

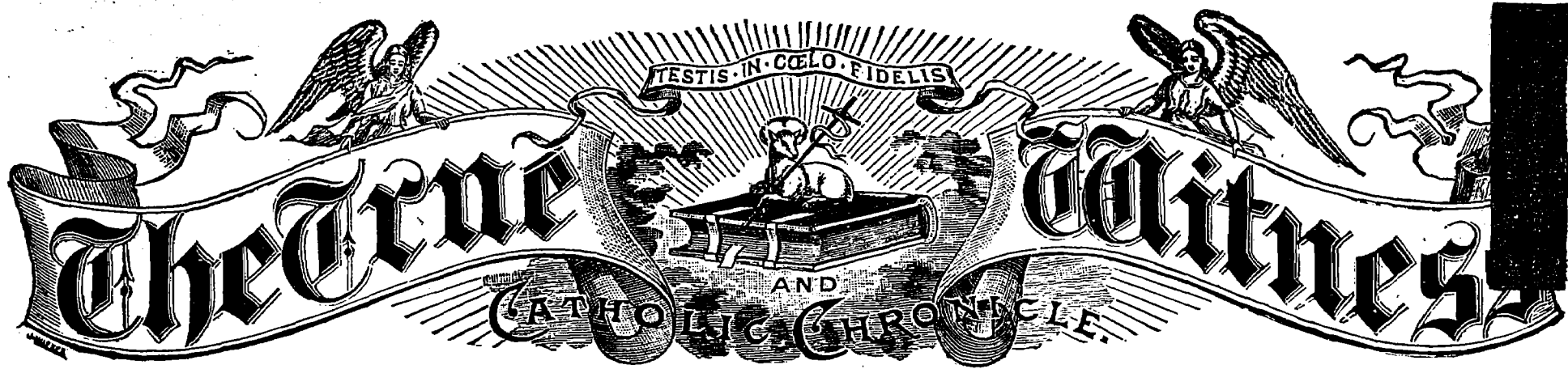
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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

DON'T forget that a subscription paid to the TRUE WITNESS is a stone, placed by your own hand, in the edifice of Catholic literature. All who are in arrears should make a strong effort to pay up. We do not like to be troubling our readers with letters and accounts; we prefer, by far, to hold more pleasant communion with them. But unless they support the paper they cannot expect that it is able to go on furnishing them with writings they seem to admire. Please relieve us of the necessity of dunning.

THIS is the month of the Sacred Heart. Here are a few counsels from the Ven. Claude de la Colombiere, the one who aided so powerfully in establishing the grand devotion of this month. He speaks on the love of our neighbor:—

"One of the means of becoming a great saint is to bear with the tempers of those we live with. Be sure by doing this we shall gain the Heart of God more than by all practices of piety.

Those who practise piety sadly delude themselves when they think they love God, and yet bear in their hearts dislikes and jealousies.

Take care how you listen to grumbling. It is very infectious.

We hardly think of the faults of others if we apply ourselves in earnest to correct our own.

Charity must reign over every other virtue."

The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen has this remark:

"Miss Rye, who for years past has supplied Canada with regular consignments of young waifs and strays from London, has been compelled to advertise for material. Possibly Miss Rye has grown fastidious, or maybe the Canadian authorities have become less complaisant. At any rate, only Protestant girls will in future be allowed to assist in making Canada."

This seems true; we know an institution of this kind that would not place their girls in any but Protestant families. Are they afraid that by a girl having a good home, with Catholics, who would in no way interfere with her religious duties or tamper with her faith, she is going to endanger the progress of Protestantism? If so Protestantism must be on the decline, and be badly in need of support; it must feel its own weakness, if it dreads so much the influence of Catholicity?

IN THIS ISSUE we give a report of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal. By the report submitted and from the remarks of the President and the Manager, it is gratifying to learn the satisfactory condition of affairs in our foremost monetary institution. When all goes well with the Bank of Montreal and the annual reports are of the encouraging tone found in this year's we may rely that everything is safe in the financial, commercial and industrial sphere of Canadian business. This splendid institution is a safe barometer whereby to gauge the prospects of the country; and so successful has the bank been, during a year of wide-

spread, and almost universal depression, that its standing is a source of unqualified encouragement. The President and Board of Directors, and the Manager, deserve the hearty congratulations of the public, for the successful manner in which their vast institution has established confidence both in itself and in the country.

THE Lutherans, in the United States, are getting into trouble. The A. P. Aists will soon make it hot for them. The Boston American Citizen is quoted by the Catholic Review as saying:

"The attack on the public school system is from the Roman source; yet the Lutherans of Wisconsin also offend in some extent. The extension of time of naturalization and consequently right of suffrage is a measure required for protection against others besides Romanists."

The first thing they will know, the Lutherans will find themselves accused of Romanism; then, of course, they will be arrested, tried, condemned, hanged, drawn and quartered, and their heads spiked upon the A. P. A. temple to warn all other American citizens, who may have the hardihood to disagree—in a land of liberty—with these representatives of the most diabolical tyranny that could possibly be conceived. It is safer, after all, to be an acknowledged "Romanist," than to be a Protestant; that is as long as the A. P. A. wolf is around the country.

IT seems to us that the now famous circular issued in New York, in which the fable of the farmer and the snake was made to illustrate America and Catholicity, came from the A. P. A. lodges. In their anxiety to create a feeling against Catholics they did not stop to reflect that they were handling a two-edged sword. In fact, their cartoon has proved a real boomerange. It did the Catholics far more service than injury.

Only men blinded by passion or stupefied by ignorance imagine, in our day, that low caricature will serve in the place of argument. These drawings do not suggest to the mind any idea of the one they are intended to belittle or ridicule. They are too clearly an index of the morally besotted mind of the one who conceives and draws them. The idea of A. P. Aism or P. P. Aism attacking the church always brings to our minds the words of Sir William Draper, "Cease viper, you bite against a file."

It has been announced that the fund for Dr. Chiniquy will still be kept open for donations until the 30th July. This is the second or third time that this much-talked-of presentation has been postponed. The last time, the object of so much generosity, undertook to impart an impetus to the movement by writing a series of letters on the confessional; so abominable were they that even the WITNESS had to cut them down and declined, for decency sake, to publish certain portions of these characteristic tirades. We know not whether that spasmodic effort, on the part of the

learned Doctor of Diversity, caused the shackles to flow in or not; but judging from the recent postponement, the attempt must have been very fruitless. This time—just as the date of the presentation is fixed—Chiniquy starts off on a five day's crusade against Rome and makes Toronto the scene of his labors. Thence he proceeds to St. John, N. B., to continue the work of stirring up sympathy. If his admirers have really the desire to benefit the old man, why not subscribe to the fund without obliging him—in his eighty-fourth year—to go about the country arousing sympathy? It savors too much of that method of people who send out the feeble and aged or the tender and young to collect from a sympathetic public that which would not be given to the real beneficiaries were they to beg in person. We sincerely hope that the fund will be a large one. We would not like to see the man deprived of his only remaining consolation.

IN announcing Mr. James Tynan's book, the St. James Gazette, a most bitingly hostile paper to Irish interests, says:

"It is not generally realized in England how tired the American revolutionists have become of the constitutional Home Rule movement. These disclosures are a symptom of the increased unrest of the physical force party, and are not unlikely to hasten the breaking up of the Irish party."

Evidently "the wish is father to the" expression: the Gazette would welcome anything and everything that might tend to break up the ranks of the Irish party. If Mr. Tynan be really the famous "No. 1," we cannot see what practical good he expects to derive from revelations regarding events long since passed into dead issues. The Phoenix Park affair has been condemned and repudiated by the Irish people, and no reputable Irishman has ever expressed anything but sorrow for the sad event. If Mr. Tynan thinks that he can furnish evidence that may serve as a vindication of the Nationalists, he is coming too late with it. If he has nothing new to tell, his book can only create mischief by raking up ashes of the past. If he has important information to give, that might be of benefit to unjustly suspected Irishmen, he was criminal in keeping it to himself so long. In any case we don't like the idea of such a book, especially when heralded by such an organ as the St. James Gazette.

"ANTONIO" asks us: "Are all outside the Church heretics?" and, "Are all heretics condemned?" These two questions suggest answers that have been given times numberless, and these answers are a refutation of one of the false accusations brought against the Catholic Church. All outside the Church are not necessarily heretics. A man may be in error without that his error separates him from the Church. Father Lambert, in a recent article puts it thus: "He who does not know the doctrines

and decisions of the Church, is not a heretic, even though he professes heresy. Heresy of this kind is like the sin which one commits through involuntary ignorance; for instance the breaking of a law of whose existence one is ignorant." Here the sin is only material, not formal, and is not in itself an obstacle to salvation. St. Augustine says: "We must not rank among heretics those who carefully seek after the truth, and who are in a disposition to embrace it as soon as discovered." There are many Protestants to-day who belong to the spirit of the Church, although not to the body thereof; as there are Catholics who belong to the visible body of the Church but are not members of it according to the spirit. "Out of the Church no salvation," is a principle, when properly understood, is admitted by all Protestants as well as by Catholics.

At a meeting of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Party, held in London, on the last day of May, Mr. Justin McCarthy announced that the appeal for funds issued the previous week had met with great success. Fifteen hundred pounds had been received and large contributions have been made by the Irish federation of America. He said that this fresh assistance would enable the Irish representatives to continuously attend Parliament during the present session. It is gratifying to learn that such was the result of the appeal. The delicate—the characteristic—way in which Mr. McCarthy worded his request for funds deserved the attention and commanded the admiration of all who have a sincere interest in the cause of Home Rule. We trust that the results may always be as satisfactory. Slowly, but surely is the world becoming educated to the necessity of Home Rule; and just as certainly is the great measure soon to become law.

CATHOLIC literature is on the increase in the United States. One of our contemporaries has recently made a calculation, and found that there are 215 Catholic periodicals published in the Republic, of these 156 are issued weekly, 16 monthly and the others bi-weekly, tri-weekly, fortnightly and quarterly. They are published in the following languages:

English.....	138	Portuguese.....	2
German.....	39	Spanish.....	1
French.....	13	Hollandish.....	1
Polish.....	5	Slavonian.....	1
Bohemian.....	5	English & German	1
Italian.....	2		

What is most remarkable is the fact that there is not one Catholic daily paper on the North American continent. The question now is, will Canada have the honor of possessing the first one? Or, will Montreal take the initiative? We are doing our utmost to reach that end; but, as often explained, we must establish our weekly on a foundation that will be sufficiently solid to resist all the shocks of adversity. Every assistance you render to the TRUE WITNESS will eventually serve to hurry on the date of the only Catholic daily.

## THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

## WHAT AN OTTAWA MAN KNOWS OF THEM.

A Relation that Comes Appropriately as a Sequel to Gen. Herbert's Speech in Montreal—The Expedition Didn't Turn Out as Expected—The Identity of the Corps Lost.

The following appeared in the Ottawa Evening Journal and will be of interest to our readers in view of the recent comments upon General Herbert's very pertinent remarks concerning the Zouaves:

"Mr. J. T. Hickmett of this city knows something about the experiences abroad of the Canadian Papal Zouaves which, in view of Gen. Herbert's address to the 65th Batt. in Montreal and the newspaper discussion since, may be worth the telling."

Mr. Hickmett at the time of Garibaldi's assault on the Pope's temporal power was living in Liverpool where he was foreman of a large glass factory owned by Juan Gobbi, an Italian. In this factory many Italians were employed, nearly all of whom were staunch Garibaldians. Altogether there were about 700 Italians in the city at the time. While the fighting was going on many of these men used to parade the streets at all hours of the night shouting "Long live Garibaldi."

When the Canadian Zouaves returned to England after the war, en route to Canada, some 150 came via Liverpool, where they stayed about three days awaiting transshipment.

Mr. Hickmett says that when it became known that the Zouaves had arrived, the Italians began to plan an attack on them in reprisal. Learning of their intentions, and having considerable influence with them from his position in Gobbi's works, Mr. Hickmett, after considerable difficulty, persuaded the Garibaldians not to try to molest the strangers.

## GOOD COUNSEL PREVAILED.

He told them that though the Zouaves had gone to fight Garibaldi, and to protect the Pope's temporal power, they were doubtless doing what they considered their duty to their religion, and therefore were not to be blamed. The wise counsel prevailed, and there was no fracas, but the Italians went down in a body to the docks to see "the enemy," Mr. Hickmett went along too, and had talks with several of the men. The rest of the story is best told in his own words.

"There was about 150 of the Zouaves, the balance of the 300 that went from Canada had gone by London. A more distressed looking lot of men I never set eyes on. They looked as if they had seen pretty hard times and it afterwards proved they had. They bore a very ragged appearance. Some had the Zouave costume, but the majority had only military caps, while not a few had no uniform of any kind."

## THEY WERE DISHEARTENED.

"Most of the corp were young fellows of 22 or 23. Very few were over 25 years of age, and one, a bugler was only 15, he told me.

One and all were entirely disheartened and wholly disgusted with the expedition, and several told me they wished they had stayed at home. They said they had not been properly treated.

## LOST THEIR IDENTITY.

They supposed when they left Canada that they would all be kept together and fight together. But when they arrived in Rome they were promptly distributed among the various Papal regiments. Their officers seemed to have no say at all, and as Canadian Zouaves their identity was completely lost."

## WHERE AID CAME FROM.

"During the three days the men were in Liverpool," concluded Mr. Hickmett "they were almost begging and in fact would have had to, but for the aid of the Irish people of the city who sympathized with their cause."

Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," is exceedingly superstitious. He is said to fear especially the "Jettatura"—the "evil eye"—and always carries a number of amulets to protect himself against its influence. When he crosses the street he always walks on the very edge of the crossing, if possible.

## FANNY ALLEN.

## A Legend of Later Times.

BY S. GREATA.

## PART III.

Hail, gentle virgins, as ye go,  
Carrying a balm for every woe;  
And Sister Allen's name shall now,  
With light illumine the spoken vow;  
Where'er her happy footsteps trod,  
She left the impress of her God.  
The flowers of grace sprang up amain,  
And withered branches bloomed again,  
Conversion in her train was rife,  
The seed of everlasting life,  
Soon to bloom out in heavenly bowers,  
Or deck the barren earth with flowers;  
Her generous soul would have each one,  
Receive the blessings she had won;  
She, so unworthy still she felt,  
[As thus she spoke each heart would melt.]

Where once self-will and pride had reigned,  
Now the Eternal Will had deigned,  
Humility to give their place;  
Mother, most sweet of ev'ry grace;  
Virtue most dearly prized in heav'n  
Whence pride God's rebel foe had driv'n,  
And when at last the end drew nigh,  
She gave to earth no parting sigh,  
Convinced that He who heard her will  
Whilst in the flesh, would hear her still,  
When in His glorious presence clear,  
Her pray'r should greet her Saviour's ear.

And thus a decade not yet passed,  
The greatest grace she claimed the last.  
The minister whose zealous care  
Had given her Baptism—He must share,  
And to the full, the cup of bliss;  
The measure pressed down must be his.  
So, by a strange constraining power,  
He sought the truth, the perfect flow'r.  
Of the first buds, that on that day,  
Had strewn the zealous Pastor's way;  
When Holy Baptism conferred,  
Its rites despoiled, its prayers unheard,  
So pained his soul, that, as she smiled;  
To shame the foolish maiden wild,  
He chid her, with hot words severe.  
"Know that the Holy Ghost is here  
And venture not to laugh to scorn  
Thy soul of Holy Spirit born."

And ever, "They who seek shall find,"  
If they but ask with humble mind,  
So meekly asking, hearing all;  
He heard the Master's loving call.  
Preceded in the race by One—  
His learned, wise, and only Son.  
A husband, Father, Pastor, too,  
Who, keeping blessed Truth in view,  
Surrendered all—wife, children, home,  
And St. Ignatius saw him come  
A lowly student, to his gate,  
Till he could reach the priesthood's state.

And she, the partner of his gain,  
As he had done, ignored the pain  
Of separation's trial sore,  
And entered through the convent door,  
Nor saw the outer world again  
Save through the cloister's latticed pane.

Her children all to Him she gave,  
Who gave them her—The moment grave  
Which sealed for aye, her action brave  
Came in due time, and then was seen  
How great the sacrifice had been.  
For knowing not whom they should meet  
Four little girls obtained a seat,  
But hark! The sacred rafters ring,  
A child's lament—a little thing!  
To many an eye the starting tear  
Unbidden sprang, these words to hear—  
"Oh mother—sweetest mother—Thou,  
Thou leav'st us for thine holy vow?"  
"Hush little one and do not weep,

"In Jesus' presence silence keep;  
His Mother will keep watch o'er thee,  
His Mother now our own shall be."  
Thus gently chid the eldest maid,  
"Ah! dry thy tears, he not afraid."  
The while she listened, one who spoke  
And Jesus' Mother did invoke,  
And when the vow was truly said  
Each to the outer world was dead,  
For each one in her turn was giv'n  
By Mary's aid—a bride to Heav'n.

Besides the four little girls there was a boy of about six years of age. He was placed in a Jesuit College to be educated, and afterwards joined the Order, thus making three generations where each became a Jesuit Father. Virgil Barber, who was first converted, owed this fact to the perusal of the Life of St. Francis Xavier.

"There is at least one place," said the statesman, who looked very weary, "where men of all parties must stand together." "Where is that?" "In a crowded horse car."—Industries.

Fairport Harbor, Lake Co., Ohio.  
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,  
Buffalo, N.Y.:



MRS. LEWIS.

Gentlemen—I cannot tell you how my wife has improved since she began the use of your "Favorite Prescription," coupled with "G. M. D." She has no more trouble with falling of the womb, and she never feels any pain unless she stands too long. She has no bearing-down pains since she began the use of your remedies. She does nearly all of her own housework now, but before she commenced taking your remedies, she could hardly walk across the room.

I do not know how to thank you for all the good your remedies have done her, for the best doctors had given her case up as incurable.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED LEWIS.

Guar-  
**PIERCE** antea a **CURE**  
OR MONEY RETURNED.

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

## ARTHUR.

## AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

Arthur, an enterprising village of about 1,500 inhabitants, is situated in Wellington County, in Ontario. The Teeswater Branch of the C. P. R. runs through it at the north-east end. It has a large Catholic Church of which the steeple is one hundred and twenty feet high. A bell, costing fifteen hundred dollars, was placed in the tower two years ago. The inside of the church is undergoing many improvements, and when it is finished it will look like a new church. The two priests, Father Doherty, P. P., and Father Dube, curate, serve this church, also the one in Peel Township. There are about two hundred families in this congregation, the greater part of them living in the surrounding country. Opposite the church is the presbytery which was built last summer. To the right of the church is a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph. To the left is the school, which is attended by about one hundred and fifty children. Three of the Sisters teach in this school. The Public School engages four teachers and the High School two. There are between fifty and sixty pupils in the High School now, about a quarter of whom are Roman Catholic.

ETHELREDA.

## NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES.

The students of Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges, passed a very successful monthly examination. The following is the result and order of merit (English course) for the month of May:

FIRST CLASS.—Wm. Feeny, J. J. Fox, G. Kelly, R. Graham, A. Stuart, Jos. Lamar, A. Carignan.

SECOND CLASS.—Jos. Levesque, W. Higgins, G. Derosch, L. Ortiz, A. Stuart, W. Marson, H. Ortiz, A. Belanger, J. O'Connor, A. Beaulieu, A. Blanchard, W. Poire, A. Dion, J. Doran, J. Cartier, E. Charette, W. S. Marson, H. Chapdelaine, A. Dufort.

THIRD CLASS.—J. Coburn, C. F. Millard, P. O'Neil, F. McKenna, M. Kelly, Teles. St. Arnaud, R. Maurault, G. Beaudry, R. Robillard, E. Berard, L. Scott, F. O'Reilly, J. Hurtubise, T. Leblanc, H. Delage, R. Berard, C. Brodeur, J. Doherty, L. Palmer, J. Bourdon, A. Pinsoneault, Jos. Benoit, O. Charette, R. Lapointe, A. Mager, A. Richard, E. Dechatellets, J. De Montigny, F. Dube, A. Raymond.

FOURTH CLASS.—L. St. Arnaud, C. Tobin, A. Bonhomme, L. Dion, E. Delage, J. B. Paquette, A. Buchanan, E. Mayer, J. St. Marie, C. Gesner, P. Carroll, E. Lacroix, J. Quinn, A. Chouinard, P. Finn, L. Guion, F. Hetherston, Jos. Demontigny, Ar. Lapiere, H. Hetu, W. O'Neil, J. St. Germain, O. Simard, A. Lemay, Arthur Lapiere, H. Henault.

PREPARATORY CLASS.—E. Peachy, A. Arcand, Z. Lamer, R. Labrecque, R. Dube, E. Malboef, A. Prudhomme, L. Chapdelaine, L. Facio, M. Cartier, H. Lacroix, R. Leduc, E. Bleau.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Arthur Stuart, I. St. Marie, Teles. St. Arnaud, J. St. Germain, L. St. Arnaud, W. Quinn, Leof. St. Arnaud, A. Pinsoneault, L. Palmer, E. O'Reilly, J. McKeown, W. S. Marson, C. F. Millard, W. Marson, M. McNeil, All. Mayer, R. Lapointe, T. Leblanc, E. Lacroix, L. Guion, H. Gohier, F. Goyer, J. Fox, G. Deroach, R. Delorme, H. Delage, N. Cassidy, E. Delage, Sy. Desmarchais, P. Carroll, L. Chapdelaine, E. Belhumeur, E. Berard, J. Benoit, G. Beaudry, A. Bonhomme, A. Arcand.

## MANY A YOUNG MAN.

When from over-work, possibly assisted by an inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

Teacher—"Why is this called the temperate zone?" Bright Boy—"Cause if you take the hottest day in summer an' the coldest day in winter, an' add 'em together, an' divide by 2, the weather will be just about right."

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

## RELIGIOUS NEWS

The Pope telegraphed Cardinal Vaszary his thanks on the defeat of the civil marriage bill in Hungary.

The King of Wurtemberg has caused a sensation by openly opposing the re-admission of the Jesuits to Germany.

The Rev. John F. Lowry, of Cohoes, N. Y., has been honored by the faculty of Niagara University with the title of Doctor of Laws.

The Catholic Historical Society of New York has begun the collection of the record of the 10,000 Catholic soldiers from King's county, that State, made during the war.

An organization known as the "Priests' Eucharistic League," whose object is the furthering of devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, will hold a convention next August, at Notre Dame, Ind.

Very Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Albany, N. Y., has been selected to succeed the late Right Rev. Francis McMurney, bishop of that diocese.

A wealthy Englishman, who died recently, John Gillow, of Lilystone Hall, Inglesstone, Essex, has bequeathed the whole of his personality, amounting to nearly \$650,000, for the benefit of the Catholic Church in England and Wales.

To express his gratitude for the kindness shown him by the Catholic University of America, the Apostolic Delegate has presented the chapel with a magnificent set of red silk vestments, beautifully ornamented with gold, of the Roman style.

Bishop Scannell, of Omaha, at his own request was enrolled as an active member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and signalized his initiation by delivering a speech in Irish. It seems the Bishop is quite a fluent speaker in the language of Erin.

Princess Clementina, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, will shortly take the veil. The princess is convinced, from the number of tragic deaths, that a curse rests upon her family and hopes, by consecrating herself to the Church, to attenuate its severity towards those whom she loves.

Queen Margherita of Italy has sent Rev. Joseph Tonello of Galesburg, Illinois, a pair of solid silver candlesticks and a picture of the Divine Mother and infant in a massive silver frame as a donation for his church. Father Tonello, who is of a noble family of Turin, Italy, was a childhood companion of the queen.

Brother Maurelian will leave shortly for the Pacific coast to seek relaxation after two years and a half in service as secretary and manager of the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Fair. After the completion of his report to Bishop Spalding he will return to the Christian Brothers College at Memphis.

Lena—"Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night. He came right over and proposed to me." Maud—"Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way."

## SEND TO-DAY.

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

E. RYAN,

22 SHERWOOD STREET OTTAWA, Ont.

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

**AN INTERESTING INSTITUTION.**

**THE CATHOLIC PROTECTION AND RESCUE SOCIETY.**

A Short Account of this Home for Immigrant Catholic Children—The Opinion of the Superintendent and the Immigration Agents.

On St. Thomas street, in the parish of St. Ann, there is particularly noticeable a large but plain and substantial brick building, the whole exterior of which presents an appearance of neatness and scrupulous cleanliness which would do credit to a Dutch housewife. This building is the home for immigrant orphans, and is known by the name of the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society. The society is under the auspices of His Lordship the Bishop of Salford, England, and its object is to give shelter, provide food, and, if possible, work for Catholic orphans, who are sent to seek their fortunes in this country.

The institution is the first of its kind that has been founded in this country for the benefit of Catholics, and the assistance it has given to many young immigrants, during the one short month of its existence, augurs well for its future usefulness.

Miss Brennan, a young lady well known in St. Ann's parish, is the superintendent of the home. When interviewed by a representative of the TRUE WITNESS upon the establishment of this new branch in Montreal, Miss Brennan stated that the home was opened on the 1st of May, and up to the present there had not been a very large number of immigrants, but a great many were expected during this month.

The Rev. Father O'Callaghan, of Salford, England, will arrive in Montreal in a week or two with a party of five boys; and Miss Lacy is expected later in the month with 40 or 50 more boys and girls. Miss Brennan, while showing the TRUE WITNESS representative over the establishment, stated that there is excellent sleeping accommodation for more than 50 persons.

On the first flat of the building is a large well furnished reception room and office; separated from this room by a pair of folding doors is a smaller private reception room, and at the back of this is the recreation room, in which eight sturdy looking English youths, from 15 to 20 years of age, were amusing themselves with various games.

The recreation room is provided with a piano and two harps, also dominoes, chequers and other games. There is a very large recreation ground at the side of the building, where the boys may amuse themselves with cricket and football.

On the second flat there is a prettily furnished drawing-room, kept for special visitors; there are also several bed-rooms on this flat and a well appointed bath-room, where each new inmate is required to take a bath immediately on arrival. On the third flat there are three large and airy bed-rooms, plainly, but very neatly furnished; the kitchen refectory, etc., are equally well furnished and tidy.

Miss Brennan said that in a short time she hopes to be able to make arrangements for furnishing table board to such of the former inmates as wish to come to her; of course this would apply only to those who had obtained situations in the city, and they would be required to pay a reasonable price for their board.

Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion immigration agent, when interviewed in reference to the above establishment, stated that there was not the slightest doubt that it was a most valuable acquisition to the institutions of the city; hundreds of Catholic young men and boys used to come to him every year and ask him what they should do; the most of them had but very little money, and it was a very difficult task to advise them aright, as without friends they were almost sure to consume what little money they had before obtaining work; now their condition will be very different, they will be housed and fed, efforts will be made to find them work, and they will be treated well in every way.

Mr. Hoolahan paid his official visit of inspection to the Catholic immigration home last week and expressed himself excellently well satisfied with all he saw; he also stated that, in his belief, no more suitable lady than Miss Brennan could have been found to fill the position of superintendent.

(WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.)

**THE DRAMA OF LIFE.**

(Respectfully Dedicated to the Members of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, St. Laurent College.)

All the world's a stage,  
Ring up the curtain, prompter;  
From merry youth to age  
Is but an act to stir  
Those who follow on to greater deeds.

Madly to and fro  
For a sorry while we tread,  
Watching those who go,  
And seeing in their stead  
Others rush to claim a meed of praise.

Our one act soon ends,  
But, ere the parting bow,  
Age its glamor lends  
And places on our brow  
Fame's laurels, or but withered leaves.

Now the play is o'er,  
The lights grow dim and fade away,  
The prompter's heard no more,  
We've played through life's brief day;  
Our lease is run, the curtain falls.

M. P. E.

**ST. MARY'S PINK SOCIAL.**

A MOST ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

St. Mary's hall, corner Craig and Panet streets, was almost crowded to discomfort last Wednesday evening by one of the most fashionable audiences that ever filled the splendid hall. The occasion was the annual May festival of the young ladies of St. Mary's. A song by Miss E. Kennedy, with accompaniment of auto-harp, mandolin and piano, initiated the programme, and was presented with much merit. Songs by Messrs. Altimas and Harkins and Miss Minto were pleasingly executed and warmly appreciated. Miss Marie Hollinshead, one of Montreal's most popular singers, charmed the audience with her song "City of God." It is needless to state she equalled all her past triumphs. The "Empire drill," by the little ones reflected much credit on the ability of Miss Maggie Jones as a preceptor, as the little ones fairly captivated the audience. The instrumental selection, Bohemian Girl, Mr., Miss and Master Shea, was very good and won much applause.

Intermission followed, and refreshments were served at the ice cream parlor, which was most tastefully decorated with bunting, flags and flowers of various colors. The reception ladies, Misses Tucker, Minto, Murray, Jones, Altimas, Heffernan, Chambers, Prendergast, Gallagher, Crowe, in a very handsome costume of pink challie, trimmed with embroidery and carnations, and Martha Washington handkerchiefs neatly folded across the shoulders, looked very charming. In the second part of the programme Miss Garrigan, a very promising young lady singer, with much sweetness and expression, gave "For All Eternity," which was heartily applauded. Mr. McLeod's singing was also admired. Miss Marie Hollinshead sang "Children's Home" and was rapturously applauded. The "Ladies Musicales" were very happy in their selections and won hearty appreciation. Mr., Miss and Master Shea delighted the audience by their instrumental selections and were heartily applauded. The dialogue, "Using the Weed," by seven young ladies brought the most enjoyable evening ever spent in St. Mary's to a close. The young ladies got through the parts assigned them most creditably. Prof. Jas. Wilson deserves special mention for the creditable manner in which he accompanied the lady singers, and to the untiring efforts of Miss Street, Misses Jones and Tucker is due the success of the evening. Messrs. J. Kennedy, Jones, McGuire, Hammill, Croke, Harkins, Flynn and Kelly acted as ushers.

**MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.**

The services of the Sacred Heart at the Church of the Gesu, opened Friday. The following is the programme of music at the Benediction: Violin solo, "Traumerer," Schumann, Miss Jennie Hoyle, (from the Conservatory of London); Ave Verum, Silas; soprano solo by Miss Maria Saucier; Subtuum, "Ladies' chorus," Saint Saens; Tantum Ergo, Haydn; duet for contralto and soprano, by Miss Lavie and Mde. Normandin Boucher; finale on the organ: Grand Chœur en mi, Guilmant; Miss V. Cartier, organist. A numerous chorus of ladies sang under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Saucier, choir master.

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

**OBITUARY.**

THE LATE MR. NAPOLEON VIAU, N. P.

On the evening of the 22nd ult., at 5 p.m., Mr. Napoleon Viau, Notary of St. Laurent, after a protracted illness of about 12 months, fell a victim to that dread and lingering disease, consumption. The sad event took place at the home of the deceased. The late Mr. N. Viau was the son of Mr. H. Viau, who still survives. He completed his classical course at St. Laurent College, and in 1880, after passing his final examination for notarial profession, he married Blanche Gauthier, daughter of ex-alderman Gauthier of Montreal.

During the same year he was made organist of the parish church of St. Laurent, a position which he occupied until a short time previous to his death. Mr. Viau was without the least doubt an excellent musician; he possessed a wonderful command over the organ, violin and piano. The deceased leaves a wife and six young children. Mr. Viau is the third member of his family who has during the last nine months succumbed to that fatal malady.

We trust that God will not permit the angel of death to revisit the home of the bereaved relations until they will have spent many years of great success and unruffled happiness. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased and sincerely pray that his soul may rest in peace.

The funeral took place from the deceased's residence on the Friday before last, at 9.30 a.m. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, very many prominent personages were present from St. Laurent and other localities. The cortege which was exceptionally long was led by the college band playing the melancholy strains of "The Dead March in Saul." After the coffin, came the clergy and the mayor, the professors and students of the college, the members of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the C. M. B. A., of which latter society he was a member, and finally other friends and acquaintances.

When the funeral had arrived at the Church, High Mass was chanted by Very Rev. Father P. Beaudet, C.S.C., Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, assisted by Rev. Fathers J. A. Renaud, C.S.C. and W. H. Condon, C.S.C., as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Appropriate music was furnished by the college choir under the direction of Mr. D. Villandre. After the service, the cortege headed by the St. Laurent City Band, under the leadership of Mr. A. Lecours, wended its way to "God's Acre," where the deceased was lowered to his final resting place. The pall bearers were:—Messrs. L. Cousineau, S. D. Marquis, Jos. Deguire, Edw. Gobier, A. Gobier, D. Lecavalier, T. Migneron and A. Lamer. The principal mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Viau, (the father and mother of the deceased), his brothers, Rev. E. Urgel Viau, C. S. C., professor of the band of the orchestra of the choir and of French Belles Lettres Class of the College, and Mr. Eusebe Viau, of Parotucket, R. I., and his two sisters. Among the many present were:—Very Rev. Father Beaudet, C.S.C., Rev. Fathers A. Roy, C.S.C., Superior of the College, E. Meahan, C.S.C., assistant Superior, M. A. McGarry, C.S.C., E. Vanier, C.S.C., A. Crevier, C.S.C., T. Barre, C.S.C., Jas. Boyle, W. H. Condon, C.S.C., A. Hudon, C.S.C., J. A. Renaud, C.S.C., etc. Messrs. Hervieux, J. D. McGee, G. Worth, J. Scully, P. Hayes, Dr. Pinet, Edward Gobier, the mayor, D. Lecavalier, E. D. Marquis, L. Consineau, W. J. O'Rielly, Levesque, Rev. Bro. Amede, C.S.C. Rev. Mr. Hebert, C.S.C., Rev. Bros. Urbain, C.S.C., Alfred, C.S.C., Gilbert, C.S.C., Messrs. Noel, O'Rourke, McAuliffe, M. J. O'Conner, etc.

**REMOVING.**

English, American and Canadian Wall Paper of all Styles and Descriptions.

75,000 pieces directly imported from manufacturers; prices not to be compared with others; every pattern the latest, at his new "Depot de Tapisserie," on the first flat. A visit is respectfully requested by

J. G. GRATTON,

1538 St. Catherine Street.  
(Formerly S. Lachance's drug store.) 35.17



(Gleaned from different sources.)

The Holy Father has designated Cardinal Galimberti as protector of the Sisters of the Purification, and Cardinal Macchi as protector of the Arch-confraternity of S. Maria dell' Orazionete Morte in Rome.

While public interest is concentrated on the trial of those concerned in the Banca Romana scandal, a deficit of 130,000 francs has been discovered in the local Banca Agricola Industriale at Chieti, and the director, cashier, and another official have been placed under arrest.

In the Church of San Nazario at Milan during some recent excavations near the high altar, they were fortunate enough to find, within a sarcophagus of the Roman epoch, the bodies of SS. Nazarius, Vasuvius, Glicerius, Lazzarus, and Marulus, of whose bodies no trace has ever been known since the time of their burial by St. Charles Borromeo.

The hopes which at one time appeared that the Crispi cabinet would abandon the Giolitti policy of refusing *Exequatur* to the Italian Bishops seem destined to fail. Some of the Bishops have been waiting since 1892, and there are still twenty-three vacancies, including such important ones as those of Venice, Ferrara, Arezzo, Segni, Terracina, and Parma.

Several archaeological discoveries have occurred in Rome, and among other things have been found some Etruscan sepulchral chambers, one of which served as a Christian tomb in the fourth or fifth century, a portion of the ancient Via Portuensis, behind the Church of S. Maria del Riposo in the Trastevere, a tursa of a man near the Palazzo Spuda, several ancient inscriptions at the Policlinico, and a fragment of a Roman street in the Via Napoli.

The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Oreglia di San Stefano, in which he repeats the congratulations which he had already offered him in private audience upon the success which he obtained in the trial against the priest, Amalfitano. The Holy Father expresses a wish that due submission may now be made by the priest, and states that he has no doubt but that the Cardinal will in that case grant him full pardon for his disobedience and scandalous conduct toward His Eminence.

**CATHOLIC SAILOR'S CLUB.**

THE WEEKLY CONCERT A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Catholic Sailors' Concert on Thursday evening, despite the unpleasant weather, was a grand success in every way. There was a very large attendance of sailors, and among the citizens were members of the Catholic Truth Society, and several ladies. Mr. Singleton occupied the chair in his usual efficient and pleasant manner. Songs and other pieces on the programme were rendered by the sailors in their inimitable, hearty and jovial style.

Several young ladies assisted very materially in making the evening a most enjoyable one. The names of the young ladies were: Misses Barbeau, Dennis and Harvey. Of the gentlemen who sang, Mr. Lawler and Mr. E. A. Carpenter were particularly pleasing.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who contributed to the programme: Messrs. Cochrane, E. A. Carpenter, Solomon, Slattery, Lawler, Brown and Burns.

As the season rolls on the Catholic Sailors' Club is becoming more and more popular, and the good it is doing is proportionately more marked on all sides. The next concert, to-morrow evening, promises to be of special interest and attraction.

**DEATH OF REV. M. N. BELANGER.**

Rev. Michel Napoleon Belanger, parish priest of Ste. Helene, Bagot County, died Thursday at the age of 72. He was born at St. Hyacinthe and graduated, and was ordained in 1869 and became attached to the diocese of Vincennes, Indiana. In 1875 he returned to St. Hyacinthe and was Vicar at the Cathedral. The deceased was parish priest of Knowlton and ultimately of Ste. Helene.

## SHAMROCK-CORNWALL.

## THE FIRST MATCH OF THE SEASON.

The Shamrocks Start out Well on the Highway to Championship.

In the midst of mud and slush, intermixed with sawdust, the Shamrock and Cornwall teams opened the senior championship series last Saturday afternoon on the Shamrock grounds. A drizzling rain added nothing to the pleasure of the players, although it may have had the effect of rendering normal temperatures prone to rise. Despite the cantankerous behavior of the elements fully 4,000 people were in attendance, decorating the grand stand and the fences, to say nothing of aeronauts who graced the apex of telephone poles or lolled comfortably amongst the web of wires.

The two teams, referee Patterson and umpire Ross were on hand promptly on time, but a delay of nearly half an hour in starting was occasioned by the necessity of finding a suitable and mutually satisfactory person to act in the third official capacity. Mr. McCallum, of the Montreal team, was finally agreed upon, and at 4 p.m. the opposing players lined up as follows:—

Shamrocks.	Position.	Cornwall.
Stinson	Goal	Carpenter
Dwyer	Point	Crites
Moore	Cover	Hugh Adams
Murray	Defence field	Murphy
O'Brien	do	Danaher
Hinton	do	J. Adams
Kelly	Centre	Morrison
Neville	Home field	O'Neill
McVey	do	Lewis
Danaher	do	Reynolds
Wall	Outside Home	Riviere
Tucker	Inside Home	Moss
O'Reilly	Field Captain	Lally

The following is a summary of the games as scored:

1 Shamrocks	Wall	5 min
2 Shamrocks	McVey	10 "
3 Shamrocks	Danaher	4 "
4 Cornwall	Danaher	17 "
5 Shamrocks	Neville	17 "
6 Shamrocks	Wall	4 "
7 Shamrocks	Neville	9 "

The referee was Mr. D. Patterson, and the umpires Messrs. F. McCallum and J. Ross. Messrs. J. H. McNally and J. C. McFee acted as timekeepers.

As will be observed from the summary the match was of rather a Shamrock complexion. Cornwall's team was outplayed through; their defence, thanks to such old stand-bys as Carpenter, Murphy, Crites and Adams, being the only portion of their forces which showed to any advantage when compared with the quick, steady, well judged execution of the Shamrock men. The Shamrock team all played well. On the defence Stinson, in goal, Moore and Murray, were particularly prominent. The field played excellent and far outclassed their covers, while the home, pitted against the cream of the Factory town twelve, came out with flying colors. The play of Danaher and Wall was exceptionally effective, and the latter must be congratulated on the immense improvement in his "game." The inauspicious condition of the ground precluded the possibility of a continuous series of brilliant running or dodging unmarred by accidents, but at times pieces of play were shown by the Shamrock men which aroused shouts of enthusiasm from the spectators, and gave proof that the old stamina and blood are yet to be found 'neath the green shirt.

The Cornwall team showed up to best advantage in the fifth game, making several gallant attempts to successfully storm the Shamrock fortress. The "defence guards" were on the alert, however, and Cornwall's invasions were repulsed.

The checking throughout the match was hard and close and there were very few inches given on either side. O'Brien, who is a man of most powerful physique, and seemingly unaware of the force of his tap, has a faculty of jabbing an opponent in the ribs with the end of his stick.

There is no doubt but Pat means this as a friendly intimation to his "cover" that the ball is in their vicinity, but all the same the "nudge" might be dispensed with and the "cover" left to discover the ball's whereabouts at his own discretion.

Mr. Frank O'Reilly, as captain of the Shamrocks, in the absence of Mr. Polan, made a good general and looked quite handsome. Captain Polan will be on the field at the next match, and it is sincerely hoped will lead his team to victory over the redoubtable Capitals.

Children at St. Gabriel's made their second Communion on Sunday morning, at 8.30. There was a very large attendance; little ones to the number of seventy-five received the Blessed Sacrament, and much fervor was displayed.

## ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

Among the presents to the Bazaar, a handsome pony, 800 pounds in weight and 44 inches in height, donated by a generous farmer of Henryville, P. Q. Another donation, from the same gentleman, is a goat—somewhat a novelty at a Bazaar. The goat will attend the Bazaar personally on several occasions, and is expected by his friendly manners and other excellent qualities to endear himself to every one.

The following articles have been received for the Sacred Heart table:

Mrs. McKnight, Holy Bible; Rosanna Johns, pair of candlesticks; Miss Lizzie Daly, two vases with carved wood stand and teaset; Misses Nellie and Minnie McHugh, two artistic statues; Mrs. Stephen Young, china tea set; Mrs. Annie McLaughlin, two handsomely framed pictures; A Friend, wax figures and wax flowers in glass case; Miss Byrne, extra fine photo album; Miss Irene Henihan, fancy wool work; a friend, large blue and red satin cushion; Mrs. P. O'Neill, 2 o'clock table service; Miss Mary Bailey, History of the Blessed Virgin; a friend, lady's veil case; a friend, lady's toilet glass.

ROSARY TABLE—Miss Hanrahan, a pair of bedroom slippers, card case and variety of prayer books; Miss Helen McGurr, a handsome gilt fancy basket,

fancy satin; J. E. H. Quipp, druggist, 40 dollars worth perfumery in case; Mrs. Felix Callaghan, fancy cushion cover.

Mrs. Maher, of McGill College Avenue, has received the following valuable donations. Mrs. Maher's zeal in the good cause is the more commendable when it is remembered that the articles she has received are almost wholly from Protestant friends:—

C. W. Lindsay, St. Catherine Street, \$500 piano; Austin & Robertson, 4 reams of paper for printing of Bazaar Journal; Canada Paper Co., 6 reams of paper for the same purpose; Stroud & Sons, box of tea; Mr. Phelan, a handsome and valuable bamboo table; Renaud, King & Patterson, a fancy lamp. Redpath's Sugar Refinery, a half-barrel of sugar; R. Mitchell, Bleury Street, a valuable table lamp; Glover & Brais, a valuable silk dressing gown; Scott, Notre Dame Street, two pictures of the Adoration. Many other articles have been promised, and in addition to the above, Mrs. Maher has received a large number of monetary donations.

Mrs. B. Tansey has received the following articles for St. Patrick's Bazaar: H R Ives & Co, valuable cooking range; Lieut-Col Massey, a prize (valuable); W Clendinning & Son, cooking stove; A Ramsay & Son, fancy mirror; L E N Pratte, piano stool; Jos Lamoureux, bamboo music stand; E N Henry & Co, a

## ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

## FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION—IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

On Sunday morning at 7:30 Mass the children of St. Ann's, to the number of 190, made their first Communion. Of these, 104 were boys and 84 girls; there were also a few grown up persons.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the church was crowded to its utmost capacity; His Lordship Archbishop Fabre arrived at about a quarter to three o'clock and immediately began the Confirmation service. The church had been prettily decorated for the occasion, and during the time of Confirmation the choir sang a beautiful hymn to Our Blessed Lady. The children conducted themselves splendidly and showed the good drilling they had received by the excellent order in which they approached and left the altar rails.

## EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening there was a grand musical service with solemn Benediction and procession round the church, to celebrate the first Communion and Confirmation of the children. After an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Virgin had been delivered by the Rev. Father Bancart, the procession of boys and girls began to move through the church, the girls to the number of about 90 came first, bearing at their head a lovely tinsel banner of Our Lady, having on the reverse side a figure of an angel protecting a little child. The girls looked very pretty in their white dresses, veils and white gloves, and walked very regularly and devoutly. At the end of the procession of girls came a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, supported by four little girls. Covering the statue was an exquisite wreath of natural flowers. The boys in the procession numbered over 100, and carried a banner, and at the last a statue of the Infant Jesus.

The musical part of the programme, under the leadership of one of the Christian Brothers, was excellently rendered. Prof. Shea presided at the organ. The choir was composed wholly of male voices. Over 60 boys from the Christian Brothers school took part in the singing. The boys who sang solos acquitted themselves splendidly. Their names are: L. McCrory, James Slattery, John Murray, James Mahoney and Frank O'Brien. Gunoud's Tantum Ergo was rendered in brilliant style by the choir; so was the Stabat Mater, by Rossini; the Laudate, by Lambillotte, was very beautiful. In the other parts of the Benediction the boys, assisted by the men's choir, did wonderfully well, and deserve much commendation for their efforts.

## BAZAAR REGULATIONS.

The rules drawn up by the lady collectors of the Bazaar, for their own guidance, during the Bazaar, are splendid ones and deserve to be made known.

As a rule many young men and other persons would visit the Bazaar if they could do so and spend a moderate sum, but in most cases hitherto this has been impossible. As soon as a young man would enter the Bazaar room he was pounced upon, his pockets figuratively turned inside out, and before he had a chance to walk once around the room he was without a cent. But if the rules, that the ladies have drawn up for their own guidance, are adhered to, there will be none of this at St. Patrick's Bazaar, and persons who have visited the Bazaar once will do so again, and also will be much more disposed to be generous than if they had been overpressed to spend everything they had.

## ST. ANN'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.

A special meeting of St. Ann's T. A. and B. society was held on Tuesday evening, the 29th May, in St. Ann's hall. After the transaction of the usual routine business the report of the excursion committee was received. The committee reported that the steamer Rocket, of the Montreal and Cornwall Navigation company, had been secured for the society's annual excursion on Dominion Day. The steamer Rocket, which is one of the finest steamers on the river, will leave the wharf at 9 a.m., thus affording a full day's sail and a fine opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence and to reach the lake, returning by moonlight. The committee are determined to spare no pains to make this the most pleasant and enjoyable of the season.



SIR FRANCIS SMITH, K. C. M. G.

and variety of roses: Mrs. T. O'Brien, a Holy Bible; Frankie Larkin, a variety of baby underclothing and toilet glass; Miss Mary Breslowe, a fancy lamp; Miss May Browne, a pretty fan; Miss May Fogarty, fancy goods and vases; Miss Agnes, two hand-painted scenes; Misses Minnie and Nellie McHugh, fancy goods; a friend, 1 large doll (dressed); Miss Annie Beaudoin, a fancy hand-painted table cover.

CHILDREN OF MARY TABLE—Miss Rosina Johns, a collection of fancy goods; Miss Minnie and Nellie McHugh, fancy fans.

POST OFFICE AND LOTTERY—Miss A. McLaughlin, copies of the Catholic World.

MRS. ENOCH JAMES' TABLE—Mrs. McLinn, superb satin work; Cochenthaler, jeweller, silver fruit dish.

GENERAL DONATIONS—Mrs. Quinlan, three wheeled child's velocipede; Mrs. Cusack, fancy cushion; Mrs. Fraser, "Half Hours with the servants of God;" Mrs. Thos. Beauville, 4 cages; Mrs. James Lenighan, fancy pillow; Mr. and Mrs. James Mansfield, 2 richly framed pictures; Sailor's Club, copies of St. Joseph's Union, Father Drumgoole's paper; Miss Mary Cassidy, two richly framed pictures, entitled Ireland's Love and Scotland's Prince; Mrs. James McArran, pictures of Father Matthew and Mr. Gladstone; Miss Katie Ward, picture of the Sacred Heart; Miss Nellie Ward, picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Mrs. O'Neill, artistic table; Miss M. McGurr, five vases; J. G. Knight Bros., bunting; R. Riely, fancy slippers, Miss McGuire, picture of the Sacred Heart and of St. Patrick; the Misses Condon,

whip; A Pallascio, brass bird cage; T Sonne, one American flag; R E Boyd & Co, one dozen brooms; L D St Jean, a beautiful picture; R A Dickson, a pair of handsome statues.

Most of the above articles were generously presented to Mrs. Tansey for the Bazaar by Protestant friends.

## THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

In our account of the Fete Dieu procession we inadvertently omitted to mention that the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, one of the oldest and most firmly established organizations in Montreal, took part in the celebration and made a very fine display. Its members turned out in numbers and, as on all former occasions, were remarkable for the order and devotion exhibited. This is certainly one of the most praiseworthy societies that we possess; the amount of good it has done, since its organization, a quarter of a century ago, is incalculable.

## AN ILLUSTRATION.

It is always well to give an example by way of illustration. When an article of excellent merit is offered for a price as low as is an inferior article the former certainly deserves the preference. To illustrate this: let the prudent housekeeper use the Queen's Laundry Soap, the announcement of which appears in another column, and the result will prove the truth of our statement. Read our advertisement and you will find the magnificent inducement offered to ladies who use the Queen's Laundry.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.**

Addresses by the President and General Manager—The Condition of Trade Reviewed—State of the Money Markets—Some Interesting Statements.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal took place in the Board Room of the Bank at 1 o'clock on Monday, Sir Donald A. Smith, the President, occupied the chair, and among those present were Hon. George A. Drummond, vice-president; Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager; Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, A. T. Paterson, Hugh McLennan, A. F. Gault, W. H. Meredith, directors; H. Montague Allan, Hector Mackenzie, John Arnton, W. Arnton, J. H. R. Molson, Wm. Mackenzie, Captain Benyon, John Crawford, W. J. Buchanan, James O'Brien, Judge Cross, B. A. Boas, F. S. Lyman, Q. C., Michael Burke, R. Sims, D. Ross-Ross, A. McNider, E. Goff Penny, J. F. Doran, J. Y. Gilmour, Angus W. Hooper, A. T. Taylor, James Burnett, Rudolph Forget, W. de M. Marler, Richard White, J. H. Gordon Strathy, John Dunlop, Charles Meredith, G. F. C. Smith, P. Mackenzie, W. H. Weir, Alex. Mitchell, J. C. Barlow and others.

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald Smith, president of the bank, was voted to the chair, and on the motion of Mr. J. H. R. Molson, seconded by Mr. John Dunlop, Q. C., Messrs. James Burnett and W. J. Buchanan were appointed to act as scrutineers, and Mr. A. Macnider, chief inspector of the bank, was appointed to act as secretary.

The president then called upon Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, to read the annual report of the directors, as follows:

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.**

The directors beg to present the 76th annual report showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1894.

Balance of profit and loss account 30th April, 1893, \$ 601,425.53  
 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1894, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on current discounts, 1,313,289.80  
**\$2,004,715.33**

Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st December, 1893, \$ 600,000  
 Dividend 5 per cent. payable 1st June, 1894, 600,000  
**\$1,200,000.00**

Balance of profit and loss account carried forward, \$ 804,715.33

The business of the Bank has been fairly good during the past year and though adversely affected by the commercial depression, our profits are only about \$12,500 less than shown in the last annual statement. Under these circumstances the Directors feel that there is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the year's operations.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in June last, a change has taken place in the Board, by the election of Mr. A. F. Gault to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Hon. Sir John Abbott in Montreal, in October last. Sir John Abbott was elected to the Board on the 15th May, 1888, and remained a member till his death.

The Shareholders, especially the older ones, will also have heard with regret, of the death of Mr. Peter Redpath, which took place at Chiselhurst, England, on 1st February last.

Mr. Redpath was long a valued and esteemed member of the Board here, having been elected a Director in June, 1868, and resigning in the year 1882, when he left this country to take up his residence in England. He was a member of the London Committee of the Bank for the five years preceding his death.

The Directors are gratified that Parliament has at length taken up the question of an Insolvent Act for the whole Dominion, and it is to be hoped that the legislation upon that important subject will result in a comprehensive and equitable act that will meet the requirements of the business community, and while affording protection to the interests of creditors, will at the same time expedite the winding up of estates.

In September last the Bank opened a

branch at Deseronto, Ontario, and the office promises to be a satisfactory one.

All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

DONALD A. SMITH,  
 President.  
**GENERAL STATEMENT.**  
 30TH APRIL, 1894.

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock.....	\$12,000,000 00
Reserve.....	\$ 6,000,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	804,715 33
	<b>\$ 6,804,715 33</b>
Unclaimed dividends, Half-yearly Dividend, payable 1st June, 1894.....	3,510 69
	600,000 00
	<b>7,408,226 02</b>
	<b>\$19,403,226 02</b>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 4,637,189 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	6,579,678 10
Deposits bearing interest.....	23,222 171 88
Balances due to other Banks in Canada ...	9,495 92
	<b>34,448,534 90</b>
	<b>\$53,856,760 92</b>

Assets	
Gold and Silver Coin Current.....	\$ 2,587,903 38
Government Demand Notes.....	2,783,146 25
Deposits with Dominion Govt. required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation.....	265,000 00
Due by Agencies of this Bank and other Bks. in Foreign Countries, \$8,139,893 13	
Due by Agencies of this Bank and other Bks. in Great Britain ...	2,696,018 12
	<b>10,835,911 25</b>
Government Bonds, India Stock, &c.....	1,820,000 00
United States Railway Bonds.....	2,207,000 00
Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	995,002 15
	<b>\$21,494,023 03</b>
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches.....	600,000 00
Current Loans and Discounts (rebate interest reserved), and other Securities and Assets.....	\$31,437,103 84
Debt Secured by mortgage or otherwise.....	174,681 68
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for).....	150,952 37
	<b>31,762,737 89</b>
	<b>\$53,856,760 92</b>

E. S. CLOUSTON,  
 General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL,  
 Montreal, 30th April, 1894.

**THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

Sir Donald Smith, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that the fact of the bank having earned \$1,313,289 or within a fraction of 11 per cent. on the paid up capital, would be regarded by the shareholders as very satisfactory. The profits, while fully up to the average of the preceding six years, had been appreciably larger since the rate of interest had fallen to what had become to be looked upon as a presumably low level. During the past ten months the exports from Canada had amounted to \$94,300,000, a gain of \$1,660,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period the value of imports had declined by \$3,000,000. For the first four months of this year the banking clearances amounted to \$14,796,000, compared with \$21,468,000 in the same period of 1893, a decrease of 31 per cent., and it was to be regretted that no elements of revival could be observed. In Great Britain the period of 1893 was one of retrogression, but somewhat less conspicuous than its immediate predecessor. In the United States the amount of currency outstanding on May 1 was \$92,500,000 greater than on same date last year. Was it any wonder that \$15,000,000 of gold was exported from that country? Referring to the present state of trade of Canada, Sir Donald Smith alluded to the continued decrease of railway earnings as a sign of the times that could not be ignored.

Reviewing all the circumstances, the shareholders had cause to be satisfied with the outcome of the bank's business during the 12 months ending April 30. Ten banks had \$1,351,904 of dividends during that period; four of the largest of these with a capital and reserve of \$22,

850,000 paid dividends, \$602,000 or only two thousand dollars more than the Bank of Montreal with a capital and reserve of \$18,000,000. Sir Donald feelingly referred to the death of two of the directors during the year, Sir John Abbott and Mr. Peter Redpath, and then appropriately alluded to the knighting of Sir William Van Horne and Sir Frank Smith by the the Queen.

The president then called upon Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager, who made the annual statement. He said the circulation showed a falling off of \$488,000, a sign of general inactivity in business. The deposits not bearing interest had decreased \$1,000,000; deposits bearing interest had increased \$3,700,000, chiefly from special deposits. The Bank had invested \$2,208,000 in the highest class United States railway and other securities. Their overdue debts had increased \$171,000 and loss had been fully provided for.

The lesson of last year will have been productive of good if it has taught the necessity of some stronger cash reserve. He commended the caution of the Canadian Government in not being a borrower this year, but regretted that the same prudence had not been displayed by some municipal corporations, whose rulers continue to incur liabilities at an excessive rate. Their bank, he said, had come through the year with increased credit, and he said the shareholders had reason to be satisfied with the statement laid before them. He only hoped they would do as well next year.

Sir Donald Smith in putting the report to the meeting said, referring to the hopeful tone of the report referred to by Mr. Morrison, that the board had endeavored to lay the position clearly before the directors. The \$2,207,000 invested in the United States railway bonds was invested in the very best securities, and the bonds could easily be converted into cash. Sir Donald agreed with Mr. Morrison about quarterly dividends. Economy and prevision were very useful virtues, and should be cultivated.

The report was then put and adopted. Mr. Hector McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Jas. O'Brien, moved:

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the president, the vice-president and directors for their attention to the interest of the bank.

This was carried and Sir Donald replied briefly.

Mr. A. F. Gault moved a vote of thanks to the manager and his staff. Their services had been most efficient. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Clouston returned thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of his staff.

A motion thanking the president was proposed by Mr. John Morrison, and unanimously carried.

On motion of Captain Benyon, it was decided to have the election of directors continue until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast. The meeting then proceeded to the election.

The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: Sir Donald Smith, Senator Drummond, W. C. McDonald, R. B. Angus, A. T. Paterson, E. B. Greenshields, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Meredith and A. F. Gault.

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. J. H. Cross, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, has opened out a full line of Brooms, Brushes, etc., at 365 to 369 St. James street, Montreal. Mr. Cross announces that educational and other institutions are supplied at wholesale rates when goods are ordered in reasonably large quantities. We trust that Mr. Cross will meet with success and that dust and cobwebs will soon be unknown in every household in town; for once his brooms and brushes are put into use a general cleaning up will be the happy result.

**FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR**

The Irish National Minstrels, at the request of the Little Sisters of the Poor, will give an entertainment, on the 24th of June, at the convent, for the benefit of the aged people under the care of the Sisters. A similar entertainment was given by the National Minstrels last year, and the old folks were so delighted that the members of the minstrel troupe feel much pleasure in being able to give them the same pleasure over again. Prof. Shea will manage the musical part of the programme.

**RAIN! RAIN!**

*After this the Deluge.*

And while it lasts your best friend is a

**Good Umbrella or a Waterproof Coat,**

AND

**JAS. A. OGILVY & SON**

have the best assortment of these goods in the city.

**In UMBRELLAS**

We can show you from the plain Cambric Umbrella to the Finest Silk Umbrella, and from 60c up to \$5.00.  
 Large Cambric Carriage Umbrellas, worth \$1.25, for 90c only.  
 Good Zenetta Umbrellas, worth \$1.00, for 60c only.  
 Fine Alpaca Umbrellas, worth \$1.25, for 90 cents.  
 Neat French Twill Umbrellas, for \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
 Nobby Silk and Wool Mixed Umbrellas, \$1.75 and \$2.00.  
 Beautiful London Silk Umbrellas, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

**And in WATERPROOFS**

We carry all the best makes, such as METLISA and RIGBY, in Plain and Fancy, Black Brown and Checked, with and without Capes, in all sizes, from the small boy to the full size man.  
 A NICE SUIT OF CLOTHES, to measure, for \$10.00.  
 A good Business, Knock-about or Holiday Suit, made of Halfax Tweed or Navy Blue Serge, to order, for \$10.00 only.

**SHIRTS Cheaper than Ever.**

Men's Flannelette Boating Shirts, 35c up.  
 Boy's Boating Shirts, 25c up.  
 Oxford Negligee Shirts, 75c, 85c, \$1.35.  
 Silk Warp Negligee Shirts, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.  
 And a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c.

**MAIL ORDERS.**

All orders by mail receive our prompt attention, and samples sent on application.

— AT —

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 Cor. Buckingham Avenue.  
 Telephone 3335.

**WEDDING BELLS.**

BEAULIEU-NORVAL.

A pleasant and happy event took place on Monday morning in the Archbishop's private chapel. His Grace, Mgr. Fabre, united in the holy bands of wedlock, Mr. Arthur Beauhieu, son of Mr. Joseph Beauhieu, supply officer of the Montreal Fire Department, and Miss Annie Norval, third daughter of the late Mr. John Norval of this city.

After the Mass the bridal party adjourned to the residence of the bride's mother, where a splendid breakfast was enjoyed. The happy couple left by the 8:30 train for Boston, Mass. We join in the hearty congratulations of all their friends and wish them a safe and pleasant bridal trip, and a long career of happiness and prosperity.

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.**

St. Ann's Young Men's Society held the usual meeting in their hall on Sunday last. Father Strubbe, C. S. S. R., presided. After the reading of the minutes and the disposal of a few smaller matters, the subject of the forthcoming picnic to Sherringham Park was discussed, and the final arrangements for holding it on Dominion day were made, and the members of the various committees were selected. Much enthusiasm is shown over this picnic and, if the weather is at all propitious, it will be a grand success.

The members also on Sunday decided that their hall should be closed during the months of July and August for the purpose of renovation.

**"SISTER OF CHARITY" DOLL.**

A feature of the Bazaar will be a large doll dressed as a nun, with a basket in its hands for donations; no doubt many persons will give to this staid and silent "Sister of Charity."

Miss A. Cassidy has undertaken the task of dressing the doll in appropriate garments.

The Hon. Senator Murphy begs to acknowledge, with thanks, through the hands of Mr. John Curran, the sum of \$14.00, in aid of the Home Rule fund, proceeds of a concert. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

## CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

## THE LECTURES FOR TEACHERS.

Instructions to All Interested in This Grand and Ever Increasing Institution.

Representatives of the Catholic Summer School of America and the Catholic Summer School Improvement Company, of which Major John Byrne, of New York, is the president, made a flying trip to Plattsburg, recently, to determine upon the improvements that will be made for the next season.

These two corporations have had the advantage of securing the invaluable services of Col. James J. Waring, the celebrated sanitary engineer; and he has, in their company, made a thorough inspection of the land. As a result of the visit of these gentlemen, work was begun at once upon the grounds of the Summer School, and this work will be actively prosecuted from now until the opening of the season, July 14. A band of engineers and surveyors will spend the next six weeks in making a topographical map of the entire property; after which the plans for the development of the land will be prepared by Col. Waring. These plans contemplate making of it an ideal summer resort, with winding roads, affording a variety of the beautiful mountain and lake scenery.

Work has been begun already on the beautiful groves fronting the lake, both on the bluff overlooking the lake. These groves will furnish a magnificent natural park for the Summer School guests, affording beautiful views of the lake, and charming and varied walks fitted up with rustic-seats, where everything will delight the eye and charm the imagination.

Abandoning the old dock on the premises, it has been determined to build a new pier or crib-dock, out to deep water, so as to avoid the steep grade that the bluff necessitates. It is expected also that the work will be begun at once upon the foundations of the Auditorium, the cornerstone of which will be laid during the session, and a beautiful Casino will be built to accommodate pleasure-loving members of the school. All these improvements have been commenced, and everything points to the successful completion before the beginning of the session.

The financial outlook of the school is very good. A number of its bonds have been already disposed of; and when the subscription list becomes public it is expected that all those interested in the movement will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure what promises to be a paying investment.

## LECTURES FOR TEACHERS.

By general approval of the Board of Trustees the last week of the approaching session will be devoted to a special course for teachers, under the direction of Principal John H. Haaren. The course will be open on Monday, August 6, with a lecture outlining the work projected, and showing the correlation of the subjects comprised in the course. Two lectures will be given each morning and two each afternoon. In the evenings four lectures on the Bible will be delivered by Very Rev. William O'B. Pardow, S.J., Provincial of the Jesuits. The lectures in the normal course will be devoted to the discussion of Abstract Science (Grammar, Logic, and Psychology), Language and Literature, History, Mathematics, and Geography.

## PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

Logic and Psychology—Five lectures by Rev. J. A. Doonan, S.J., Boston College. The scope of the lectures by Father Doonan will include: first, study of the objectivity of truth, the present confusion of thought in regard to it; next, an examination of the lower cognitive faculties of man, their essential agreement with the faculties of the brute, their accidental differences—the laws of association of ideas, attention, memory; following this, an examination of the higher cognitive faculties of man; the decay of the logical induction and deduction practically, before treating them scientifically; one lecture to be devoted to the cognitive faculties of man, his will and his lower appetites; their training—hereditary and acquired habits—conduct. Finally the application of

logical methods to the study of grammar; induction and deduction in the teaching of grammar. In the treatment of the above subjects the aim will be, first to establish true principles, and then to discuss and refute false theories.

## LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Four lectures by Principal George E. Hardy, President of the New York State Teachers' Association. First Lecture—Language, the Instrument of Education. Second Lecture.—Language Work. Third Lecture.—Language as Literature.

## HISTORY.

Three lectures by Principal Marc F. Vallette, LL. D. Dr. Vallette will treat of the definition, sources, uses, and value of history; its division as to the periods; as to subjects; as to methods, topical, biographical; time to be devoted to it in school; its philosophy, cause and effect; geography and civil government as collateral studies; these to be illustrated, wherever practicable, by model lessons.

## MATHEMATICS.

Three lectures by Brother Adjutor, Manhattan College, New York City. First Lecture.—Arithmetic, Theory and Method of Procedure. Second Lecture.—Algebraic Equation and Empirical Geometry. Third Lecture.—Natural Philosophy (Mechanics).

## GEOGRAPHY.

Four lectures by Principal John H. Haaren, Brooklyn, N.Y. First lecture—Scope, Meaning, and Purpose. Second lecture—Aids and Appliances. Third lecture—Physical Geography. Fourth lecture—The Geography Lesson.

The fee for the course will be three dollars.

Board may be secured at a reasonable rate by writing to Catholic Summer School, Secretary of Local Committee, Plattsburgh, N.Y. Suitable accommodations for the sisters of religious communities may be had at a low rate by applying to Mother Superior, D'Youville Academy, Plattsburgh, N.Y. Tickets for the course may be purchased in advance from Warren E. Mosher, Youngstown, Ohio, or John H. Haaren, 390 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## CHRIST'S SEAMLESS GARMENT.

IT IS ON EXPOSITION AT ARGENTEUIL, A FEW MILES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, May 20, 1894.—Thousands were present last Monday at the exhibition to public view of the holy relic of Argenteuil. After grand Pontifical ceremonies, the garment was kissed by the multitude. All this means that the festivals in honor of the holy garment at Treves are now to be equaled by the revival of veneration for the tunic of Argenteuil, which, from time immemorial, has been looked upon as the inner garment worn by Christ when he was scourged at the pillar. This relic has always maintained its local celebrity, but the Bishop of Versailles having referred the matter to Rome, the Sacred Congregation of Relics has declared that the authenticity of this tunic is more than sufficient to authorize the intense reverence due to the accessories of the passion of our Lord.

The last festival of Christendom in its honor was in 1680, when the tunic was transferred to a magnificent reliquary presented by the Duchess De Guise. That of this year will be honored by the presence of several Cardinals and Bishops, including prelates from England, Ireland, and the United States, and will last until June 10th.

The garment now being exhibited at Argenteuil, a small town to the northwest of Paris, famous for its asparagus beds of fig trees, is declared to be the veritable seamless garment or tunic (sadin) which the Savior wore at the crucifixion. The story related concerning it is briefly as follows: It was purchased by the Disciples after the crucifixion and concealed in a church at Galatia. At the time of the Persian invasion of Asia Minor it was preserved from destruction by one Simeon, and by him handed over at Jaffa to St. Helena, the mother of the Empress Constantine. Finally it was given by the Empress Irene to Charlemagne, who presented it about 800 A. D. to the Convent of Argenteuil, of which one of his daughters was abbess.

The actual condition of the famous relic is very imperfect. The whole of the left sleeve is missing, and a large piece has been taken out of the same side. The tunic is about five feet long by three and a half broad. It is hand-

woven, and made of camel's hair, very similar to the dalmatians now worn by officiating priests. As seen in the casket in which it reposes it appears to be almost black, but when looked at in the light it has a red tint like that of a dried rose. The shrine in which it is kept is carried in procession through the church every afternoon from Ascension Day to Whit-Monday, the congregation being afterward admitted to view it in the vestry, but an exhibition of the tunic in its entirety is a very rare event. The garment is placed under seal by the Bishop of Versailles, in whose diocese Argenteuil is, and he alone has authority, with the sanction of the Pope, to open the casket. The last time that this was done was nearly forty years ago, when Pope Pius IX. desired to have a small fragment of the tunic, two other small pieces being cut out of it at the same time.

Argenteuil is not the only town which boasts of possessing a garment worn by the Redeemer. A score of other places claim to be favored in the same way. Of these the most famous is that of Treves, which is also said to have come into the hands of the Empress Helena during her travels in Palestine, and to have been given by her in the early part of the fourth century to the Church of Treves. The apparent possibility of their being two relics was settled by the authoritative declaration that three garments were probably worn on this solemn occasion—a tunic near the skin, a robe, and a cloak—and that Argenteuil was quite within its right in exhibiting one of them. In 1891 the Bishop of Versailles sent representatives to Treves for the purpose of comparing the two treasures, and after comparison it was decided that both relics were genuine, but belonged to different years of Christ's existence. Treves, it is held, possesses one of the outer garments (the simba or chetoneth) worn by our Lord, but Argenteuil has the tunic which was worn next the body at the crucifixion, and for which the Roman soldiers cast lots.—Church News.

## SIR FRANCIS SMITH.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF A SELF-MADE MAN.

Her Majesty has singularly honored Toronto upon the occasion of her 75th birthday in the person of Sir Francis Smith, who received his title on the morning of the 24th through His Excellency, the Governor General. Sir Francis Smith, whose name is a household name in Canada, was born at Richill, Armagh, Ireland, 1822. Accompanied by his father he came to Canada in 1832, and settled near Toronto. He married Lady Smith, the daughter of John O'Higgins, J. P., Stratford. His early commercial training was received at Hamilton. He went into business as a wholesale grocer at London, 1849, and continued there until 1867, till he removed to Toronto, still following the same business. His career since has been one of unbroken business and social success. He began his political life as an alderman at London, and was subsequently mayor of that city. Shortly after moving to Toronto he became president of the Northern Railway Company, which position he retained until the road became part of the G. T. R. system. He sold his interest in the wholesale business in 1891, having built up the greatest commercial credit known in Canada. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council July 29, 1892, and has since upon several occasions administered the affairs of different departments of the Federal Government. He refused last year to continue in the position of Minister of Public Works on the ground that it would necessitate his changing his residence from Toronto to Ottawa. He is president of the Home Savings and Loan Company, London and Ontario Investment Company, vice-president Dominion Bank, director Dominion Telegraph Company, Consumer's Gas Company, Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company, G. T. R. Company, president of the Niagara Navigation Company, and was president until 1892 of the Toronto Street Railway Company. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1871. Sir Francis Smith has two sons, Mr. Harvey and Mr. J. Austin Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. John Foy, Mrs. Bruce McDonald and Mrs. Major Harrison.

The man who is too fond of his ante usually makes the acquaintance of his uncle.—Texas Siftings.

## DE MAISONNEUVE.

His Life and His Monument.

(Continued from last week)

Paul de Chomedy de Maisonneuve, who was descended from a noble family of Champagne, evinced in youth great love of military art. He was enrolled in the French army at the age of ten years and fought in an engagement in Holland with a valor and courage far above his age. He preserved amidst the dangers of the camp an admirable purity of morals. In leisure moments, as he did not wish to mingle with licentious company, he studied music and learned to play the flute.

He was ambitious and aspired to a more glorious career than that of taking part in the wars which were then distracting Europe. He resolved to imitate the example of a great many of the French nobility who had gone to the East to subdue the barbarous Mussulman, or else, to see another land where he might consecrate himself exclusively to the services of his God and country.

In this state of mind he went to Paris, hoping that providence would furnish a favorable opportunity. One of the "relations" that the Jesuits published every year, concerning their Canadian Missions came under his notice. Among other things, it told of the coming of Father Lallemand to Paris, returning from New France. He sought him out and told him that the thought of going to Canada.

At this very time, M. de la Dauversiere was anxiously seeking a leader for recruits engaged by the Society of Our Lady of Montreal then about to leave France and consulted Father Lallemand on the subject; through his intervention M. de Maisonneuve offered to accompany them.

After having expressed the pleasure he felt in hearing the explanations and hearing the plans of the association, he added that having spent his life with soldiers he had acquired great experience; that he had no other ambition than to serve God and work for His glory for the remainder of his life; that if the associates were willing he would command the recruits and that he was quite ready to leave France at once. He concluded with these admirable words:—

"I have no motive of personal interest in this undertaking, my income is sufficient for my support, I will willingly employ my life and my means in this new enterprise without aspiring to greater honor than that of serving my God and my king."

The associates gladly accepted his services and named him governor of the future colony. A short time afterwards he embarked at La Rochelle.

The expedition consisted of three vessels, two leaving La Rochelle and one leaving Dieppe, carrying fifty persons, among whom were Melle. Mance, a young girl of her acquaintance who accompanied her, and three women, wives of colonists.

The three vessels left port at the same time, in the spring of 1641.

Melle. Mance, a lady of noble descent, was born at Nogent-de-Roi. She spent thirty-three years in Canada caring for the sick and wounded, where her heroic courage and devotion were a constant source of edification.

The vessels bringing the future conquerors and colonists of Montreal, arrived at Quebec in July, 1641, with the exception of the one on which M. de Maisonneuve had embarked. It was detained by unfavorable winds, and only arrived at Quebec on the 12th of August, 1641. In our next sketch we will tell how M. de Maisonneuve came to Montreal and founded Ville Marie.

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

Peddler—"Is the lady of the house in?" Mr. Newlywed—"Yes; but there isn't a thing in the wide world we want." Peddler—"All right, sir, I'll call again when the honeymoon is over."

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

If you praise a man to his wife, you may usually notice a look of surprise on her face.—Acheson Globe.

## AN IRISH PARADOX.

## AWAKENED INTEREST IN THE GAELIC TONGUE.

Humiliating Fact Forced to the Attention of the Irish Race in Enlightened America—Comment on a Rome Incident.

Nearly thirty years ago a writer in the Dublin Review wrote these words: "It is disgraceful to the whole of us Saxons and Kelts alike that we leave the real work of Keltic research to continental schools. With Irish Gaelic—the Keltic root tongue—and three dialects spoken in the very midst of us, with stores of documents of all kinds accessible to enquirers, with every means at command, we supinely permit the German and the Frenchman to take the honors that ought to rest with ourselves." All of us must admit that the above extract contained nothing but the literal truth when it was penned. To-day a few exceptions might be made for Scotch and English scholars who have grown enthusiastic in the study of Gaelic not only for its immense philological and ethnological value, but even as a beautiful medium of spoken language.

Among the able and ardent advocates of the modern Irish Gaelic in Scotland, John Stuart Blackie, professor of Greek and Keltic in the university of Edinburgh, stands pre-eminent. Hardly less enthusiastic and learned in the same departments are Professor Geddes and Mackey, with many others. The Saxon, who once did all in his power to crush the very life out of the Celt and his language, has begun to see the shame and the folly of his ways. Not only has he established several chairs in his universities for the study of the language, but has already given us Celtic scholars of world-wide repute, such as Arnold, Latham, Pritchard and Max Muller. It looks as if the Englishman's sturdy sense of honesty and fair play were leading him in this as in other departments of Irish public affairs, to make reparation for the myriad woes which his forefathers inflicted on a nation which contributed so much not only to the Christian civilization of England, but to the general education of Europe.

## GERMANS IN THE LEAD.

It must be admitted, however, that not to Englishmen or Scotchmen, and, of course, least and last of all to Irishmen themselves, must the chief credit for the present awakened interest in the ancient tongue be assigned. The cultured Germans, led by the learned Zeuss, whom every Celtic scholar since has little more than copied, were the first in the field and are still the leaders in the movement. His great work, "Grammatica Keltica," Professor Zeuss carefully compiled from the dusty manuscripts written ages ago by the Irish monks who first preached the Gospel in the fatherland. The labors of those Irish missionaries, eminent alike for sanctity and learning, have been sketched by a learned priest of Providence Diocese in a little volume which ought to be in the hands of every Irish Catholic. We allude to "Germany's Debt to Ireland," by Rev. W. Stang, D.D.

Well, if we but consider the labors of Zeuss alone on behalf of our Celtic literature it will soon appear that Germany has done a great deal to pay for the priceless treasure which under God she owes to the Irish apostles. Indeed, when the immense researches of such scholars as Schleicher, Ebel, Bopp, Windisch and Zimmer, all in the department of Celtic language and literature, are taken into account, it may well be said that another volume, entitled "Ireland's Debt to Germany," would be just now entirely appropriate.

The best grammar of the Irish language has been compiled by a German, Professor Windisch. He is besides the only scholar who has given us anything like a hand-book of Irish literature in his magnificent article, "Keltische Sprache," in the new German Encyclopedia. This admirable compendium is still untranslated. Ireland would indeed be ungrateful were she ever to forget what German Protestant scholarship has done to rescue her fine Catholic literature from the obscurity and final decay which has long surrounded and threatened it. Yet it cannot but be painfully humiliating to us all to reflect that not to our own, but to foreign efforts, to aliens in speech and religion, do we owe the

restoration of our only living monument of distinct nationhood.

France has not forgotten her own Celtic origin, and in her gay and cultured capital has long been supporting an excellent monthly, the Revue Celtique, devoted exclusively to Celtic language and literature. She has given us some eminent Celtic scholars, such as Joubainville, Gaidoy and Lizeray. Switzerland claims Pictet, while Italy has her Nigra and Ascoli.

## A HUMILIATING FACT.

When we turn to the Irish race in free and enlightened America, can we point out even one Celtic scholar to rank with any of the German, French, English, Scotch or Italian just referred to? With sorrow and shame it must be confessed that not one solitary such is to be found. A rather recent confirmation of this humiliating fact may be regarded as furnished by that remarkable linguist, well known to the readers of the New York Sun, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. This learned and judicious student of languages and folk-lore, when a few years ago he published "his first contribution to the ancient lore of the Kelts," could find in the whole United States no Irishman of scholarly prominence in Celtic studies to whom he could fittingly dedicate his interesting book, "Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland." He, a Gaelo Celt and a warm friend of the Gaelic nation, was obliged to seek "a distinguished American of Cymric descent, Major J. W. Powell, LL.D., of Harvard and Heidelberg, to inscribe with some degree of propriety the first effort of the kind ever attempted here.

It is too painful to dwell upon the shameful treatment which the leaders of the Irish people, both lay and cleric, have at home for the past fifty years meted out to the native language. It will ever remain a toul blot on the otherwise bright page of ecclesiastical Ireland, as it is another sad chapter added to the many of Irish political inconsistencies.

Rev. E. O'Growney, whom the Irish Catholic prelates have, to make up for their acknowledged shameful apathy in the past, appointed to a Celtic chair in Maynooth, not long ago asked answered the following question: "In whose hands do we now find those lectures (O'Curry's "Manuscript Materials of Irish History") delivered in the National Catholic University and treating of the most Catholic literature in the world? Chiefly in the hands of foreigners and almost exclusively in the hands of non-Catholics. These precious ecclesiastical manuscripts, first studied by O'Curry, have been published in facsimile, after great toil and labor, mostly by the exertions of Dr. Atkinson, of Trinity College, an Englishman and a Protestant. An immense body of medieval sermons, Catholic, of course, to the core, have been given to Celtic students by the same Dr. Atkinson." We might add that a calendar of Irish saints, together with the first edition of the famous Irish life of St. Patrick, has been published not by a priest, not by a Catholic, but by a distinguished Irish Protestant, Whitley Stokes. Many other examples of commendable Protestant activity in Celtic circles might be cited, but we feel ashamed to proceed further.

## IRISH PRELATES' NEGLECT.

This pitiable and almost criminal neglect of their father's refined and expressive tongue was shamefully emphasized by the Irish prelates themselves when, a few years ago, not one of them could be found to present an Irish address to the successor of Peter at our Holy Father's jubilee celebration. The language which was once and for so long a period so honorably associated with everything Catholic was on that august occasion left to the kind consideration, or rather commiseration, of an American bishop to be lisped as best it might before the assembled nations of the world. Neither an Irishman nor even the son or descendant of an Irishman was he who wrote and read the representative address of the Irish Church to the aged and illustrious ruler of the Church of Rome. The scholarly Bishop Becker, of Savannah, was the only Catholic prelate then in the Eternal City who was found capable of performing a duty so simple and so plainly called for by the Church of Patrick and of Brendan. And yet we are told that in Rome there is an Irish College! As an Irishman the writer would be most happy to know that for this degrading and eternally disgraceful conduct of the Irish prelates on so historic a day even the shade of a

shadow of excuse could be found. There seems to be nothing left to us and all descendants of the Gael but to admit the sad fact and hang our heads in shame.

Let us conclude these painful reflections with the pertinent remarks of a distinguished Irish-American, uttered in sorrow only three years ago:

"Two puzzling facts in recent Irish history. First, the interest that Protestants and foreigners take in the language and literature of that country—a language and a literature not only full of the spirit and teachings of Irish Catholicity, but which contain in themselves the seeds of the strongest and most aggressive Catholic tradition in the world. The other fact no less puzzling is the callous indifference or open hostility of the clergy and politicians to the native speech and literature."

No comment is needed to suggest a possibly sadder state of things, save to add that our vaunted Irish patriotism in this respect partakes a great deal of the nature of a puzzling paradox.—SACERDOS in Philadelphia Catholic Times.

## IRISH LANGUAGE REVIVAL.

## STRONG ENDORSEMENTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The following strong endorsements of the movement to revive the Irish language were sent to Rev. T. E. Ryan, of Providence, R.I., who is the leader of it in this country:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

REV. T. E. RYAN.

REV. DEAR SIR: I heartily rejoice to learn that the movement for the revival of the Irish language, originated in the old country, has crossed the ocean and is spreading amongst us. This is only as it ought to be, America is the second home of the Irish race, and it is only natural that she should become the second home of the Irish tongue. The almost universal neglect of that noble and beautiful language for so many years is a disgrace. I have heard Breton spoken in Brittany, Flemish in Flanders, Welsh in Wales. The people have their books, their newspapers, their popular songs, in their respective dialects, side by side with the official language of each country, and all classes take a pride in being familiar with both. I have met foreigners familiar with the language and literature of our country in which they claimed to find the most valuable philological and antiquarian elements. Surely it is unworthy of us that others should have to come to us from outside and reveal to us our own hidden treasures.

Time alone can tell in what measure Irish may win back what it has lost as a spoken language. Much may depend upon political changes and the spirit awakened by them. In the present century it only took three men, indeed, of great gifts and great determination, Palacky, Yungmann and Safarik, a historian, a linguist and an antiquarian—to bring back to Bohemia her national spirit and her almost defunct language. They both flourish to-day. On the grave of one of their poets, Hanka, they have placed an inscription which we would do well to meditate: "A nation never dies so long as its language lives." With sincerest wishes for your success, believe me, reverend dear sir, very sincerely yours,

J. HOGAN.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

REV. T. E. RYAN.

REV. DEAR SIR: I gladly comply with the request which you make for some words of sympathy and encouragement for the movement to revive and spread the study of the Irish language, that most ancient and venerable of the tongues of Europe. Of the great Keltic dialects the Cornish has ceased to be spoken, the Manx is dying, the Breton and the Gaelic losing ground; only the Welsh and the Irish seem able to hold their own. That it is possible to preserve both is clear from the example of the former, whose friends have saved it from extinction by personal sacrifice and devotion, as well as by their annual meetings or eisteddfods, which are quite in the line of what you propose.

Whatever be the fate of the Irish as a spoken language, it is a pity that it is not better known as the vast depository of a varied and splendid literature, capable of instructing and amusing the most polite generation. It has been for thousands of years the tongue of heroes and conquerors, of legislators, teachers and poets, and for fourteen centuries one of the great channels of Catholic Christian thought and endeavor. It was the mother tongue of the men who nurtured the Carolingian renaissance and transmitted to heathen Alemannic and rude Frank not only the elements of Christian faith and self-discipline, not only the first rudiments of philosophy and history, but the arts of music, painting, calligraphy and book making, men who were to the early middle ages what the Greek was to his Roman conqueror, the ever-open source of all that was beautiful in art and literature and all that was religious and spiritual in the higher life of the soul. It is to these men, fashioned by the Irish tongue and literature, that moral theology, Latin grammar, the text of the Latin Vulgate, the early medieval annals, church music, the studies of Greek, mathematics, geometry and astronomy, the vernacular tongues of the continent, philosophy and travel—above all, the study of the Scriptures, the art of writing, and the noble science of pedagogics owe an incalculable debt of gratitude. Were it only to understand the formation of these generations of Irish teachers, the study of their cultured tongue would be of the greatest value. But they have left after them a corpus of Irish literature whose unprinted mass would fill one thousand large octavo volumes, greater than the vernacular literature of any medieval European nation, larger than the united collections of the Greek and Latin fathers in Migne. It is a broad ocean, into which whoever dives is sure to bring up a pearl, an inexhaustible mine wherein the poet and the philosopher, the historian and the artist, the lawyer, the physician, the observer of ancient

## Cottolene

## A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way  
A lady passed on marketing day.  
Who, pausing at a grocery store,  
Stepped quickly in at the open door.  
With bated breath and anxious mien  
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,  
Interrogated every clerk;  
But none up to that time had seen  
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,  
"That answers to this curious name.  
What is it made of? What's its use?  
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,  
I see you're quite behind the times.  
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,  
Is now the thing that's all the go,  
An article of high regard;  
A healthful substitute for lard.  
Its composition pure and clean;  
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,  
The grocer gently scratched his head—  
On his next order, first was seen,  
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by  
**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,**  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
MONTREAL.

manners, the folk-lore, the philologist and the student of institutions may wander at will and find each the treasures on which his heart is set. Yet it is the sad, poor remnant of a literature which has had more enemies, for a longer time, than any known literature on earth, and which lies to-day neglected and forgotten, as those

Drenched sands  
On which a great soul's wealth lies all in heaps  
Like a wrecked argosy.

It is not that this literature is unknown. Besides the deserving names of O'Reilly, O'Donovan, O'Curry, O'Grady, Hogan, Sullivan, Stokes and many others in the British Isles, Frenchmen like De Belloguet, Pictet, D'Arbois de Joubainville, Loth and Gaidos; Germans like Zeuss, Diesoubach, Windisch and Zimmer; Italians like Nigra and Ascoli have made the most laborious and fruitful researches in this domain which yields even more information on the migration of peoples from the Orient, or the North, on comparative philology, the original culture and religion of the Aryan race, the primitive traditions and institutions of European humanity. We are even learning in church history that just as the Coptic and the Syriac have preserved many valuable monuments of the old Greek Christian literature, so the Irish is the ark in which much of the old Latin Christian liturgy, legislation, doctrine and discipline has floated down to our own day.

Sporadic, unorganized effort is unavailing in a land and time whose attention is engaged by so many high and urgent interests of a practical, material nature. The proper way to further the study of the Irish language is the way adopted by the Universities of Oxford, Paris, Goettingen and Leipzig, the foundation of a chair of the Keltic language and literature. Let this be established in the Catholic University of America, where competent instructors and students may meet and study the splendid tongue of the Goidels, so poetic and flexible, so ardent tender and strong. Thus we will have a centre, a point of unity around which the necessary and rare books will be gathered, where Keltic antiquities (at least in casts and photographs) will be collected, where the study of Keltic can be carried on in union with the studies of Greek and Sanscrit. If you can accomplish this you will have secured for the tongue of the Goidels a new and imperishable existence in this blessed land of the west, toward which our forefathers so often strained their eyes in the long gone ages, and which they little suspected would be the refuge of their persecuted progeny, and perhaps the saving ark of all that is most worthy and imitable in the history, literature and experience of the Kelt. Yours sincerely in Xto,

THOMAS J. SHAHAN, D. D.,

Professor of Early Ecclesiastical History.  
—Philadelphia Catholic Times.

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

It is a little strange that the cranks are the most active when the machinery is still.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1894.

## LUCIFERIAN FULTON.

During the past two weeks we have been writing about the sect of Luciferians, or Devil-Worshippers, whose sacrileges of late have made so much noise in Europe, and whose diabolical treatment of the Sacred Host has sent a shudder through the Christian world. We imagined that only men possessed of the demon could go so far as to desecrate the most priceless treasure that Christ has left to the Church—His own Divine Person. Even though people may not actually believe in transubstantiation, still, if they be Christians in spirit, and gentlemen by nature, they will refrain from insulting the most delicate sentiments of their fellow-citizens. Unfortunately these acts of black sacrilege are not confined to the professed Devil-Worshippers of Europe and America; we find a so-called Christian minister openly boasting in a Canadian pulpit of having outraged the Host in a Boston church.

Read the following dispatch:

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 23.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, announced a series of services at Leinster street Baptist church yesterday. It was announced his meetings were purely evangelical, but both sermons yesterday were arrangements of the Roman Catholic church. The theme last night was:—"Our Mediator," and he explained how in a Boston meeting he took a wafer into the pulpit and beat it with his fist, asking: "Why don't your little God speak?" He announces for his next subject, "Are Spurgeon and Newman both safe?" Dr. Fulton says he loves Catholics and is determined to do what he can to save them. The other Baptist churches in the city are not at all in accord with the Leinster street church in inviting Dr. Fulton."

If the wafer in question had not been consecrated the man Fulton was a fool—for he was merely playing antics with an ordinary piece of bread. If the wafer had been consecrated, he must have secured it by illegal means, and he is a criminal both in the eyes of the law and the eyes of God. But whether or not it were consecrated, if what he says is true, he gave evidence of a Luciferian spirit, a mean mind, a low disposition, an unchristian heart, all of which are in accordance with his past writings and sayings. His conduct, in this instance, is on a par with his books that were stopped by the United States customs officers at Rouse's Point and consigned to the basket that contains all literature too filthy, too immoral to be allowed into a country. This Rev. (?) J. D. Fulton pretends to love his Catholic fellowmen, and at the same moment he slaps every one of them in the face; he boasts of his miserable and mountebank methods of insulting them; he outrages every canon of respectability and forfeits every claim to either the title of reverend or the common respect

of honest Christians—no matter to what denomination they belong.

What a model Christian clergyman! He beats the Host; so did the Jewish persecutors, nineteen hundred years ago, beat Our Lord and Saviour. He calls upon the Sacred Host, "The Little God," to speak; so did the Scribes and Pharisees, the Roman officials and the infuriated deicides call upon Jesus Christ to come down from the cross and prove His Divinity. But the omnipotent Redeemer ignored the petty attacks of puny men whom He had come to save. He did not resent the blows of the rabble—they were all part and parcel of the tremendous work of salvation. He did not come down from the cross; He continued unto the consummation the mission for the accomplishment of which He had come on earth. But He was then the God of Mercy. At His second coming He will be the God of Justice. Time is in His hands; He has no need to hurry; His persecutors cannot escape Him; death is their only means of flight, and death is His servant; through the portal of the grave they fly into His presence. Yet He asked the Father to "forgive them for they knew not what they were doing." He does not to-day openly resent the buffets from the hand of Fulton; no more does He condescend to speak at the command of an insane creature. He still is the God of Mercy; He asks the Father to forgive the man who does not know what he is doing. But the deed is written in an eternal book; the Angel of Record has inscribed it there; and unless, by some miraculously powerful means, it is effaced, the day will come when J. D. Fulton will be called upon to read it in characters so glowing that the very beams will scorch his soul with the terrific memory.

Turning for a moment from the appalling sacrilege of such an act, and leaving the question of its enormity to be settled by the perpetrator with the One against whom it was perpetrated, from a purely matter-of-fact standpoint we will ask for the motive that could spur an individual on to such an act. It is very evident this Mr. Fulton has been doing all in his power to gain notoriety, and in his anxiety to attract attention, he has played the firebrand to perfection. Yet he failed in Brooklyn; he failed in Montreal; he failed in Boston. He consequently resolved to create a sensation, no matter by what means and no matter with what consequences. He determined to so excite the indignation of Catholics that some hasty person might attempt to do him bodily harm, and thereby elevate him to the position of a martyr. The Catholics of Boston showed great wisdom in not falling into the trap; the result was simply a failure on the part of Fulton to attain the height of his ambition and to play the part of a persecuted man. There is only one way for Catholics to treat such an individual; let him pass, and by so doing they will frustrate his plans. As to the great mass of our Protestant fellow-citizens, they do not want any such person to fight their battles, nor do they applaud such vile means of religious propaganda. When we speak thus of Fulton we wish it to be distinctly understood that we refer to a man whose methods shock the Christian sentiments of the vast majority of Protestants, and that we in no way allude to our non-Catholic friends of different denominations.

That our faith is not the same on all points of Christian doctrine is regrettable, but that is no reason why we should insult each other, nor can it justify in any way, the ridiculing, belittling, scoffing at, or abusing the objects of each other's

reverence. The Protestant believes implicitly in the Bible and so does the Catholic; they merely disagree as to the question of interpretation of the Scriptures. But for argument sake, let us suppose that the Catholic did not believe in the Bible at all: would that justify him in tearing the sacred volume, in trampling upon it, in using every effort imaginable to shock and injure the feelings of his Protestant neighbor who firmly believes in that book? The one who would so act would be either a maniac or a scoundrel. What then are we to think of the man, who knowing that two hundred and fifty million Christians have faith in the Real Presence, deliberately acts as did this man? If he has no more dignified means of propagating his religion it is about time that his religion were wiped out. We would have more respect for an object held sacred by the Mahometans than this so-called Christian minister has for the Son of God. But we have said enough; all the advice we can give Mr. Luciferian Fulton is to hurry up and join the other members of that sect, they have work for him at Fribourg, and he may find an appreciative audience in the purlieus of Paris.

## FABLES AND MYTHS.

There are some gentlemen—who are known as ministers of the Gospel—whose stock of accurate information is very small, and as a consequence they make it a practice to draw upon their imaginations, to repeat legends of the misty past and to parade all kinds of myths before their audiences. Of course they are careful to await most favorable opportunities, when their hearers are entirely in sympathy with them and are ready to accept any absurdity as long as it tells against Rome. Recently one of these knights-errant found his way to Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, and there held forth on the question of Anglican claims to apostolic succession. The name of this preacher, or lecturer, or reader, or stumper (for he was all four combined) is Lawler. It remained for him to go up to Sturgeon Falls and strive to stir up religious animosities amongst one of the most peaceful and harmonious communities in Eastern Ontario. But he paid a very poor compliment to the intelligence of his audience. He must have presupposed that all who listened to him were entirely and hopelessly ignorant. Surely no sane man, believing his hearers to be men of even ordinary knowledge, would attempt to pawn off legends for history and myths for facts. The people of Sturgeon Falls owe Mr. Lawler very little gratitude for his low estimate of their intelligence. Here are a few of his wild statements.

He said that people, who claimed that the English Church sprang from the Catholic Church, lied. He stated that the first Anglican Church Bishop was consecrated in the year 43; while in the 6th century, the Anglican Church gave the Church of Rome her first Bishop. The Anglican Church, he remarked, was always distinct from the Roman Catholic Church. He said that "they" knew St. Paul was in Rome, but that there was no authority to prove that St. Peter had ever been there. He claimed that St. Patrick was not a Roman Catholic, but that the work he did was for the Established Irish Church.

This is most refreshing, and deeply interesting. Surely a man who makes such assertions must either believe that he is speaking to ignorant people or else that he has an audience of such bigots that they are prepared to swallow the rankest absurdities as long as they im-

agine the Catholic Church can be injured by them. To enter into a discussion with men of the Lawler category would be a loss of time. The man is thoroughly convinced that there is no truth in his own assertions; and what use in trying to persuade a man against his own determination to pervert history? There is one grand consolation, however, in the matter; great as Mr. Lawler may be, there is no probability that he is sufficiently powerful to efface the facts of history, nor is there any likelihood that he will ever overturn the Church that has weathered the storms of almost twenty centuries.

For the fun of it, let us take his first assertion. Mr. Lawler claims that the people lie who say that the Anglican Church sprang from the Catholic Church. He might use a more refined expression; but, perhaps, the word "mistaken" would not serve his purpose as well; certainly it would not give as good an index to his education. We do not claim that the Anglican or any other Church ever sprang from the Roman Church; the former separated from the latter. It was not an outgrowth, or development of the old church, it was a fragment cut off from the parent trunk. We would like to know the name of that Anglican Bishop who was consecrated in the year of Our Lord, 43; also that of the first Bishop that Rome received from the Anglican Church in the sixth century. The man must be raving. Sure the inhabitants of Great Britain were painted savages in the year 43, and their gods were more abominable and their habits more barbaric than the deities and the customs of pagan Rome. How do "they" (whosoever they are) find out that St. Paul was ever in Rome? The same evidence used must stand good in the case of St. Peter. Tradition and history, if there is any faith to be placed in them, as well as the proof of St. Peter's and St. Paul's works in Rome, are equally strong. But the richest of all is the assertion that St. Patrick did his work for the Established Church in Ireland. Heaven preserve us! He might as well say that St. Patrick preached at the command of Oliver Cromwell, or under the direction of the Salvation Army. The establishment of the Irish church dates since the Reformation, and centuries before an Anglican church was ever dreamed of. St. Patrick had received his mandate from Rome to convert the inhabitants of Ireland.

The next time Mr. Lawler goes preaching, he should remember that because he is in a village, outside the limits of great commercial and intellectual centers, he must not conclude that he is dealing with ignorant people, nor that bigotry and religious hatred are acceptable to the community. He would do well to go to Verner or Sudbury and complete his work by lecturing upon the conquest of Rome by the Britons. He might tell the people up there that there is no evidence to prove that St. Peter ever spoke to our Lord, or, in fact, that he ever lived at all. He could also state that the Kings of England drove the early Christians out of the Catacombs and set up the Anglican church under the palaces of the Cæsars. It would be a startling statement to say that the Irish church was established before Christianity and that Westminster was the Episcopal See before the days of Romulus and Remus.

Perhaps the good people of these flourishing towns might be tempted to hold forcible argument with Mr. Lawler. It would not be out of place were he to argue that the English language was the official one of ancient Rome and that St. Paul had a Yorkshire accent so

pronounced that he evidently was educated in the neighborhood of the York Cathedral.

But seriously speaking, it is too bad that men, pretending to education and claiming to preach the truths of Christianity, should be so blind and so reckless. Intentionally, or through ignorance, men of that class are calculated to do immense injury to the country. They do not preach Christian charity, the love of God, or the sublime morality of the church; they go about raising up strife, sowing the seeds of religious hatred, making enmity between people whose interest it is to live in peace. But what care they? Such a man comes into a community where the best of feeling exists; he fires his poisonous shafts, and as soon as he has set a conflagration of discord and fanaticism adrift, he goes away to some other place, leaving his victims to fight it out and end their quarrels as best they can. To undertake the refutation of such perverters of history would be as fruitless as it would be ridiculous. The only thing that can defeat them is the solid common sense of the people, who will not be set against each other to satisfy any man's whims.

### GOOD MEN.

In the writings of Father Faber we meet with this very beautiful and very suggestive passage: "If, as Wordsworth says, all things are less dreadful than they seem, so is it true that all men are better than they seem." The thought is worthy of the fine mind that conceived it; nor is there any exaggeration in it. We have often heard the remark that the world is mostly composed of bad men, that no one knows all the wickedness of the world, that the evil in the hearts of men is terrible to contemplate. It may seem so; but we believe that the world is full of good men, that no one is aware of all the virtues that are hidden beneath the rough or polished exteriors we meet, that the beauty of a multitude of souls is wonderful to understand. We have met more good men than bad men during our short pilgrimage through life; we have found far more fine qualities than repulsive characteristics in the men of our time: and we have never yet met a really bad man who had not some redeeming feature, some soft corner in his heart, some ray of light in his soul. And even the darker the gloom around that being the more brilliant was that one beam—if only by contrast.

It is unfortunate that we should be ever ready to accept as exact the evil said about others and be always chary of accepting as truth the good set down to their credit. Yet such is the way of the world. There is a want of true charity in life. The consequence is that a very cold atmosphere surrounds the spiritual and the social spheres. In 1884, under very exceptional circumstances, we found ourselves in the company of a man who was considered the deepest-dyed sinner that breathed the air of heaven. It was in the woods of the north. This man had been an outlaw for years; he is still under the shadow of the law. He had been guilty of every crime mentionable. He had taken human life; he was the terror of all who worked with him; he was an incarnate demon whenever fortune brought him liquor. Scarcely could he pronounce a phrase without interlarding it with oaths and most obscene expressions. He scoffed at God, at religion, at morals, at the law, at mankind in general. According to all we had heard of him there was not one tender spot in all his composition, nor was his heart capable of

harboring a single good feeling. We spent three months with that man, in the same camp, listening constantly to his offensive language and witnessing his brutality. If ever there lived a thoroughly bad man he was that one.

One night, while awake in our blankets, we heard the chore boy saying his beads in the next tent. The foreman asked us what that fellow was muttering, as it seemed to be the same story over and over again. By the way this character was not a Catholic. When he was told that it was a special prayer asking the Mother of God to pray to her Son for us, he became interested. For several nights he listened attentively to the boy saying his rosary.

One night the lad was so weary after his day's work that he fell asleep without saying the beads. The foreman remained awake for several hours, but finding at last that the boy was not likely to repeat his prayers that night, he got up and went to the other tent. He awakened the boy and told him to say the beads. Next day the question came up between us, while chatting on the creek bank, and having asked him why he insisted on the beads being said, he made a strange reply. "The boy told me," he said "that he was asking the Mother of God to plead with God for him, because he was a great sinner, and God might listen to His Mother when He would not pay attention to the boy. Now, my mother was a good woman, and I loved her as much as a man like me could love. I know if she asked me anything I'd do it for her, but I wouldn't do it for the biggest man on the river. That boy is wise to get at God through His Mother. He knows what he is about. I wouldn't dare to talk to the Mother, let alone talking to God. I never did anything but swear and curse. I'd be ashamed to talk to God's Mother. But, see here, I'll get the boy to talk to her for me, and perhaps she might listen to him, and, maybe, she might be brought to mention me to God; and who knows but between them all I might get out of all this dirty cursing. I'd like to see my mother; if she is anywhere she is in heaven; and I don't want God to keep me from seeing her again."

These are about as nearly that man's words as one could recall them after so many years. He is still alive; he has grown older and quieter; we do not know what kind of life he leads: but will any one dare to say that there was no real good in that man's heart? Yet if we were to mention his name, not one in a thousand of the people in the valley of the Ottawa, who knew him, but would say that he was a demon and devoid of all goodness, that there was not one redeeming trait in his character. We have taken this exceptional case and recorded the exact facts, in order to illustrate our contention that there is more good than evil in the world, if it were only brought to light. But one of the features of evil is that it is constantly before the eyes of men, while the principal characteristic of good is that it loves to hide itself from the public gaze.

This is a subject upon which we would love to dwell, but we cannot crowd out more immediately important subjects. Still we would beg of our readers to start out in the morning with an eye upon the brighter side of life, with a determination to see all the good possible in each individual, to make allowances for human frailty and to seek the perfections and not the defects in men. Try that plan and you will find a wonderful change in the world. You will suddenly discover that nature is brighter, the air more inspiring, the scenes more attractive; you will find a grace in the move-

ments, a charm in the expressions, a light in the features, a harmony in the voices of men—whereas before you could only discover shortcomings that shocked your feelings and grated on your nerves. If you want to enjoy life, be charitable to the world, and you will find good men all around you.

### SIR FRANK SMITH.

Elsewhere we give a short sketch of the very honorable and successful career of the eminent Irish Catholic, whose great services to the country have been recently recognized in a most signal manner. Sir Frank Smith (it is more familiar to say Frank than Francis) is one of the most prosperous and most universally respected sons of our race in Canada. During his long and checkered term of years he has ever been in the vanguard of duty, and his deeds of charity as well as his evidences of patriotic devotion have only been excelled by his sterling truth and fidelity to the grand principles of the Holy Faith that has been the glory of the Irish race at home and abroad.

So universal is the admiration that his disinterestedness and straight forward course have created that we find even political opponents and members of other faiths paying glowing tributes to his worth. He has been a successful business man; and he well deserved that success, for the foundation stone of the edifice of his life-work was honesty and the spire of it carried the emblems of patriotism and of faith. Our contemporary, the Toronto Mail, which of late years has been so anti-Catholic in all its methods of journalistic warfare, had to draw the line when it came to the personality of the newly created knight. It is thus the Mail comments upon the career of the distinguished gentleman:

"Sir Frank Smith has risen from the ranks. By his remarkable business capacity he has made himself a merchant prince. In political life he has held a distinguished and disinterested place. Pursuing the policy which, according to his light, was the best for the country, he has stood superior to the blandishments of office and of power, and has held his position as a member of the Cabinet without salary purely on account of the influence which his high character brought to him from a large section of his fellow-countrymen. A Roman Catholic, he has permitted no religious differences to disturb his judgment in the prosecution of his public duties. Socially he is a most kindly and estimable gentleman. He has, indeed, a chivalrous disposition, and the knightly distinction will fit him well. Everybody who knows Sir Frank Smith will hope that he may long live, and that St. Patrick in his person may lend lustre to St. Michael and St. George."

On the day that Sir Frank Smith was chosen by the Sovereign to be the recipient of a knighthood, another prominent personage—one of our greatest railway managers—Sir William C. Van Horne was marked for a similar honor. Under these circumstances it is interesting to know what estimate the successful and wonderful railway genius had formed of the great merchant, politician, banker, statesman and patriot who was associated with him on such an exceptional occasion. On the twenty-eighth of May the new knight addressed the following letter to the other. Coming from such a source this document speaks volumes for Sir Frank Smith's real greatness; self-interest has never swayed his life; and he has always sought to hide rather than trumpet abroad the good things he has done and the important works he has accomplished. It is thus that the letter runs:

MONTREAL, May 23, 1894.

Dear Sir Francis:—For reasons which you readily apprehend, I am somewhat late in offering you my heartfelt congratulations upon the high honor you have just received. I don't know that you have ever been told that all those who have been prominently con-

nected with the C. P. R. Company for the past ten or twelve years have felt themselves under a debt of gratitude to you, which they can never hope to repay; all of them realizing that but for your friendship and strong support and for the exercise of your sound business sense in council at one time, the Company would have met with disaster almost on the eve of the completion of its work, and the country would have been thrown into a state of financial prostration from which it would not have recovered even yet. Not one of us can ever forget this, and the success of the C. P. R. is never spoken of that we do not and will not always think with gratitude of the honorable—the really Right Honorable—Sir Francis Smith, and wish that all the honors and blessings of this world and the next may come to him.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,  
W. C. VAN HORNE.

To Sir Francis Smith.

It is always with sincere pleasure and legitimate pride that we hear of the marked success of any of our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. Each one of these personal honors is a triumph for the cause of centuries. No more active, effective and warm-hearted advocate and supporter of Home Rule than Sir Frank. But far more potent than his many donations, as an argument in favor of Ireland's cause, is the example of his whole life. He is one more of those Irishmen to whom we can proudly point and whose deeds and principles may be quoted against the narrow-minded men who strive to argue that Irishmen are unable to govern themselves.

As an Irish Catholic who has been an honor to Church and nationality, as a Canadian who has served this country in a disinterested manner, such as is rarely met with (his services even to-day are gratuitous), we desire to express our sincere and hearty congratulations and to wish Sir Frank many years of life, health, prosperity and happiness to enjoy and to do honor to the title he has received.

HERE is the story of what happened at the village of Southampton, on Saturday, 26th May last. Read it attentively:—

"In the village is a large tannery, controlled and managed by the firm of Bowman & Zinkan. I. E. Bowman, M.P., of Waterloo, C. W. Bowman, in Southampton, and Mr. Zinkan, Southampton, are the partners. There are about 70 hands employed, and to outward appearances matters were running smoothly until last Saturday morning, when the teaching of the P.P.A. was carried from the lodge, which met on the evening before, to the tannery. When Mr. Fred. Bowman, the bookkeeper, arrived at the tannery on Saturday shortly after 7 o'clock he was astounded to find that the engines were at a standstill, and no fires had been kindled, while the men were standing in groups discussing the situation. About twenty-five of the men, who are of the P. P. A. persuasion, declared that they would not work unless Mr. McDermott, who is a Roman Catholic and foreman of the tannery, was dismissed by the firm. They had no grievance against the foreman, but they plainly intimated to the bookkeeper that the sole reason why they wanted McDermott dismissed was because he was a Roman Catholic."

The whole affair was dictated by the lodge which met on the previous evening. Mr. Bowman, to his credit, refused to dismiss the foreman; he said that rather than submit to such tyranny he would allow the tannery to be closed. In presence of these facts what have Rev. Mr. Madill—a Christian (?) minister—and his associates to say? If there were any shame in these people, or even had they ordinary human hearts in their bosoms, we would know how to speak to them; but under the circumstances, we can only deal with the P. P. A. as does the eagle with the serpent—soar out of his reach and leave him to crawl and hiss.

### A CARD OF THANKS.

Miss A. Cassidy wishes to express her heartfelt thanks to those members of the Rosary Circle who so generously contributed to the handsome gold watch that was presented to her at Father Martin Callaghan's concert on Tuesday, May 22nd.

## LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

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

## CHAPTER LIX. Continued.

"Very poor fun indeed!"

"And you were the boy preparing my chibouque, and I must say, devilish like."

"I did not see it, my lord."

"That's the best way: don't look at the caricatures; don't read the Saturday Review; never know there is anything wrong with you; nor, if you can, that anything disagrees with you."

"I should like the last delusion best of all, said he."

"Who would not?" cried the old lord.

"The way I used to eat potted prawns at Eton, and peach jam after them, and iced guavas, and never felt better! And now everything gives acidity."

"Just because our fathers and grandfathers would have those potted prawns you spoke of."

"No, no; you are all wrong. It's the new race—it's the new generation. They don't bear reverses. Whenever the world goes wrong with them, they talk as they feel, they lose appetite, and they fall down to a state like your—a—Walpole—like your own!"

"Well, my lord, I don't think I could be called captious for saying that the world has not gone over-well with me."

"Ah—hum. You mean—No matter. I suppose the luckiest hand is not all trumps. The thing is to score the trick; that's the point, Walpole—to score the trick!"

"Up to this I have not been so fortunate."

"Well, who knows what's coming? I have just asked the Foreign Office people to give you Guatemala: not a bad thing, as times go."

"Why, my lord, it's banishment and barbarism together. The pay is miserable. It is far away, and it is not Pall Mall, or the Rue Rivoli."

"No; not that. There is twelve hundred for salary, and something for a house, and something more for a secretary that you don't keep, and an office that you need not have. In fact, it makes more than two thousand; and for a single man, in a place where he cannot be extravagant, it will suffice."

"Yes, my lord; but I was presumptuous enough to imagine a condition in which I should not be a single man, and I speculated on the possibility that another might venture to share even poverty as my companion."

"A woman wouldn't go there—at least, she ought not. It's all bush life, or something like it. Why should a woman bear that? or a man ask her to do so?"

"You seem to forget, my lord, that affections may be engaged, and pledges interchanged."

"Get a bill of indemnity, therefore, to release you. Better than wait for yellow fever to do it."

"I confess that your lordship's words give me great discouragement, and if I could possibly believe that Lady Maude was of your mind—"

"Maud! Maud! Why, you never imagined that Lady Maude would leave comfort and civilization for this bush life, with its rancheros and rattlesnakes! I confess," said he, with a bitter laugh, "I did not think either of you was bent on being Paul or Virginia."

"Have I your lordship's permission to ask her own judgment in the matter: I mean with the assurance of its not being biased by you?"

"Freely, most freely do I give it. She is not the girl I believe her if she leaves you long in doubt. But I judge nothing, and I influence nothing."

"Am I to conclude, my lord, that I am sure of this appointment?"

"I almost believe I can say you are. I have asked for a reply by telegraph, and I shall probably have one tomorrow."

"You seem to have acted under the conviction that I should be glad to get this place."

"Yes; such was my conclusion. After that 'fiasco' in Ireland, you must go somewhere, for a time at least, out of the way. Now as a man cannot die for half a dozen years and come back to life when people have forgotten this unpopularity, the next best thing is South America. Bogota, and the Argentine Re-

public have whitewashed many a reputation."

"I will remember your lordship's wise words."

"Do so," said my lord, curtly, for he felt offended at the flippant tone in which the other spoke. "I don't mean to say that I'd send the writer of that letter yonder to Yucatan or Costa Rica."

"Who may the gifted writer be, my lord?"

"Atlee, Joe Atlee; the fellow you sent over here."

"Indeed!" was all that Walpole could utter.

"Just take it to your room and read it over. You will be astonished at the thing. The fellow has got to know the bearings of a whole set of new questions; and how he understands the men he has got to deal with!"

"With your leave I will do so," said he, as he took the letter and left the room.

## CHAPTER LX

## "A DEFEAT."

Cecil Walpole's Italian experience had supplied him with an Italian proverb, which says: "Tutto il mal non vien per nuocere," or, in other words, that no evil comes unmixed with good; and there is a marvelous amount of wisdom in the adage.

That there is a deep philosophy, too, in showing how carefully we should sift misfortune to the dregs, and ascertain what of benefit we might rescue from the dross, is not to be denied; and the more we reflect on it, the more should we see that the germ of all real consolation is intimately bound up in this reservation.

No sooner, then, did Walpole, in novelist phrase, "realize the fact," that he was to go to Guatemala, than he set very practically to inquire what advantages, if any, could be squeezed out of this unpromising incident.

The creditors—and he had some—would not like it! The dreary process of dunning a man across half the globe, the hopelessness of appeals that took two months to come to hand, and the inefficacy of threats that were wafted over miles of ocean! And certainly he smiled as he thought of these, and rather maliciously bethought him of the truculent importunity that menaced him with some form of publicity in the more insolent appeal to some minister at home. "Our tailor will moderate his language, our jeweler will appreciate the merits of polite letter-writing," thought he. "A few parallels of latitude become a great school-master."

But there were greater advantages even than these. This banishment—for it was nothing less—could not by possibility be persisted in, and if Lady Maude should consent to accompany him, would be very short-lived.

"The women will take it up," said he, "and with that charming clanship that distinguishes them, will lead the Foreign Secretary a life of misery till he gives us something better. 'Maude says the thermometer has never been lower than 132 degrees, and that there is no shade. The nights have no breeze, and are rather hotter than the days. She objects seriously to be waited on by people in feathers, and very few of them, and she remonstrates against alligators in the kitchen-garden, and wild-cats coming after the canaries in the drawing-room.'"

"I hear the catalogue of misfortunes, which begins with nothing to eat, plus the terror of being eaten. I recognize the lament over lost civilization and a wasted life, and I see Downing street besieged with ladies in deputations, declaring that they care nothing for parties or politics, but a great deal for the life of a dear young creature, who is to be sacrificed to appease some people belonging to the existing Ministry. I think I know how beautifully illogical they will be, but how necessarily useful; and now for Maude herself."

Of Lady Maude Bickerstaffe Walpole had seen next to nothing since his return; his own ill-health had confined him to his room, and her inquiries after him had been cold and formal; and though he wrote a tender little note and asked for books, slyly hinting what measures of bliss a five minutes' visit would confer on him, the books he begged for were sent, but not a line of answer accompanied them. On the whole, he did not dislike this little show of resentment. What he really dreaded was indifference. So long as a woman is piqued with you, something can always be done; it is only when she becomes careless and

unmindful of what you do or say, or look or think, that the game looks hopeless. Therefore, it was that he regarded this demonstration of anger as rather favorable than otherwise.

"Atlee has told her of the Greek! Atlee has stirred up her jealousy of the Titian girl. Atlee has drawn a long indictment against me, and the fellow has done me good service in giving me something to plead to. Let me have a charge to meet, and I have no misgivings. What really unmans me is the distrust that will not even utter an allegation, and the indifference that does not want disproof."

He learned that her ladyship was in the garden, and he hastened down to meet her. In his own small way Walpole was a clever tactician; and he counted much on the ardor with which he should open his case, and the amount of impetuosity that would give her very little time for reflection.

"I shall at once assume that her fate is irrevocably knitted to my own, and I shall act as though the tie was indissoluble. After all, if she puts me to the proof, I have her letters—cold and guarded enough, it is true. No fervor, no gush of any kind, but calm dissertations on a future that must come, and a certain dignified acceptance of her own part in it. Not the kind of letters that a Q. C. could read with much rapture before a crowded court, and ask the assembled grocers: 'What happiness has life to offer to the man robbed of those precious pledges of affection—how was he to face the world, stripped of every attribute that cherished hope and fed ambition?'"

He was walking slowly toward her when he first saw her, and he had some seconds to prepare himself ere they met.

"I came down after you, Maude," said he, in a voice ingeniously modulated between the tone of old intimacy and a slight suspicion of emotion. "I came down to tell you my news"—he waited, and then added—"my fate!"

Still she was silent, the changed word exciting no more interest than its predecessor.

"Feeling as I do," he went on, "and how we stand toward each other, I cannot but know that my destiny has nothing of good or evil in it, except as it contributes to your happiness." He stole a glance at her, but there was nothing in that cold, calm face that could guide him. With a bold effort, however, he went on: "My own fortune in life has but one test—is my existence to be shared with you or not? With your hand in mine, Maude,"—and he grasped the marble-cold fingers as he spoke—"poverty, exile, hardships, and the world's neglect have no terrors for me. With your love, every ambition of my heart is gratified. Without it—"

"Well, without it—what?" said she, with a faint smile.

"You would not torture me by such a doubt? Would you rack my soul by a misery I have not words to speak of?"

"I thought you were going to say what it might be, when I stopped you."

"Oh, drop this cold and bantering tone, dearest Maude. Remember the question is now of my very life itself. If you cannot be affectionate, at least be reasonable!"

"I shall try," said she, calmly.

Stung to the quick by a composure which he could not imitate, he was able, however, to repress every show of anger and with a manner cold and measured as her own he went on: "My lord advises that I should go back to diplomacy and has asked the ministry to give me Guatemala. It is nothing very splendid. It is far away in a remote part of the world: not overwell paid, but at least I shall be charge d'affaires, and by three years—four at most—of this banishment I shall have a claim for something better."

"I hope you may, I'm sure," said she, as he seemed to expect something like a remark.

"That is not enough, Maude, if the hope be not a wish—and a wish that includes self-interest."

"I am so dull, Cecil: tell me what you mean."

"Simply this, then: does your heart tell you that you could share this fortune, and brave these hardships? In one word, will you say what will make me regard this fate as the happiest of my existence? will you give me this dear hand as my own—my own?" and he pressed his lips upon it rapturously as he spoke.

She made no effort to release her hand; nor for a second or two did she say one

word. At last, in a very measured tone, she said: "I should like to have back my letters."

"Your letters? Do you mean, Maude, that—that you would break with me?"

"I mean certainly that I should not go to this horrid place—"

"Then I shall refuse it," broke he in, impetuously.

"Not that only, Cecil," said she, for the first time faltering; "but except being very good friends, I do not desire that that there should be more between us."

"No engagement?"

"No, no engagement. I do not believe there ever was an actual promise, at least on my part. Other people had no right to promise for either of us—and—and, in fact, the present is a good opportunity to end it."

"To end it?" echoed he, in intense bitterness—"to end it?"

"And I should like to have my letters," said she, calmly, while she took some freshly-plucked flowers from a basket on her arm, and appeared to seek for something at the bottom of the basket.

"I thought you would come down here, Cecil," said she, "when you had spoken to my uncle. Indeed, I was sure you would, and so I brought these with me." And she drew forth a somewhat thick bundle of notes and letters tied with a narrow ribbon. "These are yours," said she, handing them.

Far more piqued by her cold self-possession than really wounded in feeling, he took the packet without a word. At last, he said. This is your own wish—your own, unprompted by others?

She stared almost insolently at him for answer.

"I mean, Maude—oh, forgive me if I utter that dear name once more!—I mean there has been no influence used to make you treat me thus?"

"You have known me to very little purpose all these years, Cecil Walpole, to ask me such a question."

"I am not sure of that. I know too well what misrepresentation and calumny can do anywhere; and I have been involved in certain difficulties which, if not explained away, might be made accusations—grave accusations."

"I make none—I listen to none."

"I have become an object of complete indifference, then? You feel no interest in me either way? If I dared, Maude, I should like to ask the date of this change—when it began?"

"I don't know what you mean. There was not, so far as I am aware, anything between us, except a certain esteem and respect, of which convenience was to make something more. Now convenience has broken faith with us, but we are not the less very good friends—excellent friends if you like."

"Excellent friends! I could swear to the friendship!" said he, with a malicious energy.

"So at least I mean to be," said she, calmly.

"I hope it is not I shall fail in the compact. And now will my quality of friend entitle me to ask one question Maude?"

"I am not sure till I hear it."

"I might have hoped a better opinion of my discretion: at all events, I will risk my question. What I would ask is, how far Joseph Atlee is mixed up with your judgment of me? Will you tell me this?"—(To be continued.)

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# HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

## USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Put an open box in the cellar, with a peck of fresh lime in it; it will absorb the moisture and make it smell fresh and sweet.

Crackers that are not perfectly fresh should be dusted free of the cracker flour and then put in a hot oven for three minutes. They will come out as fresh as new ones.

A large sponge hung in the room at night or in the day time, if it can be behind a convenient screen, and kept constantly wet will greatly assist in keeping a room cool, or a wet cloth hung in the window over the blind will cool the room as if a shower had fallen; all know how fresh water sprinkled on the pavement in front of all the windows and doors will freshen the hot, dry air.

A great many things have been suggested for covering pantry-shelves, but there is nothing like clean, sweet smelling newspapers. They are so plentiful and can be so easily renewed every few days, and there is no unpleasant odor about them, as there is about oilcloth. Something over the shelves is necessary, for if painted a hot dish will stick fast, and then a little milk spilled on a pine shelf will make it smell bad in a very short time unless you wash it up at once.

**VINAIGRETTE SAUCE.**—Put into a vessel six hard-boiled egg-yolks rubbed through a sieve; smooth nicely while beating with a spoon and incorporate slowly two gills of good oil, two spoonfuls of cold stock, a little vinegar, mustard, pepper, chopped parsley or chives. Serve this sauce with asparagus.

**A MORNING PALATE TICKLER.**—A nice breakfast dish is made by slicing three or four ripe bananas in a dish and squeezing over them the juice of a good-sized lemon. Then put over this a gill of ice water and half a cupful of granulated sugar. Stand where it will get good and cool, and after half an hour it will be ready to serve. The lemon juice takes away the naturally insipid taste and is healthy.

**BOILED TONGUE.**—Wash the tongue carefully and let it lie in cold water for several hours before cooking—over night if possible. Lay it in a kettle of cold water when it is to be cooked, bring the water to a boil slowly, and let it simmer until the tongue is so tender that you can pierce it with a fork. A large tongue should be over the fire about four hours. When it has cooled in the liquid in which it has boiled, remove the skin with great care, beginning at the tip, and stripping it back. Trim away the gristle and fat from the root of the tongue before serving it.

**POVERTY CAKES.**—Take from the bone and from the gristle all the scraps of cold meat that you have in the larder—chicken, turkey, ham, beef, mutton or pork, and it matters not how it has been cooked. Chop it all together till it is minced fine; to every two cupful of meat put a cupful of mashed or finely minced potatoes; season with salt, pepper, and if you like, a leaf or two of onion chopped with the meat. Make into flat round cakes, dip in the beaten yolk of an egg, and then in pounded bread crumbs, and fry in plenty of good meat dripping or lard. Serve sizzling hot on a platter.

Father Cassidy, of Letterkenny, has arrived in his native parish from America, where he has been collecting funds during the last two years for the Cathedral now in course of erection at Letterkenny. The Reverend gentleman received an enthusiastic reception on his arrival, and was the recipient of an address, in reply to which he said his mission to America met with great success.

A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice this thought because it is his.

Rescuer—"Hurry! Quick! Throw her a life preserver." Drowning Girl—"Haven't you—a—white—one?" That dirty—drab—don't—match—my—blue suit."



*Dangerous to have around*—all the imitations of *Pearline*. Whenever one of these is bought, the purchaser is sold. *Pearline* hurts nothing. It saves work and time in washing and in housecleaning; it does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves money by saving wear. You may do without much, in housework, but you can't do without *Pearline*.

Beware of imitations. 234 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

## BY A MILESTONE.

It pleases me to meet so many pilgrims coming from or going to the cemetery. That is right. We should not neglect our dear departed, in that other Montreal over the mountain. All the winter we were deprived of that consolation. How destitute is a grave-yard during the winter months!—at least in our climate. Only the snow and the moaning of the north wind. Everything is beautiful now,—trees, grass, flowers; and most beautiful of all is the affection of those whom I see kneeling by the grave.

We are apt to forget that cemetery means *Dormitory*. The dead are only sleeping. The morning will come when the grand reveille will be sounded, the universal "*Benedicamus Domino*." Let us hope to answer, "*Deo Gratias*."

The name tombstone is frequently applied to designate headstones. Now, there is a vast difference between the words. The tombstone is the slab laid over the grave, either upon the ground, or upheld by corner posts. The headstone stands exact at the head of the grave. Tombstones are seldom met with at present, tho' in country churchyards of old English settlements they may be seen.

Of the six hundred designs submitted to the French government for a new set of postage stamps, Joan of Arc's effigy finds greatest favour with the public. But then a French government does not represent, much less consult, the French public; so that we may be certain that La Pucelle's fair figure will not be adopted.

The birch-tree stands out in peculiar relief on the hillsides, or by the water's edge. And it serves many a purpose. The bark canoe, dear to the hunter's heart; the basket to carry home berries in; the horn for maple-sugar, are among its uses. Old voyageurs say that its sap may, by a secret process, be converted into a *liqueur* of subtler qualities than la Chartreuse, or the eucalyptus of Le Tre Fontane.

Shall I omit to mention the "birch-rod" and the memories it evokes of the old school house and the old school-master? Alas! nowadays the birch-rod is proscribed. A slight stroke on the hand is all allowed—nothing emotional, nothing that reaches the bottom of the boy. And yet the birch-rod is necessary. Read this letter which I translate, written by Henri IV., le grand to the governess of the royal children:

"Madame de Monglat, I complain of you that you have not informed me that you have flogged my son. For I wish and I command you to flog him every time he is hard-headed, or does anything wrong, knowing well from

my own self that nothing in the world would benefit him more than that. For I recognize by experience that it has profited, for at his age I was well flogged (*j'ay este fort fouette*). Therefore, I wish you to so treat him and let him know it. Adieu, this 13th November, at Fontainebleau."

And in the inventory of a house at Saint Ouen, belonging to Moliere's parents, we read "six balls to amuse the children, and a bundle of rods to chastise them." "*6 balles de bois pour amuser les enfants at un paquet de verges pour les corriger*."

We must forgive much for the love of God and forget much for our own sake. PILGRIM.

## IRISH TOPICS

The Lord Chancellor has appointed P. Quirke, of Toem, Cappawhite, to the Commission of the Peace for the County Tipperary.

The appointment of Major Stopford Cosby Hickman, of Fenlos, Newmarket-on-Fergus, to the deputy-lieutenant of County Clare, is announced.

Arthur M. O'Malley, J. P., was unanimously elected chairman of the Westport Town Board on May 7, in room of the late Wm. Livingstone, D. L.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Francis Blake Lopdell, County Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to the Commission of the Peace for County Galway.

The engagement is announced of Lady Victoria Temple Blackwood, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, to Hon. Leo Plunket, son of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

A marriage will take place in August between Raoul Joyce, son of the late Pierce Joyce, of Mervue, and Monica Mary Synott, daughter of the late Thomas Synott, of Innismore, Gleageary, County Dublin.

At Tralee on May 5, a conference took place between a committee of ratepayers and the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, with the object of making an arrangement for the future working of the Tralee and Dingle Light Railway.

After the last day of May, the Cork and Passage Railway Company will no longer work its line on the Zone system, and will return to the old scheme of passenger fares. The zone system has been at work on this line for some years. It was the only railway in the Three Kingdoms on which the system was adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain has written to Mr. Harrison, the Democratic unionist candidate for North Derry, asking him to withdraw in favor of ex-Attorney-General Atkinson. Mr. Harrison was mobbed at a meeting at Gartnessy, but expressed his determination to go to the polls.

Their friends in America will regret to learn of the deaths of Mrs. Mary Clyne, relict of John Clyne, which occurred at Ballynaster, Mayo Abbey, at the age of ninety-six; and Michael Moloney, of Ballyvary, Castlebar, on May 6. Mr. Moloney was sixty-eight years old, and was formerly a sergeant of the Constabulary. His wife died about three months ago.

Some very expert and notorious English thieves have been operating in Dublin, and have succeeded in stealing three cash-boxes from three different establishments. They work in a simple but daring fashion. They select a shop in which there is only one person. One of them enters, while he is there the other drives up, and, feigning lameness, sends in the driver for the assistant. If the assistant is sufficiently silly to come out, the game is worked successfully, for while the assistant is engaged in conversation with the "lame" gentleman on the car, the latter's accomplice walks off with the cash-box or the contents of the till.

Much regret has been caused by the death of Father O'Brien, pastor of Baltimore, who a year and a half ago succeeded the late Father Davis. For several months back the deceased had been suffering from a dropsical complication

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## SOCIETE DE ARTISANS

CELEBRATES ITS ANNUAL FEAST.

The "Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais" celebrated its annual feast on Sunday by attending Mass in a body after parading the streets in full force. The procession formed at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale at 9 o'clock and marched to the new Catholic cathedral by way of the following streets:—St. Francois Xavier, St. James, St. Lambert, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Bleury, St. Peter, Notre Dame west, Seigneurs, St. James, Richmond, St. Antoine, Windsor and Dorchester. The procession was headed by the members of the parent society of Montreal, after whom came those of the branches from Ste. Cune-gonde, St. Henry, Maisonneuve and Mile End, each section being preceded by a band. In the rear came the officers: President, Mr. Olivier Dufresne; first vice-president, Mr. T. A. Grothe; second vice-president, Mr. A. T. Vallieres; corresponding secretary, Mr. J. G. W. McGowan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Henri Roy; marshals, Messrs. Charles Hebert and Gaspard Brouillet; directors, Messrs. P. Patenaude, M. Fontaine, O. Dauphinais, Jos. Thibault and H. Beauchand; censors, Messrs. Nap. Theoret, J. A. Martin and N. Lapointe. The distant branches were also represented by the following delegates: P. N. Chausse, of Quebec; James Fontaine, of Levis; S. P. Normand, of Three Rivers; Alphonse Denis, of St. Hyacinthe; Narcisse Lord, of St. Johns; J. F. R. Latraverse, of Sorel; J. B. Corriveau, of Farnham; D. Benoit, of Drummondville; and T. J. Bourke, of Valleyfield.

Rev. Canon Bruchesi, chaplain of the society, officiated at the cathedral, assisted by Abbes Castonguay and Emard. Abbe Colin, superior of the Seminary, delivered the sermon, in which he highly praised the society for its work. The Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais was founded by Mr. Louis Archambault in 1875. It has now 6,374 members in Montreal, and since 1889 it has established branches in Quebec, Three Rivers, Levis, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Sorel and Valleyfield. Its objects are purely benevolent and insurance.

## ST. ANNS YOUNG MEN

THE NEWLY FORMED READING CIRCLES' MEETINGS.

The newly formed Reading Circle of St. Ann's Young Men's Society held its first regular meeting on Monday evening. The chairman of the section, Mr. Jos. Johnston, presided. Mr. E. Quinn read an interesting paper upon the subject of Jacques Cartier's voyages up the St. Lawrence. He described the difficulties which the nature of the new country and the hostility of the Indians opposed to the early settlement of Canada. He showed how friendly intercourse had been established at some points between the white strangers and the red man, and sketched some of the incidents which marked the early period of French colonization, most vividly. Messrs. Orton and Byrne read a selection from "Ivanhoe" and a piece by Rev. Dr. Isaac Watt on "The mind," respectively. The Rev. Father Strubbe delivered an address on "Purgatory," explaining the Catholic doctrine. The next meeting of the section will be held on Monday, June 11. Essays, readings and recitations are being prepared, and Father Strubbe will deliver an address on "Indulgences." The Section, on the whole, promises to become a very popular one with the members, upon whom the success of the opening night has made a very favorable impression.

## THE GESU.

The grand opening service of the month of the Sacred Heart, at the Gesu Church, was unusually fine. The church, for the occasion, had been tastefully decorated and the altar itself arranged with hundreds of lamps and candles, all carefully and artistically displayed to the best advantage. Over the Tabernacle hung an exquisite white satin banner of the Sacred Heart; on each side other banners were hung, one below the other down to the floor. A brilliant crimson flag stood out at one side of the altar and a lovely spotless white one at the other. Altogether the altar has seldom looked more lovely than on Thursday. The music was provided by an orchestra and a picked choir of ladies, Miss Jennie Hoyle (from the conservatory of London,)

played a violin solo, "Traumerci," Schumann, Silas' Ave Verum was sung by Miss Marie Saucier. Miss B. Lavoie and Mde. Normandin sang Haydn's Tantum Ergo splendidly. The finale on the organ was Grand Choeur en mi Cuilmant; Miss V. Cartier, organist. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Saucier.

## C. O. F.

ANNUAL CONVENTION IN ST. PAUL.

The eleventh annual convention of the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Paul, Minn., in the Armory on Sixth and Fort streets. Immediately all the delegates had assembled they left the hall and marched to the Cathedral where High Mass was celebrated; after Mass the delegates returned to the Armory hall. The convention will now go on with its meetings in a continuous session until the work in hand is completed.

## NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

The last of the May devotions was celebrated at Notre Dame Church with great ceremony, the choir included 50 ladies. Ladies do not usually sing in Notre Dame choir; but during the month of May of course exception is made. On this occasion the singing of Miss Tessier, the blind vocalist, of Nicolaus' lovely Ave Maria, was magnificent, her voice echoed through the large church with wonderful clearness and volume. The congregation was thrilled for they had never heard the Ave Maria sung better in the church, and great an artist as Miss Tessier is she was never heard when she was in better voice.

## THE BICYCLE.

Montreal boys are taking a lively interest in cycling this year and the number of "wheels" one sees about is a tremendous increase over last year. Bicycling is an excellent sport, and now that the old "boneshakers," the high bicycles and the narrow tired safetys' have given place to pneumatic tyres, springs and ball bearings, bicycling is one of the most comfortable exercises that could be devised.

## FOOTBALL.

The Montreal Football team was beaten on Saturday, by the Valleyfield. One goal to nothing, the score, shows that a splendid game was fought. The Mohawks played quickly and well during the game and did quite as well as their opponents; scoring some of them between one goal, but the referee did not see it and did not allow it.

The Mowhawks were at a great disadvantage when the game was stopped fully eight minutes before the time was up; this was a great breach of duty on the part of the referee, as with such a small score as one goal against them there was every possibility of their retrieving their fortunes in that time.

The Mohawks will play the Scottish Athletic team on Saturday; a good game is expected as the Scots and Mohawks are about the most evenly matched teams in the city.

## A HANDSOME PRESENT.

At Father Martin's Concert in the Armory Hall, on Tuesday, the 22nd May, Miss A. Cassidy, the esteemed president of the Rosary Society, was presented by her fellow members with a valuable gold watch, with a case embellished with diamonds; on the back case of the watch is engraved a figure of Our Blessed Lady; Miss Cassidy's name is engraved on the inside of the case. After the presentation of the watch an address was read by Miss Lizzie Robinson, setting forth the love and respect that Miss Cassidy is held in by all the members of the Rosary Society.

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WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.



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If you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

## ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

New oaken and vestibuled doors are being built at St. James' Cathedral, inside the other doors; this remedy is the only one that could be devised, which would allow the congregation to enter the church without being interfered with by the fierce wind which is generally sweeping across the front of the Cathedral. New movable benches have also been placed down the aisles for the accommodation of strangers.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts at the Eastern Abattoir market were: 375 head of cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, a large number of calves and about 40 lean hogs. Shipping cattle were in good demand, as were also good butchers' heaves. Shippers paid from 4½ to 4 3/8c per lb., while butchers' stock brought 4 to 4½c. In the market for small meats there was an active enquiry for most offerings.

Following is the general range of quotations: Cattle, butchers' good, per lb., 4 to 4½c; do do, medium to fair, do, 3½ to 3¾c; do do, culls, do, 2½ to 3¾c; sheep, common to good, per lb., 3 to 4c; lambs, do do, per head, \$2.50 to \$4.50; fat hogs, per lb., 5 to 5½c; lean, do, \$5.00 to \$10 a head; calves, good to choice, \$6 to \$10; do common to fair, do, \$2.00 to \$5.

## ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.

Sixty-two cows and 9 calves were on offer this morning. There was a fair demand for milk cows and up to noon the following sales were reported: 1 cow for \$55.7 for \$50 a head, 11 for \$43 a head, 3 for \$32 a head, 10 for \$40 a head, 8 for \$37, a head and 1 for \$30. The calves brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

The brave man is he who does not needlessly and heedlessly rush into temptations, but has the courage to keep away from them. The man who can say: "No, sir, I do not touch intoxicating

liquors," proves that he is master of himself, and does not lead others into temptation.



Ladies' day is Monday of every week from 9 a. m. to 12 noon. Shower Bath and Swim, 25 cents. Turkish Bath, 75 cents. The baths for the general public during the hot months of June, July and August will be open on Sundays from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. 463

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# YOUTHS DEPARTMENT

A FAIRY STORY.

Once, many years ago, two little children lived in a wood. Their mother called them to her side one day and told them she was going away to heaven, and charged them to love each other and see that the porridge was always hot for the father when he came home at night. The father was a wood-cutter and worked all day chopping the trees, which were dragged away when the snow came, to be made into big ships. One sad day, he fell under one of the big trees and came home no more. The little ones waited and watched for him until there was no more meal. Then they said, "We will go further into the wood and find mother." She had told them that heaven was a lovely place, where no one was ever hungry or cold and they were often both. So they set out hand in hand, asking every person and thing they met to tell them the way, but no one could tell. The birds flew about them, but they said, "Heaven is higher than the tallest trees; one must have wings." The busy bees buzzed near, but they said, "It is the large field far away, where we gather our sweetest honey," and the brown toad said, with a wink of his left eye, "It is where no boys are ever seen." This made the little boy hang his head, for he too had poked at toads with sharp sticks. A little green lizard stopped to look, but he knew nothing better than to stretch himself out and change color. So he did what he could, and showed them how he could be now green, now blue, but the children were weary, and too sad to look long at him. Now they sat down to rest. Their supper was berries and a drink from the blue forest stream. The sun was low, but now and then his rays burst through the trees, making silver paths of light up, up, so high. They thought those shining paths must lead to heaven and mother, but no one could tell them how to climb, and they wandered on. Soon a storm arose, the rain beat upon their heads, the wind tore through the branches and parted them, until they fell down with cries of pain. A funny little old man stood in the door of a funny little old house, rubbing his chubby little old hands, and laughing at the storm, but when he heard the children's cries, he hurried to put on his storm-coat. Then he drew upon his head his little red wishing cap, which could carry him wherever he wished to go, and away he flew and found them in a trice. He snatched them up in his arms, and with a "Ho, ho, ho! away we go," flew away home in no time. His good little wife soon had them dry and warm, then she fed them with goat's milk and pigeon's eggs, and cuddled them to sleep in her own warm bed. What became of them after? Well, the little old man and his wife were goblins, with humped up backs and large heads, and soft, small feet, and they changed them into fairies, and they lived in the flowers, and had "cradles made of walnut shells, with violet leaves for beds, and pink rose petals for covers.

AUNT HARRIET.

## A LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

Two ladies entered a book-store recently and the younger asked the clerk for a book called "Favorite Prescription." The puzzled attendant was unable to comply with her request and she left the store disappointed. Inquiry elicited the fact that she had overheard a conversation between two literary ladies in which "Favorite Prescription" was mentioned with extravagant praise, and had jumped to the conclusion that it was a book. She now knows that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign cure for the ills and "weaknesses" peculiar to women, for she has been cured by its use.

It is the only medicine of its class, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure permanently constipation, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and kindred ailments.

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All classes of Canada's population—all sexes—all ages—daily sound the praises of Paine's Celery Compound, earth's grandest and most wonderful medical discovery.

Medical professors, and physicians generally, are amazed when they hear of and see the almost miraculous cures wrought through the agency of Paine's Celery Compound.

"You cannot do better than use Paine's Celery Compound," is the honest advice of many of our best and ablest doctors, when men and women consult them regarding rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia and run-down systems.

When Paine's Celery Compound is faithfully used, pain-racked and suffering mortals are never disappointed. The great medicine works surely and effectively; it banishes every trouble and leads to freshness of life, robustness of constitution, and gives to those who use

it perfect health for the full enjoyment of earth's blessings.

Mrs. Julianna Sandberg, 49 West Ave., North Hamilton, Ont., writes as follows for the benefit of all suffering Canadians:

"I have to thank you for being instrumental in saving me from years of suffering and ill-health. About three years ago, I had a severe attack of 'Grippe,' which left me with my limbs swelled up and hardly able to walk, and my constitution was very much impaired. A friend recommended me to try your world-renowned Paine's Celery Compound. I did so and am now walking about as well as ever, the swelling having completely disappeared. My constitution is now in excellent condition, and I feel twenty years younger.

"I consider your medicine the greatest boon ever given to the country, and I shall tell every one the great good it has done me. My earnest wish is, that your medicine may be found in every house where suffering exists."

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LADIES' FINE TAN OXFORD, \$1.00; worth \$1.50.

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DIVIDEND NO. 57.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., for the current half year upon the paid up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house, in this city, on and after FRIDAY, the first day of JUNE next.  
The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.  
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking house of the institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock p.m.  
By order of the Board,  
A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.

**[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]**  
**THE CHIMES OF NOTRE DAME.**

WRITTEN ON FETE DIEU.

O'er the waters of St. Lawrence  
Sweeping by the mountain steep,  
Softer than the voice of angel  
Float the notes so pure and deep.  
Never yet through ut the ages,  
Sounded bells so sweet and grand,  
Bearing love and benediction  
To the faithful of our land.

And our "Royal Guardian" watching,  
Answers back with smile and nod,  
Decks him in his greenest mantle,  
And does homage to his God.  
Onward goes the joyful summons,  
Pealing clear o'er hill and dell,  
While all nature turns her heavenward  
At the ringing of the bell.

Bring you here the fairest lilies,  
Bring the maple leaf so broad,  
Twine them with the dearest shamrock,  
Deck the foot-path of Our Lord.  
He will pass along our highways,  
He with us forever dwells  
Sing ye loud your highest praises,  
Ring ye out Our Lady's bells.

Fete de Dieu, our glorious feast day,  
Feast of God, the unstained Lamb;  
Gloria in excelsis Deo  
Chime the bells of Notre Dame.  
Louder, louder now they chorus,  
Sweeter, clearer, now they chime,  
Upward, still forever upward,  
To God's throne they gently climb.

-CELT.

**THE POET PRIEST.**

HONORING THE LATE FATHER ABRAHAM  
J. RYAN.

There is a movement on foot in several of the Southern states to honor the memory of the late lamented poet priest, the Rev. Abraham J. Ryan, by having a statue of the sweet singer of the lost cause placed in one of the parks of Mobile. His remains are now lying in a picturesque graveyard on a gentle sloping green hill overlooking the sea. Red roses, the flowers which he loved so much in life, for they represented all the flashes of his passionate soul, grow in profusion over his last resting place. Oh, if he could hear the musical swish of the waves on the sandy beach at the foot of the hill, or could see the glorious sun and deep azure sky of the voluptuous South over his head, would he not be glad to have such a lovely graveyard to repose his weary bones—now that life's fretful fever is o'er. What a meet and ideal spot for a poet's grave! It was his own wish that here he should be buried, for as poor Davis expressed it,

"'Twere merry unto the grave to go  
If one were sure to be buried so."

Davis' wishes were, however ignored by his surviving relatives, who had his remains buried in a dungeon hidden away from the sunshine by four tall walls surrounding the cemetery of Mount Jerome, Dublin. To return to the projected monument of the good and kindly priest, it is thought that Savannah, in which city Father Ryan exercised the holy functions of his ministry at one time, will erect another statue to his memory, for the life of the poet priest is very affectionately cherished in that city. Some of Father Ryan's poems are still very popular, though they were written so long ago as in the early sixties. His "Conquered Banner," and his musical dirge for Lee, the most melodious lyric in the English language, appeal strongly to the more generous heart of the average Southerner, while his "Irish Flag,"—the reverend author's parents were both natives of Ireland—appealed to the Irish race all the world over. Thus the dear poet priest is enshrined in the hearts of two of the most affectionate and tenderest hearted peoples—the Southerners, among whom he lived, and the Irish, whose hot and fiery blood was his. No one could doubt the strong and genuine sincerity of Father Ryan in the espousal of the Southern cause. True enough he was in favor of the liberty of the colored people, but he loved more the absolute liberty of the Southern States. He fancied that oil and water would sooner commingle than the lava heart of the Southerner would with the ice cold one of a Vermonter. Time, however, has shown that the reverend poet was mistaken in his ideas. Other Irishmen, such as John Mitchel and Gen. Thomas Bourke, were also in favor of the Southern cause, but there was no excuse for the former who, while he would free the Irish serf at home, refuse to liberate the negro slave in Georgia. Eugene Davis in *Western Watchman*.

There is a great difference between military engagements and love engagements. In one there is a great deal of falling in, and in the other there is a great deal of falling out.



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Don't You Use

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It does away with hard work, —dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with **Surprise Soap**,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

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LORENZO PULISTON.

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DEAR SIRS,—I am thankful to B.B.B. because I am to-day strong and well through its wonderful blood cleansing powers. I was troubled with scrofulous spots and blemishes all over my body and was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took one bottle, with great benefit, and can positively say that before I had taken half of the second bottle I was

**PERFECTLY CURED.**

I am so pleased to be strong and healthy again by the use of B.B.B. and I can strongly recommend it to everybody.

LORENZO PULISTON,  
Sydney Mines, C.B.

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IT COMBINES NUTRIMENT WITH STIMULUS.  
Is a Valuable Restorative for Convalescents.



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Superior to all other preparations for cracked or sore nipples. To harden the nipples commence using three months before confinement. Price 25 cents.

**COVERNTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry.**  
For relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

**COVERNTON'S Pile Ointment.**  
Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., 121 Bleury street, corner of Dorchester street.

**TRADE AND COMMERCE**

FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—We quote:  
Patent Spring.....\$3.35 @ 8.50  
Ontario Patent..... 8.25 @ 8.40  
Straight Roller..... 2.85 @ 3.00  
Extra..... 2.40 @ 2.60  
Superfine..... 2.20 @ 2.40  
Fine..... 0.60 @ 0.60  
City Strong Bakers..... 3.35 @ 3.50  
Manitoba Bakers..... 3.25 @ 3.40  
Ontario bags—extra..... 1.30 @ 1.35  
Straight Rollers..... 1.40 @ 1.50

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$4.30 to \$4.40. Standard \$3.95 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.20, and standard at \$2 to \$2.05. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Wheat.—Prices here are nominal. No. 1 Manitoba wheat is quoted at 61c to 62c afloat Fort William, and here nominally at 73c to 75c for No. 1, and 70c to 71c for No. 2; No. 2 Upper Canada red winter is quoted at 60c in store.

Oats.—Sales of five cars of No. 2 are reported at 39c, and 2 cars at 39½c per 34 lbs. Shippers say they cannot pay these prices.

Corn.—American corn is quoted at 5½c duty paid, and 4½c to 4¾c in cargo lots in bond.

Peas.—The market is quiet at 69c to 70c per 60 lbs. afloat, although business is reported at within this range for car lots in store. West and north of Stratford the market is easy at 53c to 54c per 60 lbs.

Barley.—There has been some business in feed barley since our last at 43c to 44c; but malting grades are very quiet at 50c to 52c, maltsters being well stocked.

Rye.—At 51c to 52c.  
Buckwheat.—At 46c to 48c.  
Malt.—At 72½c to 75c.

Seeds.—We quote Canadian timothy \$2.25 to \$2.50, and Western timothy \$1.90 to \$2.10. Alsike \$7.00 to \$7.50 for good to fancy. Red clover quiet at \$6 to \$7 as to quality.

**PROVISIONS.**

Pork, Lard, &c.—We quote as follows:  
Canada short cut pork per bbl.....\$18.00 @ 18.50  
Canada clear mess, per bbl..... 17.50 @ 18.00  
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl..... 18.25 @ 18.50  
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl..... 00.00 @ 00.00  
Extra mess beef, per bbl..... 12.25 @ 12.50  
Plate beef, per bbl..... 16.25 @ 16.50  
Hams, per lb..... 10 @ 11½  
Lard, pure in pails, per lb..... 9½ @ 10c  
Lard, com. in pails, per lb..... 07½ @ 7½c  
Bacon, per lb..... 11 @ 12c  
Shoulders, per lb..... 8½ @ 9c

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—We quote prices as follows:—  
Creamery, fresh..... 17½c to 18c  
Eastern Townships dairy..... 16c to 17c  
Western..... 14½c to 16c  
Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese.—We quote:  
Finest Western, colored..... 9½c to 9½c  
" white..... 9½c to 9½c  
" Quebec, colored..... 9½c to 9½c  
" white..... 9½c to 9½c  
Under grades..... 8c to 9½c  
Cable..... 8c

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Eggs.—Sales were made to-day at 90 to 91c, and some dealers are said to have shaded the inside figure. Prices in the West are expected to be down to 8c next week f.o.b. cars, which is equal to 7c to 7½c to the farmers.

Maple Products.—Quoted in wood at 4c to 5c as to quantity. In cans, 5c to 5½c or 60c to 60c per can. Maple sugar 6c to 7c.

Honey.—Extracted, at 7c to 8c per lb. for choice 1893, and old at 5c to 5½c per lb. Comb 7c to 12c as to quality and quantity.

Beans.—The market continues dull at \$1.05 to \$1.15 for good to choice hand-picked and 75c to \$1 for poor to common.

Hops.—We quote prices nominal at 13c to 17c as to quality and old olds at 4c to 5c.

Baled Hay.—Prices at country points are nominally quoted at \$7 to \$7.50, with no business doing, the failure of a large hay firm having flung things into the wildest disorder. Here No. 2 is quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 alongside ship, and No. 1 \$3 to \$3.50 on track.

**FRUITS, ETC.**

Oranges.—Stocks are pretty heavy, but the demand is fast at the following prices:—Valencia, 420s, \$5.50. Californias, 98s, 112s, 128s, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Messina, 200s, \$3 to \$4. Bloods, 200s, \$3.50 to \$4.50; half boxes, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Lemons.—We quote for good sound shipping stock \$1.25 to \$3, according to size and quality.

Pineapples.—Some of the stock on hand can be bought from 4c to 10c, but fresh arrivals are quoted at 6c to 16c each.

Bananas.—The demand being very good it is fast disappearing out of sight at 75c to \$2 per bunch.

Figs.—What stock there is on hand is selling from 6c to 10c per lb.

Dates.—Are selling very slow at 4½c to 5c per lb.

Strawberries.—Good sales keep the supply limited at 8c to 15c per box.

Cherries.—Are selling well at \$1.50 to \$2 per box.

Cocoanuts.—Are moving along slowly at \$4 to \$4.25 per bag.

New Cabbage.—New cabbages at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.

Tomatoes.—Prices are firm at \$5 to \$6 per crate.

Onions.—Egyptian onions at \$2 a bag, and Bermuda onions at \$2.50 per carrier.

Potatoes.—Fair sales are reported at 60c a bag on track and about 10c per bag extra for jobbing lots.

**FISH OILS.**

Oils.—The market for steam refined seal oil is quietly waiting the result of last sales reported at 35c. Newfoundland cod liver oil is quiet and nominally quoted at 85c to 87c, and Halifax at 85c. Cod liver oil is firm and quoted at 70c to 75c.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS**

OF CANADA, (Limited.)

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$100,000

Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1893.

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SALE OF PAINTINGS at easy terms. Next distribution of paintings between the members of "The Society of Arts of Canada," and its Scrip holders, will take place on 27th June.

Price of Scrip: \$1.00  
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**ST. ANTOINE DE PADUA'S ACADEMY.**

(Of which MISS ORONIN is Directress, will remove on March 1st, to

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33-1m

**Castor Fluid** Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist 123 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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REPRESENTING: SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

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

**WHAT IS**

**ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER**

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Lavaltrie, December 24th, 1895.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIER, M. D. St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1896.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

**Open and Covered BUGGIES** of all kinds.

FARM WAGONS, ROAD CARTS, FARM CARTS, COAL CARTS, PONEY CARTS AND ALL KINDS OF

**FARM IMPLEMENTS**

R. J LATIMER,

592 ST. PAUL Street, Montreal.

Branches: Sherbrooke, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, Coteau, Huntingdon, Yamachiche, Three Rivers, Quebec.

**TEACHERS WANTED**

For the Municipality of Calumet Island, Five R. C. Male or Female Teachers, holding first-class Diplomas in English and French, (no others need apply); duties to commence 15th July, 1894. Term 11 months. Address the undersigned stating salary and date of diploma. CHARLES TREMBLAY, Chairman of School Commissioners, Calumet Island Post Office, Que. Calumet Island, 19 May, 1894. 45-5

**TEACHERS WANTED**

For the Municipality of Mansfield and Pontefract. Two R.C. Female Teachers, qualified to teach English and French. Address the undersigned stating salary and date of diploma. JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Treas., Coulonge Post Office, Que. Coulonge, 19th May, 1894. 45-5

Canvassers Wanted.—To secure subscriptions for The True Witness. Liberal terms will be allowed. Apply at 761 Craig Street.

AGENTS who work for us make money fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. THE ROYAL SILVERWARE Co Windsor, Ont. 11-G-38

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**BELL FOUNDERS**

of the day, have made all the important Peals in England for many years. Catalogues and all information from JAS. T. SCANLAN, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 35 G

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Matilda Trenholme, of the City of Montreal, wife of George C. Bishop, of the same place, lithographer and printer, and duly authorized a *cestui en justice*, Plaintiff, vs. the said George C. Bishop, Defendant. The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against the said Defendant.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1894.

HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

42-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 181.

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

Montreal, May 9, 1894.

BERARD & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

43-5

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

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

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

**Holloway's Ointment.**

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

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

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

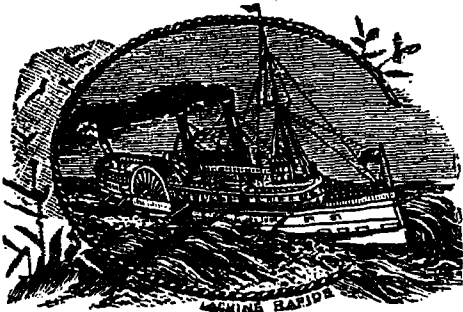
The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not on Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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Is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.





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Quebec Line—Steamers leave daily (except Sundays) from Richelieu Pier, 7 p.m.  
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Toronto Line.—Friday, 1st of June, steamers leave from Canal Basin for Toronto and intermediate ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

Hamilton Line.—Steamer Magnet leaves every Friday at 4 p.m.

Three Rivers Line.—Leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Chambly Line.—Steamer Chambly leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. for Sorel and Richelieu River points. Low rates for round trip.

For time tables of ferry lines and market boats, and all information apply to  
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This celebrated establishment, the most delightful and agreeable summer resort on the continent, will open on 4th June.

Tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation, such as billiards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, &c., &c.

To sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c., &c., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. An experienced physician will reside in the hotel.

Coaches in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to **ST. LEON SPRING CO.** C. E. A. LANGLOIS, Manager. June 6, 1889. 55-18

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Men's Buff Oxford, strong and neat, 1.25  
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It will pay you to call on

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Shoes, Trunks and Valises repaired. Umbrellas repaired and re-covered.

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The goods are fresh, handsome and cheap.

Anyone in need of Curtains cannot do better than visit our Curtain Department.

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A choice pair of Swiss Applique Curtains, 4 yards by 63 inches wide, \$9.80 per pair.

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A handsome pair of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards by 60 inches, \$2.05 per pair.

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A very elegant pair of Irish Point Curtains, 3½ yards by 50 inches, \$3.25 per pair.

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A rich pair of Tapestry Curtains, 3½ by 50 inches, \$5.50 per pair.

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An extremely pretty pair of Chenille Curtains, with handsome dado and richly fringed, 3 yards by 40 inches, \$3.45 per pair.

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A beautiful pair of Real Turkish Curtains, novel Oriental designs, 3½ yards by 54 inches, \$3.95 each.

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A stylish pair of Turko-man Curtains, handsomely fringed, 3 yards by 50 inches, \$5 per pair.

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A pair of Algerian Stripe Curtains richly fringed, 3 yards by 40 inches, \$1.40 per pair.

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**FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.**

A very effective pair of Applique Lace Curtains, Cream or White, 3½ yards by 50 inches, \$3.25 per pair.

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A most artistic pair of Orinoko Curtains, heavily fringed, 3 yards by 40 inches, \$3.45 per pair.

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A good pair of Serviceable Lace Curtains, 38c per pair.

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Fine Quality Seeam Stripe, 40 inches wide, 10c yard.

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The very thing. A special line of Art Muslin, 50 inches wide. Beautiful designs at only 16 cents yard.

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Very suitable Art Muslin, latest designs, 30 inches, 10c yard.

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