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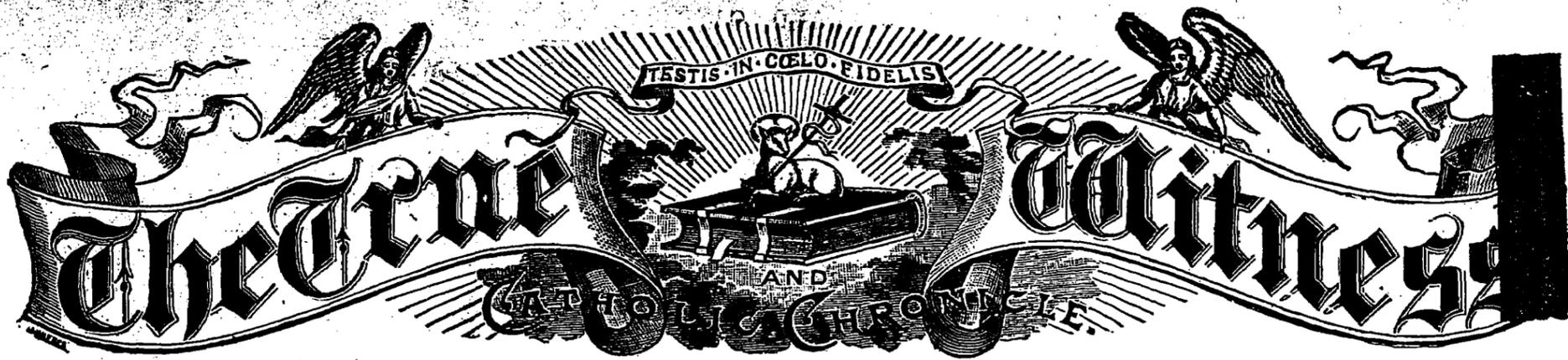
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THIS week we issue what is styled "The Shamrock Number of the TRUE WITNESS." In March we gave a "St. Patrick's Day Number." It is our intention, as the months roll past, to issue, every now and again, special numbers that will be dedicated to important religious or national events. Also do we propose taking in the principal cities of our Province, and, later on, of other Provinces, giving each a special number, with illustrations. In this way we expect to create a wide-spread interest in the TRUE WITNESS. We are determined to spare no pains to accomplish our task—it is a pleasant one, and its aim is to secure for our readers a first class organ, in every acceptance of the term.

A MR. MELLIGAN writes us to ask several impertinent and silly questions regarding Catholic practices. When Mr. Melligan tells us who he is, what his mission or business is, and what right he has to know the things he enquires about, we will be ready to satisfy his inquisitiveness. Meanwhile we greatly suspect that he is collecting material to start out on an "ex-priest" lecturing tour. If so, judging from his knowledge of Catholic practices, we can predict a huge failure.

WE certainly do receive queer letters, couched in extraordinary language. Although people who don't sign their names are not generally deserving of attention, still some of them are so amusing that we cannot refrain from letting our readers know of their existence. "Fair Play" takes exception to a remark, in one of our recent editorials, in which we spoke of the saloon-keeper, who allows a man to remain in his place as long as there is money to be got out of him; but who fires him out as soon as his last cent has gone into the till. "Fair Play" wants to know if we are copying certain "ranters" or speaking from our own experience. He says that we condemn men who do more charity than we ever did. Firstly, if he would define the word "ranter" we might be able to reply. Secondly, we do speak from experience, of close and long observation. We could name at least one hundred cases for his benefit. There are many fine exceptions to the rule—all saloon-keepers do not come under the censure. If "Fair Play" be one of these exceptions, so much the better for him. As to charity, he misunderstands the meaning of the word. Giving money to beggars and donations to institutions for the indigent is what Christianity calls "alms giving" and "benevolence." But there are other kinds of charity: charity of thought, charity of expression, charity of sentiment, charity of refraining from doing injury to others for our own benefit. Would it not be more charitable, in many cases, to refrain from taking the money that should be used to clothe and feed poor wives and children than to deprive them of it, leaving them in misery, and turning it over to some in-

stitution? This is "robbing Peter to pay Paul;" it is leaving the indigent to suffer in order to head a subscription list for the poor. Of that charity probably "Fair Play" has done much more than we ever did. We never had sufficient means to distribute large sums: the saloon is a better paying business than the Catholic newspaper—the saloon-keeper can better afford to "do charity" as he calls it.

ANOTHER correspondent, a friend who takes a marked interest in the TRUE WITNESS, takes exception to a paragraph in one of our recent editorials, in which we stated that the Blessed Virgin was as Immaculate on the day that the Angel Gabriel came to announce the great tidings to her as she was when the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was defined. He says that we leave it to be inferred that she was not immaculate previous to that date. Surely, such a keen-sighted critic could detect that, in the rush of rapid editorial work, the intention was to say "when the announcement of Mary's own arrival was made to her parents." But suppose our sentence expressed exactly our meaning, by all the rules of logic it is correct. If she were immaculate on the day of the Annunciation she could not possibly have been other than immaculate from her conception. For had ever the stain of original or any other sin darkened her soul she could not have been immaculate when the Angel Gabriel came—she might have been purified, but not immaculate. Immaculate (in the theological sense of the term) at any period in life presupposes it from the beginning. The same correspondent suggests the names of two or three priests to whom he thinks we should submit our articles on dogmatic or moral subjects. Now we would like to know who told him that our articles were not submitted to and were not tested by gauge of high theological authority?

SINCE we are on the question of correspondents we might as well mention that one gentleman, in sending us a number of subscriptions, informs us that in his section of the country they have no priest—except for one month—during the year. The result is that they peruse the TRUE WITNESS every Sunday, pass it from one to the other, or read it in groups. In its editorials, he says, they find subject-matter suitable under the circumstances for reflection and study. Later on we will publish this letter, with a number of others, and give thereby an idea of the work that a Catholic paper can do. Another gentleman sends us sixteen subscribers from Ottawa, and states that he has constituted himself a voluntary agent, on account of the esteem in which he holds the TRUE WITNESS, and the number of his friends who seem so anxious to have it. Another gentleman, from Ontario, came in last week, and subscribed for THE TRUE WITNESS, saying that he could only afford one paper, and he would have to return the Catholic organ that he has been

taking. By accident our editorial on the "Month of May" came under his notice and it produced the effect above mentioned. Another, an eminent clergyman, not satisfied with subscribing, came in of his own accord and took a few shares of the stock—simply because he "considered the spirit of the paper the most thoroughly Catholic on the continent." This is encouraging: we can afford to be criticised.

THE narrowness of prejudice, and the littleness of the human mind that can entertain it, is apparent in some of the so-called enlightened men of our day. Two weeks ago, at a vestry meeting held in Hooton, the vicar's son, Rev. Allen Owen, who had been indulging in some Ritualistic practices, was accused of being a Jesuit in disguise. A Mr. Newell—a supposed man of education—remarked: "I do not hesitate to say that in the Church of England there are Jesuits educated by the Church of Rome and sent out and ordained in our Church to bring us back to Roman rules." No wonder that the Established Church is the most tottering of edifices, and that contradictions innumerable are the outcome of its efforts to exist, when men, of education, are found to make such fools of themselves in the eyes of the world. One would imagine that the Jesuits had not enough to attend to in their colleges and missions, without going about disguised as valets, Protestant ministers, beggars, or circus men. The fact is that these learned (?) Protestants are members of some Masonic, or other secret society, and they know by heart the methods and instruments used by the societies of the continent; they consequently conclude that the followers of St. Ignatius can have no other aims and no other means than those of Mazzini (The Knight of the Dagger) and such like characters. A pity such men cannot see themselves as others see them.

AFTER all we know of no country more fortunate than Canada. When we read of the earthquakes that convulse and pestilences that infest other lands, we feel grateful to Providence for having protected us from such dangers. When we look over the world's face and behold the unrest, the armed watchfulness, the constant vigilance that is the companion of distrust, the financial perils that menace, the gigantic strikes, the armies of dissatisfied people, we turn with relief to the contemplation of the peace, prosperity, harmony and national success that belong to our Dominion. The only element the country has to dread is that which is animated by the P.P.A. spirit. And that element cannot long survive. It is not naturalized under our sky, and it cannot feed upon the purer moral and social nutrition of the country. Its doom is sealed by its own hand.

THE Rev. Wm. O'B. Pardow, S.J., Provincial of the society of Jesus, in New York, contributes a most interesting reply, in the New York Journal, on the

subject of the "end of the world." After speaking of the manner in which the question was discussed at the close of the tenth century, the Rev. Father gives expression to the following wise remark:—

"The only present sign, which might possibly be construed into pointing toward an end within a few centuries, is the weakening of faith which was anticipated in St. Luke, xxiii, 8, where is asked: 'Nevertheless, when the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on earth?' Agnosticism, skepticism, atheism, and all sorts of unbelief are certainly growing, and faith is growing less, and this fact, coupled with the sign given in St. Luke may account for some men holding that the end is near."

But he adds to this:—

"But this falling away from the faith does not show itself in the Catholic Church, where the creed is very clear and definite, and where belief is just as it was centuries ago, and as it ever will be. But in churches where there is no authority, where no one leads, and people are allowed to follow their own inclinations and form their own opinions as to the Bible and its messages to men, there has been this falling away from faith, and from those sources have come the recruits in the ever-increasing army of unbelievers and agnostics."

IN Dodge City, Kas., an effort was made by the members of the A.P.A. to take a couple of little girls from the Sisters of Mercy, who had received them from their mother, and to hand them over to their grand-mother, who kept a house of ill-fame. The battle was fought before the courts. Judge Henry presided, and the Michigan Catholic tells that the Rev. Mother and the children were in court; also the disreputable grand-mother and two women, who are ardent admirers of "ex"-priest McNamara, were also there. The judge ordered the children back to the convent. Protestants and Catholics alike proved the character of the grand-mother. The lawyer for the A.P.A. was most insulting and ungentlemanly in his treatment of the Rev. Mother while she was on the witness stand. If there were ever lacking any proof that the Devil has organized this A. P. A., we have it here. Not satisfied with trying to undermine Catholic institutions and attack Catholic men and women in their rights, these envoys of Satan want to corrupt innocence, and to pollute children, by placing them in hell where both soul and body must be ruined.

THE Sacred Heart Review tells us that an English surgeon distinguishes between drunkenness and inebriety in this way: "The drunkard is a person who drinks whenever he has an opportunity; the inebriate is a person born with an unsound mind; the one is vicious, the other diseased." The distinction is one that seems to us should always be taken into consideration when there is question of treating and curing the dipsomaniac. There is too little consideration, in general, for the circumstances that surround the person's life; a more careful study of the character would facilitate greatly the work of reform.

TO-MORROW'S GAME.

The Shamrocks and the Montreals.

A Glance Over the Past; the Shamrocks; Lacrosse During the Past Twenty-five Years.

The match to be played to-morrow, on the Shamrock grounds, between the Montreal and Shamrock teams, will add another to the already lengthy list of struggles for supremacy between Montreal's two crack clubs. For over a quarter of a century battles have been waged on the field. Oft have the Shamrock colors been carried gloriously to success, and oft have they been lowered to the crimson and gray. The Montreal was the first white team to hold the lacrosse championship, losing to the Shamrock in 1870. From 1870 to 1884 the flags oscillated between Toronto and Shamrock, spending most of their time, however, with the latter. During all this period Montreal was a dangerous competitor, and associated with a peculiarly strange coincidence, in which a fatal number seemed to play an important part; for after fourteen years, in 1884, they wrested the championship from Toronto, but, alas! only to lose it to Shamrock after fourteen days in a match which lasted about fourteen minutes. With the introduction of the series system in 1885 Montreal struck a winning gait, thanks to the calibre of the recruits from her juniors, and in that year and the season following carried off the championship honors, though hard pressed by Toronto. The resignation of Toronto from the association after the season of '86, the temporary withdrawal of Montreal, owing to lack of grounds, in 1888, and the resignation of Cornwall at the convention in the spring of 1889, brought matters to a climax, and the senior league was formed on the initiative of the Montreal and Shamrock clubs. The principal objects in view in forming the league were the uniting in one series of clubs belonging to different associations and relieving seniors from the necessity of bowing to the legislation of a junior majority at the annual conventions. This was attained and everything moved smoothly and merrily until the spring of 1891, when a cloud arose on the horizon, in the shape of an application from the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, for admission into the family. Montreal and Toronto opposed an increase in the number of clubs. Shamrock and Cornwall were favorable to the admission of the Capitals. The Ottawa Lacrosse Club, which held the balance of power on a division, were in no way desirous that their sister team should be admitted, but public opinion in Ottawa was such that it was judged wiser to swallow their little feelings of animosity and support the Capital's application. On the admission of the Capitals in 1891, Montreal and Toronto withdrew and played a small series of their own which was not a howling success. Before the opening of the season of 1892, the Montreal, Cornwall, Toronto and Shamrock Clubs, consulting their own mutual interests, issued an ultimatum to the Ottawa bodies. Amalgamate or both stay out! was its pith. They amalgamated after considerable wrangling, under the name of "Capital," and form the present champions. It is said that the name of the new club was decided by drawing from a hat which contained two papers, one marked "Ottawa" and the other, "Capital." The Montreal Club showed an inclination to withdraw from this year's series, owing to lack of material, but this difficulty has been overcome and they will hold up their end in 1894, as of yore.

What memories are awakened in coupling the names of Shamrock and Montreal together! Twenty-five years ago they fought for the Olaxton flags, not with the science which will be displayed in this year's contest for diamond rings, but with muscle and heart for all that. The old days are not associated with spacious grounds, wider tracks, club houses, shower-baths or professional

trainers. Rather do they recall to mind vacant lots and fields and the evening gathering where every man brought his own stick and uniform, and sides being picked, hustled to get into condition to meet the wily redman, or opponent. McGill College grounds, the Mechanics' field in the East end, Ryan's field and Henderson's saw mill, all loom up prominently on memory's horizon, and often after a hard practice have the men who first won a championship for the Shamrock Club floated contented and safe in the garb of Adam on the still night waters of the Lachine Canal. The luxury of a shower-bath was only indulged in when it rained. Thus did the old players prepare themselves to meet the "enemy" and do him up.

"Lacrosse in the past," said Mr. McKenna, "was not nearly as fast as at present; in the old days there was more scope for individual play, but the game was not the scientific game it is to-day. In the first place, the players were not properly trained, as they are now, and before the combination game was introduced by the Shamrocks, for some years they had a monopoly of the championship. Since then the Shamrocks have been particularly noted for their combination play, which, under the principle of the ball being quicker than the man, has made such a difference in the game." Mr. McKenna thinks that lacrosse is getting more scientific every year; he also says the individual players are quite as good as in former years. They handle a stick better and can take up a ball as quickly as ever the old teams used to.

The Beavers go to Ottawa on Queen's Birthday to play the White Star. The Beavers have long been desirous of trying the metal of the White Stars, but that club has always held back till the present. Last year the Beavers offered to pay all their expenses if they would come to Montreal and play, or to pay their own expenses to Ottawa, but the "Stars" would not agree. If these two teams do meet on Queen's Birthday, there will be some lively play.

FATHER BRISSET HONORED.

High Mass was celebrated in the new church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, at 7.30 on Friday morning in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of the Rev. Father Brisset, the popular parish priest of the municipality. After Mass a deputation of St. Anne's congregation, of the district, presented the rev. gentleman with twelve colossal statues, by Mr. Beullac, of this city, of the Apostles, which are placed around the interior of the church. Afterwards another deputation of the young ladies of the Ave Maria presented two beautiful statues of angels for the decoration of the altar. Father Brisset has also been presented with five large pictures, 13x12 feet, representing the five glorious mysteries of the B.V.M. The Rev. Father replied in appropriate and feeling terms to each deputation. The much talked of statue of Our Lady of Salette can be seen by visitors to the church on the third altar to the left of the sacred edifice. The interior "Lincrusta Walton" decorations of this church will repay a visit, which was introduced for the first time to Canada by Father F. L. T. Adam, who was parish priest at Hochelaga for nine years, previous to being succeeded by Rev. Brisset, and whose energetic efforts resulted in clearing the Church of the Nativity of an accumulated building debt of \$36,000. It was Rev. Adam who also first suggested the building of the Romanish Baptistery, in the Lithurgian sense of the term, which is annexed to the church, and which is only utilized for administering the sacrament of baptism.



A LIST of reasons why you should insist upon having Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and nothing else in their place:—
Because they're the *smallest*, and the *pleasantest* to take.
Because they're the *easiest* in their ways. No disturbance, no reaction afterward. Their effects last.
They absolutely and permanently cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, and Sour Stomach. The most common cause of Piles is constipation. By removing the cause a cure is effected.

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.
DR. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no relief night or day, until I commenced using your "Pleasant Pellets," and now for two years or more, I have not been troubled with the piles; if my bowels get in a constipated condition, I take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and the trouble is all dispelled by next day.

Mary Barnhart

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

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"LE FILS DE GANELON."

On Wednesday evening last, 16th May, the pupils of St. Mary's College celebrated the feast of their Rector—Rev. Father Hudon, S. J., and, also the eleventh reunion of former students, by a magnificent Dramatic and Musical entertainment. The hall was crowded with eager spectators. The orchestra supplied most charming music, while the dramatic features of the programme were varied by addresses to the Rector and to the society of former pupils. The first address was read by Mr. Charles Champeaux and the second by Mr. Edmond Brossard. In the name of the former pupils M. le Chevalier Ed. de Bellefeuille made a happy reply, and at the same time presented the medal that the society of former pupils gives yearly to the student of highest merit. The medal is to be competed for in the coming examinations.

The grand event of the evening was the presentation of Henry de Bornier's masterly drama, "Le Fils de Ganelon." The versification of this piece is very fine—in fact, in parts it touches the sublime. There are four acts—the scene during the first and second being at the Castle of Montblouis, and during the third and fourth in the royal palace at Aix-la-Chapelle. The events transpired during the reign of Charlemagne. The costumes were literally gorgeous, and the scenery and stage fixings most beautiful and appropriate. To say that the rendering of the play was a success would be too little. It reflected the highest credit on the pupils, their teachers, and the institution itself. It is hard, in a case like this, to individualize; often the importance of the part gives more *ecart* to one actor than to another. Without detracting from the merits of those who played the less conspicuous parts, we must, in justice, say that Mr. Joseph Bourgeois as le duc Naimy—Mr. Charles Champeaux as Charlemagne—Mr. Lorenzo Hamel as Amaury (Ganelon)—and Mr. Jean Desroches, as the monk, did exceptionally well. In fact Charlemagne's address to the heavens was simply perfect. Mr. Arthur Laramee—in Gerald—would have done honor to the first theatre in Paris. His challenge to the Infidel warrior, and his rendering of the verses in the hour of confusion, on learning the name of his father, were both master strokes. The most entirely realistic piece of personification was that of Mr. Albert de Lorimier, in Ragenhardt, the Saxon King. Not only in his gesture, in his tone, in his movements, was he the barbaric King; but even in his moody looks, his cruel frowns, his flashing glances, there was a savage and silent eloquence—in a word he was grand. There is, however, another, whose clear and powerful—yet juvenile—voice, whose assurance without forwardness, and quiet, regal and childlike dignity—rendered his part the most attractive of all: we refer to Mr. Thibaud Rinfret, in the role of Charles, son of Roland. Without a word of exaggeration young Mr. Rinfret was a model that might serve many a renowned actor for close imitation. There was a certain charm about his movements and a soul in his voice that clearly showed how thoroughly he appreciated the sentiments of the poet and the meaning of the verses. Like everything else that comes from the pupils of St. Mary's this entertainment was faultless.

The following is the cast of characters:—
L'empereur Charlemagne. Charles Champeaux
Gerald. Arthur Laramee
Le Comte Amaury. Lorenzo Hamel
Ragenhardt, roi Saxon. Albert de Lorimier
Le duc Naimy. Joseph Bourgeois
Charles, fils de Roland. Thibaud Rinfret
Radbert, moine. Jean Desroches
Noethold, Chevalier Sarazin. Dunstan Gray
Richard, ancien euey de Roland. Jos. Hudon
Geoffroy, Seigneur de la Cour. Leon Hurtubise
Hardre. Iv. d'Odé d'Orsonneus
Theobald, page du Comte Amaury. Emilie Kanger
Seigneurs. Serviteurs. Turos.

THE OBELISK PLACED.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ERECTS A MEMORIAL STONE.

A huge gray granite monolith was slowly swung into place on Thursday morning in the square on Foundling street, just east of St. Ann's market, which will commemorate the founding of the city of Montreal for many years to come. About a year ago, through the exertions of Mr. R. Bellemare, the attention of the Historical Society of Montreal was turned towards this matter, and funds were subscribed by the members. O. A. Macdonnell, the contractor, was given the work of finding a suitable stone. The one selected was quarried at his orders from the Stanstead quarries, near Sherbrooke, and is the largest piece of stone ever taken out in Canada. It was brought to Montreal last autumn on two flat cars, and was 32 feet long by 8 1/2 feet square, undressed. It took forty horses to haul it to its place in the square, where it lay all winter. This spring the foundation was put in, and the stone trimmed down to its present graceful proportions. The foundation or base upon which it stands is five feet square at the base, four feet at the top and ten feet high. It is also of gray granite, finished in the rustic style, with four large panels on each side, in which it is designed to fasten large bronze plates engraved with what will practically be a brief history of the city, with the names of the founders and many of the early settlers. The monolith is very graceful and handsome in its simplicity. As it is dressed down the dimensions are 31 feet long, 8 1/2 feet square where it rests on the pedestal, and a foot square at its apex, which is finished off to a point. The total height, including the pedestal, will be 41 feet. The weight of the shaft in its present finished condition is 44,000 pounds.

A brief address was placed in a metal case, and sealed in a small opening that had been chiselled out of the base. The address was signed with the names of the president of the Society, Abbe Vernon; R. Bellemare, secretary; Judge Jette, J. L. Vincent, J. D. Rolland, members of the Society, and J. P. Cleghorn, J. A. U. Beaudry, W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Board of Trade, and others.

There were no ceremonies of any kind undertaken. A few of the members of the Society were in Mr. Ogilvie's store and watched the workmen while raising the shaft, but no attempt at display was made. The spot selected for the monolith is very near the first spot landed on. It is in fact the site of the well that supplied the old fort which stood at the corner of St. Vincent and Foundling streets. The work has been carefully done by Mr. Macdonnell and under the charge of the honorary engineer of the Society, Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN HEARN, M.P.

On Thursday last, at his residence in Quebec, the Hon. John Hearn, M.P. for Quebec West passed calmly from time to eternity. The immediate cause of his death was acute bronchitis. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, in January, 1827, and was consequently in his 67th year. His mother was a cousin of the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He was educated at Meagher's Academy, and by private tuition at Quebec after settling there in 1842. He was married in 1849 to Mary, daughter of John Dornan, J.P., of Quebec. He made a fortune for himself by speculating in real estate. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Quebec Corporation, having filled the position of chairman of nearly all its standing and special committees. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly for Quebec West at the general elections in 1867, which seat he represented until 1877, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council for the district of Stadacona. When the Hon. Thomas McGreevy lost his seat in the Federal Parliament Mr. Hearn was elected to succeed him for Quebec West. Deceased had been ill all winter and was not able to attend to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa during the present session in consequence.

Mr. Hearn's life was an exceptionally active and successful one. He was possessed of many fine talents; he was a very powerful writer and an able speaker. His presence will be long missed in the good old city, where he was one of the most familiar figures for over half a century. R. I. P.

The funeral of the late Hon. John Hearn was one of the largest private funerals ever seen in Quebec. The Federal Government was represented at the funeral by Sir A. P. Caron, and Hon. J. Costigan; the Senate by Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier. Among others present were Hon. Messrs. Taitton, Casgrain, Flynn, Chapais and Sharples, Mayor Parent and the members of the City Council in a body, Judge Irvine, Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Thomas McGreevy, Owen Murphy, V. Chateaufort, M. P. P.; H. M. Price and ex-Mayor Fremont. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, and the remains of the deceased were afterwards interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BROWN.

In our last issue we gave a short notice of the sudden death of our highly respected and widely known fellow-citizen, the late Mr. John Brown. In mentioning the number of his immediate relatives whom the deceased left to mourn his loss, we omitted to state that Mrs. Brown survives her husband, and is the object of many heartfelt expressions of condolence and sympathy from the host of friends that she has in Montreal. While the good and truly Catholic lady has lost a noble husband, the fond father of her children, and the faithful companion of her happy and devoted life, she has the consolation of knowing that his many merits and great charities, his career of usefulness and honesty have won for him an unending reward, the home to which we all are tending.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

The Catholic sailors held their regular weekly concert last Thursday evening, the club room being crowded. Mr. Singleton occupied the chair, and the programme was made up of items which gave enjoyment to sailors and citizens alike. Those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Miss Olive Harvey, Miss Mona Stafford, Miss Kath Harris, Miss L. Singleton, Miss Lawlor, Messrs. J. Cummings, J. S. Parker, Bennett, Whitney, Jas. Whittle, Pat Leason and Brennan.

VISIT TO LA MINERVE.

On Wednesday last, Mgr. Duhamel and the Rev. Fathers Gendreau, O. M. I., and Soly, with a party of excursionists, made a tour of Lakes Labelle, Des Truites, Desmauves and Chapleau in skiffs and canoes. On arriving at the head of Lake Chapleau the party disembarked and Mgr. Duhamel and his clerical companions selected the site for the new church for the township of La Minerve, to be called Ste. Marie de La Minerve. Arrangements regarding purchase of land necessary were satisfactorily made. The visitors were hospitably entertained by Mr. Laperle, who provided them with accommodation for the night. A number set out for Labelle by water on the return trip next morning, but the Archbishop and some others left at 8 a.m. by carriage, and after a toilsome journey of twelve miles, which lasted exactly five hours, arrived to find that there would be no train leaving Labelle, as they had hoped. They returned to Ottawa and Montreal on Friday.

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 Whitenning." 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 Whitenning" 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 Whitenning 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 whitenning, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc., etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per box and the "Face Whitenning" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to,

R. 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 purpose, then it will save us the cash of P. O. stamps.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Record for Twenty-Eight Years.

The following table shows the club which held the National Lacrosse Association championships at the close of each season from 1866 to 1888 inclusive:

1866.....Montreal	1877.....Shamrock
1867.....St. Regis	1878.....Shamrock
1868.....St. Regis	1879.....Shamrock
1869.....Montreal	1880.....Toronto
1870.....Shamrock	1881.....Shamrock
1871.....Shamrock	1882.....Shamrock
1872.....Shamrock	1883.....Toronto
1873.....Shamrock	1884.....Shamrock
1874.....Shamrock	1885.....Montreal
1875.....Toronto	1886.....Montreal
1876.....Toronto	1887.....Cornwall
1888.....Shamrock	

Record of Senior League from 1889 to 1893 inclusive:

1889.....Montreal	1891.....Cornwall
1890.....Cornwall	1892.....Shamrock
1893.....Capital	

RECAPITULATION:

Shamrock.....	13
Montreal.....	5
Toronto.....	4
Cornwall.....	3
St. Regis.....	2
Capital.....	1
Total.....	28

MGR. LAFLECHE.

THREE RIVERS EN FETE.

List of Guests—A Grand Jubilee Celebration—Imposing Ceremonies—Great Enthusiasm.

Yesterday and to-day may be called the red letter day of Three Rivers. It is the fiftieth anniversary of Mgr. Lafleche's ordination. He is the Dean of the Catholic hierarchy of this Province. The following guests have arrived in the Trifluvian City to do honor to the great and good Bishop:—

Mgr. Fabre, Montreal; Mgr. Duhamel, Ottawa; Mgr. De Goesbriand, Burlington. Mgr. Lorrain, Pontiac; Mgr. Gravel, Nicolet; Mgr. Blais, Rimouski; Mgr. Moreau, St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Labrecque, Chicoutimi; Mgr. McDonald, Charlottetown; Mgr. O'Connor, Peterborough; Mgr. Larocque, Sherbrooke; Mgr. Emard, Valleyfield; Mgr. Decelles, Coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Marois, representing His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau; Mgr. Laflamme, rector of Laval University; L'Abbe Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice; Mitred Abbot of Oka; rector of the University of Ottawa; Mgr. Tetu, Mgr. Gagnon, Mgr. Tanquay, Mgr. Guay, Mgr. Champoux. All the colleges, seminaries and religious orders in the province will send representatives. The laymen to participate will include Judge Bourgeois, Senator J. J. Ross, Speaker of the Senate; Sir Hector Langevin, M.P.; the Mayor and Council of Three Rivers, Messrs. T. E. Normand, M.P.P., L. N. Duplessis, M.P.P., F. Desaulniers, M.P., O. Carignan, M.P., and the other members, wardens and mayors of the district.

The following is the programme:—

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

- 7 a.m.—Mass at St. Joseph's Hospital by Mgr. Lafleche.
- 8 a.m.—Breakfast.
- 9 a.m.—Seance by orphan girls.
- 11 a.m.—Reception at the Commercial Academy of the Christian Brothers.
- 12:30 p.m.—Lunch at the Ursuline Convent.
- 2 p.m.—Seance by the pupils of the Boarding School.
- 5 p.m.—Address by the pupils of the St. Joseph Seminary.
- 6 p.m.—Dinner at the Seminary.
- 7 p.m.—Musical and dramatic seance.
- 9 p.m.—Illumination.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

- 9 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass by Mgr. Lafleche. Sermon by Mgr. Blais, of Rimouski.

11:30 a.m.—Presentation of addresses and gifts by the clergy and citizens.

12 p.m.—Banquet offered by the ladies of Three Rivers at the Town Hall.

When Mgr. Lafleche succeeded the late Mgr. Cooke as second Bishop of Three Rivers, in April, 1870, the diocese included the territory which has since been included in the diocese of Nicolet on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Though Mgr. Lafleche's field had been limited in consequence, his own diocese, which includes Three Rivers, and the counties of St. Maurice, Champlain and Maskinonge, has made great progress since the day he became its religious head. A native of St. Anne de la Perade, Mgr. Lafleche gave up his early life to missionary work in the North-West Territories, and his name is held in great reverence in those parts. He is 76 years of age and still hale and hearty.

BY A MILESTONE.

MUSINGS OF A PILGRIM ON THE HIGHWAY.

There are morning bells that call men forth to toil, and daily start the great loom of the world; there are bells bidding us pause for noon-tide rest; but the evening bells sound sweetest to our ears. And the twilight hour is perhaps the dearest in the live-long day. It is the children's hour, the mother's hour, the hour of fairy tales and favorite songs. Sappho sings that it "brings back all things the daytime took away; it brings back the goats, it brings back the lambs, it brings back the babe to its mother's breast." One thing is wanting in our Canada, the nightingale. Think what it would be, as the king goes back empty-voiced to their pastures, to hear the glorious notes!

We have no spring; it is a leap from winter to summer. In the year's symphony, no dreamy prelude to the grand strophes of summer and autumn; no English gloaming. The earth is white and cold—presto! the earth is green with grass and leaves and glad with flowers. We are nature's darlings. In no clime is one so prodigal as in ours. It is not a little more or a little less with us, but a vast transformation. Who, looking on hills and meadows, could imagine the beauty of a moonlit winter night? and who, in the glamor of the rims and sheen could fancy the splendors of our summer?

I saw with delight the other evening some Highland costumes in the street, kilts and tartans and plaids. How they relieved the monotony of the grey and brown tweeds! There was poetry in them, notwithstanding the prosy light of the electric lamps. Truly, a natural dress is a precious heritage! We have a few Italians among us in the costume of their southern provinces. What a picture! they make me glad. Alas! we have no taste, not a pulse of pride in our souls. We humbly submit to the dictates of a few fops and snobs of London and Paris, and walk about in ridiculous toggery—because it is the fashion! Winter brings us a sense of the beautiful, for blanket coats and woollen trunks are one of the most picturesque costumes in the world.

Some tastes are morbid. This new world ought to inspire a love of life; and we read of more Egyptian mummies being brought to America. I, for one, call it a desecration, this buying of dead men's bodies. Is nothing sacred? We protest vehemently and refuse to allow our dead to be disturbed. Surely the long centuries have only deepened the sacredness of an Egyptian tomb. Yet hyenas from the West drag forth the bandaged bodies from their silence and gloom, to set them up in the land of electric light and elevated railroads! It is ghoulish work.

Our great Cathedral has been opened. O, it is a majestic building! You cannot grasp its dimensions at once; but stand beside it, gaze up, upwards at the dome. Gradually, its immensity will stand out, and thrill and awe you. And if you wish to view the dome alone, stand on St. Antoine street, and look up St. Margaret street; the dome looms up alone, like a vision.

The Cathedral is opened but not finished. It will not be for a century perhaps. Some day we will have our artists to decorate it with paintings and sculpture and mosaics. The spiral columns of a baldagium will rise over the High Altar. Let us hope for it all; and for a Plato, and for lions like those by Canova. Under the altars will be deposited the bodies of our saints, and the most august ceremonies will have a fitting home.

The ceremonies begin on Saturday next, with the Trinity ordinations. It is the first time that these ordinations take place outside the chapel of the Grand Seminary. Those who may have witnessed them there recall the touching scene. The impressiveness will be enhanced in the Cathedral. All who can should attend, as the next great ordination does not occur till Christmas, and this one, as the first, is historical. Long may our venerable Pontiff preside in the plenitude of his priesthood and beget to the Church, the clergy from nearly every diocese in America.

Our Cathedral becomes thus an object of love and veneration throughout the continent. Long years hence the young Levites will come back gray-haired priests, bent and worn with toil; and they will kneel over the spot where they were ordained, to kiss it with tears. And they will seek the hands that were imposed on their heads, the father's voice that spoke the consecrating words. May he be there to

greet them! It would surprise Montrealers how well their city is known and loved, not for its commerce, its status as a metropolis, but because of the men who have studied in its schools. In far away cities, in hidden villages from Mexico to the Fraser River and beyond from Halifax to Vancouver, there are priests who speak with affection of Montreal and the years they spent here as college-boys or seminarists. Perhaps the dream of their life is to find time and means to revisit Montreal.

The 'busy bee' has begun long since to rife the flowers. I have occasion to watch them at odd months. They first visited the mapletrees, next the elms, now they have the apple blossoms. As soon as the clover is in bloom away they go over the meadows I remember a pretty credence. In a corner of Brittany the bees are believed to come from heaven. It is because they roam across the 'vale of thorns' sucking the sweets that fall from heaven with the dew? I know not. But in that locality the bees are members of the community. Their hives are decked with red on wedding-days, with white for baptisms, and dressed in black for death. The good Bretons affirm that the bees are from heaven, "and hence, they add, we burn wax upon the altars."

By-the-way, this reminds me of an incident between two celebrated bishops. St. Samson (an Irishman, I think) bishop of Dol, had bees and wax in abundance, but no wine for his churches; St. Germain, of Paris, had more wine than he needed, but no wax, so they exchanged wax for wine; and Paris once more stood on a footing with a Breton town. For we must not forget that the since submerged city of Is (Is) was the rival of the capital. In fact, its name is thence derived. Paris is Par Is, viz: equal to Is.

It is now past the hour of bees and flowers. In the twilight sky I can see a long flock of wild geese winging their flight northward. It will soon be curfew, when the lights are put out and the cares of day disappear. Above us the stars shine; within, the lamp of hope and the flashes of memory.

PILGRIM.

POEMS AND LYRICS.

A VOLUME THAT WILL SOON APPEAR.

Mr. J. K. Foran, Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, has decided to publish a volume of "Poems and Lyrics." These verses were written, from time to time, during the past fifteen years. Nearly all of them appeared in magazines or newspapers, and were highly appreciated by the reading public. The book will contain about one hundred selected pieces, under the headings: Religious, Memorial, National, Canadian, Irish, Miscellaneous, and Humorous Poems. Also, there are a number of translations from the Indian language. In order not to run the risk of any loss, Mr. Foran has placed his collection in the hands of Messrs. D. & J. Sadtler & Co., of 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and has issued a circular, with attached coupon, asking for orders to be sent in for copies of the work. Any person not receiving a circular might drop a postal card to the above address and give an order. The book will be retailed at 50 cents per copy. As soon as sufficient orders come in to guarantee the cost of publication, the book will be issued. Subscribers to THE TRUE WITNESS, who might like to have this collection, will please send, as soon as possible, their orders to Messrs. Sadtler & Co.

COTE ST. PAUL.

A grand concert and presentation took place at Cote St. Paul, on Thursday night, the occasion of the anniversary of the Rev. Father Brault's appointment to the parish. The entertainment was given as a surprise to the Rev. Father by his parishioners and Father McGuinis. There was a very large attendance, including many city people. At the commencement of the concert Father Brault was presented with \$135, which he handed over for the donations of the church. The following gentlemen sang: Mr. E. A. Carpenter, Mr. W. Traynor, and others; a recitation was given in an excellent manner by Miss Milroy. The entertainment was brought to a close with a laughable sketch entitled "Troublesome Pat," by the St. Patrick's Dramatic Society. Mr. L. C. O'Brien and Mr. W. F. Ward, who took the principal parts, displayed excellent histrionic ability, Mr. O'Brien giving a particularly clever rendition of the eccentricities of the servant. The other members of the company, Messrs. Doyle, Smith, Corcoran, Ford, Goodwin and Wall, although having less scope for distinguishing themselves, went through their parts splendidly. The piano used on the occasion was lent by Mr. C. W. Lindsay.

A BEAUTIFUL SHRINE.

The chapel of the Sacred Heart in the Convent at Back River has recently been painted and beautified, and is now a perfect gem of harmonious and artistic coloring. At the back of the reredos are five exquisitely painted panels, representing St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John and St. Mark; in the middle is a brilliant and lovely picture of Our Lord, with His Sacred Heart exposed. The dome over the altar is tinted in pale blue, with hundreds of serpentine golden rays shooting down over it from a common centre at the top. The painting of the dome and the other artistic work, except the altar panels, which were executed at Rome, was entrusted to Mr. Moloche, a young Montreal artist, who will probably be the artist for the painting in St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Moloche's work in this chapel is certainly a triumph of the painter's art, and the handsome Gothic symmetry of the chapel enhances the beauty of his painting not a little. At the sides of the chapel are life size statues of the twelve Apostles and other saints, including St. Cecilia and St. Ignatius. Altogether the chapel makes a work of beauty which it would be hard to improve upon, and the Sisters of the Convent and the scholars are naturally proud of their grand little temple.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday morning, in the new St. James' Cathedral, Mgr. Fabre (assisted, assisted by Vicar General Bourgeault as archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Clapin as deacon of honor, Rev. Mr. Series as subdeacon of honor, the Rev. Mr. Hurteau as deacon of office, and the Rev. Mr. Fleming as cross-bearer. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Messrs. Perron and Parent. Over one hundred and thirty postulants for minor and major orders were ordained. The priests ordained are the Revs. Mr. Preville, Mr. Hamel and Rev. Mr. Lippe.

Deacons: Messrs. Descarries, Hefferman, Z. Descarries, Bellerose, Bourbonnais, Poulin, Barry, Conrery, Hughes, Lehmann, McDonald, C.; McDonald, D.; O'Brien, Prud'homme, Reynolds, Gagnier, Gallagher, Lecuyer, Groulx and Viau.

Subdeacons: Messrs. Gauthier, Neveu, Lalanne, Provost, Chagnon, Lamoureux, Bourgouin, Barrett, Connolly, Giroux, Pontbriand, Spillane, Minchau, French, Jubinville, McKeon, O'Leary, Lane, Monaghan, O'Neil, J.; O'Neil, D.; Scott, Bernardin, Boucher, Calnan, McCann, McMillan, Rocheleau, Zugelder, Maisonneuve and Kelly.

Minor Orders—Messrs. Bourbonnais, Cournoyer, Daigneault, Denis, Descarries, Duhamel, Lafontaine, Perrier, Chisholm, Doyle, Purcell, Rand, Turbide, Kinney, Malone, Racette, Fogarty, McKeown, Crowley, O'Sullivan, F.; O'Sullivan, J.; Doran, Dunn, Powers, Reddy, Sullivan, Samson, Belisle-Vaneur, Poulin, Dunphy, Gilfillan, McGrath, Corneford, Dollard, McEachran, Sweeney and Wnean.

Torsure:—Messrs. Fournier, Brady, Coyne, Cunningham, Dehey, Fredette, Higgins, Myre, Dagenais, O'Handley, Mock, Doyle, Lehmann, Walter, Meagher, Hogan, Wynne, Weber, McCauly, Murphy, French, Canning, Hart, Gelin, Gauthier, Sabourin, Jourdain, McDermott, Martin, Ferrault, Rielley, Beresch, Lynch, Burns, Kinney, Cole, Cote, Lamontagne, McCovey, Kennedy, O'Brien, Clary, Hurley, Nagle.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

Among the donations made to the Hon. Mrs. Murphy, for the benefit of the bazaar, was a splendid gift of \$150 from Sir Donald A. Smith, for the renovation of the church. Other gifts were:—Messrs. Morgan, Phillips Square, a handsome oak 5 o'clock tea table; Mr. Birks, jeweller, lovely Doulton ware umbrella stand; Mr. Granger, bookseller, photo album; Mr. Henderson, turrier, fancy tobacco bag; Mr. Hamsley, jeweller, handsome gold and silver lady's belt; N. E. Hamilton, dry goods, silk for cushion; Mr. Bishop, St. Catherine street, fancy plate; H. A. Nelson & Co., beautiful large doll and a table cover; Mr. Hart, chemist, 2 boxes perfume; Hon. Edw. Murphy, handsome oak-seated chair; Mr. R. Sharply & Son, beautiful table lamp and shade. Many other valuable and pretty presents have been kindly promised.

The following articles have been donated to the Male Societies table:—Large parcel of fancy goods valued at \$75, Mrs. C. O'Brien; box of paints, W. H. Cottingham; lace curtain, W. Wray; two games, in cases, and a lady's plush toilet box, Gagnon Freres; large doll, Hodgson, Summer & Co.; doll, with full dress material, Mr. Duchesneau, St. Paul street; parcel of Indian goods, Henderson & Co.; box of tea, (10 lbs), Kearney Bros.; 1 dozen fancy toilet boxes, Mr. Hart, chemist; fancy stationery, Morton, Phillips & Co.; grand parlor lamp, valued at \$19, Simpson, Hall & Miller; a suit to order, merchant tailor; two umbrella holders, Mr. Bremner; beautiful hand-painted silk banner with harp, Mrs. Essey; fancy picture frames, Mr. Rheault; silver cake basket, Mrs. P. Reynolds. The ladies having the management of the table are, Mrs. P. Reynolds, president; Miss L. Reynolds, Mrs. B. Tansy and Mrs. Loye.

Mrs. James McShane is the president of the flower table, and will be glad to receive donations of cut flowers or flowers in pots during the time of the bazaar; Mrs. McShane has been promised many floral donations, and among the donations of money, has received the handsome sum of 100 dollars from Sir Donald A. Smith.

A man never realizes his worth until he is sued for breach of promise.

A STRONG TEAM.

The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

Although the names of those who will take part, on the Montreal side, in tomorrow's match may not be positively known until this evening, still, through the kindness of Mr. Cleghorn, president of the club and captain of the team, the following team is almost sure to play: Messrs. A. Hamilton, J. Patterson, E. O'Brien, J. Barry, A. Andrews, G. Pierce, W. Reid, F. McCallum, W. Murphy, F. Matthews, G. Hamilton, E. Eaves, and W. Barlow.

In this issue we give the portraits of the Montreal Lacrosse Champion team of 1889, the last time which the club held the championship. The Montreal Lacrosse branch of the M.A.A.A. is—as representing our national game—the most important one. Its origin dates back to the early days of the Association's organization. Wonderful has been the progress made by the different branches during the past ten or twelve years. A glance over the reports of the Association, from 1881 to 1893, shows a great increase in membership, a corres-

Morphy would give his mind to discover only his opponent's weak points and he would play so as to force out the weaknesses of his opponent; he would then be prepared to circumvent him. This is also Lasker's style of play; Steinitz, on the contrary, concentrates his whole attention on the board and gives no study at all to his opponent's peculiarities, but sits ready to play against any move.

THE SACRED HEART CONVENT.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SPLENDID NEW EDIFICE.

The new Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Alexander street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine streets, which is now receiving its last touches, will be occupied early in September.

The convent is built in the Gothic style of architecture, but the rules of the order demand that all buildings shall be very plain; in the chapel alone is this rule relaxed. The exterior of the convent is of grey stone, and measures 250 feet in length, by 78 in width, the height being about 150 feet. The interior of the building, the rooms of which will be very large and airy, contain the latest modern appliances and improvements, and although everything must be plain and useful, nothing will be so rigidly plain as to exclude comfort. The Sisters will have their apartments in the wings of the building.

The refectories, kitchen and recreation rooms, are situated in the basement. On the ground floor is the school-room—a splendid, well-lighted room 100 feet by 35 feet; on this floor there are 5 large class-rooms and 4 parlors. The chapel which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic style of architecture will be twice the height of the ordinary rooms and measures 35 feet by 70 feet; there is also a pretty Lady Chapel measuring 40 feet by 20 feet. A well-appointed infirmary is also filled on the first floor. Dormitories, studies and a clothes-room, measuring 44 by 17 feet with latest appliances are on the second floor. There are sister apartments and private bed-rooms on the top floor, and the spacious corridors throughout the building are well lighted. Elevators have also been fitted up, and although not luxurious, the

THE FETE DIEU.

REPOSITORY AT THE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the fact that the Repository, on the occasion of the Fete Dieu procession, next Sunday, will be in St. Patrick's Church. Members of the congregation, and Catholics in general, are respectfully requested to contribute flowers, ornaments, or decorations of any kind that they may be able to procure, for the adornment of the altar, upon which the Blessed Sacrament will rest. No further invitation should be necessary. The Repository should be as grand and beautiful as Catholic zeal and faith can make it. Let contributions be spontaneous.

All the societies in St. Patrick's congregation will meet in the front of the church at 9:15 on Sunday morning, and then form in line and march to Notre Dame church via Alexander, Craig, St. Peter and St. James. A wait will then be made until the societies and congregation of Notre Dame leave the church. The members of St. Patrick's parish will then take up its place immediately in front of Notre Dame, which being the senior parish comes last, the societies will walk in order of seniority, the oldest at the last; first will come the children of the orphanages and other schools, then the Children of Mary, the Young Men's Literary and Benefit Society, the C.M.B.A., Temperance Societies, and last, St. Patrick's Society. The route of the procession will be Notre Dame to St. Lambert's Hill, St. Lawrence Main to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine Street to Bleury, down Bleury to Lagachetiere, and thence to St. Patrick's church, where solemn Benediction will be given. It has been the custom when it was St. Patrick's turn in former years to have Benediction at the door of the church, but this year Benediction will be given from the high altar as it is generally very windy at the door of St. Patrick's. The large doors will be thrown open and everything done to enable those who are unable to enter the church to participate in the ceremony.

On Sunday, at St. Ann's, there will be a general communion of the children of Mary, and in the evening a grand musical service and procession round the church.

WANTED,

A BRITISH CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School of America has already arranged its programme of lectures, addresses, and conferences for the year. The various sections of Catholics—lay, clerical, professional, any student—have all had their tastes consulted and provided for. Bishop Spalding will preach the opening sermon. Fr. Wm. O'B. Pardow, S. J., will give a series of lectures on the Bible. The distinguished convert, George Parsons Lathrop, is to discourse on the French Revolution; and a variety of topics, including some special subjects on geology, ecclesiastical art and congregational singing, are to be treated by specialists upon these different subjects.

The Summer School, continues the Catholic News, of Preston, Eng., is an institution which we in Great Britain might imitate with considerable advantage to ourselves. We are quite sure that there are scores of Catholics, it might safely be said hundreds, who would avail themselves of the opportunities offered by a similar project in these countries. Suppose in a convenient centre, say the Lake District, a number of foremost Catholic writers and speakers of the time were to be brought together, and opportunities arranged for each to speak on a special subject, it is quite certain that large numbers of Catholics from all parts of the country would flock to the scene, where scholarly tastes might be indulged amid surroundings so delightful. Besides this, such a



MATCH IN 1889—MONTREAL VS. SHAMROCK.

ponding augmentation of funds, an ever growing spirit of enthusiasm, and improvements and progress in every line that speak volumes for the different officers and for the careful management of affairs. The result of the election of officers, for this year, was not known as we closed our form.

The officers of the Montreal Lacrosse team, for the season 1894, are as follows:—

W. J. Cleghorn, president; W. D. Aird, 1st vice-president; J. W. Woods, 2nd vice-president; A. D. Anderson, Hon. Sec.; W. S. Weldon, Treas. Committee:—G. W. Cameron, J. T. Carlind, J. C. Patterson, A. G. Carden, A. Hamilton, W. M. Barlow, A. A. Hodgson.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The great chess match seems to be drawing rapidly to a close. Lasker has nine games out of a winning ten to his credit, and Steinitz only five, three were drawn. It would seem therefore, that Steinitz, for the first time in 27 years, has battled unsuccessfully to defend his position as champion. Lasker, however, has not won as yet, for in former years players have often had the advantage of the games over Steinitz until the last moment, when he has suddenly blazed forth and defeated them game after game until he was victorious. Steinitz, on his last visit to Montreal, when speaking to the writer, stated that he believed from Lasker's problems, that for a young player he was one of the most brilliant of many years, and that the struggle for the championship would be a hardly contested one. Steinitz had little doubt however but that he would come out victorious as he had done for so many years. Speaking of Lasker's style Steinitz said it is more on the lines of that of Morphy, whose brilliant blindfold play so astonished the world thirty years ago.

appliances of the building will be comfortable as well as useful. In the new convent the scholars and nuns will have a splendid garden and orchard to roam about in; this will be a great advantage over the old convent where there was only a small playground for outdoor recreation.

The Sisters will sell the old convent on the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury as soon as it is unoccupied. The nuns will go to their new building with 160 scholars, 60 of whom will be boarders; they will also transport their poor school with its 120 children.

The Order of the Sacred Heart was founded about 1800 by Madame Madeleine Barat, the daughter of a vine-dresser, born at Joigny, in Burgundy, in 1778. The Order now comprises 183 houses, situated in every country in the world. The mother house is in Paris. A branch house was first founded in America in 1840, at New York. Two or three years later branches were opened in this city and at the Back River. These two houses are principally for the education of the higher classes; although, like most of the houses of the Order, they possess also schools for the poor. The architects of this new convent are Messrs. Ferrault, Mesnard & Venne.

THE PLATEAU ACADEMY.

RECEPTION OF HIS HONOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHAPLEAU.

On last Monday at half-past ten in the forenoon, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau was received by the teachers and pupils of the Polytechnic school and then by those of the Commercial Academy. The splendid hall of the Plateau Academy was richly decorated and filled with the young students. The programme was short, but unique and attractive. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was accompanied by his aide-de-camp and by Hon. Superintendent Oulmet. Mr. U. E. Archambault introduced the principals of the different schools, as well as the teachers. On the platform were a number of representative clergymen and laymen. Amongst the latter were noticed, Messrs. P. S. Murphy, Starnes, Semple, Archambault and others. The National Anthem was sung by the students, and then an address—in English—on behalf of the pupils was presented, to which His Honor replied very eloquently in both languages. After another well-rendered chorus, the words of which were specially composed for the occasion, Mr. U. E. Archambault read the address on behalf of the teaching body. The

reply to this was a masterpiece in sentiment, ideas and expression. Mr. Archambault is to be congratulated on the very splendid display made and the *cclat* of the whole ceremony.

THE HOTEL DIEU.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The 284th anniversary of the founding of the Hotel Dieu was celebrated with great pomp and splendor on Sunday last. Fauconnier's Mass was sung by picked members of St. Patrick's choir; the Credo was a beautiful one of Prof. Fowler's own composition, the soloists, who acquitted themselves splendidly, included Mr. Rowan, Mr. McCaffrey, and other well known singers. Father Larus, procurator of Notre Dame, sang High Mass, assisted by deacons from the grand seminary. The service on Sunday was the grandest anniversary service that has ever been held in the Hotel Dieu, and the impression it made on the sisters and the scholars will take a long time to erase.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of St. Ann's Young Men's Society on Sunday afternoon, it was decided to hold the Annual Excursion on Dominion Day. The resort chosen for the outing was Sherringham Park; Steamers have been chartered. Among the other games there will be a grand Lacrosse Match.

THE ISLAND BATH.

The Island Bath opens to-morrow; there are 500 juniors and 572 seniors in the club this year, an increase of 175 over last year. The buildings connected with the bath have been very much improved and much rock has been blasted out of the river, so that now a clear, sandy beach of 150 feet is included in the bath. Mr. Darling is superintendent of the bath again this year.

There was an attendance of forty ladies in St. Patrick's large hall on Sunday to make arrangements for the management of the rosary table; the costume to be worn by the ladies of this table at the bazaar is of pale blue cashmere, with a badge emblematic of their society.

movement would do something for Catholic solidarity. As things stand a large number of Catholic champions are to the most of their admirers little more than a collection of eminent names.

From a social point of view such a gathering deserves the friendly encouragement of all Catholics. Here we are, thousands of us, scattered up and down the country, all willing to know each other, all sensible of the good that would result to Catholicity, and to ourselves from such knowledge, all witnesses of other bodies by similar meetings, such as those convened by the University Extension Movement at Oxford, all of how much is done for intellectuality in us endorsing eagerly Cardinal Vaughan's dictum that social union among Catholics is a growing want in the Church in England to-day, and, be it said, with sorrow, all too willing to fold our hands, bewail the fact, and leave it there.

Several things are quite plain, and nobody disputes them. First of all there is a desire on the part of the isolated Catholics of the country to have a better knowledge of each other and greater opportunities of social intercourse. There is an appetite for intellectual expansion, combined with physical recreation—the number of Catholics taking part in the Oxford gathering, and others of that kind abundantly evidences this—there is an ample number of popular Catholic speakers who would readily give their services for such a project. All the elements are ripe for the realization of it save one—we lack the fusing constituent; the man who, by virtue of his position, and at the expense of some trouble to himself, could bring about the execution of this design is wanting.—*Boston Pilot*.

Feminine Athletics—Jumping at husbands

OLD LACROSSE MEN.

Chats With Some of the Leading Amateurs of the National Game.

Mr. J. B. I. Flynn, the "father" of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who has been in the club since its inception in 1860, except for a break of two or three years during the American war, looks back at the teams of other days with pleasure and pride. He is proud of the splendid perseverance with which they overcame the many obstacles in their path, and proud of their prowess on the field and of their endurance, for he says there are no players to-day who can play like some of the boys of the seventies. Tracing the history of his club, Mr. Flynn said, of the first team of the Shamrocks that played there now only remain four in the city—Mr. J. Stinson, T. Shelly, John Conner, and himself. "We used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to play in those days, said Mr. Flynn, and many a night we slept on the floor so that we should wake early. We had no running pumps and rubber shoes; we used to wear moccasins, and mighty slippery they were too when the grass was wet; we had no dressing rooms, no lunches and rubbings down after a practice; we had no hall to hold meetings, we held them in the open air on the field. The lacrosse stick itself then was very different from the stick used to-day; there was no guard on it; it was a simple bent stick with the gut attached and could be played with either right or left handed;

as their predecessors in the first lacrosse teams, but what they lack in weight they more than make up in speed and science. Mr. Tansey was captain of the Shamrock champion team during their visit to Chicago. The enthusiasm of the Irish on the day that the Shamrocks lined up on the field in their green shirts was something touching. An old son of Erin with the tears streaming down his face, came in the excess of his joy at the sight of the gladiators wearing his country's color, and threw his arms around the neck of a prominent member of the team, offered him the best he had in the world to give—a four leafed Shamrock which he had received from the old land years before.

Mr. Clarke, president of the S.A.A.A. says he has the greatest confidence in this year's team and in his opinion it is quicker than it has been for several years, the team this year too has the advantage of being heavier than it has been for some time past. "Lacrosse," says Mr. Clarke, "is a long way the most interesting of outdoor games to the on-looker, whether he understand the game himself or not, and if a tournament of the five senior clubs which are playing in Canada this year, were to visit the States and to play in the large towns there, baseball would be abandoned altogether in a few years in favor of lacrosse."

POST OFFICE EXAMINER.

Since the superannuation of Mr. King, post office examiner, Mr. D. Nellegan, a young Irish Canadian, has filled the position of acting examiner until a per-

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The fortieth National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which closed last week at Omaha, Neb., was one of the most successful and harmonious meetings in the history of the association. A tabulated statement by states, territories and provinces give the following totals on the conditions of the United States and Canada: Total membership, 83,878; increase in membership, 10,656; number of divisions, 1265; military companies, 32; insured members, 6143; expelled, 1046; deaths, 1329; receipts from initiations, dues, fines and assessments, \$794,497.84; total receipts, \$1,508,003.75; paid for sick benefits, \$378,552.77; paid for charitable purposes, \$345,487.28; value of hall furniture, etc., \$217,351.48; real estate, \$150,159.00; total value cash and property, \$1,012,809.85. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. J. O'Connor, Savannah, Ga.; vice-President, John C. Weadock, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Secretary, M. J. Slatery, Albany, N.Y.; Treasurer, P. J. Dundon, Columbus, O.; Chairman of National Directory, M. F. Wilher, Philadelphia.

ST. GABRIEL'S C.O.F.

A meeting of the executive committee of St. Gabriel's C.O.F., No. 785, will be held in the presbytery of St. Gabriel's Church, at 2.30, on Sunday afternoon, to make final arrangements for the management of the forthcoming Excursion to Clarke's Island, on June 16th.

UNION ST. JOSEPH.

The officers and members of the Union St. Joseph held their half-yearly meeting on Monday evening, the 14th May. After the reports of the past term had been submitted and adopted the election of officers for the ensuing term took place and resulted as below: President, Mr. Joseph Lamarche, re-elected; first vice president, Mr. Clovis Beauchamp; second vice president, Mr. J. S. Trempe; recording secretary, Mr. Joseph Robichaud; assistant recording secretary, Mr. G. Legrand; corresponding secretary, Mr. Henri Cardinal;

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

On Monday last, at eight o'clock Mass, one hundred children made their first Communion in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel (St. Mary's). Rev. Father O'Donnell, assisted by Rev. Father Shea, officiated. The church was beautifully decorated and the music and singing were most charming. At eleven o'clock His Grace Archbishop Fabre, assisted by Rev. Fathers Donnelly, O'Meara, Lonergan and the priests of St. Mary's, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. Amongst those confirmed were six converts, two gentlemen and four ladies. The occasion was one of great rejoicing in St. Mary's.

TO-MORROW'S CATHOLIC EXCURSIONS.

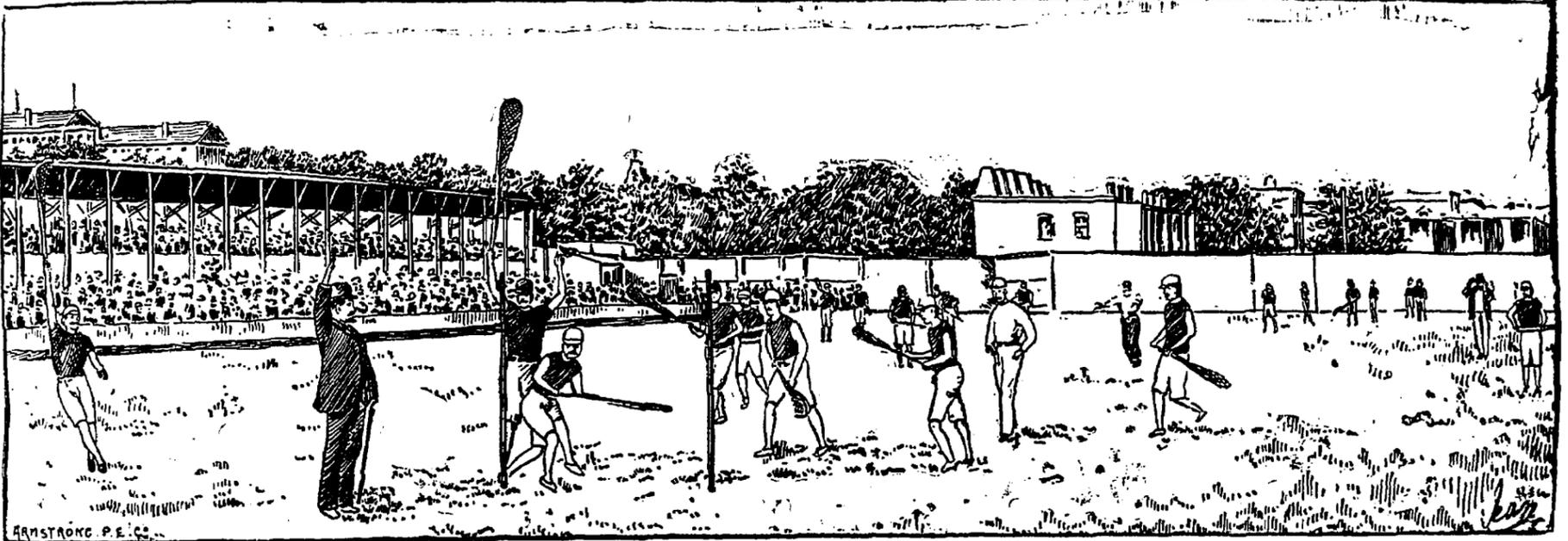
St. Lawrence Court C.O.F. 263 will go to Rouses Point, New York. The train leaves the G.T.R. depot at 8.30 a.m., returning leaves Rouses Point, N.Y., at 6.30, stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles.

St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men go to Otterburn Park, St. Hilaire. Train leaves Bonaventure depot at 9.15 a.m. and 1.45 p.m., stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles.

The Catholic Young Men's Society go to Highgate Springs, Missisquoi Park, U.S. Train leaves Bonaventure depot at 8.45 a.m., and returns at 8 p.m., stopping at Point St. Charles and St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S READING CIRCLE.

The inaugural meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's Reading Circle was held on Monday evening in St. Ann's Hall, there was a good attendance of members, Father Strubbe presided. Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected as chairman, and Mr. P. T. O'Brien secretary-treasurer. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Brien for the excellent manner in which the minutes were written. The committee is Mr. J. J. Gettings, E. Quinn and T. F. Sullivan. The Rev. Father Strubbe, after explaining the nature of a reading circle, proposed the



GAME! MONTREAL VS. SHAMROCK.

in 1868, the first Dominion day, the Prescott team appeared on the field with a lacrosse with a guard, this was the first time a stick of the kind was used, but the advantages of the guarded stick soon made it the shape in use by every team, the stick was known as the Prescott stick.

The first club of Shamrocks kept their team for two years, and then owing to the American war dissolved and did not form again until 1867, when the present Shamrock club was organized with the following officers: J. B. I. Flynn, president; James McLaughlin, vice-president; Thos. McMahon, treasurer, James McGill, secretary; M. Flynn, captain.

The first trophy ever played for in the city was a set of flags, presented by Mr. Claxton, which the Shamrocks worked hard to win until 1870, when they defeated the Montreal team and so became possessed of the coveted trophy.

In the year '68 or '69 the Shamrocks had the honor of being the first white club to defeat the Indians.

Speaking of individual prowess, Mr. Flynn said there never has been a player equal to Morton. He was one of the fastest men who ever played, and in addition his handling of the hickory, was simply marvellous; he was left-handed, but he could play either hand as occasion required. Morton was in his prime about 10 or 12 years ago, but he continued to play until about 1887 or 1888."

Mr. D. Tansey says that the lacrosse players of to-day are head and shoulders over the players of past days, they are infinitely superior to them in science and they are, thanks to the good training which they now receive, fleet of foot. The men nowadays may not be so heavy

manent holder of the office shall be elected. It is very probable, however, that Mr. Nellegan himself, will be appointed. No more competent man than Mr. Nellegan could be found.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The officers and members of Court Malsonneuve, No. 239, Catholic Order of Foresters, held their annual meeting and elections on Tuesday evening. The officers elected are:—Messrs. Michael Felten, C.R., re-elected; Philippe Boisvert, V.O.R., re-elected; J. A. Thouin, R.S., re-elected; Wilfrid Clairmont, F.S., re-elected; Albert Renaud, Treas. Dr L. E. Fortier, physician; Edouard Meunier, Victor Lahaye, Ernest Gauthier, Trustees, Joseph Carriere and Arthur Landerman, Conductors; Nestor Larivee and Jos Dagenais, Sentinels; Albert H. Renaud, Representative; Robert Proulx, Alternate. This Court has proved to be a full successful year.

Mr. J. P. Malone has been appointed to represent Court Emerald, No. 378, Catholic Order of Foresters, at the big convention to be held at St. Paul, Minn. The Montreal delegates will leave here on June 1.

THE ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

A private letter received yesterday from St. Paul, Minn., by a prominent brother of the C. O. F., states that great preparations are being made in that city to give the delegates to the convention a reception, the like of which has never been known before. Archbishop Ireland, the clergy and people are all working to this end. Archbishop Ireland will preach at the grand service on the arrival of the delegates.

The delegates of the C. O. F. who will attend the St. Paul convention, start from the Grand Trunk depot, on Monday morning next. A special meeting was held on Monday to discuss the question of the route by which they will travel and several delegates expressed a disinclination to go via Chicago. The majority of the brothers will go by this route, in accordance with the programme laid down some weeks ago.

At the church of the Gesù, on the first of June—the month of the Sacred Heart—there will be a grand celebration and procession of all the members of the League of the Sacred Heart.

treasurer, Mr. A. Gosselin, re-elected; assistant treasurer, Mr. Arthur Giroux; first collecting treasurer, Mr. Joseph Corbell; second collecting treasurer, Mr. O. Gosselin; third collecting treasurer, Mr. J. O. A. Thibodeau; first assistant collecting treasurer, Mr. Z. Normandin; second assistant collecting treasurer, Mr. J. Jubinville; third assistant collecting treasurer, Mr. Edras Vigeant; marshal, Mr. Alfred Blais; assistant marshal, Mr. Alfred Boire.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Sick Visiting Committee: First division, Messrs. J. B. A. Martin and A. Bourdon; second division, J. L. David and M. Blais; third division, L. Damour, sr., and L. Damour, jr.; fourth division, H. Tetrault and S. Denis; fifth division, J. A. Saint-Onge and A. Renaud; sixth division, N. Carriere and U. Richard.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Solemn Vespers will be sung at half-past seven in the evening next Sunday at St. Patrick's Church, followed by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The singing of the Vespers is always very fine at St. Patrick's Church, as was noticed on Pentecost evening, when the choir rendered the harmonized psalms to the admiration of everybody. Prof. Fowler has harmonized the psalms and chant reposes and takes great trouble to have all those details of the services of the church sung in the best manner. Vespers take place as a rule in the afternoon, and cannot be so easily attended as in the evening. It is with pleasure that we bring to the notice of our readers they will be sung at half-past seven on next Sunday.

The blessing of roses of St. Dominic took place after vespers on Sunday afternoon, in St. Patrick's. The Rev. J. Callaghan officiated and blessed about 2000 roses according to the ritual of St. Dominic, as the roses blessed, however, were all ordered, number of ladies were obliged to go away without obtaining any. The Rev. Father will therefore hold the ceremony of blessing of roses again next Sunday. The Rev. James Callaghan, during the service delivered a most beautiful panegyric on Our Blessed Lady.

The ladies who intend to preside over tables at the coming bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Church will hold a meeting in the large room of the sacristy at 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

The forty hours devotion at St. Ann's begins to-morrow morning.

the meetings occupy only one hour and that the hour be divided into four parts, 15 minutes to be spent in the reading of the minutes and answering the roll call, each member on his name being called to give a quotation from another previously selected; the second 15 minutes to be occupied by two members reading for five minutes each, and a discussion of the subjects for another five minutes; the third 15 minutes to be devoted to reading an original essay; and the fourth to a debate on Canadian history. The next meeting of the reading circle will be held on Monday evening, May 28th at 8 o'clock, in St. Ann's Hall.

SERVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

A special service and sermon for young men was held in St. Ann's Church on Sunday evening. There was a very large attendance of young men. The musical part of the service, under the direction of Prof. Shea, was brilliantly rendered.

The Rev. Father Strubbe took for his text: Matt. 10 chap. 36 verse: a man's enemies shall be they of his own household, a man's enemies within his own household are his passions, and are far more dangerous than enemies without. The Rev. Father, in the course of his eloquent and impressive sermon, dwelt upon the growth of the passions and their power over young men; but they are not to despair but to fight temptation, and in the end they would be victorious. The Rev. speaker wound up his address with the quotation: I have fought the good fight, and as to the rest there is laid up for me a crown which will be given me by the just Judge.

THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

The beautiful life-size statues of the twelve apostles, which were presented by the parishioners, last week, to the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, have been put in place round the walls of the church and above the spandrels of the arches. The new statues add greatly to the beauty of the church. Two large statues of angels, which were also presented last week, now grace the sanctuary. The people of Hochelaga intend that their church shall be a very beautiful one, and have commissioned Mr. Gojbois, a Montreal artist, to paint five pictures, ten feet by fourteen, portraying the chief incidents in the life of the Blessed Virgin. Three of these pictures have been completed and have been put in place in the sanctuary. The pictures are very beautiful ones and reflect great credit on Mr. Gojbois, and on the parishioners for choosing subjects capable of such splendid interpretation.

RELIGIOUS NEWS

OUR LADY'S NAME.

An Interesting Sketch of the Universality of the Blessed Virgin's Fame.

Why do we call the Blessed Virgin "Our Lady?" Catholics everywhere speak of her as Our Lady, Notre Dame, Madonna; just as they call her Divine Son, Our Lord.

In England, even after the Catholic religion was all but crushed out by persecution, the people kept the name in every day use in their language, and English-speaking Catholics are reminded of their Heavenly Queen in the name given to the bright flying insect, the lady-bird, and, amongst flowers, in the green lady's mantle, and the crimson lady's slipper.

The same memory lingers in the names of cities, towns, churches and towers—Maryport, Marylebone, Our Lady's Well, St. Mary's Towers; even England itself was known as Our Lady's Dowry.

"Down on your marrow-bones" is derived from an ancient expression which means, literally, "Down on your knees to Mary," a command in favorite use in the olden or more truthfully golden days of the knights of Mary. Lady-day is a title still given in England to the Feast of the Annunciation.

Not alone in England does the name of Our Lady linger. In Scotland recollections attached to the veneration of Mary still remain in the valleys and forests of the Border.

Ruins of Churches, Monasteries and Abbeys dedicated to the Blessed Virgin still cover the fairest spots of Germany. Her name lingers in the great cities of the North.

Gulls bear it in Denmark. Styria, Illyria, Switzerland, the Tyrol and the Grand Duchy of Baden still possess shrines where devout servants of Mary invoke her aid.

Poland long ago was consecrated to the Blessed Virgin. The Battle Hymn of the Poles is a canticle of Our Lady.

In Spain, the sunny land of the Angelus, the Madonna is a household word, love for her being a part of the very lives of her people; from the baby King down to the lowliest peasant they cease not to honor her name.

No land can compare with Italy in the number of shrines in honor of the Mother of Our Lord, the first in miraculous wonder being the Holy House of Loreto, the dwelling wherein Our Lady prepared the meals and made the clothing for the Holy Family, and where the Child Jesus "grew in years and wisdom." This holy shrine is still a place of pilgrimage and prayer; its humble walls a standing rebuke to the luxury, pomp and worldliness of all ages.

In the Catholic heart of France, where the poison of Infidelity has not nor will never reach, Our Lady's name is held in reverence, a fact proven by the numerous shrines erected in her honor.

Austria possesses a system for the relief of the poor unrivalled by any other nation. Her people, with the true Catholic spirit, recognize the poor as Our Lord's legacy, and, following the example of their rulers, joyfully hasten to relieve the wants of the suffering ones in the "Holy name of Mary."

In Russia, love and veneration for the Queen of Heaven shines like a rainbow of hope over the dark clouds of schism, and theologians tell us that this love for the Mother will eventually bring Russia in loving obedience to kneel at the feet of the Vicar of her Son.

There is a reason why Our Lady's title should linger so obstinately in countries where the people are taught to ignore her. It bears witness against them that sooner or later they must cease to love Our Lord or take her to their hearts with Him. Mother and Son will not be separated. Our Lord will not reign in the nation or heart that is not large enough to enthrone His Mother also. We cannot possess the one and scorn the other. This is illustrated in the fact where nations or individuals have ceased to respect and love Mary; they have soon fallen away from Jesus.

If England had retained her love for Our Holy Mother, perhaps we would not now hear such harrowing tales of the

suffering of her poor,—a poverty, misery and suffering so vividly described by the great writer Dickens. Indifference and coldness to the poor is generally the outcome of indifference and coldness to Our Blessed Lady.

Ireland, amid all her suffering, persecution and famine, clung with childlike love and faith to the devotion of the Holy Rosary which brought comfort and consolation to numberless sorrowing hearts; and thus keeping near the "Comfortress of the afflicted," she wandered not from Christ the Consoler.

Let us see the meaning of the words so often on Catholic lips. Our Lady's name, Miriam (Mary), translated from the Syriac, means Mistress, Sovereign, Lady; the same in Hebrew is "Star of the Sea," and St. Bernard tells us that she could not have a sweeter nor more dignified title.

St. Anthony of Padua says "her name is sweeter to the lips than honey-comb, more flattering to the ear than sweetest music, and more delicious to the heart than purest joy."

A devout client of Mary Immaculate thus expresses himself in reference to her name: "The Blessed Virgin's name conceals within itself a powerful charm and one of such marvelous sweetness that we have but to pronounce it and the heart is moved, only to write it and the style is adorned."

In the beginning, the word "lady" meant nothing more nor less than she who made or kneaded the loaf of bread for the household. In the old Anglo-Saxon tongue she was the hlaef-dige, which time has softened on our lips to lady.

As the maker of bread was the mistress of the house, so the master was the lord, that is, the loaf-ward, or keeper, and hlaef-ward, the dispenser of bread. How wonderfully this is verified in Our Lord and His Holy Mother. Jesus says of Himself, "I am the Bread of Life," and as Our Blessed Lady is His Mother, we should not fail to love and reverence her in her beautiful and significant title of Our Lady, who has indeed prepared for us "The Living Bread which cometh down from Heaven."

S. SUTHERLAND.

A CATHOLIC DEVOTION.

Apparition of Our Blessed Lady at the Mountain of La Salette.*

The following was sent to us from Quebec, in answer to a letter which appeared in our issue of the 2nd May, regarding this devotion. We also received several other accounts, but this being the shortest we reproduce it:

On Saturday, the 19th of September, 1846, two peasant children, named Maximin Giraud and Melanie Mathieu, were each in charge of their master's cattle on a mountain of that Alpine range which separates Dauphiny from Savoy. This mountain is at no great distance from La Salette, a township of Corps, in the diocese of Grenoble. The day was fine, the sun shone brightly, and the sky was cloudless. The children started early from La Salette, drove their cattle to the mountains up to a sort of level or table land formed by the junction of three hills, and called by the mountaineers Sous les-baisses. This platform consists of green pasture land, and is intersected by a ravine of no great depth, running from north to south, in which ravine is a rivulet, called the Sezia, and on the right bank of this rivulet is a fountain, dry at the time of the apparition, but which since the apparition has flowed uninterruptedly. About noon (the children could hear the bell of La Salette ringing the Angelus) they went to a well on the left bank of the rivulet and ate their dinners; then crossed over, laid their bags down near the dry fountain above-mentioned, retired to some distance from each other a little way down the ravine, and fell asleep. Melanie awoke first, between two and three o'clock, looked round for her cattle, and not seeing them, woke Maximin. They then crossed the brook, climbed the other side of the ravine, and saw their cows all safe on one of the mountain-slopes at no great distance. They went down again to fetch their bags from the fountain on the opposite side, Melanie going first. However before she reached the brook, at five or six paces from it, she all at once saw in

* The substance of this narrative is reprinted from an article in the Tablet of April 25th, 1849. It is important to remark that Sept. 18th, 1849, was the Eve of the Feast of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin.]

the direction of the fountain "a brightness in the air, brighter than the sun, but not the same color." She called to the boy to come down and look. He hastened down the bank, and stopped short, as he too beheld it where Melanie pointed. They gazed in astonishment. Presently, "in the midst of the brightness," they saw "a Lady, seated, resting her elbows on her lap, and her head in her hands." The children were terrified. The Lady rose up, folded her arms, and said: "Approach, my children, do not be afraid; I am here to tell you great news." They crossed the rivulet; the Lady advanced a little way, and standing between them, uttered the following words, shedding tears all the time ("I saw," said Melanie, "her tears quite plainly"): "If my people will not submit themselves, I am forced to let go the hand of my Son. It is so strong and so heavy that I can hold it up no longer. How long a time I am suffering for you! If I would have Him not abandon you, I must pray to Him unceasingly. And as for you, you regard it not at all. You may pray, you may work, never shall you be able to recompense the pains which I have taken for you. I have given you six days to work, I have kept the seventh to myself, and they will not yield it unto me. This it is which makes so weighty the hand of my Son. Waggoners cannot swear without putting the name of my Son in the midst. These two things are what make so weighty the hand of my Son. If the harvest is spoiled, it is but by reason of you. I made you see this last year, by the potatoes; you made no account of it. On the contrary, you swore, you took my Son's name in vain. The blight will go on; this year by Christmas there will be none left. If ye have corn, it must not be sown; all that ye shall sow the beasts will devour; that which comes up will all fall to dust where ye shall thresh it. A great famine will come on. Before the famine comes on, the children under seven years old will take a trembling, and will fall in the hands of those who hold them; the others will do their penance by the famine. The nuts will become bad, the grapes will rot. If they be converted, the stones and the rocks will change into heaps of corn, and the potatoes will be scattered in abundance over the lands."

Here both the children say that she told them each something they were not to reveal to any one. Neither of them heard what was told to the other, and by no persuasions has any one succeeded in eliciting from them the least of their secret, except that from something Maximin dropped, after witnessing a representation of our Lord's Passion, it may, perhaps, be conjectured that it somehow referred to that. She then said: "Do you say your prayers well, my children?" They confessed they were careless, and she replied, bidding them be diligent in saying them morning and evening; and when they had not time for more at least a Pater and an Ave. She continued, "There go but a few old women to Mass; the rest work all the Sunday in summer and in winter, when they know not what to do; the youths go to Mass only to mock at religion. In Lent people go the shambles, like dogs." After this, she asked the children if they had ever seen spoilt corn, and on their answering that they had not, she reminded Maximin of a circumstance he had himself forgotten, of his having gone to Coin with his father, where a farmer had shewn them spoilt corn, and of what his father had said to him about it as they returned to Corps. She then said, "Well, my children you will tell this to all my people,"—crossed the rivulet, and turning round again, repeated the same words. She passed on (without touching the ground, but gliding on the surface of the grass) to the place on the other side of the ravine, where the children had gone to look for their cows. Maximin and Melanie followed her. She then rose in the air about three feet or a little more, looked up to the sky, and then down to the earth. As the children gazed, her head disappeared, then her arms, then her whole figure, and they could see nothing more but "a brightness in the air;" presently after, the brightness disappeared, and the children were alone. They said to each other that "she must have been a great saint," and talked as children would about the matter, regretting much that she was gone. Maximin even put forward his hand into the brightness, attempting to detain her, as she disappeared.

They described the dress of "the Lady"

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very minutely. She wore a white robe covered with pearls, a crown entwined with roses, a chain with a Crucifix, on the right of the Crucifix hung pincers, and on the left a hammer. Her figure was white and dazzling, so that the children could not gaze at her a very long time.

In next week's issue we will give the history of the devotion established to Notre Dame de Salette.—Ed. T. W.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

A statue of Cardinal Lavigerie is to be erected in Bayonne, his native city.

The Secret Consistory has been fixed for June 18th and the Public Consistory for June 21st.

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

Father Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, celebrated his 73rd birthday on Tuesday. His golden jubilee as a priest occurs August 15.

There is a movement in France to declare the second Sunday in May a national fete in honor of Joan of Arc's delivery of Orleans.

The Pope has, it is announced, written to the Emperor of Austria on the questions affecting the Church and State which have arisen in that country.

Fifteen thousand pilgrims annually visit St. Baume, in Provence, not far from Marseilles, where Mary Magdalene is said to have spent thirty years of her life.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran on St. Patrick's Day blessed and opened the new college of the Marist Brothers, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney, New South Wales.

A decree has been promulgated recognizing the virtue in a heroic degree of the venerable Vincent Strambi, of Civita Vecchia, Bishop of Macerata and Tolentino.

Father Don Unia, who has been devoting his life for some years to the lepers of Colombia, South America, has caught the disease. He belongs to the Order of Silesians.

The opinion is common that the majority of the Catholics in the United States are foreign born. The "Government Census Report" provides the figures that disprove this.

The Right Rev. Dr. Billsborrow, Bishop of Salford, states that during the general Mission in London five hundred persons were received into the Church, and that a great number of other converts are now under instruction. In the Diocese of Salford last year nine hundred converts were received into the Church.

Princess Clementine, third daughter of the King of the Belgians, is about to enter religion. The Princess had been betrothed of the late Prince Baldwin, of Flanders, the heir to the Belgian throne.

The English Catholic poets find inspiration in holy places. The London Weekly Register says: Mr. Coventry Patmore has left Lymington on a visit to the Capuchin Monastery at Pantasaph. Another Catholic poet, Mr. Francis Thompson, resides within the monastery grounds.

TEMPERANCE.

The following is the official bulletin issued from the office of the General Secretary C. T. A. U. of A., 415 West 59th street, New York. May 1, 1894:—

The preparations for the next general convention to open at St. Paul, Minn., on August 1, are progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. The work is being prosecuted on lines much broader than usual, and the new methods promise most gratifying results. A list of societies has been secured by the chairman of the committee, embracing not only almost all those in the Union of America, but all other Catholic temperance organizations in the United States and Canada, with the name and address of an active worker in each. To these matter concerning the convention is being sent to be read to the societies, and then to be published in the newspapers in each locality. This, in addition to the influence it will exercise in securing a larger attendance at the convention, will have a permanent beneficial effect by drawing in an agreeable manner the attention of societies which have not yet joined our Union to the beauty and usefulness of our splendid organization. Notices have also been sent to all the Catholic publications in the country, to all the secular journals within several hundred miles of St. Paul, and to all the important dailies in the large cities. Great numbers of these newspapers, containing the notice, are being received every mail by the chairman of the committee. From prominent people in Baltimore, Boston, Omaha, and elsewhere, who have never before exhibited any interest in our conventions, letters have been received inquiring as to rates, routes, etc.

At all the subordinate union conventions held since February 1, the St. Paul committee has had letters read setting forth some advantages to be derived from sending large delegations to the national gathering. It is urged, with much force and truth, that by thus doing the local unions employ the cheapest, quickest, most certain, and most effectual means in their power of building up their respective organizations; "that this is the method now used by all the healthy unions throughout the country; that a union which waits till it is strong before sending a large representation to the general convention will scarcely ever send such a one—as it is likely, for this reason, to remain always weak; that the national meeting, by reason of the information it imparts and the enthusiasm it engenders, is the total abstainer's greatest source of light and strength and courage from year to year, and that almost all the assistance thus very freely offered is lost to the subordinate union which sends but one or two delegates." It is also specially urged by the committee that the party going to the convention from any locality should be composed to a greater or less extent of ladies, and that besides taking part in the work of the convention and sharing in the entertainment provided by the St. Paul people, the delegates and visitors, who it is hinted ought to travel largely at their own expense, should take time to visit important points of interest by the way. In this manner an enjoyable as well as a useful time may be spent, and all who attend will be benefitted physically and mentally as well as morally. The committee is also impressing upon local unions the wisdom of making their desire to sending large delegations a reason for immediately beginning more actively to strengthen this movement at home.

We advise a careful consideration of the arguments of the committee, as likely to be productive of good, but renew our recommendation offered in the March Bulletin, that the delegates should be "intelligent, clear-headed, hard-working men and women," that you "let your talkers stay at home," and that "it is the workers that are wanted."

When the committee began its work of advertising, it was given out that the attendance at the convention would probably reach 1,000. But from present indications 1,500 or 2,000 will be nearer the mark. Accordingly, a supplementary application has been made to the Passenger Associations for a lower rate than is usually made to delegates to conventions; and it now looks as if a single fare for the round trip will be granted. The railroads have been induced by the committee to attend Subordinate Union Conventions, and at the present time the people in New England are engaged in getting up



To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

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.

a large party to visit St. Paul. The Cathedral and Father Mathew Tourist Clubs of Philadelphia—both big organizations—and the Young Men's Tourist Club of Wilkesbarre, Pa.—having some forty members—are preparing to attend. Chicago is likely to send a party of fifty or more. Members of the Knights of Father Mathew of the South-west are coming, and most encouraging reports of this nature have been received from the League of the Cross in California. The powerful commercial bodies in St. Paul have joined with the committee in an effort to get up excursions from Florida, Louisiana, and California with much promise of success.

The wisdom of our having fixed upon St. Paul—the home of Archbishop Ireland, our great leader—as the place for holding the Twenty-fourth General Convention is becoming more and more apparent, and the determination on the part of the temperance workers of that city to make the coming Convention "the greatest and most representative gathering of Catholic total abstainers ever brought together," seems almost certain of realization. An official Convention Bulletin, to be issued by the committee early in June, will be something all should have, and will be sent free to any one sending name and address. Information pertaining to the Convention will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. A. W. Guttridge, 509 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn.

As there is no topic of such importance on the carpet now as the next Convention, we urge that the matter be freely talked about and thoroughly discussed, so that this Convention may be made the most notable Temperance gathering that has been convened for years. It will certainly mark a great mile-post of progress in our movement.

Fraternally yours,

(Rev.) A. P. DOYLE,

General Secretary C. T. A. U. of A. 415 West 59th Street, New York.

SCHOOL COMPOSITIONS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Dear Mr. Editor,—I know I am voicing the feelings of every ambitious school-boy in Montreal, when I thank you for saying in last week's TRUE WITNESS that you intend to throw open the columns of your paper to the service of the schools. 'Tis true it is late in the scholastic year and school children are all very busy trying to be first; still I am sure there are some amongst us who will find time to show you that they appreciate what you are doing for the young Catholics of our city. I suppose the big boy in the college will take up nearly all the room you can give, and of course they deserve the first place; but we know that you will not give the cold shoulder to the ambitious boy of the parish school, who is brave enough to squeeze in and show you what he can do. T. J. D.

(Owing to the examinations and near approach of the closing exercises, we do not expect any contributions of the class mentioned before the next term.—Ed. T. W.)

Father Van der Eerden, S.J., who has been engaged in the mission at the Church of the Nativity, Chicago, has been compelled to retire from the work on account of illness, and has returned to St. Louis.

Constable's landscape, "The White Horse," was sold April 28 in London at Christie's rooms for \$32,550.

Miss Hattie Blaine, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, was married in the historic Washington mansion, to Traxton Beale, ex minister to Greece.

MARY AS A PROPHETESS.

"ALL GENERATIONS SHALL CALL ME BLESSED."

Did the Blessed Virgin think, when she uttered these prophetic words, that she was then placing upon record one of the most reliable evidences by which the Church of Christ could be distinguished from among the multiplicity of beliefs in the present age?

Sufficient time has elapsed since the birth of the child Jesus, and so widespread and continuously from generation to generation has been the Christian devotion to the Mother of the regenerated world, that the most sceptical must readily admit that her prophecy has been abundantly fulfilled. Nor would any reasonable person suppose for an instant that the enemies of religion would become the greater, or Christians, whose every hope is attached to the maternity of Mary, the lesser effective power in the promulgation of that important truth. Had the Catholic Church been unable to survive the relentless fury of paganism in her infancy, or the deadly and insidious attacks upon her unsullied purity by teachers of false doctrine in later times, how could the prophecy of Mary have ever been realized?

Would the numerous dissenting bodies, satisfied with the disruption, if it were possible, of Christ's divine establishment, have spread abroad among all nations, and perpetuated from one generation to another, that prophetic declaration which is now so familiar and dear to Catholics throughout the four quarters of the earth? How have Protestants been exercised in the fulfillment of that prophecy? Is it a favorable argument in behalf of their sincerity and devotion that they remain entirely silent with regard to it, simply because, as they think or allege, the Catholic Church has unduly honored her from whose pure veins the precious blood of the most adorable heart of Jesus was drawn, and which same blood was afterwards shed for the remission of sins? Turning to the Jews and pointing to the cross, that grief-stricken Mother might have exclaimed, with all due propriety: "Behold my flesh and my blood which are given for you and for the sins of the whole world;" for verily the Christ that suffered there was bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh, and blood of her blood; and we cannot separate His sufferings from her sufferings—we cannot truly say that her part in the great work of redemption had ended before that awful scene on Calvary.

It would be sad, indeed, and entirely foreign to our conception of the justice and benignity of God if, after having built for Himself an earthy temple, and adorned it with most precious and becoming treasures, and made it the scene of the profoundest of His enactments, He should relegate that blameless object of His particular love, and instrument of His corporal union with the human race, to an inferior or common position in His limitless creation—that having raised the spotless Virgin to the highest possible dignity by creating her His mother, He would afterwards, through no fault of hers, deprive her of the honor attached to that dignity by treating her as an ordinary mortal.

Death itself could not rob Him of His human existence, for after the third day He arose again from the dead and appeared to His apostles, saying to them: "See my hands and feet, that it is I myself; handle and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, and you see me have." And with the same body also He ascended into heaven, where He is now sitting at the right hand of God in all the glory of His majesty. He is there the same God made man as when He clung to the arms of His mother in childhood, and, consequently, still the son of Mary. And as long as that two-fold mystical union of His Godhead and manhood shall exist, which will be throughout eternity, so long will He be the son of the Blessed Virgin.

And when the countless multitude of the redeemed shall have gathered around the throne on high, at the last day, to lift up their voices as the sound of many waters and great thunders, in unceasing alleluias to the Lord our God, who reigneth for ever and ever; then, and not till then, will the joy of the Queen Mother be proportioned to the bitter anguish of spirit that she endured at the passion of her Son.

By the above evidences we see that, in addition to the many other endearing titles with which we Catholics are familiar, the mother of our Divine Saviour is also entitled to those of "Prophetess" and "Revealer of the Truth." And since as such she has conferred inestimable benefits upon us, we should take advantage of the privilege, during this month, that the Church has wisely and lovingly set apart for special devotion to Mary, to express our gratitude to her for her fostering care of our holy religion, and the irrefutable argument of her prophecy to sustain the claims of the Church against those of her opponents. To which end a prayer like the following would not, perhaps, be inappropriate: Oh, Mary! divinely inspired Prophetess and Revealer of holy truth, who has blessed us, through the medium of holy Scriptures, with a knowledge whereby we may distinguish the Church of thy Divine Son, aid us by thy prayers we beseech thee, to be fervent members of the same, that we may thereby glorify God through thee. Amen.

JOHN E. M. SHEA.

In N. Y. Catholic Review

IRISH TOPICS

Capt. Francis William Woodley has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for County Cork.

Henry Stubbs of Danby, Ballyshannon, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for County Donegal.

Bishop Lyster, of Achonry, is to preach at the opening of Father Houlihan's new church at Lambhill, Glasgow, Scot., on the 24th of June.

Sergeant McGovern, who had been for the last eighteen months stationed in Belcarra, has been transferred to Newcastle West, County Limerick.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Edward Fitzgerald Hickson, resident magistrate at Loughrea, to be a resident magistrate for County Fermanagh.

Constable Patrick Hanniffy, who has been over three months in Castlebar, has been advanced to the rank of Acting-Sergeant. He went to Castlebar from Clare Island.

At the Wicklow Quarter Sessions on April 27, Judge Kane was presented by E. E. Davidson, sub-sheriff, with white gloves, there being no business of a criminal nature to be disposed of.

William Magwood, aged thirty-two years, a foreman carpenter, fell from a ladder while engaged in superintending some works at the National museum, Kildare Street, Dublin, and was killed.

These Meath Catholics have passed away: On April 20, at Ranivogue, Crossakeil, Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas McCullen, of Gormanstown, formerly of Drogheda; April 20, at Wellpark, Drumcondra, Kate, wife of Joseph Murphy, and second daughter of Richard Boylan, of Dowth.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Halpin, V.G., of Rathkeale, died on April 30. He was educated at Maynooth, and after spending some years in St. John's Cathedral under the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan he was translated to Kilfinane, and on the death of the Rev. Dr. O'Shea in 1876 was transferred to Rathkeale.

An election for the Aldermanship of the West Gate Ward of Drogheda, rendered vacant by the death of Alderman Connolly, took place on April 26. The candidate were Thomas H. Simcocks, T.C., Nationalist, and John Mangan, Redmondite. The result was: Simcocks, 41 votes; Mangan, 20.

A NON CATHOLIC exchange, speaking of the recent election for a Mayor in St. Paul, Minn., has the following striking paragraph:

"Two years ago the Republicans elected the Mayor in St. Paul by nearly 4,000 majority. Now their candidate, who received the earnest support of the A. P. A., is beaten by over 1,000. This ought to convince these latter-day bigots that the time has gone by for their crazy ideas and that the best thing they can do is to accept the situation as it is, or else go to some country where fools are held in higher esteem than they are here."

When the A. P. Aists take this advice we hope they won't come to Canada. We have the P. P. A. here, and, miserable as it is, we don't require the presence of its parent.

THE Rev. Father Daniele di Bassano, a Franciscan, who for years had been the confessor to Pope Leo XIII., died last month in Rome. He was a profound theologian, and when the present Pope was Cardinal and residing at Perugia, he learned to appreciate the learned and humble monk. Father Daniele was also a fine Latin poet. As soon as Leo became Pope he sent for Father Daniele and made him president of the Penitentiaries of St. John Lateran. He occupied the position until the time of his death. The Holy Father expressed deep regret at the loss of this saintly confessor.

The monthly statement of the United States Treasury shows a decrease during April of \$8,852,289 in the net cash balance, and an increase of \$1,165,971 in the outstanding debt. The mints turned out \$10,750,000 of new coin during the month, of which 310,184,000 was gold.

A new universe is created every time a child is born.—Richter.

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MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894.

"THE MORNING STAR."

We are still in the sweet month of May; it is proper that we should recall to the minds of our readers the fact that it is also the month of Mary. Numerous are the beautiful devotions of the Church in honor of the Blessed Virgin and many are the titles which she receives. It is true that "all generations shall call her Blessed;" but the faithful ones of earth have other loving expressions whereby they designate the Mother of God. In her litany she is called "The Morning Star." There is a wonderful appropriateness in this title; too often do we pronounce it hurriedly without reflecting upon its real meaning and its wonderful significance. Look at nature!

It is night; clouds roll along the horizon, or gather upon the face of the firmament. Darkness hangs over the world; a few stars peep through the mists and glitter afar up in the empyrean. A faint flush comes in the east and the curtains that fall upon mountain-tops are fringed with a silvery grey. The silver turns, by slow process, to gold—and a molten bar hangs horizontally on the rim of space. Above it are the purple folds of night's disappearing garments, and beneath it the crimson livery of advancing day. The darkness has almost completely vanished; the stars have been extinguished in the zenith; one solitary orb—larger than all the others, paler, purer, grander, twinkles amidst the floods of increasing light, and shoots its silver beams in all directions. It is the herald of the day-god. Still does it shine on, even when the great sun has arisen, and from over the hilltops looks out upon the world that has grown glorious in the effulgence of its presence. That beautiful precursor of the dawn is called "the morning star."

During nearly four thousand years the clouds of paganism rolled along the horizon of antiquity, the night of misery hung upon the world. The prophets, the patriarchs, the wise men of old, like so many stars upon the firmament of ages, shot their rays adown the vastness of the centuries. At last the appointed time came; the glow of an approaching era appeared in the orient; upon the hills of time silvery words of promise were transformed into the golden assurance of fulfillment; the purple of penitential waiting gave place to the crimson flush of emancipation. And while the constellations vanished into the depths of the by-gone, the "Morning Star," that heralded in the dawn of Salvation, shone purely, immaculately, gloriously, upon

the sky. At last the Sun of Redemption flashed upon the summits and shot the life-giving beams of Its splendor over the face of the world and the path trod by humanity. And even while the Divine orb of returning day still hung upon the verge of another epoch—Mary, "The Morning Star," undiminished in beauty, glittered before the eyes of men.

We leave the picture unfinished; the lines have been roughly drawn, but the fervor and Faith of our readers can fill in, with the pencil of imagination, the wonderful details, and blend, on the pallet of the mind, the delicate hues, the soft colors, the wonderful shadings necessary to complete the work. Remember, whenever you address the Blessed Virgin as "The Morning Star," that you are speaking to the one whose lustre foretold the advent of Salvation's Sun and the day of spiritual freedom.

ANARCHY.

"Vive l'Anarchie," cried crazy Vaillant, and the blade descended, his head rolled into the basket, and his soul stood before the Eternal Judge whose omnipotent arm drew order from chaos, and whose fiat ordained that anarchy cannot exist. "Vive l'Anarchie," shouted condemned Henri, and the puny fool, exulting in his notoriety, went cheerfully to the murderer's cell, wildly, madly, gladly, anticipating the hour of execution—not dreaming of God, but conjuring up visions of cafes and reading rooms, with hundreds of the Parisian world glancing at his name—in large type—in columns of a dozen papers. "Vive l'Anarchie," yells the demented victim of a political epidemic, as he flings his bomb of death amidst scores of unoffending people. "Vive l'Anarchie" is heard at the doors of the Madeleine, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Quai Voltaire, or in the faubourg St. Antoine. It is the watchword of society's most dreadful enemies. It means "down with order, with authority, with power, with state, with church, with religion, with God!" It rings throughout France to-day, and hundreds and thousands tremble when it is heard. The government may proscribe, the police may arrest, the jurists may condemn, the executioner may behead; but l'Anarchie is a hydra with countless heads, an octopus with numberless arms; it is not to be thus destroyed; it lives and prospers on the victims of its ferociousness. Vaillant, Henri and their imitators are not the creators of that spirit of anarchy. It is the government that has engendered it.

Gambetta cried out, "le clericalism, voilà l'ennemi;" and the poor dupes of a false principle have not brains enough to grasp the idea in all its forms nor to repeat the words of the infidel orator, so they merely re-echo his sentiment and express the logical conclusion of his assertion when they shout "vive l'Anarchie." Jules Ferry said, "l'Eglise est le grand obstacle," and the small fry clap hands and scream, "vive l'Anarchie." The Godless Zola insults the Creator, ridicules the Redeemer, blasphemes his future Judge, reviles the Blessed Virgin, and attacks the Church; the mob applauds and laughs, jumps about in frantic delight and yells, "vive l'Anarchie." Coppee writes verses that are as soulless as they are ornamental, perfect in form and debasing in sentiment; the crowd does not understand the exactness of metre, but grasps the poisonous materialism of the ideas, and cheers "vive l'Anarchie." The government imposes most cruel and unjust restrictions upon the clergy; the canaille replies "vive l'Anarchie." Archbishops are deprived of their power and rights by iniquitous laws, and the in-

fidel populace raises again the cry, "vive l'Anarchie." The representatives of the people banish God from the constitution, the school, the country—the people whom they represent vote for them and re-echo the watchword of misfortune, "vive l'Anarchie."

If bombs are manufactured, minds are perverted, lives are endangered and murders are committed; if chaos reigns, terror is abroad, and misery stares the nation in the face; if religion is despised, morals violated, and the laws of God openly spurned; if anarchists are encouraged, anarchy deified, and universal disorder brought about; if such be the state of affairs in France, it is all due to bad literature and irreligious government. The evil literature has perverted the minds of the people and the infidel government has encouraged them in the path of revolt against all authority. How can men—members of a government—who openly defy God and deny the source of all authority and power, expect that a people will recognize their borrowed authority or bend silently under the yoke of their usurped power? Yes; if anarchy is abroad, the very government, that most dreads its operations, is to blame for its existence. If the State wishes to crush out this dread monster, it is not by arresting, trying and executing—thereby immortalizing—the fools who make bombs, that it is going to succeed. It must begin by respecting God, by protecting the Church, by aiding the clergy in a mission of morality and faith, by showing the example of obedience to the Supreme Ruler and by doing justice to the hundreds of thousands of devoted Catholics, whose lives are an unceasing reproach to its prayerless ministers. Until the State perceives the real past errors and injustices, let no one be surprised if bombs are made, if death is ubiquitous in society, and if the cry of "vive l'anarchie" goes ringing from end to end of the land.

Danton encouraged revolution and praised the guillotine; his own head fell from that scaffold. Camille Des Moulins advocated the fiery principles of the blood-thirsty anarchists; he died a victim at their hands. St. Just was the tribune of murder and he fell into the steel-embrace of "Mademoiselle"—as the instrument of death was called. Robespierre sent thousands to the Place de la Bastille to perish, while he denounced religion and preached an evangel of patriotism without God; Robespierre travelled in the black tumbrel, ascended the fatal ladder, and was launched into eternity amidst the jeers and cheers of the mob and to the hissing sound of the descending blade. Every one who upheld the revolution perished by the revolution. Let the men of to-day beware! They may defy God once too often; they may find themselves blown up with bombs that have been fabricated under their own instruction; and they may yet perish amidst the cries of "vive l'anarchie."

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

We received, this week, a letter from the Rev. T. E. Ryan, of Providence, R.I., one of the most energetic apostles in the cause of the Celtic Language Revival on this continent. Several communications to Irish Catholic papers in the United States accompanied the letter. It has been our intention to call the attention of our readers to this grand and most patriotic movement, as well as to "The Celtic Journal," edited by Rev. Eugene O'Growney, M.R.I.A., of Maynooth College, Dublin. The rescuing of the Celtic language from extinction will furnish us with subject matter for more

than one editorial in the future. For this week, however, we could not do better than quote a few paragraphs from Father Ryan's letter.

It is dated from the Church of the Holy Name, Providence, R.I., and begins thus: "Judging from some copies of your valuable paper, which I often read, your sympathy is with the Irish Language Revival movement, now so progressing on both sides of the Atlantic. Here, in Providence, R.I., we have done a great deal already for the movement, having circulated considerable literature on the subject and succeeded in forming an Irish Language class, which now numbers close on 170 members, all eagerly studying the language and purchasing the Gaelic Journal and other literature. It is simply wonderful the enthusiasm with which these good Irishmen and women of Providence take to their fathers' fine but neglected tongue. We never dreamed of such success two months ago when we started our project. There is no reason why nearly every town or city in America could not do as much—and they will if the subject of the Irish language and literature is brought properly before them. I should like to write a few short articles for your paper did time permit, but at present it is impossible. For the past two or three months I have been writing letters and articles on this subject, and have been corresponding with many prominent Irish ecclesiastics on the movement."

After referring to the enthusiasm of some and the apathy of others—cases mentioned not for publication—our Reverend correspondent asks us to reproduce certain articles for the benefit of our Irish-Canadian readers. We will make it a point to do so as soon as space, not previously claimed, will allow us. We go another step and tell Father Ryan that we are with him heart and soul. There is no movement, that tends in any way to elevate our race, to increase their influence, to render them happier, or to gain for them the respect and admiration that their fine qualities deserve, but will receive our humble support.

The Celtic language is a rich mine of untold treasures. It is a soft, a musical a powerful medium of conveying thought. The most priceless works of our literature are lost to us, because we cannot read them in the original. To day there are young men who spend years in college studying Greek, in order to master that grand but dead language, and simply for the purpose of being able to read and appreciate the stately verse of Homer and the rolling periods of Demosthenes. Yet have we not poetry and prose in the Celtic language that may well be said to equal the grandest productions of the Hellenic writers? The works of Ossian alone—the translation of which thrills us with that wild, imagery of the great poet—must be surpassingly grand in the original. Winged with Celtic words, the poetry of Cona's bard, must seize upon the soul and whirl it off amongst the clouds, illumine it with the lightning of heaven, awaken it with the thunder of the hills, dazzle it with the golden hair of the day-god, soothe it with the music of the rill, charm it with the magic of nature's beauty, and lift it heavenward with the breath of gales that career unfettered toward the starry realms. Besides were not the Brehon laws written in the Celtic language? Are not the hymns and prayers of Patriok, Bridget, Columkille and all the glorious company of saints, whose virtues gave a title to the Island, embalmed in that ancient language? "The Annals of the Four Masters" and all those priceless treasures of historic

value are Celtic. What an education for the race could we all only read them!

Apart from Irish literature, it was in the Celtic tongue that our persecuted forefathers prayed to God; it was in the Celtic language that—through the dark night of ages—the Faith of our race was conserved; in the Celtic language Irish mothers sang the lullaby and rocked the cradles of our great-great grand parents. By all these sacred ties, we are prepared to aid in reviving that language and transmitting it a heritage to the future.

ATHLETICS.

This week we present our readers with a special number of the TRUE WITNESS; we entitle it the "Shamrock Number." Every now and again it is our intention to issue special illustrated numbers, each dedicated to some particular subject of universal interest. We hope to be able to give our readers one every four or six weeks. The object of the present one is to mark the opening of the lacrosse season—the first game of which will be played to-morrow, the Queen's Birthday. It may be asked, "what special interest has a Catholic weekly organ in the athletic sports?" We will answer the query; but we first desire to draw a line of distinction. There is a vast difference between the interest taken in and the attention given to the events in the world of amusement, by a regular "sporting" journal and the motives that impel a religious and national publication to devote space to such subjects. In the case of the former it is the present excitement and the different sensations of the time being that excite its enthusiasm; in the case of the latter it is the future of our fellow-countrymen, the physical, moral and social development of our race that challenge our attention.

Recently, in an editorial on this subject, we spoke of the necessity of building up a stalwart and hardy race, of having men not only educated mentally, but also physically. It is a well known fact that as the mind has a great influence upon the nervous system and the state of the body in general, so the body has a corresponding influence upon the spirits and the faculties of the soul. No matter how refined the sentiments, how cultivated the mind, or how bright the intellect, if the physical strength is shattered and the vigor of youth impaired, real happiness and true success in life need not be expected. But, by means of proper care, exercise, and development, if the limbs are strengthened, the nerves regulated and the system cultivated, the spirits grow buoyant and the mind expands in due proportion. And these effects seen so clearly in the mental structure are also perceptible in the moral organization. The pure air of heaven gives a healthy glow of complexion to the outward form and loftier and nobler aspect to the moral construction. Then, socially, there are advantages that redound to the ultimate benefit of all who join together in the pastimes of the field, in the exercises of the game.

In the history of the world it has ever been so. The courage of the Athenian was only equalled by his refinement; but eventually it was the Spartan training that gave the government of Greece to the men of the latter city. While they cultivated the arts and sciences, the letters and philosophy, their legislators did not omit to enforce the rules laid down by Lycurgus; the consequence was a nation of strong minds in healthy bodies—a nation destined to hold its own against all opponents. We require good men, intelligent men, educated men, but we need also a race of healthful and powerful men. In all the leading educational institutions of this con-

continent most particular attention is being paid to gymnastics, athletic sports, baseball, foot-ball, lacrosse and other games. Why so? Simply because the experience of the past has taught the professors of the present that unless the blood courses freely through the veins, and the physical powers are judiciously developed, there can be no hope of ever having a generation of men fitted to do battle in the great arena of life. Lacrosse is the national game in Canada; it is a grand form of athletic practice. There is required for the player, calmness, courage, swiftness, thought, judgment, decision, promptness, activity, and a dozen other of those fine qualities that go to make up the complete man in the affairs of life. These characteristics of the successful lacrosse man, when carried into the regular affairs of commercial or professional life, tend to place him at once in an advantageous position regarding all the rest of the world. There is, apart from these reasons, a certain ambition—that is most legitimate—to have the young men of our race foremost amongst the first in the grand arena of our national tournaments. By the list of the game played and the championships won, during the past twenty-eight years, it will be seen that in thirteen cases the Shamrocks have carried off the trophies of victory. The team coming next on the list having only five to its credit. This is a record of which the boys in green may well be proud; and we look forward this year with great and well-founded confidence, to their success in adding one more to their number of triumphs. Sincerely and fervently do we wish them "good luck," and may the victory perch upon their banner at the close of this season of 1894.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Some weeks ago we penned an article under this heading; it was suggested by the reading, in the Irish Catholic, of Dublin, some quotations from Hon. Mr. Royal's pamphlet on "Independence." Fearing that our fellow-countrymen at home might, in reading the same, come to the conclusion that the Irishmen in Canada endorsed the expressions and opinions of Mr. Royal, we enlarged somewhat upon the subject, and sought to point out that, in this country, where we enjoy a real Home Rule system, we are perfectly contented with it. In its issue of 5th May, the Irish Catholic refers, in two editorial notes, to our article; but we regret very much that our Dublin contemporary seems to mistake our intentions in one instance. It is thus the Irish Catholic comments:

"The question of the loyalty of Canada to the Empire is well treated in the last issue of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS which has reached our hands, and this with special reference to a brief notice which we ourselves recently inserted of a pamphlet which was published not long since by a well known Canadian politician, the Hon. Mr. Royal, and in which that gentleman advocated the declaration of Canadian independence and the rejection of Imperial sway. Through some misconception our Montreal contemporary appears to have supposed that we endorsed Mr. Royal's suggestion. Nothing, of course, could be more contrary to fact; but we have no intention of complaining of the error in view of the fact that it has drawn from THE TRUE WITNESS a sensible exposition of the views of those whom it represents, with which we heartily agree."

After quoting, at some length, from our article, the Irish Catholic adds:

"We entirely agree with the general views of our Canadian contemporary, although we regret its misconception of our utterances."

In another place, in the same issue, we find the following:

"The position of Irishmen under Cana-

dian Home Rule is dwelt on by THE TRUE WITNESS in terms which we believe to be not one whit exaggerated."

Then comes another quotation and finally the Irish Catholic closes thus:

"We can only repeat that we entirely agree with THE TRUE WITNESS, and that we shall be much obliged if it will give us some information as to the manner in which and by whom it was induced to form a wrong interpretation of the notice of Mr. Royal's pamphlet which we published."

We are only too happy to be able to inform our esteemed Irish contemporary and friend that no person at all induced us "to form a wrong interpretation of the notice of Mr. Royal's pamphlet" which was published in its columns. If we have in any way left the impression that we found fault with the Irish Catholic we regret it exceedingly. Decidedly it was most unintentional. If our meaning was improperly conveyed it was through a lack of ability, on our part, to couch our ideas in sufficiently clear and exact language. We remarked that the comments on Mr. Royal's pamphlet "proved the danger there is that our Irish compatriots—living in Ireland—might undervalue the importance of the position we hold in Canada. Not later than last St. Patrick's Day—in a speech delivered at Gananoque—Hon. Solicitor-General Curran stated that the Irishmen in Canada were 'Hostages for Home Rule.'" In other words our idea was this: the fact of such an important organ as the Irish Catholic taking notice of and commenting upon Mr. Royal's pamphlet caused us to deem it opportune to point out to our compatriots in Ireland how very far that pamphlet was from expressing the sentiments of Irish Canadians. We did not say, nor did we insinuate that the Irish Catholic endorsed Mr. Royal's production. However, we are pleased that these misunderstandings occurred, since they have secured for us the privilege of having our editorial circulated in Ireland through the medium of one of the most popular organs in the country.

We refer editorially this week to a communication from the Rev. T. E. Ryan, of Providence, R.I., on the subject of the Irish Language Revival. Would it not be possible for some of our leading Irish literary societies in Canada to join in this movement for the sake of the grand old Celtic tongue? It would be a pleasant and useful means of cultivating literary taste as well as of creating a patriotic and national spirit. We particularly call the attention of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association to this question.

The following paragraph appeared in one of our last week's American exchanges:—

"Miss Florence Kilkelly, of Boston, has been sued by Mother Superior St. Anistans and Sister Clement, of Sioux Falls, S.D., for \$40,000 damages for slander. The defendant visited Sioux Falls some weeks ago to write up the divorce colony for a magazine and was entertained by the Sisters. She took offense at the refusal of the Sisters to make certain disclosures to her and left. Since leaving she is accused of having said that the Sisters tried to poison her."

This does not surprise us. The same lady landed in Montreal, last December, destitute of means and perfectly distracted—apparently on the verge of despair. She was received and treated most hospitably by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu. During several months the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame kept her in their establishment, sought employment for her, and we individually interested ourselves, at the charitable request of the good Sisters, in her behalf. When she wanted to go to Sioux City, the nuns, through the

generosity of a couple of prominent Catholic Citizens of Montreal, secured her passage. The result of all this extreme kindness to an entire stranger was simply some insolent letters, in which she demanded that her mail be sent to her, or else she would have to expose the Indians and barbarians here—from the post master to the Sisters, from her benefactors to her protectors. We hold a couple of her letters in which she gives evidence of a very different spirit, as long as she thought there was a gain in being polite. We repeat, the above paragraph does not surprise us. Ingratitude is a spirit that can transform the being possessed of it into one whom exorcism alone can cure.

A PARIS correspondent writes as follows to an English paper:

"When Emile Zola went to Lourdes a few years ago to take notes, most people thought his intentions were at least honest. Some went further, and thought him on the road to conversion. Now the scales have fallen from the eyes of the most credulous. As if it was not enough that his wretched *feuilleton* on Lourdes now running in the Gil Blas was becoming more sensual and grossly realistic every day, the author has been at the pains to give a conference in Paris on the Lourdes miracles. As may be supposed, it was not good Catholics who went to hear him. Probably for the most part his hearers were not Catholics at all. Zola managed to offend some of them, however, by the irreligion and immorality of his remarks, and he was accordingly hissed. Young girls, it is said, had to stop their ears."

We fail to understand the spirit of those American secular papers that are now giving Zola's abominable work in weekly parts to their readers. Have they no consideration for their numerous Catholic subscribers? Have they no respect for the feelings and moral sentiments of the thousands of self respecting Protestants who read their columns? Shame!

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC ORPHANS

The former pupils of St. Mary's college, desirous of giving a helping hand to the Catholic orphans, organized a literary and musical entertainment, which took place in the hall of St. Mary's college, Bleury street, last evening, at 8 o'clock p.m. The following ladies and gentlemen had charge of the musical part: Mrs. C. Monk, the Misses Ducharme, Young, Hubert, Hollinshead, Hopkins, Turcotte and Lewis; Messrs. Dubois, Le Bel, E. Clark, F. Pelletier and E. Renaud. Messrs. Dumouchel, Laramee, Gladu, Mignault and Surveyor will play "Les Deux Timides," one of Labiche's most attractive comedies.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY TRIPS.

The railways are, as is usual at this time of the year, busily preparing for Queen's birthday traffic. The Grand Trunk have a great many excursions in view, among them being the St. Anthony's Young Men's Catholic association for Otterburn park, Catholic Order of Foresters for Rouse's Point, the tickets for this excursion already sold being over 800; the Highland Cadets to Alexandria, the Odafellows to Highgate Springs and the Victoria Rifles to Kingston. The C. P. R. have no particular excursions on hand, but will be fully engaged with the traffic attendant on the reduced rates for that time. With the early spring we have had, and a nice day, the traffic of this Queen's birthday should be one of the largest for years.

FIRST COMMUNION.

Archbishop Fabre gave First Communion and held Confirmation service on Thursday at the following churches: St. Louis de France at seven o'clock in the morning, where 130 boys and girls received Communion and were confirmed. At ten o'clock 360 boys and girls received Communion at St. Bridget's Church. Afterwards the Archbishop gave Communion to 400 boys and girls at Notre Dame Church, and at two o'clock in the afternoon he held Confirmation service.

THE ARNOLD READING CIRCLE.

The boys of St. Ann's School who are members of the Arnold Reading Circle, will hold their first meeting at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The boys are taking great interest in the new Reading Circle; history especially being much studied by them. There is every prospect of this becoming a grand source of literary improvement.

A PINK SOCIAL.

The Children of Mary in St. Mary's Parish are organizing a grand Concert, to be held on May the 30th. It will be a Pink Social. E.M.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER LVII. Continued.

"Perhaps I ought to say that I give these suggestions without any concert with my patient. I have not only abstained from consulting, but—"

"Forgive my interrupting you, Sir X. It was quite unnecessary to tell me this."

"You are not displeased with me, dear lady?" said he, in his softest of accents.

"No; but do not say anything which might make me so."

The doctor bowed reverentially, crossed his white hands on his waistcoat, and looked like a saint ready for martyrdom.

Kate frankly held out her hand in token of perfect cordiality, and her honest smile suited the action well.

"Tell Miss Betty that our sick charge shall not be neglected, but that we want her here herself to help us."

"I shall report your message word for word," said he, as he withdrew.

As the doctor drove back to Dublin he went over a variety of things in his thoughts. There were serious disturbances in the provinces—those ugly outrages which forerun long winter nights, and make the last days of October dreary and sad-colored. Disorder and lawlessness were abroad; and that want of something remedial to be done which, like the thirst in fever, is fostered and fed by partial indulgence. Then he had some puzzling cases in hospital, and one or two in private practice, which harassed him: for some had reached that critical stage where a false move would be fatal, and it was far from clear which path should be taken. Then there was that matter of Miss O'Shea herself, who, if her nephew were to die, would most likely endow that hospital in connection with the Bleeding Heart, and of which he was himself the founder; and that this fate was by no means improbable, Sir X. persuaded himself, as he counted over all the different stages of peril that stood between him and convalescence. "We have now the concussion, with reasonable prospect of meningitis; then there may come on erysipelas from the scalp wounds, and high fever, with all its dangers; next there may be a low typhoid state, with high nervous excitement; and through all these the passing risks of the wrong food or drink, the imprudent revelations, or the mistaken stimulants. Heigho!" said he at last; "we come through storm and shipwreck, forlorn hopes and burning villages, and we succumb to ten drops too much of a dark brown liquor, or the improvident rashness that reads out a note to us incautiously!"

"Those young ladies thought to mystify me," said he aloud, after a long reverie. "I was not to know which of them was in love with the sick boy. I could make nothing of the Greek, I own, for, except a half-stealthy regard for myself, she confessed to nothing, and the other was nearly as inscrutable. It was only the little warmth at last that betrayed her. I hurt her pride, and as she winced, I said: 'There's the sore spot—there's mischief there!' How the people grope their way through life who have never studied physic nor learned physiology is a puzzle to me! With all its aid and guidance I find humanity quite hard enough to understand every day I live."

Even in his few hours' visit—in which he remarked everything, from the dress of the man who waited at dinner, to the sherry decanter with the smashed stopper, the weak "Gladstone" that did duty as claret, and the cotton lace which Nina sported as "point d'Alencon," and numberless other shifts, such as people make who like to play false money with Fortune—all these he saw, and he saw that a certain jealous rivalry existed between the two girls; but whether either of them, or both, cared for young O'Shea, he could not declare; and strange as it may seem, his inability to determine this weighed upon him with all the sense of a defeat.

CHAPTER LVIII.

IN TURKEY.

Leaving the sick man to the tender care of those ladies whose division of labor we have just hinted at, we turn to

other interests, and to one of our characters, who, though to all seeming neglected, has not lapsed from our memory.

Joe Atlee had been dispatched on a very confidential mission by Lord Danesbury. Not only was he to repossess himself of certain papers he had never heard of from a man he had never seen, but he was also to impress this unknown individual with the immense sense of fidelity to another who no longer had any power to reward him, and besides this, to persuade him, being a Greek, that the favor of a great ambassador of England was better than rubles of gold and vases of malachite.

Modern history has shown us what a great aid to success in life is the contribution of a "light heart," and Joe Atlee certainly brought this element of victory along with him on his journey.

His instructions were assuredly of the roughest. To impress Lord Danesbury favorably on the score of his acuteness, he must not press for details, seek for explanations, and, above all, he must ask no questions. In fact, to accomplish that victory which he ambitioned for his cleverness, and on which his excellency should say: "Atlee saw it at once—Atlee caught the whole thing at a glance," Joe must be satisfied with the least definite directions that ever were issued, and the most confused statement of duties and difficulties that ever puzzled a human intelligence. Indeed, as he himself summed up his instructions in his own room, they went no further than this: That there was a Greek, who, with a number of other names, was occasionally called Speridionides (a great scoundrel, and with every good reason for not being come at), who was to be found somewhere in Stamboul—probably at the bazaar at nightfall. He was to be bullied, or bribed, or wheedled, or menaced to give up some letters which Lord Danesbury had once written to him, and to pledge himself to complete secrecy as to their contents ever after. From this Greek, whose perfect confidence Atlee was to obtain, he was to learn whether Kulbash Pasha, Lord Danesbury's sworn friend and ally, was not lapsing from his English alliance, and inclining toward Russian connections. To Kulbash himself Atlee had letters, accrediting him as the trusted and confidential agent of Lord Danesbury, and with the pasha Joe was instructed to treat with an air and bearing of unlimited trustfulness. He was also to mention that his excellency was eager to be back at his old post as ambassador, that he loved the country, the climate, his old colleagues in the sultan's service and all the interests and questions that made up their political life.

Last of all, Atlee was to ascertain every point on which any successor to Lord Danesbury was likely to be mistaken, and how a misconception might be ingeniously widened into a grave blunder; and by what means such incidents should be properly commented on by the local papers, and unfavorable comparison drawn between the author of these measures and "the great and enlightened statesman" who had so lately left them.

In a word, Atlee saw that he was to personate the character of a most unsuspecting, confiding young gentleman, who possessed a certain natural aptitude for affairs of importance, and that amount of discretion such as suited him to be employed confidentially; and to perform this part he addressed himself.

The pasha liked him so much that he invited him to be his guest while he remained at Constantinople; and soon satisfied that he was a guileless youth, fresh to the world and its ways, he talked very freely before him, and affecting to discuss mere possibilities, actually sketched events and consequences which Atlee shrewdly guessed to be all within the range of casualties.

Lord Danesbury's post at Constantinople had not been filled up, except by the appointment of a charge d'affaires; it being one of the approved modes of snubbing a government to accredit a person of inferior rank to its court. Lord Danesbury detested this man with a hate that only official life comprehends, the mingled rancor, jealousy, and malice suggested by a successor being a combination only known to men who serve their country.

"Find out what Brumsey is doing; he is said to be doing wrong. He knows nothing of Turkey. Learn his blunders, and let me know them."

This was the easiest of all Atlee's mis-

sions, for Brumsey was the weakest and most transparent of all imbecile Whigs. A junior diplomatist of small faculties and great ambitions, he wanted to do something, not being clear as to what, which should startle his chiefs, and make "the Office" exclaim: "See what Sam Brumsey has been doing! Hasn't Brumsey hit the nail on the head! Brumsey's last dispatch is the finest state paper since the days of Canning!" No one knew the short range of this man's intellectual tether better than Lord Danesbury, since Brumsey had been his own private secretary once; and the two men hated each other as only a haughty superior and a craven dependent know how to hate.

The ambassador was right. Russian craft had dug many a pitfall for the English diplomatist, and Brumsey had fallen into everyone of them. Acting on secret information—all ingeniously prepared to entrap him—Brumsey had discovered a secret demand made by Russia to enable one of the Imperial family to make the tour of the Black Sea with a ship of war. Though it might be matter of controversy whether Turkey herself could, without the assent of the other powers to the treaty of Paris, give her permission, Brumsey was too elated by his discovery to hesitate about this, but at once communicated to the grand vizier a formal declaration of the displeasure with which England would witness such an infraction of a solemn engagement.

As no such project had ever been entertained, no such demand ever made, Kulbash Pasha not only laughed heartily at the mock thunder of the Englishman, but at the energy with which a small official always opens fire, and in the jocularity of his Turkish nature—for they are jocular, those children of the Koran—he told the whole incident to Atlee.

"Your old master, Mr. Atlee," said he, "would scarcely have read us so sharp a lesson as that; but," he added, "we always hear stronger language from the man who couldn't station a gun-boat at Pera than from the ambassador who could call up the Mediterranean squadron from Malta."

If Atlee's first letter to Lord Danesbury admitted of a certain disappointment as regarded Speridionides, it made ample compensation by the keen sketch it conveyed of how matters stood at the Porte, the uncertain fate of Kulbash Pasha's policy, and the scarcely credible blunder of Brumsey.

To tell the English ambassador how much he was regretted and how much needed, how the partisans of England felt themselves deserted and abandoned by his withdrawal, and how gravely the best interests of Turkey itself were compromised for want of that statesmanlike intelligence that had up to this guided the counsels of the Divan; all these formed only a part of Atlee's task, for he wrote letters and leaders, in this sense, to all the great journals of London, Paris and Vienna: so that when the Times and the Post asked the English people whether they were satisfied that the benefit of the Crimean war should be frittered away by an incompetent youth in the position of a man of high ability, the Debats commented on the want of support France suffered at the Porte by the inferior agency of England, and the Neue Presse, of Vienna, more openly declared, that if England had determined to annex Turkey, and govern it as a crown colony, it would have been at least courtesy to have informed her co-signatories of the fact.

At the same time an Irish paper in the national interest quietly desired to be informed how was it that the man who made such a mull of Ireland could be so much needed in Turkey, aided by a well-known fellow-citizen, more celebrated for smashing lamps and wringing off knockers than for administering the rights of a colony; and by which of his services, ballad-writing or beating the police, he had gained the favor of the present Cabinet. "In fact," concluded the writer, "if we hear more of this appointment, we promise our readers some biographical memoirs of the respected individual, which may serve to show the rising youth of Ireland by what gifts success in life is most surely achieved, as well as what peculiar accomplishments find most merit with the grave-minded men who rule us."

A Cork paper announced on the same day, among the promotions, that Joseph Atlee had been made C. B., and mildly inquired if the honor were bestowed for

that paper on Ireland in the last Quarterly, and dryly wound up by saying: "We are not selfish, whatever people may say of us. Our friends on the Bosphorus shall have the noble lord cheap! Let his excellency only assure us that he will return with his whole staff, and not leave us Mr. Cecil Walpole, or any other like incapacity, behind him, as a director of the Poor Law Board, or inspector-general of jails, or deputy-assistant-secretary anywhere, and we assent freely to the change that sends this man to the East, and leaves us here to flounder on with such aids to our mistakes as a Liberal government can safely afford to spare us."

A paragraph in another part of the same paper, which asked if the Joseph Atlee who, it was rumored, was to go out as Governor to Labuan could be this man, had, it is needless to say, been written by himself.

The Levant Herald contented itself with an authorized contradiction to the report that Sir Joseph Atlee—the Sir was an ingenious blunder—had conformed to Islamism, and was in treaty for the palace of Tashkir Bay at Therapia.

With a neatness and tact all his own, Atlee narrated Brumsey's blunder in a tone so simple and almost deferential that Lord Danesbury could show the letter to any of his colleagues. The whole spirit of the document was regret that a very well intentioned gentleman of good connections and irreproachable morals should be an ass! Not that he employed the insufferable designation.

(To be continued.)

MOTHERS.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," said George Herbert. Men are what their mothers make them. But if the mothers are peevish and irritable, through irregularities, "female weakness," and kindred ailments, they find no pleasure, no beauty in the care of their babes. All effort is torture. Let all such, who feel weighed to the earth with "weaknesses" peculiar to their sex, try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They will find the little ones a delight instead of a torment.

To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Skin Diseases are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

The proposition, "might makes right," was bad enough originally, but the anarchist sentiment, "dynamite makes right," is a most unwarranted perversion.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constipation.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Biliousness.

Burdock Blood Bitters cure Headache. Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the clogged secretions of the Bowels, thus curing Headaches and similar complaints.

Customer—"Have you a copy of 'Fifteen Decisive Battles?'" Bookseller—"No, sir; we are all sold out. But we can give you, 'Reflections of a Married Man.'"

I had a severe cold, for which I took Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take. J. PAYNTER, Huntsville, Ont.

Miss Newcome—"Seems to be rather a good year this for fruit, Giles? Are all your trees as full of apples as that one?" Giles—"Oh, naw, miss; only the apple trees."

About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles and my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a grand medicine. EVA FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

Their Future—He—"Of course, my prospects are not the brightest. We will have a great deal to contend against." She—"Dearest, we will have each other!"

AT ST. PETER'S IN ROME.

A NEW ENGLAND PROTESTANT GIRL WITNESSES A CEREMONY.

Greatly Improved with What She Saw and Heard—The Appearance of the Illustrious Pontiff—Cheered by Catholic, Protestant and Pagan—Wonderful Enthusiasm of the 40,000 Spectators.

The following is a letter written by a New England Protestant girl to friends in New York city descriptive of a great ceremony which took place in Rome on April 15:

ROME, April 17.—Yesterday was a red-letter day, one of the most impressive of my life. The occasion was the beatification of St. John of Avila, and the services were remarkable, even in Rome, for it is the first beatification which has taken place in St. Peter's for twenty years, and only once before in that time has the choir been illuminated.

We went by 8 o'clock to St. Peter's, and even then hundreds of people had come, though they seemed nothing in that vast space. The choir and nave were covered with red brocade and gold, while millions of candles gleamed from lofty roof to altar of the vast nave; the light was diffused in a sort of golden glory unlike anything you ever saw. All along were built tribunals covered with red drapery for different orders of nobles, prelates, pilgrims and spectators. Even the floor was divided into numbered pews, so there could be no crowding, since guards in their gay uniforms (designed by Michael Angelo) stood guard at every corner. Through the broad aisles (wider than Broadway), where the procession was to pass, walked the Pope's chamberlains in their Van Dyke costumes of black satin and velvet, their breasts and necks hung with jewelled orders. They are princes of every Catholic nation in Europe, who serve by courses.

We had arrived in time to watch the people come in—Spanish pilgrims, monks in every sort of dress, strangers of every nation struggling for places, kneeling at the tomb of St. Peter's, bowing before his statue dressed in gorgeous

GOLD AND SILVER VESTMENTS,

and mitre fairly blazing with jewels. The emerald in his finger ring is nearly an inch square. No royal treasury in Europe contains such gems as the sacristy of St. Peter's.

Our places were in the balcony, just above the great statue of St. Longinus, about one-third of the way up the dome. We were too far away to see the faces of the people, but the ensemble was magnificent beyond words to tell. Oh, how can I make you see that mighty interior, where distances are forgotten! All is so vast. The presence of 40,000 persons does not make much impression.

The morning service and procession were very fine—good music, gorgeous color, splendid array of cardinals in rich robes. The celebrant, Cardinal Rampolla, (Leo Vanucci), who may be next Pope, was especially picturesque in cloth of silver embroidered in gold.

Mass, during which the saint's picture was unveiled, lasted from 9 to 12. It would have been matchless, if one had not been to the evening service and seen the Pope. One of our seats was separated from the other three in the afternoon, so mamma went alone, sending me with our friends. She was very near the Pope and saw his face well, which I didn't, so I can only tell you of the whole ceremony as I watched it from an airy commanding full view of the choir and transept, and a piece of the nave. Though we arrived at 3.30, dressed as in the morning, in black gowns, veils and gloves, the loggia was already well filled with Italian and French princesses, who were the only other occupants. The procession was not due until 5.30, so we chatted with our neighbors and watched the crowd below. It was

WONDERFULLY IMPRESSIVE

—women with veiled heads, men in evening dress or court costumes and orders, monks in black, white, scarlet or brown; nuns more soberly clad, but with queer winged head dresses; the stately chamberlains like ghosts of old portraits; Spanish pilgrims in broad hats, curious strangers, sobered by the great scene. From mosaic pavement to lofty dome the million lights glowed yellow against the faded crimson and gold rich and warm, but softened by age; the hum of

that sea of lips reached us faintly; though we could feel the suppressed eagerness and intense waiting for one who is the representative of Christ on earth—an able statesman or a truly saintly old man, according to the spectators' state of mind.

Two hours passed slowly but not wearily away; the place is too absorbing in beauty and in memories for that. Then there was a still in the crowd, a whisper, a thrill, and from the great multitude rose a mighty shout that rolled from chapel to chapel, echoed in the great dome, and rang out again, again and again. It seemed ages, but it was only ten minutes, before the beginning of the procession came into view. First walked, two by two, 200 altar boys; then a long line of men, legions in purple, lace and gray fur capes; then more in white fur; then scarlet silk cardinals with suites; then a detachment of the Swiss guard, a band of chamberlains, and then, in his great chair borne on the shoulders of his men, with the large ostrich fans waving over him just as you so often see in pictures,

CAME LEO XIII.

The tall, spare figure was covered with folds of white and an ermine and crimson velvet cape; a tiny white skull cap was on his head, and the delicate, upraised hand, fragile as a woman's, was partly concealed by a silk mitt and the huge ring, which seemed to weigh it down. As the chair moved slowly along, with frequent pauses, he raised himself by one arm and stood to send the blessing further among the crowd, now mad with excitement. From the moment he appeared until the service was well commenced not a sound but that of cheers could be heard. Men and women, Protestant, pagan, or Catholic, all united in homage. Cheers, clapping, handkerchiefs were not enough; the dome rang again and again with the shouts of *E vive il Papa Re!* (Long live the Pope King).

The crowd would not be silent; it was crazed. I never felt such a whirl of emotion. Men and women wept, shouted and knelt; the guards and priests tried to still the tumult, for the Pope was kneeling at the altar, but in vain. Not all "excitable Italians," but strangers from every nation, joined and swelled the applause. When you consider that this took place in a church revered by the whole world, by a throng of people of every nation and religion, and was offered to a dethroned prince, feeble and old, and in the face of Italian spies and officers, then you must confess that it was a remarkable demonstration and that no other living being could have evoked it.

The Pope's presence and personality are very touching and impressive; every one who sees him speaks of his heavenly smile, and the gentle, yet stately, fatherliness of his manner. The magnetism of his presence ran through the great throng, reached us, until we cried and waved, with tears running down our cheeks.

The great chair was lowered, and among his cardinals and attendants the Pope knelt, and the choir, led by

MORESCHIS' ANGELIC SOPRANO,

began the "Te Deum." Twice during the service of a half hour he rose, bowed and reknelt, but only once was his voice heard, when he gave the benediction. It was the one moment when all was still, and the words rang out low, rich and deep, though wavering. Then the triumph was repeated as he was borne out and disappeared.

If I could only make you see it; but you will think this exaggerated, and I have not hinted faintly at the beauty of church and vestments and lights, the mad enthusiasm, and that beautiful old man, whose holy calm was the one quiet spot amid that wild excitement; only such a day is a great experience even to a New England girl and one of Dr. Parkhurst's flock.

The last two weeks have taught me the greatness, the power and the beauty of much which the Catholic Church offers, and I am glad for the broadening and widening experience. It is only by closer comprehension and sympathy between all hearts and minds that the old world is to grow better and truer in years to come.—G.B.G. in Boston Republic.

Cardinal Moran has written the "History of the Catholic Church in Australia." Catholicity owes its establishment in the antipodes to the fact that Great Britain

sent thither, as political convicts, some patriotic Irish priests about half a century ago, and its growth has been wonderful. With such rich material, and so fascinating treatment as Cardinal Moran has undoubtedly given his subject, the "History of the Catholic Church in Australia" is certain to be one of the most entertaining and edifying of works.

FANNY ALLEN.

A Legend of Later Times.

BY S. GREATA.

[The following poem appeared in the "Orphan's Bouquet." It is a story of great interest to the people of Montreal. The scene is at the Hotel Dieu of this city. The poem is in three parts, and we shall give the second portion next week and the conclusion the week following.—Ed. T.W.]

PART I.

Oh! River, smiling river—
On thy bosom calm and blue;
Thou giv'st back the hue of heaven,
As in a mirror true.

And the nodding grass salutes thee;
And the starry water flowers
Peep quaintly at their image,
In simulated bowers—

Oh! River, fearsome river—
When thine angry depths are stirred;
And the beauty which delighted,
Is as though by Satan, blurred.

Thus it fell upon a morning,
When, thy waters dashing wild,
There strayed along thy margin,
A solitary child.

Proud and fearless was the maiden,
As she glanced down thy wave,
Nor wot she aught of danger,
Sweetest daughter of the Brave.

A moment more—Oh! little one,
And thou must meet thy doom,
A watery field thy graveyard be,
A monster's throat, thy tomb.

For as she gazed across the wave,
A hideous form arose,
Near and nearer came it on
Her heart with terror froze.

And when she wildly sought to flee,
Something her feet restrained,
And as she turned this way and that,
The horror on her gained.

"Let him not eat me, God!" she cried,
"Oh! spare my mamma's pet!"
Poor little child, thy pray'r is heard:
There's one can save thee yet.

Before her stood a man in years,
At least to her it seemed,
And from an eye of latent power
The tenderest pity beamed.

Calm thee, my child, my little one,
He shall not come anear,
If thou but follow where I point,
Thou needest have no fear.

Take that straight path that runs beyond,
There is no other road,
Nor turn thee to the right or left,
Till near thine own abode.

Onward she flew, (the way was clear),
Ev'n as that good man told,
Nor paused until her mother's arms
Her trembling limbs enfold.

"Now tell me, darling, what is this?"
Her mother cried alarmed,
"What makes thee shudder as in fear,
Who has my sweetest harmed?"

With many a sob, she told the tale,
E'en as we read it here,
"Oh! I were no wonder, little one,
An thou hadst died from fear."

"And so I should have done, mother,
But for that kind old man!"
"Then we must find him, give him thanks,
Repay him if we can."

They sought him long, and everywhere—
They left no means untried;
In vain—no one had seen his like
In all that country-side.

And years flew by, and "mamma's pet"
Had grown in "years and grace,"
And to complete her learning's store
They now must choose a place.

*She was the daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE AND ALCOHOLISM.

The name, "alcoholism," is the scientific term of a comparatively new series of phenomena which is attracting attention from scientific experts and medical specialists every year. The bureau of education has just issued a Government publication, entitled "Abnormal Man," written by Dr. Arthur McDonald, a specialist in alcoholism. He gives in this volume his own views, which are conservative, and then adds digests of the published literature of other countries on the same subject. The statements being the results of official and professional investigation, are of great value to all students of the liquor question.

Dr. McDonald gives great importance to the relation of alcoholism, crime, pauperism and iniquity. He declares that all the varying forms of insanity,

from melancholia to imbecility, are found in alcoholism. It produces moral and intellectual weakness and laxity as to honor and decorum. With these general declarations he proceeds to give expert testimony. First is the statement of the views of Dr. Baer, of the imperial board of health, and chief prison physician at Berlin.

NOT A NATURAL TASTE.

Dr. Baer says with the universalizing of the use of whisky alcoholism appeared. Alcohol is not an inborn, instinctive need, but an acquired one. When taken habitually such liquor injures the whole constitution. Statistics for twenty years in the United Kingdom showed that the deaths were thirty-five per cent greater among drinkers than among abstainers. He takes European countries and proves that alcoholism was in direct proportion to the cheapness and use of whisky. In Norway and Sweden, as the use of whisky decreased and the consumption of beer increased, there was far less alcoholism. In France drunkenness has increased, because the people drink less wine and more whisky. In both Italy and Austria alcoholism is increasing, and whisky is responsible for it.

A CAUSE OF CRIME.

Dr. Bunge, of Leipsic, says that alcohol lessens the heat of the body, and it strengthens no one, but simply benumbs the feeling of fatigue. Dr. Sommer says nothing has become so universal as alcohol, and that there can be no doubt that it affects the brain injuriously. Dr. Colajanni, the Italian expert, asserts that "alcoholism as a direct motive of crime is very limited," and he declares that "alcoholic intoxication makes the sentiments of a man neither worse nor better, but it lets them loose; it accents them." Dr. Vetault, of Paris, says the tendency to excess has increased during the past thirty years. He can find no fixed rule to determine the responsibility of alcoholics, but he says the use of alcohol pushes man to suicide, theft, homicide—crimes which increase in direct proportion to the consumption of alcohol.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

Dr. Monin says "alcoholism varies inversely as the consumption of wine"—the less wine the more whisky, and consequently the more alcoholism, and the reverse. Dr. Peeters, of Brussels, who investigated the effects of alcoholism for the royal academy of medicine of Belgium, says its influence is like the influence of age. To these more interesting declarations of the distinguished specialists can be added briefly the declarations signed by thirteen professors of the faculties of medicine at Leyden, Amsterdam, Groningen and Utrecht: 1. Even the moderate use of spirituous liquors is injurious; alcohol does not favor digestion. 2. They are not stimulants necessary to cold or heat. 3. In all diseases, those who habitually use liquor offer less chances of resistance. 4. Alcoholic drinks are destructive of the prosperity and the moral and natural development of the masses.

The real foe of temperance reform is the ignorance of the great masses of the people on these subjects. There can be no greater nor better work done for temperance reform than to diffuse an exact knowledge of the progress of scientific investigations into the liquor question throughout the country, especially among the laboring classes, who are the largest users of rum in all its forms. With accurate knowledge, it is hard to believe that any intelligent man will use alcoholic beverages. Thus a public temperance sentiment will be built up, which will add a mighty force to the effort to pulverize the rum power.—Toledo Blade.

SIRS,—I have such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me. MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

Cool-headed Citizen—"What are you running for? The dog is going in the opposite direction." Fleeing Citizen (bareheaded and frantic)—"A policeman is shooting at it."

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**The Great Medicine a Perfect Cure
for the Dangerous Trouble.**

Mr. James C. Sears, of Lower Woods Harbor, Shelburne Co., N.S., says:—
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Many physicians of long practice assert that kidney troubles are alarmingly common in Canada. The causes of kidney troubles are very prevalent. The various symptoms arise from our fast and modern ways of living. Nervousness, impure blood and constipation, contribute wonderfully fast to the cause of kidney disorders.

The medicines and means ordinarily used, for the banishment of the first causes of the terrible disease, are almost worthless. There is only one sure and effectual cure for kidney disease in all its stages—it is Paine's Celery Compound—a medicine that physicians themselves now use and prescribe. Thousands in the past have been saved from wreck and death, through the marvellous energy of the great compound, and to-day it has the same life-saving power for all sufferers.

When there is indigestion, backache, headache, a weak and weary feeling, nervousness and impure blood, rest assured there is danger ahead. A prompt use of Paine's Celery Compound will speedily remove every dangerous symptom.

Madagascar has a palm called the "Traveler's Tree." The footstalks of its leaves clasp round the trunk, and are filled with water, which flows out readily when the stalk is pierced with a knife. Each receptacle yields from a pint to a gallon.

RECIPES.

SOME DELICIOUS SALADS.

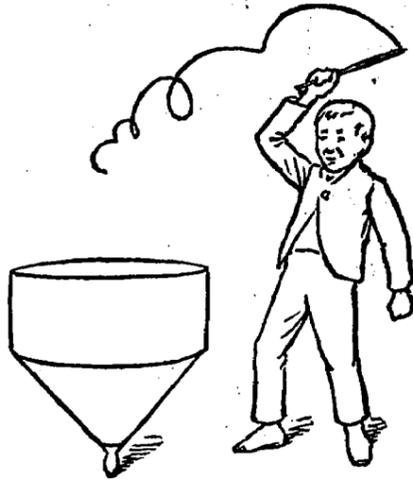
What is more satisfying to the eyes than a well dressed salad. In the following article every housewife will find some salad which will please her family, and with a little patience she will soon be skilled in salad-making. Boiled potatoes, stewed mushrooms and sliced raw tomatoes, dressed with oil, salt and pepper, and a dash of sherry, but no vinegar, make Portuguese salad.

SALAD A LA DEMIDOFF.

For a salad a la Demidoff, put into your salad bowl, first rubbing it all over inside with olive oil, alternate layers of cold boiled potatoes and truffles, finishing with the latter. Put a row of tiny white "button" onions and stoned olives around the outer edge; pour over the French dressing as above, substituting white wine for vinegar. This salad should be prepared a couple of hours before needed and set in the ice box.

SALAD MACEDOINE.

When you have a fresh variety of vegetables, canned or fresh, take a little of each, some string beans, some peas, some asparagus tips, boiled carrot and a couple of boiled potatoes; if to this you add celery root, boiled in salted water and cut into wheels, you have a macedoine salad, which you arrange, dress and place on ice two hours before serving.



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The Mohawks will play a match out at Valleyfield on Saturday week against the senior Valleyfield club.

The Emmet Lacrosse club held a meeting in their hall on Wednesday night to decide about a dressing room for the club during the coming season.

The Mohawks played their second match of the season on Saturday and beat the General Hospital 9 to 1. The Hospital received their whitewashing very good humoredly, and the play was clean and scientific throughout.

There is a great demand for tickets for St. Anthony's Young Men's excursion to-morrow, and judging from the programme of events this outing will be one of the successes of the season. The prizes won at the picnic will be distributed on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in St. Anthony's Hall, 320 St. Antoine street.

The Granites, champion base-ball team of Montreal, will play a match to-morrow at the C.O.F. Picnic at Rouses' Point; their opponents will be the Beverwyck team of Rouses' Point. The Granites are in splendid form and will no doubt give their United States cousins an exhibition of baseball which will surprise them.

The Jerseys and Hibernians will play an exhibition lacrosse match at the St. Anthony's C.Y.M. Picnic at Otterburn Park to-morrow afternoon; considerable interest will be taken in the match, as these bright young teams have many friends. The teams will fight hard for the victory, as the prize is a new outfit of 12 lacrosse sticks.

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THE OLD STAND.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT

A GHOST STORY FOR DOCTORS.

In one of the towns of Spain there was a certain man who was gifted with a very peculiar kind of second sight. Whenever he passed a doctor's he could see outside the door the ghosts of all those patients who had died during the time they had been attended by the doctor.

It came to pass that he himself fell ill, and it was necessary that he would seek the assistance of a physician, so he started out to find the best one he could. He went to the houses of all the medical men who were considered the cleverest in the place, but he found the doorways so crowded with ghosts that he feared to go in.

After traversing the principal streets and not discovering a single doctor worthy, as he thought, of confidence, he at last turned into an alley, and there, outside the house of a seemingly very insignificant doctor, he saw a solitary little white ghost glimmering.

Thinking that he must be a very clever doctor who had only killed one person, he went into the house and was attended to by the doctor whom he had thus discovered.

As he was departing, the doctor said to him:

"My good sir, I cannot think who could have recommended you to come to an insignificant man like myself, for during the whole time I have practised I have had only one patient, and I am sure that he could not possibly have told you."—*Orphan's Banquet.*

GOOD-MANNERED MONKEYS.

Monkeys as a rule—certainly as we in America know them—are not distinguished for good manners, beauty or tidiness, and surely not for elegance and grace. Yet now we have a new species to consider; a monkey possessed of all these good qualities; yet playful and active as any of its frisky kindred. For its introduction we are indebted to Dr. Abbott of Philadelphia, who discovered it recently at Mount Kilima-Njaro, in the eastern part of equatorial Africa, and brought back to America fine specimens. Not only are these monkeys neat, quiet and well behaved, but they are among the most beautiful of animals, and they are said to take the greatest care not to soil or to injure the beautiful coat of long hair with which they are adorned.

The drapery of silky, silver-white hair begins at the shoulders, extends along the sides of the body, and meets over the lower part of the back. When the animal springs swiftly from one bough to another, the floating of this beautiful mantle gives it the appearance of being winged. The chin, throat, temples, sides of the head, and a band above the eyes are also white; the rest of the body is covered with soft, glossy, jet black fur. The tail, which is unrivaled by that of any monkey in the world, is fringed with pure white hair that glistens like spun glass, and the hair gradually increases in length as it approaches the tip, where it droops like a festoon of silvery grasses.

The five brought here by Dr. Abbott and presented to the Smithsonian Institution are, with one exception, it is believed, the only specimens that have ever been seen outside the native home of the animal. The caudatus, as this species has been named, belongs to a remarkable genus of so-called thumbless monkeys, which have in the last ten years furnished millions of victims to the goddess fashion. Their beautiful skins have been so greatly in demand for robes, caps and muffs, that the whole race is in danger of extinction.—*St. Nicholas.*

A PROMINENT LAWYER SAYS: "I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

"They call it the exchange," said a city man to his country cousin as he showed him where the stock-brokers congregate, "because here you exchange your cash for experience."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an eloquent Q.C., "remember that my client is hard of hearing, and that, therefore, the voice of conscience appeals to him in vain."



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QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

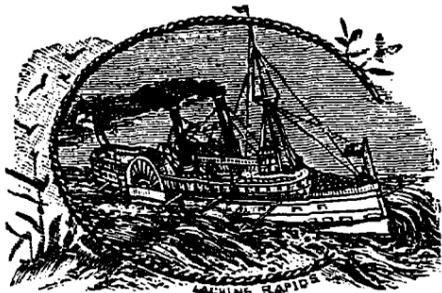
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SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal. No. 105 Dame Genevieve Deseve, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Albert Barre, clerk, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, April 27, 1894. LAMOTHE & TRUDEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 41-5



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THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June each year.

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Board and Instruction, \$200 for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 15th May.

Department of Militia and Defence, 1894. 43-2

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P. BRADY,

47-L Helena P. O., Que.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. real. 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 *ester 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

WANTED STRENGTH.

Do You Suffer from Weakness?

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WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE,

IT IS WELL ADAPTED FOR THE RELIEF & CURE OF

Pallor, Palpitation of the Heart, Sudden Exhaustion, Impaired Nutrition.

IT COMBINES NUTRIMENT WITH STIMULUS.

Is a Valuable Restorative for Convalescents.

FARMERS COLUMN

TREES AND PLANTS.

The skin of the cactus is air-tight, a marvellous provision of nature to enable these plants to live in a soil where moisture is scarce and under a sun that would speedily dry up every drop of moisture they contain.

The vitality of seeds is a constant source of astonishment to naturalists. A pine forest when cleared away is often followed by a dense growth of oaks or birches, but where the seed comes from is conjectural.

Grains of wheat found in Egyptian mummy cases have been known to germinate after lying dormant for 3,000 years. The plant they produced is almost identical with the wheat grown in Egypt at the present time.

Many plants are sensitive to other influences than light. Some will close their leaves on being carried in a cart. The jolting seems to disturb their equanimity, though after a time they become apparently unconscious of and insensible to it.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, writes recommending Jerusalem artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*) for making silage.

Russian Turkistan is suffering from a scarcity of food, caused, in part, by the ravages of locusts in certain districts, the unfavorable season last year, and still more by the "cotton fever" which led farmers to neglect other crops for cotton.

The Japa dwarf peach is very highly commended by the Queenslander as little but good. The tree grows to a height of only three feet, but the fruits set so thickly that unless thinned they crowd one another, and the flavor is declared to be "simply luscious."

Among the varieties of English sheep, which have been taken to New Zealand for crossing with Merinos, one of the favorite breeds is the Romney Marsh, of Kentish. The object of the cross is to obtain a carcass suitable for the frozen mutton trade without sacrificing the fleece.

New Zealand fruit growers are using cyanid of potassium as an insecticide. It is dissolved in water, at the rate of one ounce of cyanid to twenty gallons of water, and the solution is sprayed in the usual manner. It is found quite effective without injuring the most delicate foliage. It is a very dangerous poison.

FIT FOR AN EMPEROR.

One of the most wonderful timekeepers known to the horologist was made in London about one hundred years ago, and sent by the president of the East India Company as a gift to the Emperor of China.

The case was made in the form of a chariot, in which was seated the figure of a woman. This figure was of pure ivory and gold, and sat with her right hand resting upon a tiny clock fastened to the side of the vehicle.

A part of the wheels which kept count of the flight of time was hid in the body of a tiny bird, which had seemingly just alighted upon the lady's finger. Above was a canopy, so arranged as to conceal a silver bell.

This bell was fitted with a miniature hammer of the same metal, and, although it appeared to have no connection with the clock, regularly struck the hours, and could be made to repeat by touching a diamond button on the lady's bodice. In the chariot at the ivory lady's feet there was a golden figure of a dog, and above and in front were two birds, apparently flying before the chariot.

This beautiful ornament was made almost entirely of gold, and was elaborately decorated with precious stones of various kinds.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. District of Montreal. No. 181. Marie Basienne 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

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Worst Kind of Scrofula.

DEAR SIR.—I had an abscess on my breast
and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors
said. I got so weak that I could not walk around
the house without taking hold of chairs to sup-
port me. The doctors treated me for three
years, and at last said there was no hope for
me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said
it would do me no harm, so I began to take it,
and before three bottles were used I felt great
benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am
nearly well. I find Burdock Blood Bitters a
grand blood purifier and very good for children
as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAMES CHASE,
Frankford, Ont.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

DIVIDEND NO. 57.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of
Three and a Half (3 1/2) 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 in-
clusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-
holders 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.
41-6

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of
three percent. for the current half year, being
at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon
the paid-up Capital of this institution, has been
declared, and that the same will be payable at
the Banking House in this city, on and after
FRIDAY, the First Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the
21st to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders
will be held at the Head Office, in this city, on
TUESDAY, the Nineteenth Day of June Next.
At Twelve O'Clock Noon.

By order of the Board,
W. WEIR,
President.
Montreal, 24th April, 1894. 41-4

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ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most
easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the prop-
erty it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promo-
ting 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 re-
produce 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 high-
ly 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, re-
gardless of the expense necessary to attain this
end. It is with pleasure that I recommend
Robson's Restorer in preference to all other pre-
parations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Lavaltrie, December 26th, 1886.

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 pre-
paration is so superior to other similar prepa-
rations. In fact, the substance to which I allude
is known to exercise in a high degree an emol-
lient 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. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

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This is an infallible remedy. If effectually
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it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bron-
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For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles,
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and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never
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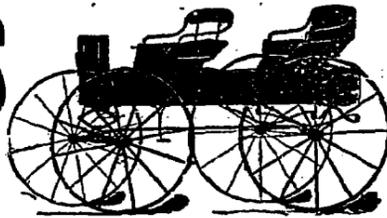
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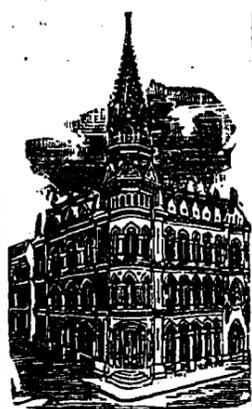
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