of the Rey, Father Gams, the learned Germem Benedictine, so lamous among the later Catholic biscornais, who endowed Meritine with the "History or the [Cirirch in the Nineteenth Century" are The History of the Church in Spain?  $\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R}^{1}$ .

Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minn., has sai of from New York for Havre, on his way to Rome, where co will present to the Holy Father the resolutions of the Cathore Werkingmen's Renevo.ent Union of New York, adopted in honor of thePope. The resolutions have been magnificently engressed.

A steamer named Notice Dame de perstrationers, which is intended for messignary work on the Conto has been auncied at Holoken, in Belgium. The ceremony was preceded by the benedic tion of the ship by the Cardinal Arch bishop of Malmes, who then cut the inconstraint held it to the shore.

Arelibishop Gross of Oregon has addressed a letter to the faituful of his diocese appealing for a higher sense of positical henor and zerous protection of the ballot box. He argues that it is the daily of the prople to detend their come try, its liberties and its loners by take ing an active part in politics. He does not advocate the principles of any party. save the party of purity.

### WHY CAN'T THEY MARRY?

CARPETS!

WHY CAN'T THEY MARRY?

A young faily and gentleman are in love with each other, but will not marry because the lady's mother's brother indiversing the faily sense the young marry action. What relationship exists between the young hady and gentleman?

This spiring Openite pronounce to composise the lady's mother they young any action. What relationship exists between the young hady and gentleman?

To the first person sending the control marry in the glave problem the pathly-lers of Thi LADICS! The fourth. White will give severally the feeders in each for the second source masses an each for the second source masses an each for the second source masses an each for the second for the first problems in a feeder that will look and wear well as moderate purces.

Carpets that will look and wear well as moderate purces.

Carpeting houses are every description a specially.

Carpeting of Institutions and I holds Burdating contains on the first class Kolak Camera, with a complete Lawn Terms too the region are equally afterned to.

Children in the part of Faril Opera classes; to the first person second of the above marked and some contains of the part of senting to the eighth a six for using smill opera classes; to the first person second of the part of permit.

Exercome answering the above poizzle must engles with the same Thirty Cents in slaver for the three ent stamps [16, 16, 18]. The state of the latter of the same and thouse traits alternation live copies [16 Thir Lyanas Physical Replections of the same and thouse the same and papers. The envelope which contains correct answer bearing earlier posture by in order as recoved.

All answers must be mailed on or before July 15th. Names and addresses of prize-winners will be published in our journal. Address will be published in our journal. Address landers' Pictorial. Weekly, [41] Toronto, Ont.

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Latir assault of the Touley is more than money

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pairs old, suffer the interior falling soluress since has very framer. He was interior
aimed every seem there, some those for real
about Pasier Kooldigs medicine, and control
some for him. It is every respective to
the medicine, but nother term is every see.

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A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases soft free to any disease and poor parieties on a new order this medicine free of charge. rectivings here prepared to the in-section of Fort Wayner Industrial pureductivities are etc. I be the

N. WIG MED. CO., Chicago, to Coloration of the production of a

In Montreal by E. LEONARD, 113 St.

# A PRIZE PORTRAIT



This young lady has three by there, each one of whose picture is rambined in the above portrait. The maintacturers of PEARLI-POAM, the LAUEST SCHALLE ISS ONE OF TOTAL THE LAUEST SCHALLE ISS ONE OF THE POAM, THE LAUEST SCHALLE ISS ONE OF THE POAM, THE LAUEST SCHALLE ISS ONE OF THE POAM SWITCH THE MEDITAL WHO IS AND THE SCHALLE OF THE BEST AT A THE SCHALLE OF THE PART OF THE PA

Pearlifoam is sent by mail pertiald. Prizes in the allowed that Reinst are to be carefully awarded surely as desired. Address. ENQUISITE TOTHET WIFG. CO., 170 Youge St., Toronto, Out.

LADIES, We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbreoke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufactarge carefully aftended to the state of the ture of Silver-Wore and regaring

Burglars have been operating at Blen-

At Sapparo, Japan, the destroyed 1,000 buildings.

The Provincial Dehorning Commission is in session at London.

The damage by floods in Western Ontario has been widespread. The Royal Scots of Montreal will visit

Hamilton on Dominion Day. A section of Nebraska was visited by

cterrible cyclone on Saturday. The ravages of cholera in Meshed, Per

ia, show no sign of abatement. An enormous increase is reported in enugration from Upper Alsace to Am-

There is yet much doubt as to the date of the Manitoba Provincial elections. Hon Messrs, Bowell and Foster com-

acted their business at Washington on aturday. Black rust has appeared in some of the finest wheat fields of Illinois, and serious

damage is teared. Two Brantford boys were given fitteen stripes each for tinancy, by order of the

police magistrate. It is said the umbrella manufacturers of the United States have combined with capital of \$8,000,000.

An immense aerolite has fallen in the Caspian Sea, a short distance from the peninsula of Apsheron.

At a meeting in Queenston, on Saturday, the Nizzara River Fruit Growers' Association was reorganized.

Saturday's lacrosse results:—Capitals of Ottawa 7, Montreal 0; Niagares of Niagara Falls 4, Brants of Paris 3.

Hon, A. W. Harvey of Newfoundland has gone to Spain to negotiate a treaty between that country and his colony, The Queen is said to be much dis-

pleased at the talk of Princess Mary of feek being engaged to Prince George, Mr. Baine caused a sensation throughant the United States on Saturday by resigning his position as Secretary of

The police of Queloc have discovered an eightisest conspiracy to swindle the Provincial treasury out of large sums of

State.

The total less by the recent great flood on the Mississoph River and its branches is estimated by reliable authority to be

It is rejected that Pr sident Palacio of Vet extreme has sixed the breakwater works at In Gray in belonging to British certocrations.

O. F. Jordan has been appointed superimended to the Canada division of the Mighigan Central Bailway, to succeed a. B. Morioria The Beaver line steamer Lake Superior, From England, has arrived at Halinax

with 200 soldiers to fib. Vacancies, in the mintary coms in their garrison. Detective O'Leary, of Ottawa, was at Winnipeg on Saturday with Pagain, the detaulting deputy postmaster of Hull,

Que. They are on the way to Ottawa. Parnell's Brother in New York.

The New York Herald says that:-John H. Parnell, brother of Ireland's dead leader. Chances Stewart Parnell, was a saloon passenger on the White Star Steamship Toutonic.

Mr. Parnell's coming was not generally known to the supporters of Ireland's cause and there were few to meet him at the pier. He was in excellent health. and spirits.

"I have come over," said Mr. Pame" to look after my fruit farms in Goorgia i ard Alai ama, and I sha I go from here to Atlanta, too, and Loxyout, to retain to Incland in September, and I shoulthen send a carge of peaches to England.

American peaches are more there, I expected to wait the Mr. Redmord, but of illness delayed him. He will prove the usua, price being \$12,00 cach.

Mr. Parne'l said that his mother, Mrs. Della Parnell, was in good health. Her Of Selk Striped Challies, in all new light trip to breland did ber good. She is on summer shades, with new art designs in one way to New Yerk on the Servia, with appropriate colors, 50c yard, worth 85c. her view, Miss Dickirson. She expects to return to be land next Septembe

"As to Irish polytical affairs," said Mr. Partiell, "I can only say that our party s the party of the people, desnite the fact that the clergy are against us. The Healyites are now with us, but I think the present state of affairs will seen

change for the better." At the Cork railway station, on the ar ival of Mr. Parnell's train, he was giv-en an enthusiastic reception by the S-I Hand Loom Table Linen, 57c yard M yor, Board of Alderman and 25,000 citizens. As he was leaving Oncensiown he was presented with a "hurling caman," r large cane, by the Redmond Indeperdent Hurling Club, as a souvenir of his visit to Cork.

Mr. Parneil will remain in New York until his mother arrives.



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

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S. Carsley's. FOR CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE dress fabries come to S. Carsiey's, Notre Dame street, where full ranges of all materials

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# SUMMER Dress GOODS

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-THE STOCK COMPRISES-Every Wood Fabric most suitable for

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## Cheap Dress Goods.

SEVERAL CASES

Of Double width Num's Veilings, in all

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not less than 40c yard, but, naving pur-chased the whole stock, we re embled to effer them at the above price. SEVERAL CASES

the price 35c. The usual value being 55c S. CARSLEY.

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Of extra quality All-wood Bolland Cords for 60e yard; the usual value being 80c.

> Every shade of Gray, Every shade of Drab, Every shade of State, Every shade of Brown,

Summer Costumes yet introduced. S. CARSLEY.

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45000 DRESS PATTERNS In all new materials and designs, Sick Striped Dress Patterns, New plaid Dress Patterns,

Linen Goods. HAND LOOM TABLE LINEN

All Newest Patterns.

i-I Hand Loom Table Linen, 38c yard

in all the following sizes: 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10, and 8-12. This Linen is hand span, hand woven, and will give greater satisfaction than

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In all qualities. S. CARSLEY.

UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS Red Borders and Fringed.

8-1 Unbleached Table Cloth, 77c cach

Old Gold Table Cloths Red Borders and Fringed, All sizes in stock Sistver Fax Table Cloths, Red Borders and Fringed,

splendid value, and are manufactured expressly for

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tration, one for all doll in, seven for whem Into usual of the terms a neuron man memory of thine contin procurs any order course in their cases. Replicatels a Resulted prove the exceeding effect of the really of them, we for the extreme killing seeding roots, pror in the proc. BOALTATHER A A COOK



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FOR CHEAP PRINTS, SATEENS, GINSHAMS

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