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OUR SCHOOLS.

Closing of the Scholastic Term.

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The closing exercises of Mrs. Wolff's Academy, No. 82...

- Le Truquay—Piano Duet... My Dolly—Recitation... La Petite Rose—Song...

The address was then read by Miss E. Labelle, and replied to in his usual instructive and able manner by Rev. Father James Callaghan.

As it would be impossible to give the full list of prizes awarded, space obliges us to be satisfied with the assiduity medals, presented by an honorable member of the Council of Public Instruction...

MISS CRONIN'S ACADEMY, 257 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes took place on Wednesday, June 27th...

1st prize, general excellence, Sarah Connelly; 2nd, Agnes Quinn; general improvement; 3rd, Ethel Mooney...

2nd, Lizzie Foley, general excellence, English and French; 3rd, Mary Dunn, satisfactory progress...

3rd, Dora Rosenthal, assiduity and punctuality; Jennie McIver, mental arithmetic...

4th, Annie Carragher, assiduity and good conduct; 5th, Dora Rosenthal, assiduity and punctuality...

Renard, general excellence, silver medal, donated by P. S. Murphy, Esq. Edgar Flynn, mental arithmetic and writing...

1st prize, silver medal, James Barrett, punctuality, catechism and arithmetic...

A certain gentleman, member of the Council of Public Instruction, whose name is suppressed at his request...

On Monday evening last the members of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F., held a grand reception in honor of the first visit paid by Mr. Z. Renard...

The following prizes for music were awarded: Delphine Renard, gold medal; Nellie Mack, silver medal...

THE MARQUIS DE LEVIS AT BELLEVUE.

On Monday last Bellevue, the charming convent villa on the St. Foye road, was the scene of a brilliant reception...

The illustrious visitors arrived at 4 p.m. As they drove up the stately avenue they were greeted by the Bourbon flag floating from the cupola...

A brilliant executed march hailed the noble guests as they entered the hall. The performers on the piano were: Miss Dussault, Vezina, Authier, Swindell, Corcier, and Veilleux...

A pleasing feature of the programme was the distribution of the Honor medals to the successful competitors. The Graduating Gold Medal and Excellence Diploma were awarded to Miss May Alexander...

salon a Quebec, a cote au lys de France faisons une place toute speciale a la belle Marguerite, embleme de la Ven. M. Bourgeois.

"Melodies Francaises" was the finale of the too short programme. The whole party then entered the chapel and knelt while a chorus of voices in the gallery sang "Sauve Rome et la France."

After signing in the "Register of Distinguished Visitors" the Marquis and suite took leave of Bellevue. The pupils were grouped on the balconies to see them off...

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, Receives the Chief Ranger.

On Monday evening last the members of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F., held a grand reception in honor of the first visit paid by Mr. Z. Renard...

"Dear Sir and Brother: The officers and members of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, feel it an honor and an inexpressible pleasure to welcome you to their Court this evening...

"How good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell in union," wrote the great author of the "Imitation of Christ." Here is an example, in the midst of all the petty divisions and suicidal animosities of an unrelucting age...

"Once more we gratefully bid you welcome to St. Patrick's Court." Chief Ranger Renard delivered a most appropriate and encouraging reply in which he expressed the pleasure he felt on the occasion...

The annual general meeting of the Irish Industries Association was held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Thomas Brady...

VACANT THRONES.

We are told, in legends of the angels, that each of us has a throne in the kingdom of bliss, as our angel guardians pass to and fro on errands of love...

dren to church; they would not understand, and yet Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me."

Then there are others who never hear an instruction, who slip to an early Mass in other than their own church...

What will it avail, what will it matter, in what manner the Word was spoken, to the one whose throne is vacant in heaven?

This was said with such a pretty air of ownership that one could rest assured that "papa" was working in the right direction to secure his place in the regions above.

A heart-broken mother confided to her neighbor that her children were beyond her control; her daughters were careless and disobedient; her sons disrespectful...

Had she asked her parish priest the same question, he might have answered her truthfully thus: "Yes, you were a good mother; you worked hard for them; you made many sacrifices and denied them nothing..."

In refreshing contrast is the mother who speaks as follows:

"In the morn of the holy Sunday, I sat in the church to see The dear little children clustered, Worshipping there with me. I am sure that the gentle priest, Whose mercies are ever new, Is cheered as he gazes over The dear little heads in the pew.

Strange to relate, the people most remiss in this important duty are those through whose veins courses the blood of martyrs...

We often hear the expression: "They had not a chair to sit on," made use of to illustrate the extreme poverty of some poor family...

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The Immense Amount of Good Accomplished by the Industries Association.

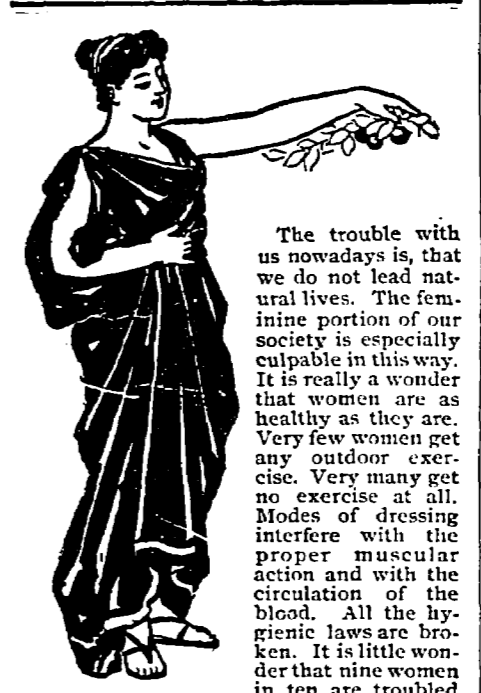
The annual general meeting of the Irish Industries Association was held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Thomas Brady...

The establishment of an Irish village at the World's fair, Chicago, was, as the report points out, undertaken for the purpose of affording a special and national representation of the industries, and especially the cottage industries of Ireland...

cloth of South Donegal," we learn, "usually a small cottier tenant, who employs in this industry an amount of labor which would otherwise find no outlet. He rarely buys wool, but shears his own sheep, which graze on the mountain pastures held in common among the tenantry of the district. The wool is washed, dyed, carded and spun by the members of his family, the dyes used being 'crotal,' a lichen found on the rocks, which yields a red-brown hue; heather, which gives a yellow dye; peat soot (light brown), and other local products, together with indigo and madder. The natural shades of black and white wool are also used in various combinations. The material is light, warm, flexible and agreeable to wear, and durable and harmonious in coloring. The most usual faults of the Donegal tweed are too great looseness of texture, frequent unevenness in width, want of variety in design, faults owing to rule-of-thumb calculations of warp and weft, and streakiness of shading, produced in certain patterns by the system of carding the wool by hand, in which the proper mixture of different colors is rendered almost impossible. The wool when spun into yarn is handed over to the weaver, who is generally not the owner of the cloth, but simply an artisan working for hire. The finished web is brought into the fair of Ardara, which takes place on the first of every month, is there offered for sale to the local dealers who regularly attend for the purpose of buying their stock. Most of the output ultimately finds its way to the London, Dublin, Belfast or continental markets."

The association furthers this industry by opening up new trade centres for its produce, education, which includes practical instruction and periodical inspection, and the supply of improved appliances. Since the opening of the depot in Ardara in 1895, the association has disposed of homespun to the value of £1844 13s. 3d. This is at least the nucleus of a great commercial success. The association has also done excellent work in the vital matter of instruction, and we are glad to notice it is being freely availed of. The most improved looms and other appliances are gradually being introduced to the district. On the whole, the South Donegal weaving industry must be pronounced a thorough success, and we trust it will be widely imitated in other districts of the country.

As to the work of the Irish lace depot, we find that £8289 14s. 5d. amount of goods was purchased during the thirteen months from Irish workers. The report gives an account of the visit of the Countess of Aberdeen to Ireland in June of last year and of her tour of inspection. Lady Aberdeen's name is inseparably associated with the new impetus given to Irish cottage industries in recent years, and their future progress, of which the report before us gives full promise, must be attributed in no small degree to that impetus.—The Republic.



The trouble with us nowadays is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Truvels' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

See My New Dress!

It used to be my mamma's old cashmere, which she took to pieces and dyed with Diamond Dyes and made me two new dresses, a blue and a brown. Brother's got a new suit too; it's made from Uncle Jack's old coat dyed over; mamma said 'twas easy to dye with Diamond Dyes,—that anybody can use them.

Diamond Dyes are made for Home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color. Sold everywhere, 10 cts. a package, 50¢ Direction book and 40 samples of colored cloth free.

Bell Telephone 6720 WALTER RYAN, PRACTICAL Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter 263 ST. URBAIN STREET. All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. One of our sisters suffered from nervousness and sleeplessness and could not find any rest day or night. After taking Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, she was restored and the nervousness was also quelled.

Good Results. New Orleans, La., Sept. 1894. We used Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic and obtained very good effects from it. One of the sisters, who had suffered a general ailment in the leg day and night, and was so weak that she could hardly walk, was perfectly cured by the use of only one bottle of the tonic.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to 25¢ ad dress. Your patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

EDWARD CAVANAGH CO. OILS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, ETC. MONTREAL. ARCHBISHOP RYAN SPEAKS. His Ideas About the Press and Its Influence and Mission.

At the banquet tendered the visiting ladies and gentlemen of the press clubs of the country by the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, in the magnificent dining-room of the Mercantile Club, over seven hundred of the most noted and distinguished journalists and representative men of the city and country participated. Addresses were delivered by Louis N. Megargee, the newly-elected president of the press club; Mayor Warwick, Clark Howell, William M. Singler, Archbishop Ryan and others.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN SPEAKS.

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An ovation was tendered Archbishop Ryan when he arose to speak. "I find myself," he said, "in much the same difficulty as the famous wit, Tom Hood, who was asked to make a joke and asked for a subject. 'The King,' someone suggested. 'Oh, the King is not a subject,' said Hood. So I may say the press is not a subject. It is royal, a great power, and you are its representatives. It makes and un-makes. It sets up and knocks down. It freely criticizes so that in a way it may be said even the king's sceptre may be bent to the pen and pencil. We of the Church do not mind this, but what we do object to is that a preacher should be taken, say to the extent of a six-column sermon written out, and then that you should submit him to an operation which you call 'boiling down' until you take out 'the meat' (laughter); and then you should give him only about a quarter of a column as being all it is worth. Even the preacher himself, though he weigh 240 pounds, is boiled down into about three inches of a picture at the head. Still the ideas, abridged as they are, are spread out to 30,000 or 40,000 people in a newspaper, many more than any preacher can ever reach in any other way. Thus the press is an aid to religion, and we must respect it, and when we can we must say and do things to direct it in the right way. It may be good or evil, it may be exercised for purity and Christian American method, or the contrary. It may be patriotic and touch both the heart and intellect to produce effects that will be lasting for good. There are those who have hearts like wax to receive, hearts like marble to retain. The newspapers reach them. Do you realize the importance of your mission, men of the press? Be that you do not suggest evil to the young or suggest what may pollute the innocent. This is of great importance. Inculcate loyalty to your land. You have a greater power than that of any equal number of men. Inculcate morality and sustain the institutions of this glorious land, which should be preserved, and not lost, like other republics have been, through a want of the benedictions of God. As all power comes from God, so you are responsible alone to God. You cannot be too independent of employers, if necessary of party; in a word, be free. It does not matter if you are poor. A distinguished writer once asked me why the Nine Muses were represented as virgins, and I could not guess, so he told me. It is because we poor fellows who who cannot afford to marry; that is why the Muses are virgins. I suppose you are like that literary friend of mine, who said he never had any money, didn't expect to have any money, and hadn't any respect for anyone who had it. (Mr. Elkins, who sat near the Archbishop, applauded this sentiment.) As a priest and as the Archbishop of Philadelphia, I welcome you, and moreover, I take the responsibility," and here the Archbishop turned to Mr. Megargee, "of asking God's benediction upon the man who wields all this power, asking that it may be used as He desires."

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

We hear a great deal about French Evangelization, or, in other words, those mighty efforts made by a section of the non-Catholic world to bring the French-Canadians to a knowledge of the Gospel.

Now, this is all very refreshing. The gentleman who concocted such a report, and the gentleman who listened approvingly to it, must have formed a very poor estimate of the intelligence of those whom it is expected to influence.

A very ignorant race, are those French Canadians! Yet, their pioneers sowed the first seeds of civilization in the land, and their missionaries lit the torch of Christianity amongst the primeval forests of Canada.

Bedards, Chaboilleux, Faribaults, Mondelet, Parents and Vigers; the Angers, Aubins, Chauveaus, De Bouchervilles, Garnous, Gingras, Lavolettes, and Turcottes. Imagine the heathen-Chinese-Indian ignorance of the French-Canadian Bellemars, Couchons, Cherriers, Ferlands, Gerin-Lajoies, Sultes, Huots, Marchands, Souldards, and Taches; or of the De Bellefeuille, Bourasins, Casgrains, Drapeaus, Fabres, Frechettes, Royals, Marsais, Verreaus and Cremazies.

Just think of the Rev. Mr. MacVicar and his learned and Christian friends branding with ignorance the people from whom sprang the Begins, Bedards, Beau-soleils, Belangers, Davids, Danserens, Deguspes, Fouches, Gelinas, Lemays, Lalleches, Lemoines, Quimets, Racines, Turcottes, Tanguays, Auges, Blain, de Saint Aubins, Buies, DeColles, Gladus, Moreus, Racines, Marmettes and Le-gendes; or the Barnards, Carons, De-guides, Evanturels, Fontaines, Laflammes, Poissons, Prendergasts, Routhiers, Guays, Carons, Chapmans, Nantels, Poiriers, and thousands of others we could cite were we so inclined.

Ignorant: and yet supplying the leading merchants, bankers and manufacturers to the greatest city in the Dominion; giving the brightest lights to the Bench—the Tachers, Fourniers, Casaults, Bosses, and countless others—furnishing the medical profession, the engineering profession, the mechanical departments, the agricultural domain, and every other section, with names that are ineffaceable on the page of our national progress.

According to that report "the population of French origin in the Dominion is about 1,415,000." Not a bad percentage, we think, of remarkable men, considering that they are no better than heathen Chinese or Indians. Can the whole non-Catholic population of Canada present the third of such a list. And yet we have purposely skipped over the shining lights of the Church; the cardinal, arch-bishops, bishops and priests are yet to be counted. Then, if the "ignorance of Romish education" is responsible for such an array of men, we say "thank God for that Romish ignorance; Canada wants all she can get of it."

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

Ottawa and Winnipeg are to be specially favored this year by the right loyal (?) members of the great and grand order of the Orange Lily. Flags flying, banners waving, grey horses prancing, red cloaks flashing, fife and drums raising discord, and the cooked-up fanaticism of a few orators bursting forth in a generous outpour to deluge the thirsty hundreds panting in the dog-day heat for the firewater of bigotry. What reason there can be advanced for such demonstrations in Canada is more than we are able to discover.

By no means do we envy these gentlemen their magnificent titles and gorgeous regalia, no more than we envy the ignorance of the mob that listens in rapture to their denunciations of "Pope and Popery," and shouts itself hoarse in the insane enthusiasm of a cause that not one in every hundred understands. But we do feel somewhat surprised at the intelligent, educated and otherwise kindly disposed men who cannot see that they destroy in one day all the good they have been doing during the rest of the year.

unprovoked offense, they would allow their self-respect to overcome their enthusiasm.

We have no objection to any society, be it religious, national, political or otherwise, celebrating its anniversaries after its own fashion, provided that some good is to come from such celebration and that no person, or section of people, is likely to suffer in consequence. But in a free land like Canada, where so many races blend and so many religions meet, where the utmost harmony should reign, and where every disturbing element should be crushed out, we cannot admit of demonstrations or celebrations that tend to create the evil of ill-feeling without offering even the shadow of a corresponding good.

Let the dead past rest; don't tell us of the murders, sacrileges, frauds, persecutions, deportations, coercions, perpetrated against you; don't you dare to revive the story of the bloody eras of your sorrows; don't recall the terrors of the Penal laws that crushed, slew, hunted, ostracised, massacred your race; we don't want to have the ghosts of our evil deeds announced from the tomb of the by-gone; but you must listen, and do so in all humility, to the echoes of the insults heaped upon you for ages; you must hearken in peace to the praises of your oppressors, to the glorification of your betrayers and murderers; but for the love of our young country and out of respect for us, who like you well enough in every day life, you must calmly hear again the tunes that sent our yeomen upon the heels of your peasants and the track of your priests; you must allow our orators to paint afresh, in glowing language, the greatness of your deadly enemies, and to repeat, in every key, the story of your degradation, disloyalty, and misery. All this is just, because we are all citizens of Canada and we should live in peace and mutual devotion. Don't disturb our country's calm with those blood-curdling stories of Wexford, Drogheda, Limerick, Clonmel, and Mullaghmast; and remember, that when we chant the paeans of Derry and the Boyne, you are in duty bound to keep silent, to close your ears, and for peace sake to pretend that you do not know what our motives are."

These may not be the exact words; but they express the exact sentiments of the gentlemen who persist in celebrating, in an open manner, the Twelfth of July. Last year they got the thin end of the wedge in by a pretended accidental procession—a mere church parade—in the West end of this city. We desire to inform them—since they are so law-abiding and loyal—that there exists a special law prohibiting them from perpetrating their insults as far as this part of Canada is concerned. It is as well that all interested should know that the first one who raises the hammer to drive that wedge any further in will find a weighty boomering in the sledge he uses. While we are in peace, for goodness sake leave us so.

HOLIDAY ENJOYMENT.

We are now fairly launched into the holiday season. Citizens are rushing off to the sea-side, to country residences or on lengthy excursions; pupils are enjoying a coveted freedom from study and the confinement of the school; all who can afford the time or the money are seeking some species of recreation and are endeavoring to recuperate their physical and mental powers for the ordeal of the next year's work. At such a time it seems to us not unwise to ask ourselves what form those holiday enjoyments should take. Of course the answer is different according to the circumstances surrounding each individual case. But, as a rule, the grand object in view is to secure a rest from labor and thus renew the supply of vitality required in the exercise of each one's occupation during the long months extending from summer to summer. Now what is recreation? It is simply change. Change from the ordinary routine of life; change of scenery, of air, of surroundings, of occupation; change in any form.

What may be a great recreation for one individual may be a labor for another. Consequently no cast-iron rule can be laid down for the general guidance of those who seek the much needed relaxation. We will run over a few examples, and perhaps the time and space will not be lost. Generally travel seems to be the mode of recreation most adopted. It certainly is the most likely method of securing the different changes above referred to. But the man whose life-occupation necessitates almost constant travelling; the commercial traveller, the agent, the employees of large transport companies, the heads of navigation or railway establishments, the merchants who do purchasing abroad, the lawyer whose business calls him frequently to other countries, the

missionary who is going from town to town in the exercise of his duties, and dozens of others whose mode of earning a livelihood necessitates constant travel, will not find recreation, relaxation nor recuperation in moving about the country on a holiday trip. The grandest boon you could bestow upon them would be the opportunity of a few weeks of complete rest from travel. It is not change they require, it is a breathing-space, a time to remain stationary.

On the other hand, the man whose days are spent between his home and his office; who passes almost all his time at his desk, behind his counter, or attending to duties that scarcely ever vary, needs a change. He will find recreation in leaving his daily wants, closing his desk, going away from his store or office, and allowing, if possible, all the cares, worries, details of his business or occupation, behind him. It is the change that, for him, constitutes recreation.

Take, then, the student, be he a pupil of a college, or a man in the world whose life-work necessitates constant study; he requires a complete freedom from the wearing thoughts that he has constantly to keep revolving in his brain. He has no need of books; he should live for a few weeks as if there never was a literature in the world and as if men had ceased to write and read. Again, the person whose mind is continually occupied with calculations—a banker, a merchant, a business man of any class—will find a two-fold recreation in a temporary absence from his ledger and in the reading of good and interesting literature. In a word, the safest rule for the holiday enjoyment and benefit is to turn away, as completely as possible, from the ordinary routine and occupations of life, and to seek refreshment in their opposites. But, even as some people cannot live in comfort without certain accustomed food, so many require to keep up—of course in a lesser degree—a little of the occupations of their home and business life. We would say that the best and surest recreation a person can enjoy is that which affords him the most pleasure and the least fatigue—mental and physical.

With these few suggestions we desire to wish all our readers a very happy and beneficial holiday season, and we trust that every one of them will be able, to some extent at least, to take advantage of the increasing vacation facilities.

CREMAZIE.

On the sixteenth April, 1830, was born in old Quebec a child destined to occupy a most conspicuous place in the ranks of Canadian literature. At the early age of seventeen, young Octave Cremazie completed his studies in the seminary, and at once opened out a book store. This humble shop became the rendezvous of the brightest and most gifted men of the time. Already had the pen of Cremazie traced elegant verses for the columns of the Journal de Quebec; but severely were they criticized by ungenerous, and perhaps envious, souls, who saw in them only the faults of immature productions and none of the evidence of true poetic genius. During about ten years, from 1852 to 1862, Cremazie continued to produce poem after poem, each succeeding one an additional proof of deep study, splendid talents and true inspiration.

But if it were given to the poet to be successful in his wooing of the Muses, it was also reserved for him to fail in the court he paid to fame Fortune. About 1862 a financial misfortune overtook him; the little store was forever closed; the bright company of enthusiastic lovers of letters was broken up; and he, the admired and beloved of all, took the dreary road to perpetual exile. In 1878, at Havre, in France, far away from the scenes of his youth and the land of his love, the young, but already aged, poet sank peacefully to rest. A simple stone, in an unfrequented grave-yard, tells where sleep the ashes of one whose songs have marked an epoch in the literature of his country, and whose name should not be allowed to sink into oblivion.

How often, in reading over his magnificent poem, "Les Morts,"—that wonderful tribute to the dead—have we not thought how very faithfully he pictured his own grave and all the mournful circumstances that surrounded his descent into that lonely abode. When calling upon his readers to join the Church, during the autumn days of remembrance of the souls departed, in prayers for all those whose lives have gone out from time to the unknown beyond, could it be that he foresaw his own case and was then, in the full flush of manhood and hope, pleading for the future that his prophetic eye beheld? We all remember well the extraordinary foreboding expressed by Gerald Griffin and the realization of that nightmare of an early doom. Poets are strange beings; "not always understood," as Father Ryan sang. They seem to often catch a glimpse of the coming events and unintentionally pen their sentiments in accord with what others cannot see, but what they know or feel. Poor Cremazie glances down the vista of the yet to be, and snatching up his harp, he sings in matchless verse of

the departed, and in the midst of his song he calls upon all who hear to listen, to pause, and to pray:

"Espere pour l'exile, qui, loin de la patrie, Expose sans entendre une parole amie; Isolé dans sa vie, isolé dans sa mort, Personne ne viendra donner une prière, L'automne d'une larme a la tombe étranger! Qui pense a l'inconnu qui sous la terre dort?"

Would it disturb his rest to attempt in our rude English verse to reproduce the sentiment and the request so touchingly expressed?

"Yes, pray for the exile who shall meet his sad end Far from home, without hearing the voice of a friend; So lonely in life and in death so lone, Not a soul, with a pray'r, to dispel the deep gloom, Nor the alms of a tear on his far foreign tomb!

Who thinks of the one who sleeps there unknown?"

There has been a question of having the remains of Cremazie brought home to Canada. It would be a noble, a patriotic, a loving deed. He has deserved well of his fellow-countrymen, for none loved Canada more than he did, and surely none ever surpassed him in singing her glories. Two things should all who enjoy the rich heritage of his literary gifts consider as sacred obligations; one is to conserve and perpetuate his poems, the other to see that his ashes find a resting place beneath his native sod. At this season, when monuments are being unveiled on all sides, it is but meet that the gentle and unfortunate poet should, at least, have a commemorative shaft in the land he so well served and amongst the people whose literature he might almost have been said to establish. It would gladden his spirit, we are sure, were he to know that the grateful children of this home of his affections had brought his long and dreary exile to a close by once more allowing his body to come in contact with the soil of our great Dominion.

We, the Irish Catholics of Canada, owe a debt of gratitude to the memory of Cremazie. Perchance all our readers are not aware of the fact, but years ago, as far back as 1852, when writing one of his glowing New Year poems, he paid a tribute to our race, to the land from which our fathers sprung, equal in its fire and in the nobleness of its sentiment to anything that ever fell from the bright pen of Celtic bard. We cannot refrain from quoting a couple of stanzas, yet it seems almost a pity not to furnish the whole of the magnificent tribute:

"Salut, nobles enfants de la verte Hibernie, O race de Martyrs dans le sang rajoué! Sur ces bords plus heureux nous vendons la main. Sous les memes drapeaux nous combatons ensemble. Et sous ce ciel plus pur ou la foi nous rassemble, Vous n'aurez plus a craindre un pouvoir in-humain."

"Et la harpe d'Erin d'érable couronné. De drapeaux Canadiens toujours environné. Premissant sous les doigts d'un poète inspiré. Dirai dans l'avenir, sur un rythme sonore, Ces mots que Dieu bénit et que tout homme adore. PATRIE ET LIBERTÉ!"

Whosoever knows the true history of our province is well aware that in those days, when the scarlet bird of fever hovered over our emigrant ships, and in the shadow of its wings the parents died by thousands, the children found the generous hand of Cremazie's people extended to protect and save them. Once more we attempt a hurried and feeble translation. Some day, God willing, we shall make it our duty to revive the praises of more than one French Canadian poet and carry their names and their works into spheres where they are too little known. Let this humble effort suffice for the present. It is only a little token of our gratitude to the dead poet and his people:

"Hail, noble sons, from green Hibernia sprung, Oh, race of Martyrs that in blood grew young! On happier shores we stretch to you our hand, 'Neath the same flags we'll battle side by side. 'Neath your pure sky in faith shall we abide: You'll fear no more the inhuman power that ban'd."

REV. W. T. GRAHAM AT IT.

Quite a characteristic Orange sermon was that of Rev. W. T. Graham, delivered last Sunday, in Grace Baptist Church. That very Christian gentleman must have been sorely disappointed that there was no fight, no opposition to the crowd that paraded to the temple to listen to the vilification of their fellow-citizens. It must have been terrible for that preacher to feel that the Roman Catholics cared so little about the celebration that they did not even trouble themselves to stand and look at the right loyal True Blue and Orange collection of would-be disturbers of the peace.

The gentlemanly, polite, educated and very reverend Mr. Graham spoke of the melting dress of monks, the bay rope of the Capuchin, and the con-scatic head-gear of nuns. So witty, refining and elevating was all this that the remarks were greeted with laughter. Imagine a preacher of the Gospel playing the merry-andrew in a pulpit for the amusement of the temple-respecting Christians (?) who express their fervor and piety in loud applause and laughter. It is not a preacher after God's heart he certainly can produce effects that must delight the one who has the greatest of disrespect for the temple.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Just as we had our forms closed for this week's issue we learned the somewhat sensational rumors concerning the resignation of several of the Federal ministers, on account of Hon. Mr. Foster's announcement that no remedial legislation would take place this session, but that the Government would hold another session, in the early winter, for the purpose of carrying out what has been promised to the Manitoba minority. Whether it be true or not that such resignations have taken place is more than we can say. Neither are we prepared at this moment to express a positive opinion concerning the effects of the course adopted by the Federal Government as announced in the House of Commons. The subject is too serious and the interests involved too important, too vital, in fact, for Catholics, to permit of hasty conclusions or of unmeasured commendation or censure. We have sought to study and consider this question from a rational standpoint, and while determined upon having justice done to the minority we do not deem it advisable to allow zeal or excitability to overcome our calmer judgment.

Cui bono? Suppose the ministers, who represent the Catholic element in the Cabinet, were to resign, how much nearer to or farther from remedial legislation would we be? Of course such action would result in sensational popularity which the ministers would enjoy for a time. But would it bring about that remedial legislation any the sooner? For five years this battle has been going on with varying successes and reverses; it seems to us to rush it through at the end of a mid-summer session would be a kind of "leap for life" method that might possibly result in a crash and the loss of all the advantages heretofore gained.

So far the Dominion authorities have acted upon the plain and simple basis of the constitution. All we Catholics want are constitutional rights; but these we must have from one party or the other. If a special session is to be held for the purpose of granting that remedial legislation, and that within a very few months, the smashing up of the whole programme at this juncture would be very injurious course. The Government has promised that legislation on a constitutional basis; it has promised another session in which to carry out that legislation. If a dissolution were to take place, and the Government failed to call the session in question, and thus sought to escape its responsibility, it would be then false to its own word and to the interests of the Catholic minority as well as to the constitution.

These are only our views as the situation suddenly flashes upon us. Perchance when further developments arise we may see things in another light. Meanwhile we strongly advise standing by the constitution; it favors the minority contention, and on it alone depends the securing of justice for the Catholics of Manitoba. The government is moving upon a constitutional plane and should be allowed and helped to work out the solution of the problem before it.

SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

During the past few months we have never referred to this subject; one that has taken up many columns of our paper in the year gone by. Now that the vacation is on and that we will soon be nearing the opening of another scholastic term, it seems to us not untimely to draw the attention of those concerned to the fact that an English-speaking school inspector for our district is most desirable. For the present issue we will be satisfied with the mere mention of that fact; we will not now repeat the numerous arguments in favor of our contention, but later on we will have occasion to point out the reason that we support the demand that will inevitably be made. During the past year we have had little to complain of; but should the present state of affairs be likely to change, or any drifting back into past methods be apparent, we will insist upon this office being filled, and if we once undertake to secure it we are not liable to stop until our end is attained.

THE JEWISH REVIEW REFERS TO LEO XIII.

"Pope Leo knows that his end is near. He is older than Bismarck, for he is near to eighty-seven. He is far older than Gladstone. He has seen thrones and dynasties shatter and fall. He has seen the map of Europe change a score of times. He is old and feeble and frail, but there may be no doubt as to the wisdom of his declining days. It is 'peace' and a closer union and brotherhood, no mere human race; his encyclicals are devoid of bigotry, but breathe fervent prayers for the welfare of humanity. What matters it what the theologians' opinions of this man are? The well-rounded character of his life, the nobility of his ideas, the facility with which he transcends theology and glorifies humanity. The world is the better for Leo XIII. having lived in it. It will be the poorer by at least one great man when he passes away from it, as he soon must. His successor will find a broad pathway made for him."

The world is also the better for such a broadminded and noble man as the writer of the Jewish Review having lived in it.

OWED AND PAID.

By EMMA C. STREET.

(Continued from last week.)

De Courville looked at him with a half-smiling smile on his lips that was contracted, though he did not know it, by the engr expression in his eyes.

"Friends," he echoed jestingly. "My faith, Auguste, with the exception of yourself, I do not think there is a being in the world who would willingly be known as the friend of Charles de Courville, the escaped assassin. Why, then, should I enquire about anyone?"

"Ah, my friend, you are wrong," quoth Godefroy. "I know at least of one other who did not believe you guilty."

"And that one?" questioned the hunter with assumed indifference. "I don't think you deserve to know," laughed Godefroy. "What would you say if I told you Mademoiselle Le Mercier could by no means be brought to believe in your guilt?"

A deep crimson flush rose to de Courville's forehead and he asked a little huskily: "Are you in earnest?" "I am indeed," Eugenie Le Mercier was one of your most valiant champions. You see, you are not quite so friendless as you imagined."

"It is good to know that one is not entirely forsaken," said the other with a sigh. "Yet, what you have told me makes my fate all the harder to bear. What of Eugenie herself? Is she well and—happy?" He was going to say "married," but he could not bring himself to do so.

"Very well, and happy too, for aught I can say," replied Godefroy, with an odd expression that was partly amusement on his face. "But she is no longer the court belle that you remember."

"She is, doubtless, married," de Courville brought out the objection with a jerk and his friend's smile broadened. "No, she is not married. Guess again."

"Perhaps she has taken the veil." The hunter's tone was hopeless. "No, not yet, though indications are pointing that way of late."

"Of late?" echoed de Courville, in astonishment. "What can you know of her of late?" "Well, considering that I saw her no longer ago than yesterday morning, I think I ought to know something," remarked Godefroy coolly, watching his friend to see how he took the news.

De Courville turned red and then white. "Do you mean to tell me she is here?" he asked, in a tone scarcely above a whisper. "Eugenie Le Mercier here?" "Undoubtedly. Mademoiselle's good father, the baron, is one of the associates of Villenaric de Montreal. The family have been here for four years."

De Courville dropped his knife and sprang to his feet, exclaiming impetuously: "My God! Eugenie Le Mercier has been exposed to the perils of this howling wilderness for four years, and I knew nothing of it!" "And if you had known?"

"Be sure I should not have been far away. You look surprised, but remember she and I have known each other from childhood. I loved her as a sister, always."

"As a sister. Humph!" muttered Godefroy, bending over his plate to hide a smile. "I used to fancy your regard was of a somewhat warmer description."

De Courville sat down again and leaning his head on his clasped hands, said slowly: "Perhaps it was. I do not know. One thing at least I am certain of; I was never worthy of her."

"An excellent sign," quoth Godefroy. "Go on with your confession, my friend." "I solemnly need confess to you," answered the other, with a sigh. "You know all my follies better than anyone else save myself. Gaming, drinking, rioting. Oh! I was an adept at it all."

eried Godefroy, adding to himself, "now heaven grant Mademoiselle may be at her orisons. One glimpse of her would do him more good than all I could say to him."

He took his cap from a peg and led the way out of the room and out of the fort. The sentinel on guard at the gate of the hospital enclosure admitted them at once, and Godefroy led the way to the long low building that formed the hospital. A few Frenchmen and Indians who were at work in the garden looked and greeted them with a nod and a smile as they passed into the small stone chapel that adjoined the larger building where the sick were cared for.

A strange sensation thrilled through de Courville as the door swung to behind them, and he stood in the hushed silence of the tiny chapel. Coming so suddenly out of the sunlight, he could not see very clearly at first, and it was only when his companion touched him on the arm and pointed to one side that he perceived a rough kneeling bench near by. Almost mechanically he knelt down by it, and made the sign of the cross, gazing curiously about him the while. The chapel was very small and very bare, though the cultivated taste of the ladies who attended it had done much to overcome the deficiency of ornament that existed. Garlands and bouquets of fresh foliage adorned the altar, and it was draped with silk and lace that had once formed part of the wardrobe of a certain noble lady who had accompanied her lord to the new world, but, being unable to endure its hardships, had returned to France. When the young man entered the chapel it was empty save for themselves, and after reciting his prayers, Godefroy was about to signal his companion that it was time to go, when a door near the altar opened, and a female form glided in and knelt down. Her dress of coarse serge was plainly made, and upon her head she wore a scarf of black silk, apparently donned hurriedly, for it was not fastened, but hung in soft folds upon her shoulders, screening her profile from view.

She bowed her head in adoration for a few moments and then lifted it and looked upwards at the altar. The movement displaced the scarf and it slipped back, exposing an exquisite profile whose every line bespoke the patrician. It was a beautiful face, but very pale and earnest-looking, and there were delicate lines about the lips that told of sorrow long and patiently borne. A lovely face indeed, but a sad one.

Godefroy stole a look at his friend, but he need not have exercised so much caution; he might have spoken aloud or got up and walked away and de Courville would neither have heard nor heeded. His whole consciousness was concentrated in his eyes, and they were fixed upon the face of the suppliant at the altar in a strained agonizing gaze that made his friend's heart thrill with painful sympathy. Perhaps the lieutenant had not recognized until that moment how complete and hopeless had been the wreck of his companion's life. Kneeling there, with only the width of the tiny chapel between himself and the woman he loved, he could not have been more effectively separated from Eugenie Le Mercier had they been the denizens of different worlds.

The expression of mute misery on the exile's face made Godefroy regret having brought him there, and he rose and laid his hand upon the other's shoulder. "Come, Charles," he said gently, "we must go. M. de Maisonneuve will be waiting for us."

De Courville looked at him mechanically, he had not heard what was said, and seemed to have forgotten where they were for the moment. Gradually remembrance returned to him, and he looked again at the quiet figure of the woman at the altar and a spasm of pain contracted his haggard face. "Go, Auguste, I will follow you in an instant," he said in a hoarse whisper; then burying his face in his hands, he fought back in silence the torrent of bitter memories that had overwhelmed him. A few moments later he rejoined the lieutenant, his countenance exhibiting no trace of the conflict he had passed through beyond a slight paleness and a rigidity of the muscles of the mouth that had not been there before.

He slipped his arm in to Godefroy's, and they returned to the fort in silence. As they were entering at the gate, an Indian who had been sitting on the ground, rose to his feet and looked at them. "Eh!" he grunted, extending his hand to de Courville. "Bending Bough did not know that his white brother was here."

"Bending Bough, by all that's lucky!" exclaimed the hunter, shaking the savage by the hand. "When did you arrive?" "Bending Bough is on the warpath," announced the Indian, with a dignity that was ridiculous only of keeping with his unkempt appearance. "The spirit of his father cannot rest while the scalp remains on the head of the Mohawk dog who sent him to the happy hunting grounds."

"This is the son of my late friend, Great Snake," said de Courville, in a low tone to Godefroy. "He is the very individual we want." Turning to the Indian he continued: "Will my red brother accompany me in pursuit of a band of Iroquois who have carried away some of the children of our great father, the king of France?"

A ferocious gleam shot from the savage's eyes but he answered imperturbably. "Wah! Bending Bough will go; is not White-man-all-alone his brother?" Godefroy turned away to hide the smile of amusement that his friend's Indian cognomen had evoked. The stilted phraseology affected by the savages was a never failing source of amusement to him, but he had too much tact to offend them by showing it, though the effort to preserve his gravity was sometimes a severe one.

After a few more words with Bending Bough, de Courville rejoined his friend, and they returned to the latter's room, the lieutenant asking laughingly if "White-man-all-alone could depend upon his red ally."

Before an answer could be given, there was a knock at the door and Francois looked in to say that M. de Maisonneuve desired their presence at once.

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They found the governor in the midst of a little crowd of bronzed and bearded colonists, about a dozen in number, all equipped and armed and anxious to start upon the trail of the notorious Mohawks. De Courville looked at them critically and made up his mind that they were, with the exception of one or two, quite fitted for the task that lay before them. A task that would need more strategy than open warfare, if they wished to save the lives of the prisoners.

"I have given you the most experienced of our woodsmen, Monsieur Charles," said de Maisonneuve. "Unfortunately they are few in number, but it would have been worse than useless to give you inexperienced men. What these hardy fellows lack in numbers they will make up in courage and skill. If I can do aught else to forward your enterprise, pray command me. I shall know no rest until these unfortunates have been rescued."

"If you will permit me to make a selection, Monsieur," said de Courville moderately. He had conceived a high respect for the genius and undoubted courage of the gallant founder of Villenaric. "There are more men in the party than I really require. That is," he added, checking himself abruptly; "if you design me for leader."

"Nay, that is for you to say," answered de Maisonneuve with a grave smile. "I understood that you were prepared to take upon yourself that most responsible of positions."

"I accept the responsibility, monsieur," said de Courville, with a little thrill of pride. He had been for so long accustomed to regard himself as an outcast, that this mark of confidence from a man like de Maisonneuve gave a thrill to his spirit that was very wholesome for it. "Now, to lose no more time," he continued briskly, "eight of those good fellows will be enough; the rest must remain to help your little garrison to guard the fort and the hospital. An attack may be made upon you at any hour and you are few enough as it is, heaven knows."

A moment or two sufficed him to select his party, and this done he turned to Godefroy, who was watching him with envious eyes, and drawing him apart said earnestly: "By your dear friend, I trust the task of guarding one who is dearer to me than all the world beside. How dear I never knew until to-day. Farewell, and may God guard you and her till I return."

"Adieu," returned Godefroy, embracing him warmly. "I would that I might accompany you, but since this cannot be I accept your charge and will guard it with my life if need be, which God forbid. Farewell, and success attend you." They clasped hands warmly once more, and then Godefroy drew back and the hunter turned to take leave of de Maisonneuve, who had been rather a surprised spectator of the foregoing little scene which revealed the fact that the strange courtesan-de-bois and his lieutenant were by no means new acquaintances."

"Adieu, monsieur," said de Courville, with a bow in which was mingled respect and dignity. "I shall endeavor to prove worthy of the trust you have reposed in me." "Adieu, adieu, my friend," replied the governor heartily. "May God and Our Lady bless your enterprise and crown it with success." He held out his hand and de Courville took it respectfully, received a warm pressure in return, and released it. Then the little band of adventurers filed out of the room, exchanging farewells with all who had gathered to watch them depart, and marched down to the gate followed by the fervent prayers of the little garrison.

Bending Bough was waiting on the river bank, and took his place alongside de Courville in the large canoe with an air of immovable gravity.

Godefroy watched the vessel as it drifted down with the current until his friend's face was no longer distinguishable, then he turned away and walked back to the fort, muttering: "Pray heaven he does not learn by some mischance that Leonce Du Chesneau is in Quebec. If he does I tremble for the consequences."

(To be continued.)



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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal Buildings," will be received until Thursday, 14th inst. for Coal supply for all or any of the Buildings of the Public Buildings. Specification, form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Thursday, 27th June. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an unendorsed bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to the amount of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post Office at Richmond, P. Q.," will be received at this office until Friday, July 20th, 1895, and sealed with the required in the creation of a Post Office at Richmond, P. Q. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Secretary Treasurer's Office, Town of Richmond, on and after Friday, 5th inst., and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderer. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to the amount of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th July, 1895.

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REV. JAMES KENT STONE

On the Patriotism of the Catholic Church and the Catholic People.

On Memorial day, Father Fidelis (Rev. James Kent Stone) of the noble Order of Passionists, delivered an address before members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Church of St. John the Baptist in Manyunk, a suburb of Philadelphia. Father Fidelis, as our readers know, was formerly a Protestant minister. He is now a zealous Catholic missionary. He is a Boston man and was a sionary. He is a Boston man and was a sionary.

"I may be pardoned for a word regarding the testimony that has been given by my own co-religionists to this sentiment of devotion to country. I will not attempt to make an apology for the behavior and attitude of the Catholic Church in its relations to our beloved country. I will not attempt to vindicate those who, in the late civil war, went forth from my beloved Catholic Church to lay down their lives for their country. I am not here to make an apology. Your presence shows no such apology is needed, yet that you have come here to the Catholic Church renders it necessary to dwell briefly on this all the more so because there has arisen on our country's horizon a little cloud. I do not consider it larger than a man's hand. It is a cloud of mystery and misrepresentation. Is it possible any man reading the record of the past, looking at the roll of Catholic heroes and the deeds accomplished by them, will with justice state that Roman Catholics and the Catholic Church have been lacking in devotion to our native land, that it is out of sympathy with American principles, those American principles of liberty and union on which our country is built? Let them point, if they can, to any crisis in the country's history from the Declaration of Independence to the present day, when Catholics have been wanting in patriotism or halted from lack of sympathy or selfishness from aiding in saving and perpetuating the nation's life.

"You, my comrades, as in my own experience, know what follows from such accusation or insinuation. The Catholic Church points to the roll of names which shine in our country's galaxy of bright titles. I point you out also, my brethren, those silent workers in the world, the sisters who give their lives for God's work among their fellow-men, generously, faithfully, uncomplainingly. We know what was done by the sisters of the Catholic Church during the civil war. Their time was devoted to attending the sick, to binding wounds, to comforting the dying. We know what an argument that was, and it brushed away the prejudices of many a one, and if the time should ever come when it would be necessary they would do so again. The Sisters of Charity, of Mercy, of St. Joseph, and the other beautiful bands of sweet workers, nameless and unknown, doing so much for humanity in our midst, proclaim to the world whether Catholics are loyal to the country or not.

"Search the nations. Catholics have seldom—aye, put it stronger, have never—been belittled in devotion to country. Who are the people? What is the little nation that has felt the depths of suffering more than any other in devotion to country? In rack, in devastation, in the sacrifice of its life's best blood, is it not a little isle beyond the sea—Catholic Ireland? In the heart of a true Irishman there is a love of his country, almost side by side with his love of God and faith, and do you suppose those who have come through the great persecution and who thus driven from their native land, are bitter to the hilt of the free, or have proved disloyal to the cause of their adoption? They are not.

Look at the century past—above all, at the past thirty years—and you will find no more true American than the Irish citizens who have adopted this country as their own."

After reviewing some of the phases of the war and of the incidents and influences that led up to it, the eloquent orator touched lightly upon his own personal services for the sole purpose of accentuating his patriotic sentiments. He said: "Pardon me if, in the course of my remarks, I seem too egotistical; I do not mean it. This occasion stirs me to the depths of my heart and makes it difficult for me to speak, or, at least, to speak coherently. I had the honor to be your companion in the war for the Union. I was a soldier in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, afterward a line officer until the terrible battle of Gettysburg, which did more, in my opinion, than any other to decide the conflict. I saw my brother drop dead there, and was myself disabled. Since that day I have never had the opportunity of meeting my companions in arms. Then I was in the flush of early manhood, and had already devoted myself to the service of God. I returned from the service of my country to the service of my God, so deeply engaged, I have never had the opportunity of even greeting my comrades again. I am not even a member of the G.A.R.; I ought to be. I have the right to be; I must apologize that I never made the attempt to be enrolled. Surely my heart is with you today. I rejoice with you and I thank those who gave me an opportunity to meet you. You will excuse me for the lack of preparation, but I am engaged with the mission—Catholics know what that means—but I come with the preparation of my heart. Before parting, let me call upon you to be true to the legacy of devotion to country which is left us. Let not this occasion pass without applying its lessons.

"The first and most obvious lesson is that of high loyalty to the land we love. Loyalty should express itself not merely

in display, in rhetoric, in music and marching. These things are good. They are nature's expressions of the flowers of devotion, and show the feelings within. Do not effervesce in such expressions. Let us love it, our country, as they loved it; let us be willing to make sacrifices for its prosperity and best interests. Above all, Christian friends, let us remember that it is religion, true, pure, religious principle that is the corner stone of all true national prosperity. Without it there is no real safeguard for morality; without morality, no purity. The greatest nation that ever was, greater than ours is at present, was for centuries the mistress of the world. The great Roman Republic for lack of religious principles fell into decadence, the shameful decay of morality, until she dropped into a shapeless mass, with nothing left but the surging sea of barbarism. "Cherish, then, your religion, whatever form it may be; love it, be honest with it; be sincere in it. Of course, it would be a great happiness to me to see you all Catholics, but that would be an astonishing miracle. Be honest and sincere in devotion to your country and to your religion. I have always said I would give a great deal more for a good Protestant than a bad Catholic. The latter is a great argument against the Church which she disgraces. Be loyal to the grace God shall send you, then you will be doing in another way what they did who said in response to the inspiration of God: 'I will go forth, I will give my all, I will die if necessary, for my country.' That was their consideration. But peace has her victories as well as war; we have our fight, there are dangers to the Republic. Be awake to them, be unflinching. Let us look to it that the safeguards of morality, Christian purity and loyalty to high principles are preserved in this country."—Boston Republic.

Pastor Knipp, of water-cure fame, has just been keeping his 75th birthday. Among the recent guests undergoing the treatment at Woorishoten was Father Bonedici, O.S.B., formerly Prince Edmond Kaziwill; and a well-known member of the German Reichstag, now Prior of the Benedictine Monastery of Caezjaes, in Portugal.

The Best Food For Children? is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening, COTTOLENE instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene. Sold in 8 and 5 lb. tins by all grocers. Made only by The N.K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Patch Grief with Proverbs PNYNY-PECTORAL and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold. Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

NOTICE. Cote des Neiges Cemetery Parties having burial lots in above Cemetery, who wish to have them decorated and attended to for the season, would do well to leave their orders with P. MCKENNA, & SON, the popular Florists and Landscape Decorators, Cote des Neiges. Telephone 4197.

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UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE a safe, restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome. It has stood the test of years. Prepared only by H. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal.

Have Your SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 83 and 785 Craig Street.

West-End DRY GOODS EMPORIUM. Dr. Goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Dress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths. J. FOLEY, 3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St., A few doors west of Napoleon Road, MONTREAL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully and speedily on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SURE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, etc.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

Livery Stables. WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES D. McDONNELL, Proprietor. 35 JUROR STREET, (Victoria Sq. Montreal. Special attention to Boarding. Telephone 1888.

PROSPECTUS - OF - The Dominion Cold Storage Co., LIMITED. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$300,000.00

HANKERS: BANK OF TORONTO, Montreal. SOLICITORS: GIROUARD, FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: D. A. McCASKILL, Esq. (of Messrs. McCaskill, Dougall & Co., Varnish Mfrs.) COLIN McARTHUR, Esq. (of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., Wall Paper Mfrs.) WM. JOHNSON, Esq. (Manufacturer.) G. P. SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D. (of the E. Harris Co., Limited.) W. M. BURDEN, Esq. (Merchant.) P. J. McNALLY, Esq. (Merchant.) JAS. McGREGOR, Esq. (Producer Cold Storage Exchange.)

Application has been made to incorporate under the Dominion Joint Stock Companies Act, a company, with the object of acquiring the necessary property and buildings for the establishment in Montreal of a Cold Storage business to be constructed and operated on the latest and most improved methods of mechanical refrigeration.

To establish this business on a sound basis 3000 shares of the capital stock at the par value of \$100 per share will be issued. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent. on Aug. 1st, and the balance by calls of 10 per cent. each, at intervals of 30 days. One thousand shares of this stock have already been subscribed and the balance is offered to the public.

The net profits are estimated to enable a dividend to be paid of, probably, 16 per cent., so the stock will rapidly go to a considerable premium. The business offering, and certain to be controlled when first-class facilities for storing all kinds of perishable goods and keeping them in prime condition are provided, is a guarantee of the enterprise being a pronounced success.

The property selected and acquired by the Company for this Enterprise is situated on Mill street, between the Lachine Canal and the River St. Lawrence. It possesses ample water power, rail and water connections, with unexcelled facilities for loading cars and vessels direct from or into the warehouse. Application forms for stock, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Company.

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COFFEES! COFFEES! If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible BUY ONLY J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S

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

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The Canadian Artistic Society. OFFICE: -210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists. Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

Capital - - \$50,000. 2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

TICKETS, - 10 Cents. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1,000. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 400. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 150. And a number of other Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00. Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp or mailing.

Veterinary Surgeons. M. KANNON, Veterinary: Surgeon. LATH: ASSISTANT: WIFE. WM. PATTERSON, M. D. M. R. C. V. S. OFFICE: 106 Colborne Street, MONTREAL. Bell Telephone No. 2687.

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"HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX." This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound is the only specific for diseases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus, Uterine, Leucorrhoea, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODICALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound, entirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land. Letters of enquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine Co., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by a lady co-responder, and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of "the mother sex."

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GEO. R. HEASLEY, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps, Closets, Wringers, &c. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

A STORY FOR MOTHERS

WHICH MAY SAVE THE LIVES OF THEIR DAUGHTERS.

A YOUNG LADY AT MERRICKVILLE SAVED WHEN NEAR DEATH'S DOOR—HER ILLNESS BROUGHT ABOUT BY ALIEMENTS PECULIAR TO HER SEX—ONLY ONE WAY IN WHICH THEY CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

Perhaps there is no healthier people on the continent of America to-day than the residents of the picturesque village of Merrickville, situated on the Rideau river, and the reason is not so much in its salubrious climate as in the wise precaution taken by its inhabitants in warding off disease by a timely use of proper medicine. The greatest favorite is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and many are the testimonials in regard to their virtues. Your correspondent on Monday last called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton, and interviewed their daughter, Miss Hattie Easton, a handsome young lady of 20 years, who is known to have been very low and has been restored to health by the use of Pink Pills. "Yes," she said, "I suffered a great deal, but I am so thankful that I am once more restored to health. You have no idea what it is to be so near the portals and feel that everything in life's future is about to slip from your grasp and an early grave your doom. I was taken ill four years ago with troubles peculiar to my sex, and which has hurried many a young woman to her doom—an early grave. I have taken in all about twenty boxes of Pink Pills, and I am only too glad to let the world know what those wonderful little pellets have done for me, hoping that some other unfortunate young woman may be benefited as I was. When sixteen years of age I began to grow pale, and weak and many thought I was going into decline. I became subject to fainting spells and at times would become unconscious. My strength gradually decreased and I became so emaciated that I was simply a living skeleton. My blood seemed to turn to water and my face was the color of a corpse. I had tried different kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. I was at last confined to my room for several months and hope of my recovery was given up. At last a friend strongly urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a few boxes I began to grow slightly stronger. I continued their use until I had used about twelve boxes, when I found myself restored to health. I now quit using the pills and for six months I never felt better in my life. Then I began to feel that I was not as regular as I should be and to feel the old tired feeling once more coming on. Once more I resorted to Pink Pills, and by the time I had used six boxes I found my health fully restored. I keep a box by me and occasionally when I feel any symptoms of a return of the old trouble, I take a few and I am all right again. I cannot find words of sufficient weight to express my appreciation of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and sincerely hope that all who are afflicted as I was will give them a trial, and I am certain they will find renewed health.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercises, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old.

NAPOLÉON'S SCHOOL THEORIES.

A friend of the Boston Pilot sends this translation from Figaro to that paper:—The Napoleonic rage which now prevails in France gives many curious sidelights concerning Napoleon I., in the publication of the musty memoirs of men who surrounded him in the different stages of his wonderful career. Among these are the entertaining confidences he held with those whom he trusted. The following gives his views in conversation with the Count de Narbonne, one of his aides. Napoleon had a great esteem and respect for the educational system of the Jesuits, and he wished to found the new system of education as much as possible upon their rules and regulations. Speaking of the necessity of instituting a body devoted to instruction, he goes on to say: "There never will be a stable political government, unless there is instruction based upon fixed principles. So long as children are not taught in their youth, to be either republican or monarchists, Catholics or infidels, no government that exists can form a nation; the basis of its foundations will be uncertainty and vagary; it will always be exposed to change and disorder in France. Until now there never has existed in the world but two powers, the military and the ecclesiastical. The barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire were never able to establish a solid government, because they did not possess a body of priests, and along with their civil institutions. The Romans were only military. Constantine was first to establish a species of civil government, and that by the help of the priests. Clovis was able to establish the French Monarchy only by their help; without their help he never could have sustained himself against the Goths. The Prussian Monarchy is the most military of Europe, because it is deprived of the action of the Catholic clergy. Monks are the natural enemy of the military system of government, and have many times served as a barrier between the civil and military power. If Julian became an apostate, it was because at the time when he was Governor of Gaul the Emperor Constantine, who mistrusted him, opposed his decess through the civil power,

which had the bishops at its head. Monks are not as useless perhaps as people think to-day. Civil authority will find strength in the creation of a body devoted to teaching. If the Kings of France interested themselves little in the matter of public instruction, it is no reason why we should imitate them, who have the ambition to do better than they. We can now act with a free hand; everything is to be organized anew. It is impossible to remain longer as we are; what schools exist to-day are shops like any other trade shops.

Then follows Napoleon's ideas concerning the creation of a body of instructors. These shall be composed of masters, censors, and professors, as the Jesuits have a general and provincials. No one can become a superior until he has passed through the professoriate, and not a professor in the higher branches of instruction, until he has been a professor in all the interior classes of the school, an order of advancement which will lead to emulation. This body of instructors will in time acquire consistency equal to that among the Jesuits; when it is seen that a young man who has distinguished himself in college, becomes in turn a professor, and finally attains to the highest offices of the state. It is my wish that the members of this body of instructors engage themselves, not religiously as was formerly the case, but they should make a civil engagement, under oath, before a justice or prefect, and that they should bind themselves for a term of years, three, six or nine years, and not to vacate their office without a long period of notice to the authorities. They shall be the body of public instructors, and shall marry public instruction as their predecessors married the church, with the difference that this marriage will not be sacred or indissoluble. I insist, nevertheless, that there shall be a certain solemnity in their taking the habit, while calling it by another name. It must be so arranged that the young men shall not become too bigoted or too unbelieving; they shall be the property of society and the State.

WHY NOT YOU?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. Much good work has been hindered by such a desire to do better as hindered the doing of the possible best.

A proposition has been made in the Chicago city council to begin the meetings of that body with prayer.

The general convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union meets in New York, August 7th. Philadelphia will send 1,500 representatives.

Corot, the painter, used to give needy artists paintings he had done, and tell them that if they knew how to bargain they might get for them 12 francs each at a dealer's. One of these paintings was sold, last week, for 12,000 francs and another for 46,000 francs.

DIED.

GERIKEN.—At the convent of the Holy Name, Hochelaga, on Monday, 8th July, Mary, (in religion Sister Frederick of Jesus) eldest daughter of Frederick Grikien, late proprietor St. Lawrence Hall.

MAGUIRE.—On the 9th inst., Francis Joseph, infant son of Frank Maguire, aged 4 months and 2 weeks. Funeral private.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent \$4.50 to \$4.90. Winter Patent \$4.80 to \$5.00. Straight Roller \$4.65 to \$4.75. City Strong Bakers \$4.70 to \$4.75. Manitoba Bakers \$4.65 to \$4.75. Ontario bags—extra \$1.80 to \$1.90. Straight Roller, bags \$2.25 to \$2.35. OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.20; standard \$4.05 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.02, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls. and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50. BRAN, ETC.—Sales have been made here at \$14.50 to \$15, and some holders ask \$15.50. Shorts are firm at \$17 to \$18. There is not much enquiry for moultie, which is quoted at \$20 to \$22 as to grade. WHEAT.—The price of red and white winter wheat in Ontario is down 18c to 20c from top rates, sales having been made west of Toronto at 85c f.o.b. CORN.—The market is easier and lower, No. 2 Chicago mixed being quoted at 52c to 53c in bond, or 3c to 4c lower than last week. Duty paid is quoted at 60c to 62c. OATS.—Sales in car lots in store have transpired at 42c to 42½c for No. 2, but to

sell a round quantity it is thought that lower rates would have to be accepted. Manitoba mixed have sold at 40c to 40½c and No. 3 white at 41½c to 42c. PEAS.—The market is quiet and easy at 79c to 74c per 36 lbs. In the Stratford district prices range from 61c to 62c per 60 lbs. BARLEY.—The market is quiet, and prices are nominal at 58c to 60c for malting and 54c to 56c for feed. RYE.—At 60c to 61c in car lots. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices steady at 54c to 55c. MALT.—Market unchanged at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.00 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb., 10c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9½c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7c to 7½c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c.; Shoulders, per lb., 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 15c to 16½c.; Townships, 13c to 15c.; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c.; Western, 12c to 14c. CHEESE.—Ingersoll, July 2.—No sales, 8½c bid. Belleville, July 2.—Sales at 8½c to 8-10c. Campbellford, July 2.—Sales at 8c. Peterboro, July 2.—No Boare. Napanee, July 3.—Sales at 8½c. Madoc, July 3.—Sales at 8½c. Picton, July 3.—No sales. Woodstock, July 3.—No sales, 8½c bid. Kingston, July 4.—Sales at 8c to 8½c. Brockville, July 4.—No sales, 8c bid.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—One lot showed a shrinkage of 14 dozen per case of 49 dozen, after going through the process of candling. TALLOW.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 6c. HON.—Quiet at 5c to 8c. HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 8c per lb in tins as to quality, Comb honey 10c to 12c. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar is quoted at 6c to 7c, and 5c to 6c. Syrup is slow sale at 4½c per lb. in wood and 50c to 60c in tins. BEANS.—The market is firm at \$1.65 to \$1.80 for good mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans, \$1.85 to \$2. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50. BALEN HAY.—Market firm and higher. No. 2 shipping hay \$8 to \$8.50, No. 1 straight Timothy at \$9.50 to \$10. At country points, \$7.50 to \$8 is asked.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 6¾c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.; New, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per barrel. ORANGES.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.25 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00 per box. LEMONS.—\$4.00 to \$5.00 per box. PINEAPPLES.—10c to 20c each. BANANAS.—\$1 to \$2 per bunch. CALIFORNIA PEACHES.—\$2.00 to \$3.00 per box; Apricots, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box; Plums, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per carrier. CRANBERRIES.—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per box. GRAPES.—Almeria, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per keg. DATES.—34c to 42c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3.00 per hundred. TOMATOES.—Tennessee, 60c to 75c per box; do., \$1.00 to \$1.25 per crate. BEANS.—Green, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bskt.; wax, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per basket. STRAWBERRIES.—10c to 15c per box. RASPBERRIES.—10c to 12c per box; \$1.00 to \$1.25 per rail. CHERRIES.—Chili, \$2.00 per box; Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per basket. POTATOES.—On track, 40c to 45c per bag; jobbing lots, 58c to 55c per bag; new, 50c per basket. ONIONS.—Bermuda, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$7 to \$7.50. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.55 to \$4.00 per case. OILS.—Seal oil 32c, to arrive; on spot, 35c is asked. Cod liver oil, Newfoundland 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil 70c to \$1.00.

PETER BROWN,

Surgeon Dentist.

BIRK'S BUILDING,

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QUALITY, VALUE AND FIT:

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Men's Boots.		La dies' and Boys' Boots.	
Soled	40c.	Soled	35c.
Heeled	20c.	Heeled	15c.

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Choice Old Pale Marsala, shipped by Messrs. Woodhuse & Co., Marsala. We offer the Bronte Marsala at 75c per bottle, \$3.50 per gallon, \$8.00 per dozen.

INGHAM & WHITTAKER'S MARSALA.

Lugham's Marsala, 60 cents per bottle, \$2.75 per gallon, \$6.50 per dozen.

ACKERMAN-LAURANCE'S SPARKLING SAUMUR WINES.

Carte Noire, in cases of 1 dozen quarts \$12 00
Carte Noir, in cases of 2 dozen pints 15 00
Carte d'Or, in cases of 1 dozen quarts 18 00
Carte d'Or, in cases of 2 dozen pints 20 00

PALESTINE SOUP.—Prepared by E. Lazenby & Son, London, in pint cans.

CURRIED PRAWNS.—Prepared by E. Lazenby & Son, London, in half pint cans.

SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Lazenby's in half dozen boxes, Julianne, Mullistawny, Assorted Household, Vermicelli, Tapioca, Haricot Gravy, Green Pea, Etc., Etc.

COCA NUT OIL SOAP.

The finest of the fine for Toilet and other purposes. Pure and healthful, preserving the skin and especially recommended by leading physicians. Cocoon Nut Oil Soap is in use, to the exclusion of all others, in the famous hospitals of London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna. We offer Cocoon Nut Oil Soap at 20c per bar.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER.

Still and Sparkling. Another carload fresh from the Londonderry Lithia Spring, N. H., N.T. 80 cases Londonderry Lithia Still Water, each 1 dozen 1 gallon glass bottles, \$6 per case, 20 cases Sparkling Londonderry, each 50 quart bottles, \$8 per case. 65 cases Sparkling Londonderry, each 100 pint bottles, \$11 per case.

"SPARKLING SAINT PERAY"—Gout Framboise.

Ex-Allen Line SS. Numidian. 50 cases Sparkling White Burgundy, Saint Peray Mousseux (Gout Framboise—Raspberry flavor). Sparkling Saint Peray in quarts, \$18 per case. Sparkling Saint Peray in pints \$20 per case.

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Is pre-eminently the MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER ever placed before the public. It will immediately arrest the progress of a severe fire. It is easy to handle and operate; a child can use it as well as a grown-up person, and they should be in every household. The great value of the DURAND EXTINGUISHER for Manufacturers, public and religious buildings, is already well appreciated, and many such buildings are provided with a number of them. The DURAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER is approved by all competent authorities, amongst others— Messrs. M. P. Benoit, Chief Fire Department, Montreal; J. H. Carlisle, Chief Fire Department, Vancouver, B.C.; C. Coates, Department Public Works, Chief Inspector for Dominion; St. Anne de la Perade, Toussaint Lariviere, Sault au Recollet, St. Jean Deschallons.

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

- Pelouin Hotel, Back River.
- F. X. Dubuc, of Dubuc, Desautels & Cie., 1513 St. Catherine street.
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- R. Beullac, manufacturer of church ornaments, Notre Dame street.
- J. A. Rousseau, furniture manufacturer, St. Anne de la Perade.
- Toussaint Lariviere, Sault au Recollet.
- Ladies' Benevolent Institution, 31 Berthelet street, Montreal.
- Rev. G. M. Le Pailleur, curate Maison-neuve.
- Mdme. G. Cyr, 447 St. Andre street.
- C. Dubois, Sub-Chief, Fire Station, No. 4.
- C. & N. Vallee, proprietors, St. James Hotel, off Bonaventure Depot.
- Ferdinand Mailhot, St. Jean Deschallons.

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

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

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SHIRT WAISTS.

Boys' Galatea Shirt Waists, with bands and buttons, for pants, worth from 35 to 50c, reduced to Nineteen cents. Large sizes, 25c to 30c each. Hundreds to select from and many of them less than half price.

S. CARSLY.

Only Four Cents.

Hundreds of Ladies' and Children's Seaside Hats, at Four cents each.

Boys Five Cents.

Boys' Sailor Hats, new shapes, five-cents each, during the final sale

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Best Toilet Soap, large heavy cakes, usually sold at from 8c to 10c. Our price during the final sale, only Four cents.

At S. CARSLY'S.

Linen Bargains.

Linen Roller Towellings, 3c yd
White Huckaback Towels, 3c ea
Unbleached Table Damask, 10c yd
Linen Tray Cloths, 9c ea
Linen Huckaback Towels, 4½c ea
White Bath Towels, 5c ea
Fringed Linen Doilies, 1½c ea
Checked Linen Napkins, 2c ea

Flannel Bargains

Useful Striped Flannellettes, 3½c yd
Fancy English Flannellettes, 9c yd
Tokio Cloths, 10c yd
Useful Grey Flannel, 8½c yd
All-Wool Red Flannel, 11c yd
Navy Blue Suting Flannel, 18c yd
Fancy English Shirtings, 18c yd
Printed Cashmere Flannels, 28c yd

S. CARSLY.

Dowager Gowns

A lot of Ladies' Dowager Dressing Gowns and Morning Wrappers to be sold at half marked price, during the final sale

At S. CARSLY'S.

Ladies' Costumes

Pretty Summer Costumes, \$1.45 ea
Ladies' Duck Eton Suits, \$2.95 ea
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, \$3.40 ea
Ladies' Serge Costumes, \$3.05 ea
Ladies' Silk Blouses, \$1 ea
Silk Blouses, several colors, \$1.30 ea
Ladies' Pretty Silk Blouses, 1.90 ea

Summer Skirts

Ladies' Fancy Striped Skirts, 63c ea
Ladies' Striped Skirts, 77c ea
Colored Sateen Skirts, 88c ea
Lace Trimmed Lawn Skirts, \$1 ea
Colored Lustre Skirts, \$1.71 ea
Colored Moreen Skirts, \$2.03 ea
Ladies' Colored Silk Skirts, \$2.70 ea

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Black Dress Goods

Black Dress Lustres, 9c yd
Black Cashmere, 22c yd
Black Nun's Veiling, 24c yd
Black Foulle Serges, 28c yd
Black Wool Crepons, 34c yd
Black Estamene Serges, 35c yd
Black Figured Dress Goods, 43c yd

Summer Mantles

Summer Cloth Capes, 69c ea
Applique Cloth Capes, \$2.20 ea
Ladies' Black Lace Capes, \$1.65
Ladies' Cloth Capes, \$1.25 ea
Ladies' Velvet Capes, \$3.90 ea
Ladies' Pinked Capes, 94c
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Every Cape in stock reduced, including all the very latest novelties.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, from 65c
Ladies' Applique Cloth Capes, \$2.20
Ladies' Black Lace Capes, \$1.65
Ladies' Black Velvet Capes, \$3.90
Ladies' Pinked Cloth Capes, 94c
Ladies' Braided Cloth Capes, \$2.60

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No Lady's wardrobe is complete without one of the Rigby Waterproof Garments. S. Carsley keeps a full assortment of Rigby Waterproofs in Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses', and Boys' sizes at low prices.

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TORONTO vs. SHAMROCK LACROSSE

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