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If you have something that the people need "advertise with courage and faith," and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

VOL. XLV., NO. 50.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Tendered to the Superior General of the Society of St. Sulpice

By the Irish Catholics of this City-Full Text of the Address and Eloquent Reply Captier.

A more striking manifestation of affection and gratitude was seldom, if ever, displayed by the Irish Catholics of this city than that evinced by them on Sunday evening in the grand old church of St. Patrick's, where they assembled to assist at the ceremonics in honor of the visit of the Very Rev. Father Captier, the Superior-General of the Order of St. Sulpice. Long before the appointed hour for the opening of the religious exercises, which consisted of Vespers and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, the sacred edifice was thronged with the parishioners of St.

In the middle aisle were seated the representatives of the various Irish National and Temperance organizations which are associated with the different Irish Catholic congregations, as well as a large number of leading public men.

Among those who were noticed were Among those who were noticed were the Hon. Mr. Justice Curran. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn. Q. C., M. P.; Dr. J. J. Guerin, M. L. A., President of St. Patrick's Society; Ald. Thomas Kinsella, President Irish Catholic Benefit Society; M. Sharkey, Vice-President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society; J. Kilfesther President of St. Ann's T. A. & feather, President of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; E. Quinn, President of St. Ann's Young Men's Society: J. Burns, President of St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society; the President of the St. Mary's Young Men's Society: A. Charbonneau representing St. Jean Baptiste Society of

Plattsburgh, and many other officers and members of these organizations.

The members of the Children of Mary, the League of the Sacred Heart and the Rosary Society were present in large numbers and occupied the main gallery.

In the Santuary were prefered Roy In the Sanctuary were noticed Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Order in this city; Rev. Father Delavigne, Superior of the Seminary of Philosophy; Rev. Father Troie, curé of Notre Dame; Rev. Father Lelandas, Director of the Montreal College; Rev. Father Schelfault, P.P. of St. Ann's; Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P.P. of St. Mary's; Rev. Fathers Strubbe, Rousseau, Schlicking, Fortier, Laliberte, McShane, Louzel, Urique, Heffernan, Driscoll, Parent, and Bastien, of this city, and the Rev.

Father D: Foville, of Paris, France. Vespers was sung by Rev. Father Chevrier of St. James, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. At the Solemn Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament the Very Rev. Father Captier officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Heffernan.

The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, which numbered 75 voices, was never heard to better advantage. During the Vesper services the various psalms were given with a power and expression which was exceedingly beautiful. During the Solemn Benediction the choir rendered two choruses, Veni Creator and Tantum Ergo, with a care and taste that reflected the highest credit on the able and efficient director. Mr. G. A. Carpenter also rendered Prof. Fowler's Ave Maria with a pleasing effect. Mr. Carpenter possesses a well cultivated baritone voice of excellent register and splendid tone. The solo of the Tantum Ergo was given by Mr. John J. Rowan, the tenor soloist of the choir, with all the skill of an artist Mr. Rowan is, without doubt, one of the most conscientious and able interpreters of sacred song in the ranks of

the choristers of this city.

During the evening Prof. Fowler executed several beautiful selections which served to show the wealth of tone of the new organ of St. Patrick's At the close of the religious ceremony, the vast gathering retired to the large and spacious lawn in front of the Church, where an address was to be presented to the distinguished visitor. A platform was erected on the western side of the lawn for the purpose of accommodating the members of the committee and their guests. It was beautifully decorated with bunting, flags and banners and was encircled by countless electric lights and

Chinese lanterns. The Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Captier,

making all the arrangements in connection with the presentation of the address of welcome to the Superior of the Order of St. Sulpice, read the following address in clear and distinct tones, which could be heard throughout the large gather-

VERY REVEREND FATHER CAPTIER, Superior General of the Society of St. Sulpice:

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,— The children of St. Patrick, residents of Montreal, with profound respect and joy greet your arrival amongst them to-day. On a recent occasion our French Canadian brethren made their act of homage, and in their beautiful address sketched the illustrious career of the venerable founder of your Society and the noble deeds of his successors, from of the Very Rev. Father the day of the foundation of Ville Marie to the unveiling of the monument of de Maisonneuve beneath the shadow of Notre Dame. It was only proper that Les Enfants du Sol should have had the honor of tracing that glorious history.

We date our gratitude from the early part of the present century, when our fathers were forced to leave the land of their birth to seek abroad that which was denied them at home. They were received here and cared for in all their spiritual wants by one of your noble companions, the Rev. Father Richards, whose name will ever be honored by the Irish race in Canada.

To the Seminary, the name of affection bestowed upon your Society by our people, we also owe the generous selfacrificing devotion of those priests of God who ministered at Notre Dame de Bonsecours and the old Recollet.

To the Seminary we are in the greatest measure indebted for the magnificent thronged with the parishioners of St. thronged with the parishioners of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Structures of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and their surrounding edifices of charity and their surrounding edifices of charity and their surrounding edifices of charity and education. It is always with tearful eyes that we refer to the sad days of 1847, when the exiled, famine-stricken, sons were present during the exercises in the sand daughters of Erin arrived upon those shores and were decimated by these shores and were decimated by disease; but it was a glorious era in the history of your Society. Then all but one of the Irish priests of your order fell victims to their zeal amongst the stricken. Can we ever forget the words of Father Connelly, who said some time later, in reply to an address, speaking with the spirit of a Sulpician: "I was discharging my sacred duty, and if, of all the clergymen who commenced at the beginning and labored to the end of that dire visitation, I was the only survivor, it makes me tremble lest I alone should have been

country to the other. But not the least of that great Sulpician merit was to have prepared for the Parish of St. Patrick's a successor in Father Quinlivan, whose genial manners, unassuming shility, great administrative qualities and gen tlerule, guarantee thepermanence of the temporal and spiritual welfare of his flock. The College and Grand Seminary of your Society have already been referred to by our French Canadian brothers. but we ask to say just one word to express the gratitude we feel for the hundreds of the descendants of Irish parents who, having been educated there, wear the Mitre, adorn the Bench, have achieved eminenceine every profession and honorable avocation, and who here and all over the American Continent look back with filial affection to that cradle of their career.

We owe a great deal more than we

the wail of famine-stricken Ireland to towards the head of St. Sulpice, who be echoed throughout the world, and now, for the first time, had come to especially throughout Catholic France. witness the work of his Order in Canada. Long before these days the children of He then requested the Superior General St. Patrick had established their claim to bestow his blessing on all present, to the affection and sympathy of their which he did most paternally. to the affection and sympathy of their friends across the channel, and millions of hearts in France were opened to sympathize with, and relieve as far as they could, the dire distress that had fallen upon their injured brothers of the Emerald Isle. But France had her own turn since then, misfortune, worse even thap that which had fallen upon Ireland. overtook the French nation. In an evil day, blinded by too great prosperity, they for a time forgot God, and God abandoned them to the pow r of their enemics. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and France at all times had a true friend in Ircland. She proved it, in the day of France's humiliation, and France shall ever be able to repay to the Order has not forgotten, and can never forget



VERY REV. FATHER CAPTIER, SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. SULPICE.

of St. Sulpice, but we have accepted the favors and will continue to receive others as from the hands of Celtic brotners. The history of Old France and Old Ireland are bound together indissolubly, and here on the banks of the St. Lawrence permit the descendants of Erin exiles to approach found unworthy of the reward to which | you with their hearts overflowing with

her faithful, though ever-suffering sister, Catholic Erin. The old friendship then between France and Ireland had long subsisted before Canada was known but in this new land the bonds of friend ship were drawn closer, French priests

We may add that the decoration of the platform, where the flags and emblems of France and Ir-land were tastefully blended beneath the Union Jock, as well as illuminating the grounds with neatly disposed Chinese lanterns, was the work of Mr. R Beullac.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES, ,

The closing exercises of the Mount St. Louis Institut were carried out last week. The character of the training which the pupils of this splendid establishment receive, both physically and intellectually. is of a superior order. The Gazette, in speaking of the former, says: -

"It is not necessary to dilate at the untiring efforts of the pupils to acquire a thorough physical training being demonstrated in the excellence of their military knowledge and manly bearing. The high standard which these young men have reached in the line of elecution is also a noteworthy character istic of Mount St, Louis, and in this connection too much praise cannot be given to Professor E. Varney for the ability displayed by his pupils. As a testimony of Mr. Varney's mode of instruction it is sufficient to say that at the recent exan inations the judges who were called upon to decide among the many aspirants to honors in elecution found it a very difficult task to sa which was the most deserving. Again, one of the most difficult tasks of the judges was to decide on the merits of the prize essays on prescribed subjects, all of them giving evidence of deep research, purity of style and facility of expression. The poetical productions were also excellent. The scholastic exhibitions of drawings and the specimens or business penmanship are deserving of the highest commendation. Of the latter the testimony of Mr. A. N. Palmer, editor of the Western Penman, to whom was submitted two hundred specimens for gradation. Mr. Palmer, writing to Mr. G. M. Jerome, of the Institute, expresses his astonishment at the excellence of the specimens sent, adding that he had never received any from one school showing more uniformity or more excellence throughout. He concludes by saying :- 'I will be glad to accommodate you in the matter of in Canada had come to know the children of Ireland even more intimately know that I fully understand what you

IRISH RACE CONVENTION.

CALL FOR THE ELECTION OF DELE-GATES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA, AND SUPPORT-ERS OF THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Council of the Federation in Ireland, and the Chairman of the Irish party, jointly charged with the work of calling an Irish Race Convention, have issued a call for a Convention to meet in Dublin on September 1st, the object being "to reconstitute a United Home Rule party, and satisfy the yearning of the Irish race all over the world for a thorough re-union of the political forces

To such a great and hopeful work we invite your aid and counsel, and in the exercise of the power delegated to us by the representatives of the lrish people, and in conformity with orders made at a meeting of the trustees and officers of the Irish National Federation of America, held on the 18th of June, we issue the following instructions to the branches

of the Federation in the United States.
Each branch of the Irish National
Federation of America shall be entitled
to elect one delegate.
Delegates must be enrolled members or contributors to the support of the

Home Rule Movement through the

branches selecting them as delegates. Delegates must be elected at a special meeting of the branch called for that purpose one week's notice of meeting being given.

Credentials must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which the delegates are elected; countersigned by the officers of City and State Councils, where such exist; duplicate copies to be forwarded to the office of the National Secretary, Room 26 Cooper Union, New York City.
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M. D., Pres.

John D. Crimmins, Treas. Jos. P. RYAN, Sec.

THE NICENE COUNCIL.

Father James Callaghan's Able and Scholarly Deliverance on the Subject.

Father James Callaghan is always interesting and scholarly in his methods of treating various subjects, whether they concern matters of Faith or refer particularly to questions of National import. On Sunday evening the Catholic Young Men's Society held another weekly Conference. Mr. J. J. Patterson, the talented president, occupied the chair. After the usual programme of essays and recitations had been disposed of Father Callaghan was introduced, and lelivered a most interesting and eloquent review of the work of the Nicone council, the first Cheumenical of the

The first (Ecumenical Council of the Church was held A.D. 325, at Nice of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, under the patronage of Pope St. Sylvester and Emperor Constantine. It was presided over by Osius, Bishop of Cordova assisted by two Papal Legates, with 318 Bishops and a few pri sts and deacons. It was convoked against Arius, an Alexandrian priest, who denied the divine nature in Christ. Arius was born at Libya, by the seaside, or at Libya of Cyrene, A.D. 280. The doctrinal expressions inserted into the Nicene Creed on the question "God of God, consubstantial with the Father," were only an evolution or development of the one and same dogma in embryo or in germ under the heading of Article H. of the Apostolic pronounce-ment "I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son. Our Lord." The formula has been chanted in the Church for the last 1600 years. Only 18 Bishops refused to sign the Declaration, Arius was exiled. Eleven years later, his sentence of outlawners was revoked through Arian intrigue, but he died suddenly during his triumphal entry into Constantinople.
Arianism survived the Council 200

years, and was for that period vigorously combated by its opponents, or strennously defended by its adherents. The toremost champion of orthodoxy was St. Athanasius. He was born at Alexandria A. D. 296. Elected to the patriarchate of that See, he encountered much opposition on the part of the Arians. Being deposed soon afterwards at Tyre by an assembly of Arian Bishops, he appealed against their undue interference to Pope St. Jules I. (337 352). He wrote as follows :-

"Rome is the Divinely consolidated foundation, the sacred revolving pivot of all churches and their safeguard too." In reply, His Holiness rebuked the persecutors of St. Athanasius: "Know you not that it is customary to write us first, and that nowhere but here ought judgment be given." He was exiled to Treves, in ancient Northern Gaul, by

Constantine.

He was subsequently expelled by Constantius to the Thebaid, where he wandered about from desert to desert for six

Under Julian, who attempted topaganize Christianity, he had to conceal-himself in Alexandria. Under Valentius he was set away first and brought back a few months later to his native city, where he died, A.D. 373. He is styled the "Dialectician of the Mysteries."

THE Paulist Father Doyle declares that half the people of New York do not attend any church. An American exchange makes the remark that evidently the mission for the heathen is at our very doors.



REV. JOHN QUINLIVAN, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

labors." Nor do we forget the mission of Father Quiblier to Ireland, there asking from the Primate helpers to carry on the good work here, and that the result of his visit was the advent amongst us of the Rev. Fathers Dowd, O'Brien. McCultoch, and others, all distinguished by their great piety, eloquence and zeal, but more especially of Father Dowd, who became the temporal as well as the spiritual guide of our people, and whose career has cast so much lustre on the Order of which you are now so deservedly the Superior-General. The noble work of that great priest not only won the hearts of his own people, but it commanded the admiration of the whole country. When the Prime Minister of Canada, prevented by the arduous duties of his office from being present at the golden jubilee of Father Dowd, sent his Minister of Justice, Right Hon. Sir. John Thompson, to offer homage on behalf of the Government of Canada, that reminded that I am bound to do honor not only to the great patriot as well. * * * We have known him as a patriot, who while known him as a patriot, who, while holding the warmest love for the country in which he has spent so many love. well as a large number of elergy, occupied places on and around the platform.

The Hon Mr. Justice Curran, who was characteristic content of the truth, and to speak it trumpet tones to whom, were entrusted the task of the whom, were entrusted the task of the committee of the whom, were entrusted the task of the committee of the truth, and to speak it trumpet tones to whom, were entrusted the task of the committee of the case of the ca

they were called in the midst of their | gratitude, and with all the fervor of their

natures give you an Irish welcome.

That God may in His goodness long spare you to worthily discharge the onerous duties of your exalted position, and that the future may have, if possible, still more glorious days for your Society in the service of the Most High, is the ardent prayer of your most humble and devoted servants.

The address was signed by Hon. Mr. Justice Curran (Chairman), the Rev. Fathers Schelfault, Catulle, O'Donnell, Donnelly, O'Meara and Casey, and the presidents of the Irish National and Temperance societies of this city.

The Superior General, in responding to the address, regretted his inability to speak English; he would therefore have to answer in French, which language, he was pleased to learn, many. If not most, of them understood. He was deeply touched by the feeling sentiments expressed in their beautiful address by the limit continues of many continues.



HON. MR. JUSTICE CURRAN,

CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

than before, had witnessed their faith, their resignation, and their trust in God under the pressure of affliction, and the Irish on their side learned to love and value more than ever those devoted priests, who cheerfully sacrificed their lives for the spiritual and corporal welfare of the fever-stricken exiles of '47. It was his fond hope that this union,

this harmony, this sympathy, between French and Irish would not only continue, but would constantly increase, and that they would in this manner be a mutual shield and source of encouragement to each other. Once more he thanked them for this magnificent demonstration, which left an inefface-able impression upon his heart and he prayed that the grand old Faith of St. Patrick and the blessing of God might continue with them forever.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, at the request of the Superior General, briefly repeated in English the substance of what had been said in reply to the address. He then profited by the oppor-tunity to thank Mr. Justice Curran and the members of the Committee for their trouble and attention in preparing the

want. From the posteript in your letter I infer that I am to select the best speci men of writing in the pile and mark it one, the second one two, and the third one three, and so on 'brough the sixty specimens I desire to show them to some of my personal friends and to the members of our School Board if I can reach them."

ST FRANCISCAN CHURCH.

The first public instructions to the English speaking Franciscan Teritaries of Montreal will be delivered by Fr. Ambrose, O. S. F., on July 1st, 1896, at the Franciscan Church, 1222 Dorchester St. Doors open at 2 30 p.m. The service will begin punctually at 3.30 p.m., and the English-speaking Catholic ladies of Montreal will be kindly allowed in.

CATHOLIC SOCIALISM.

It is said that the Pope intends to give t new impulse to Catholic Socialism. He is arranging a new catechism, in

IN WOMAN'S REALM

FASHION AND FANCY.

ENGLISH HAIRDRESSING.

HAS FULL SWAY.

leader, has declared that society-that is, the feminine element-must part its hair on the side or expose the forehead guiltless of coquettish curls, says the Philadelphia Press. And fashion-that is, in England-is

beginning to sway a bit in her direction. While the American girl would look with horror on this unterminine coisseur for her adoption, yet she gives a sign of relief when she thinks that maybe Lady Helen's example will take effect among the world of Britain's elect.

The frightful curled, frizzed bang that the Princess of Wales insists upon retaining has spoiled the faces of many called pretty.

I shall never forget once seeing a to her room. She was combing her mass with a knif, and let it hang in front.
On went the ever-present English to que over this h role bang, and I did not

wonder that the bellboys stared. But she was only arranging her hair as all of her sex do. Therefore let every lover of beauty hope that even the formality of Lady Helen's plain forchead may make a headway against the untidy,

unbecoming coiffeurs of the women of the Eng ish nobility. What a change the sleek, well gror med head of the American girl must be to them!

HYGIENE OF THE HAIR.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF SCANT LOCKS

AND THEIR PROPER TREATMENT. [From the New York Journal]

We are all agreed upon the value of a beautiful head of hair, and always have been, for that matter. Beginning with Lilith, whose lovely golden hair was said slope for once at least constant to an appreciation of nature's gift and unchanging in our attitude of loyalty.

brown have been ever the glory and ornament of a woman, the envy, delight and sign of strength in a man. There is something about a bald head that always affects the individual as a cut price does a standard article. The old Romans marked down all bald-headed slaves, and they were for this one affliction, if in the prime of life, sold at halfprice. A bald-headed woman, no matter of what age, is (to continue the simile) a damaged article and discounted accord-

temples and crowns getting bare we rush to a coiffeur's, and invest in crimps and and we attach these monstrous, heating things to our already fevered scalps, we look in our mirrors, and we hope the new purchase will not be so crudely, cruelly artificial as that looking place. curls, frizzes and bangs, or most insidicruelly artificial as that looking glass shows it to our wistful eyes, in its as pect to the world in general or to our world in particular. We hear the irritation of the creepy, scratchy net, and with a flush of mingled courage and humbled pride that we have had to come to it, we prepare to grin and bear the torment. We all of us buy the same bangs as we do our laundry soap—so oily matter, one bland and the other the her objections to woman suffrage: color which determines the shade of the hair, and also proves that human hair is perennial. Unless its connection with the skin be severed by violence, decay of should continue in vigor and integrity ing in it. Women have enough duties until a very old are

consists in simply keeping it and the skin of the head clean. If the head is hair a little plant that must have ventilation, water and freedom; if the brush and comb are daily and systematically used, the locks of youth will gratefully respond to such care except where there

is disease or accident. The hair should in all cases be washed at least once a week-oftener if possible. The popular dread of catching cold from washing the head ought to be as absurd an idea as the one that washing the face would give a healthy woman a shock or

FROM SIXTEEN TO TWENTY

GIRLS LOOK ONLY ON THE BRIGHT AND

lattracts them. "It is only natural that THE HIDEOUS FRIZZED, CURLED BANG STILL of bright conversation, dippant and meaningelss though that talk may be, Lady Helen Stewart, a fushionable would far rather have it that he can dance well than that he can recite Emerson to her. It is the dancing time of her life, and not the Emersonian period. She is apt to notice a man's clothes more than his character. She likes the man better who pays her a pretty compliment than the one who says something serious. * * The young man who pays her graceful attentions is pleasing to her: she does not seek to penetrate beyond the mere compliment. And why should she? Young men are simply one form of her amusement: she does not take them any more seriously than she does anything else. The young taining has spoiled the faces of many man of presentable appearance, who women who might otherwise have been dresses well and has a command of the small talk of society, is her girlish Jackin the box. The more attention he pays famous English actress make her toilet her, the more he flatters her, the better for a reception. She had invited me up she is apt to like him. The earnest young man who has ambition, who studof yellow hair down over her eyes, and I learns, whose talk is sensible thought it was only a trick of getting rather than light, is a bit tiresome to her. her back hair out of tangle. Judge o' She may admire his high purposes so far my surprise when she frizzed up this as she can grasp them. She may respect mass with the comb as one does feathers | him. But if she is going to a party she does not want his company. She passes him by for the other fellow who is graceful in the dance. And is she to be blamed or to be censured for this? Not a bit of it. While she is a girl she does as a natural, healthy girl should: she lives her years of enjoyment and gets as much pleasure out of them as she can. For this she is a girl. But if he will watch her after she counts her years with the figure two he will observe that slowly but surely a process of gradual development takes place in the girl whom he believed to be without thought or reason. And equally sure will be his discovery that the companion of her dances is not so eagerly welcomed by her as once he was. He will then gradu-ally discover that the girl is not the light-minded butterfly that he thought her to be. She becomes interested in other things; conversations which bored her a year or two earlier now begin to have some meaning for her. She begins to regard the internal value of to have been found twisted around things. She looks at young men from a Adam's heart, we descend the historical different stand point. The young man who can simply dance well does not represent the same thing to her. She begins to look for something else in the young men who come to her. The woman has simply begun to develop; the girl is ceasing to be.

THE BICYCLE ICICLE.

The professor is very punctilious about he use of language. His youngest laughter has learned to ride a wheel, and the fact is very apparent in her conversation. Now and then he moved unessily in his chair, but he made no comment. After a time he said:

" Lucia, would you mind closing that door? I am getting as cold as an ike."

As cold as a what?"

" As cold as an ike." "I don't understand you."

"That is very strange. It seems to ac-

WOMAN'S SPHERE NOT POLITICS.

While the committee on resolutions of the national Republican convention was in session at St. Louis it was visited by Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany, N Y. She holds an influential position in style of curls and frizzes; we none of us the Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association, have the same features; every one of us of New York State, and, unattended and has an individual head, but we buy our unannounced, appeared before committee with a protest against the incorpormuch a bar, so much a bang. It is such ation in the platform of a suffrage plank. a mistake. The chemical composition | She made a strong, though brief, appeal of the hair and its life history shows it on behalf of the organization she repreto contain in the first place two kinds of sented. Later she outlined as follows

"I do not believe that the women of this country desire to have suffrage thrust upon them. Nor do I believe that women can purify politics by mixhusbands and in rearing their children properly. If they dabble in politics to any beneficial extent they must take time they now devote to their families and give it to political study and work. Who are the women who demand suffrage! The majority of the leaders are paid for the work they do, and my observation has been that the great majority of them are either unmarried or are not living with their hurbands. You do not find the woman whose chief delight is in her husband and children demanding the ballot. She is content to trust in her husband and sons to secure equality with men under the law. I do not know how it is in Missouri, but in New York women have more legal rights than men. How can the entrance of women into politics parify it? I do not know that the average woman is any better than the average man. While I believe that a pure woman is infinitely better than the best man, I think that a bad woman is much worse than the worst man. You cannot sort the women out in politics. They all go on equal terms, and the chances are that the pure, home-loving women, whose influence and ballots might be used to support good measures, would be the last to exercise the right of suffrage. In the States

that have adopted female suffrage you

introduced or pushed by women. If you

ask a woman suffragist what she expects

to gain by it she cannot tell you, ex-

cept in platitudes. One thing they de-

mand is 'equal pay for equal work.' Now

cannot point to a single political reform

men everywhere to obtain higher wages, yet can they obtain them because they can vote? Why do women think they could do with the ballot what men can-

WHAT THEY SAY.

the hands.

Two maids of honor, six bridesmaids and six ushers is the correct style for

a hat pin. This is an excellent sick room suggestion.

The woman who would dress well must know something about art of all kindsart in painting, in sculpture, poetry,

music, literature.

A dainty addition to the bath is to be found in a few drops of violet water.

The small sleeve may have the approval of fashion, but it is not as becoming as the larger style.

retiring is a good one to acquire if you are troubled with insomnia.

Pearl, yellow and pink tan shades are

are made to wear over thin summer gowns. Tulle and chiffon, with a satin edge,

ruches and frillings on capes, parasols and gowns. Old-tashioned silk brocade is used for

waistcoats, revers and cuffs, and white moire silk appears in this guise on white alpaca gowns. White gowns are to be worn more

companied by white hats, shoes and parasols. The woman who knows how to dress

Linen neck ruchings combined with

white satin ribbon are to be worn much with summer gowns. No load of baggage designed for out-of-

bicycle or two perched on top. Little by little wall paper is getting back to the designs that our grand-

mothers thought truly beautiful. Now that the season of cooling drinks

ade easily. The latest place in which to carry the handkerchief is the edge of the sleeve,

fall over the hand. and serviceable, and so are those made of

lizard and water snake skin.

USEFUL RECIPES.

beef in a spider or flat saucepan add pour over it one quart of cold water; let it come to boil; pour off the water (this freshens the beef sufficiently); and one tablespoonful of butter, quarter-saltspoon of white pepper, and cook one minute. Have ready toasted half dozen small slices of bread. Make a cream of one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter brought to a boil in double boiler, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch, wet with milk; let boil four minutes; pour over the toast on hot dish. Add the frizzled beef, placing a large spoonful on each slice-or can be served apart.

strips lengthwise; lay in water; dry on a napkin and place in boiling fat; fry until brown; take from fire and drain on a paper before serving.

BICYCLE BUNS.

Over one pint of finely sifted wheat flour pour one-half pint of boiling water; stir into it one tablespoonful of butter, one quarter tea spoonful of salt, two thirds of a cup of sugar and one-half cup of softened butter. When all are thoroughly mixed add onehalf cake of compressed yeast, which has been dissolved in one-half cup of lukewarm water. Set this sponge to rise over night; in the morning knead and roll out the dough to about one-half inch in thickness, cut with round cooky cutter, then with case-knife cut stripes toward the centre, making "wheels;" connect two of the buns with small strip of dough, making imitations of bicycles; brush over with melted butter and bake in moderate oven thirty minutes. If carefully prepared these buns are an ornament to the table, as well as being very toothsome.

off a tiny piece of chewing gum, "I've been improving my mind again." Go 'way! You haven't!"

"Yes, I have. I have been reading all about the convention. It's perfectly fas-

Can you understand it?"

"Most of it. I used to think a convention was stupid, but it isn't a bit. It's just like a gymnasium or riding a goat at an initiation, or something of that kind, you know.' 'How do they do?"

"Why they bring out a plank."

the side that wins gets the nomination. the way it's done, for I saw it in the paper.'

A LARGE BOOK.

The largest book in the world, according to a recent lecture by Professor Max Muller, of Oxford, is the "Kutho Daw;

scriptions are becoming defaced. A British official, Mr. Ferrars, has petitioned the Government for financial aid in order to have these 729 plates care-

fully photographed.

If he fails in interesting the Government he will ask for a popular subscription for the purpose. It was largely for the purpose of calling public attention to this unique book that Professor Muller made it the subject of a lecture.

The "Kutho Daw" is in three parts, or as the Buddhists call it, "baskets." From the point of view of the number of words, these 729 plates of this great codex far exceed the Bible and the Koran put together. As the Jews estimated that the Old Testament contained 59,493 words and 2,728 100 letters, so the Buddhist priests have computed that the 'Tripitaka," as they call their colossal book, contains, written as it is in the Pali tongue, 275,250 stanzas and 8,808,-000 syllables.—Post-Dispatch,

RECOLLECTIONS OF GREAT MEN.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY TELLS SOME GOOD STORIES OF MEN HE HAS MET.

Of the great men he has met, Justin McCarthy has some excellent stories to relate. A few of these he recently re counted in a lecture in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle.

Among his most cherished memories are collections of William Makepeace Thackeray. Those who know Thackeray from his books will readily conceive that he would take infinite delight in telling a story against himself. Here is a an ecdote that he used to relate: Thackeray found much pleasure in taking long walks into the country. When on one of these excursions with a brother journalist, "Jacob Omnium," who, tall as Thackeray was, was even taller than the author of "The Newcomers," the two gentlemen came across a country fair. Observing a tent where "giants' were exhibiting themselves, they agreed to enter. When Thackeray was preparing to pay the usual admission fee the attendant at the door remarked: "We

make no charge to the profession, sir." An instance of very smart repartee on the part of John Bright is told by Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Bright, unfortunately, had on this occasion to leave his parliamentary and other duties on account of an affection of the brain. Recovering from the attack Mr. Bright resumed his active interest in public affairs. But in the course of a debate a member of the House of Commons, with surprising and inexcusable indecency, replying to Mr. Bright, said that that gentleman had been suffering from a disease of the brain. With comparative self-restraint the famous repeater retorted: "That is a disease which Providence itself could not inflict upon the noble lord."

Mr. McCarthy remembers very well the only speech he ever heard the Great Duke of Wellington deliver in the House of Lords. It made a decided impression upon the future Irish leader. The man of iron wore a blue trock coat and a pair of duck trousers, the only person he knew except his friend, Gibson Bowles, who adopted such unmentionables. A

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had per give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PROK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y. "I will say that my mother has not

stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills liable and beneficial. 250.

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Burmah. Contrary to what might be supposed, this gigantic work was constructed during this century, it being structed during this century, it being that I do not understand the bill I must constant in effort to describe as been

hoped he had not spoken too long. "Na, Na," said the Scotchman, "aw thenk ye hae a vera patient audience!" -London News.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

[Written for the Dedication of the Memorial.] What pledge of fealty do ye bring, Children of Erin at the gate?"
He asked, and answered: "Everything
Best for the building of a State—

Strong arms to delve for nature's wealth; Stout hearts to bear what fate decrees; The poor man's heritage of health

And brains unspoiled by slothful case The new-born joy that captives feel Stepping from darkness into day, That bids them face the fire or steel

All these, the poet said, they brought, Though scant indeed their worldly store,

If life alone their debt can pay—"

Naught saying (for he reckoned naught)
Of that best gift of all they bore— The exile, whom no chain could bind, Who won his way to freedom's goal, Wearing no fetters on his mind,

No brand of prison on his soul; The man of kindly word and deed, Who suffered much, forgiving all, And questioned not of race or creed

When duty rang the battle call. The walls of caste, that are so strong, The chains of sect that hold so well-Built on the adamant of wrong, Forged in the furnace fires of hell.

The insolence of birth; the pride Of intellect, God's unearned gift To thankless man; vain wealth astride Its beggar steed, extolling thrift-

All these he fought, yet held no hate For any man, but wrong alone; And if this shaft proclaim him great It is because love raised the stone.

Not less he loved the new, who saw Through tears the sad old mother land: An exile's pencil best might draw

The picture of the Pigrim Band. And if one ask for proof or test Of Irish faith, we answer: Lo! He is the pledge in every breast

For all that gratitude can owe.

But let the best of him belong To all mankind by sorrow tried-The brother of the lowly throng, The Soldier of the Weaker Side.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

USES OF GRAMMAR.

SOME WAYS OF TELLING A STORY GIVE IT A DOUBLE MEANING.

Philadelphia Telegraph. Sometimes young people who are not bill was under discussion and Wellington accustomed to expressing themselves an criticised it adversely. The peer in charge of the bill remarked bitterly that necessity for the use of correct English, Religious Articles. bill was under discussion and Wellington | accustomed to expressing themselves in by experience, say that "they don't see what is the use of spending so much time over the study of grammar.'

The following sentences which have appeared from time to time in various iournals will be sufficient to prove to young readers the necessity for the study of composition:

"Annual Sale Now On. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated-come in here." "For Sale. A lady wants to sell her piano, she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors." "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad." "For sale, a piona by a widow lady with carved legs."

"A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference." "Bulldog for sale; will eat anything

very tond of children." Wanted an organist and a boy to blow the same." Wanted, a boy to be partly outside

and partly behind the counter.' Wanted for the summer, a cottage for a small family with good drainage." "Young People, Attention. Our new

schoolhouse is now completed, and is capable of accommodating 400 pupils two stories high."

NINETY PER CENT

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sursaparilla at this season to prevent that rundown and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hoon's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's Short Life of Thomas Davis, which forms the latest volume of "The New Irish Library," is a work which, we doubt not, will prove of interest to many of our readers. No writer could be, or is, better qualified to deal with the men and events of the Young Ireland period than the tried politician and accomplished journalist who during a momentous portion of the existence of The Nation occupied its editorial chair. The story of the life of Thomas Davis loses nothing in picturesqueness in the telling by Sir Charles, and the reader lays down the little volume in which his narrative is contained profoundly impressed by the many-sided nature of the intellect of his colleague in the founding and writing of this paper. Davis was essentially the possessor of a statesmanlike or constructive mind, allied with which he owned a poetic and literary capacity rarely found combined in one personality. The work combined in one personality. The work st. 50. :: 31.0. MAOI now published will enable every reader square. Tel. 8853.

supposed, this gigantic work was constructed during this century, it being done at the command of Mindomin, the second of the last Kings of Burma.

Owing to the influence of the tropic rains and heat and the falling into ruin of some of the brick buildings, the increase of a lecture in Glasgow he constructed patriot. No conception of Davis's nature could be more false or more inaccurate. What his true nature was Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's study of his career and labours will undoubtedly his career and labours will undoubtedly help to make plain, while at the same time it casts much light on many circumstances connected with an eventful period in the history of Ireland. In common with the other volumes of "The New Irish Library," the Short Life of Thomas Davis has been admirately and the state of Thomas Davis has been admirately and the state of Thomas Davis has been admirately and the state of Thomas Davis has been admirately and the state of Thomas Davis has been admirately and the state of the st ably produced by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, —Dublin Nation.

> A well-constructed brick house will ontlast one built of granite.

Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform-always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Insist on Scott's

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Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or sizes. enough to cure, help your baby.

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Perfected____ Sanctuary Oil.

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Red Glass, - 10c Parastine Wax Candies, Moulded Bees Wax Candles, Wax Souches Unbleached, Wax Tapers, Stearic Wax Candies, Gas Lighter and Extinguisher, Floats, etc.

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Incense for Churches. Extra Fine, - - - \$1 00 per box. Incense No. 2, - - 75c 100 per box.

Artificial Charcoal. Box containing 50 tablets, - 50c. Large Wooden Box. Incensed, - \$2.00. Celluloid Roman Collars and Cuffs. Collars, sizes 14 to 17!. - price 25c cach. Cuffs, sizes 9, % and 10, - 50c per pair.

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COR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamaras

Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stoys lengths—

\$1.50. : J. C. MAOBIABHID, Richmond

Luxuriant, rippling locks of gold or

Few of us stop to consider the care the hair should receive. When we find our

until a very old age. The greatest enemy of the hair is uncleanliness. I cannot for my life under stand how a sensible person can advocate infrequent cleaning of the hair and scalp. The law which has been so frequently proved in the case of the remainder of the body, namely, that health and beauty largely depend upon soap and water, finds no exception in the hair. The management of the hair treated as though it were a garden, each

PLEASING SIDES OF LIFE. A young man addresses to Edward W. Bok the query. "Why is it that in so many cases, I might almost say the majority of cases, a quiet, well-behaved, earnest minded, religious young man's seriousness is ignored by so many girls [between sixteen and twenty], and the company of giddy, idle, senseless youths of cannot endorse this. I think that a or, The Kengious codex of the Edukument of the July Ladies' man with a family to support should relie is written on marble slabs, 729 in Home Journal editorial reply is made. ceive more than some women who only number, which it takes a city of pagodas works to tide over the time until some to house, for each slab has its own sepatake few things seriously, and are not good man agrees to marry and work for rate house.

given to looking upon the serious side of her The fallacy of the argument of the life; the columbs bright, pleasant side suffragists that women could obtain bet-city of Mandalay, once the capital of

ter wages were they allowed to vote is apparent at a glance. It is the object of

Hot oatmeal water is a good wash for

swell weddings. Ice can be noiselessly broken by using

If you want to know exactly how you look ask a small boy's opinion on the subject

The habit of eating something before

the correct colors in gloves.

Vandyke collars of corn and white batiste, trimmed with lace and insertion,

are sold by the hundred yards for neck

than ever this season for informal as well as dressy occasions, and these are ac-

when travelling is never seen in a black

town shipment is complete without a

is at hand buy a glass lemon squeezer if you wish to know how to make a lemon-

allowing the corners of the mouchoir to Seal chatelaine bags are very stylish

FRIZZLED BEEF WITH CREAM TOAST. Place one-half pound of chipped dried

FRIED POTATOES. Slice four medium-sized potatoes, after washing and peeling them carefully, into

EXPLAINING IT.

[From the Washington Star.] "Say, Mame," said Maud, as she bit

cinating, too."

"Yes. "And it's very wide; and the candi dates try to straddle it, and other people try to keep them from doing so; and I don't know what it means, but that's

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils,

Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

THE CONFÉSSIONAL.

OUR CODE RESPECTS ITS SECRETS.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS IN THE CASE OF REV. ABBE GILL.

The Court of Appeals on Thursday last disposed of the case of Bouchard, a tinsmith of Granby, against the Rev.

In the ordinary course the case came up for trial in the district before Judge up 101 The Rev. Abbé was called upon Lynch. and when the question was sa witness, and when the question was put to him as to whether he had given put to him as to whether he had given advice to the apprentice in or out of the advice to the applemented in or out of the confessional, which would tend to urge the young man to leave his employer, he declined to answer.

Abbé Gill based his refusal on the ground that if any reference to the mat-

ter was made between him and the young apprentice, Bernier, it was in the young apprenance, some was a privileged communication. Argument was heard on the objection raised to the question, on the objection raised to the question, the pretension being in behalf of the priest that article 275 of the Code of Givil Procedure the communication was privileged, as a professional secret, and also that the oath of office taken by him as a Roman Catholic priest prevented his revealing anything that takes place in the confessional. For the plaintiff it was argued that the privilege invoked could not apply as the question related to an offence before its commission, and communications of that nature could not claim the privilege mentioned in the Code. Judge Lynch, adopted the latter and overruled the objection. Abbe Gill then persisting in his refusal to reply, the judge sentenced him to imprisonment for contempt of Court, and hence the present appeal.
In readering the judgment of the Court,

Judge Bossé referred to the unanimous recognition of the privilege granted to spiritual advisers, under the articles of he Code invoked. The judge himself from whose judgment the present appeal was taken fully recognized that privilege, but held that it did not apply in the present instance, inasmuch as Abbé fill could not be said to have been actng in the professional capacity which the law protects. A Quebec statute, that provides for a fine of \$20 against those who advise apprentices to leave their masters, was also invoked as depriving Abbe Gill of his privilege. There could e no doubt that an accomplice to crime ould not claim the privilege of secrecy, out in the present instance, there was only an allegation of illegal advice, without the shadow of a proof that such adice was really given. Crime must never e presumed, and besides, the curé positively declared that he had violated olaw. Moreover, in giving his reply the young man, the priest would indirectly make known the communicaion made to him by the latter, and that communication was also protected by the article of the Code. The unanimous judgment of the Court was that the curé was justified, under article 275, to claim the privilege which he invoked; there was no contempt of court, and the appeal must be maintained. In concurring in the judgment, Judge Hall remarked that any other interpretation of the article of the Code would be too narrow, and there withstanding serious inconvenience, ie lead over all other considerations. He wished it to be understood, however, that the judgment was based solely on the text of the article invoked, and not on the privilege claimed also by Abbé Gill in virtue of his sacerdotal oath, and his colleagues, he understood, also based their judgment only on the article re-

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION

As we have already announced, the date of the assembly of the great Irish Race Convention, in Dublin, has been fixed for Tuesday, the 1st of September, and the indications with regard to it, since the first announcement, all tend to the conclusion that it will be one of the most important del berative assemblies of our people ever held. Every arrangement has been made to render it a truly representative gathering in all its constituent parts. The Irish National Federation furnishes the nucleus for the g thering: but provision has been made for an equal representation of every body of Irish Nationalists,-whether civil or military-wherever located throughout the world, who may choose to be represented by delegates. Clergymen of all denominations are designated as exofficio members of the Convention: and representative Irishmen from all parts of the United States, Canada, the Continent of Europe, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, will be present and will have an equal voice in the proceedings with their brethren in the Old Land; so that the whole proceedings shall be homogeneous, and there cannot be any pretence, hereafter, that the atterances of the Convention will not truly represent the sentiments and aspirations of the Irish race. In order that no element of unity should be wanting, special and cordial invitations were extended to Mr John E. Redmond and to Mr. T. M. Healy to have their followings represented, on the same footing as the National organization, with full legislative powers for their delegates in the Convention. Poth these partisans have rejected the overtures for union, and have thus shown themselve in their true character as petty demagogues,would-be leaders of mischievous factions who prefer their own selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement to the advancement of the National cause. Their rejection of the proposal of union will have, at least, the good effect of placing tner in their proper light before the Irish people, as politicians who are only re-enacting the roles of Sadlier and "Black Billy" Keegh, whose treachery, —worked out under similar specious precences of patriotism—cost Iroland as precences of patriotism—cost Iroland as pretences of patriotism,—cost Ireland so dearly a generation ago. The Irish people, eyervwhere, at the present day, are too well informed, and have too far outgrown the idea of the necessity of leader-

tences. The national movement will go understand the business of dying better on regardless of the impotent opposition of such factionists, who, like their prototypes of forty years ago, will find them-selves, at the close of the struggle, flung ignominiously aside as political wrecks—the deserved end of all who would sacrifice a great cause to their own selfish ambitions.—Irish American.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY DEAD.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER. Sir Leonard Tilley died at three o'clock on Thursday last, after an illness of about

week, of blood poisoning. Samuel Leonard Tilley, son of Mr. Thomas N. Tilley, was born at Gagetown, Queen's County, N. B, on May 8, 1818. Sir Leonard Tilley has been a prominent figure in the public affairs of this country for the period of a half century. In 1867 he was made a C.B. (civil) as a reward for distinguished colonial services; and on resigning his seat in the New Brunswick Assembly for a seat in the Commons, he was sworn of the Canadian Privy Council and appointed Minister of Customs in the first Cabinet of the Dominion. From November, 1868. to April, 1869, he was Acting Minister of Public Works, and on Feb. 22, 1873, he was made Minister of Finance until his government resigned on Nov. 5, in the same year, when he accepted the lieutenant-governorship of his native province. This office he held until July 11, 1878, and could have retained it for a second term had he felt so disposed, but yielding to the importunities of his friends and the wishes of his former colleagues, he allowed himself to be nominated in his old constituency for a seat in the Commons. He succeeded in being | indicates the majority by which the canelected, but by the bare majority of nine votes. This was altogether due to his espousal of the National Policy, as a platform of the Liberal Conservatives. In October he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and on presenting himself for re-election was returned by acclamation. On May 24 he was created a knight of the noble order of St. Michael and St. George at an investiture of the Order held in Montreal by the Marquis

THE HIBERNIANS.

of Lorne, then Governor-General of

THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION-ITS PROGRAMME AND PURPOSES.

The fortieth National Convention of the order in the United States, says an exchange, will assemble in Detroit, Michigan, July 14. The session will be held in the Catholic Club building and the headquarters will be at the Russell

The programme reported is as follows Tuesday morning-Right Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, and National Chaplain of the order, will celebrate Pontifical High Mass at 10 o'clock at SS. Peter and St. Paul's Cathedral. He will also preach. The delegates will march from the hall to the Cathedral in a body, headed by National President P. L. O'Copper of Sayanah Ga. Tuesdar. J. O'Connor of Savanah, Ga. Tuesday evening, Bishop Foley will give a reception to the delegates at the Catholic Club parlors.

Wednesday evening—Banquet. Thursday afternoon—Parade.

Friday afternoon-Sail on the Detroit River, and on Lakes Erie and St. Clair. The national officers hope that every state, county, province and territory will were any number of instances where, send the full quota of delegates as provided in the constitution, so as the entire principles of public interest must take | wants of the brotherhood in every section may be made known and such wise legislation enacted as will best advance the interests of the order throughout the country. A full and itemized statement of the work of the past two years will be made, together with the number of members and the amounts they have paid for the A. O. H. Chair in the Catholic Uni-versity at Washington. The circular of the National officers say in regard to the Ladies' Auxiliary: "The society of the Ladies' Auxiliary has grown and increased beyond our most sanguine anticipa-tions; they have formed County and State organizations all over the country. Their laws are crude and far from being perfect. The best thoughts of the delegates should be to enact a perfect set of laws for the government of those worthy sisters and collaborers in the cause of true Hibernianism. To that end, we carnestly call for amendments to the Constitution of the Ladies' Auxiliary to be forwarded assoon as possible to the National vice president, Brother J. C. Weadock, Bay City, Mich."

PRIEST'S FATAL FALL.

FATHER FOGARTY MEETS A VIOLENT DEATH AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Rev. William Fogarty, a priest from the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has for two years been a student at the Catholic University, Washington, fell on Friday night from the window of his room, in the third story of the University. versity dormitory, to the roof of the annex building 30 feet below. The noise of the fall awakened some of the students, who gave the alarm. Father Fogarty was cared for at the University until Saturday morning, and was then sent to Providence Hospital, where he died, never having been conscious since the fall. He was a close student and frequently remained up until late at night pursuing his studies. It is thought that, being indisposed during the night. he put his head out of the window to breathe fresh air and lost his balance.

'A GOOD RELIGION TO DIE IN."

The Sunday Democrat says:—Some years ago a decided champion of Protestantism, writing in the Atlantic Monthly, accentuated the rather facetious and racy axiom: "The Protestant.

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is ship to be deceived by such false pre- HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

dying beds, and it always appeared to me that they accepted the inevitable with a composure which showed that their belief, whether or not the best to live by, was a better one to die by than most of the harder creeds which have replaced it."

THE ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

We present our readers with the full details of the elections held on Tuesday, last week. In our last issue we were in a position to give a brief outline of the result, in consequence of being obliged to go to press in the evening of the day upon which the elections were held. The summing up of the results is shown as follows:

Provinces. Con. Lib. Pat. Ind. Totals Ontario......41 42 4 4 Quebec......16 48 Nova Scotia..... 9 11 — —

New Brunswick 9 4 — 1

Prince Edw. Isld 3 2 — — Prince Edw. Isld 3 Manitoba..... 5 $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{-}$ N.W. Territ'ries 1 British Columb. 2 Totals86 114 5 7 212 Majority for the Liberals over all 16.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to serve in the next Parliament. The figures after each name didate was returned :-

> Conservatives. ONTARIO-41.

Addington, John W. Bell, 327. Bothwell, James Clancy, 69. Brant, South, Robert Henry, 200. Brockville, J. F. Wood, 250. Bruce, East, Henry Cargill, 203. Bruce, North, McNeil. Cornwall and Stormont, Dr. Bergin.

Dundas, And. Broder, 11. Durham, East, T. D. Craig, 159. Elgin, East, A. B. Ingram, 204. Glengarry, R. R. McLennan, 700, Grenville, J. D. Reid, 117. Grey, East, Dr. Sproule, 659. Haldimand-Monck, Dr. Montague,

Halton, D. Henderson, 120. Hastings, North, A. W. Carscallen,

Hastings, West, H. Corby, 247. Lanark, South, Hon, J. Haggart, 379. Lanark, North, B. Rosamond, 200. Leeds, South, George Taylor, 500. Lennox, Uriah Wilson, 200. London, Thomas Beatty, 111. Middlesex, East, Jas Gilmour, 300, Middlesex, North, W. H. Hutchins,

Muskoka, G. McCormack. Nipissing, J. P. Klock, 900. Norfolk, South, Col. Tisdale, 270. Northumberland, East, Ed. Cochrane,

Northumberland, West, Geo. Guillet,

Perth, North. A. F. Maclaren, 13. Peterboro, West, Jas. Kendry, 348. Renfrew, South, John Ferguson, 218. Simcoe, East, W. H. Bennett, 150. Simcoe, South, Col. Tyrwhitt, 402, Toronto, West, E. F. Clarke, 308: Toronto, West. E. B. Osler, 585. Victoria, North, Sam. Hughes, 260. Waterloo, North. J. E. Seagram, 311. Welland, Wm. McCleary, 65. Wellington, South, C. Kloepfer, 197.

ouebec-16.

Bagot, F. Dupont, acclamation. Beauharnois, J. H. Bergeron, 13, Champlain, Dr. Marcotte, 424. Compton, Ruius Pope, 500, Dorchester, J. B. Morin, 224. Jacques Cartier, F. D. Monk, 250 Montcalm, L. Dugas, 291. Montmorency, T. C. Casgrain, 31. Montreal, St. Ann, M. J. F. Quinn, 185. Montreal, St. Antoine, Dr. G. T. Rodlick, 167.

Nicolet, F. Boisvert, 119. Pontiac, W. J. Poupore, 300. Sherbrooke, W. B. Ives, 232. Stanstead, A. H. Moore, 435. Terrebonne, A. Chauvin, 80. Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Sir A. 4. Caron, 300.

NOVA SCOTIA-9.

Annapolis, J. B. Mills, 189. Colchester, W. D. Dimock, 217. Cape Breton, Sir Chas. Tupper, 705. Cape Breton, H. F. McDougall, 350. Halifax, R. L. Borden, 206. Lunenberg, C. E. Kaulback, 102. Pictou, Sir Chas. H. Tupper, 200. Pictou, A. C. Bell, 200. Victoria, Dr. Bethune, 140.

NEW BRUNSWICK-9. Carleton. F. H. Hale, 387. Charlotte, G. W. Ganong, 521. Gloucester, C. Blanchard 800. Kent, G. V. McInerney, 367. Northumberland, Jas. Robinson, 200. York, George E. Foster, 500. Victoria, John Costigan, 500. Westmoreland, H. A. Powell. 19. Restigouche, J. McAlister, 31.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND--3. Kings, A. C. McDonald, -Prince West, E. Hackett, -Queen's East, A. Martin, -

MANITOBA-5. Macdonald, N. Boyd, 200. Provencher, A. C. La Rivere, 500. Selkirk, Hugh Armstrong, — Winnipeg, H. J. MacDonald, 132. Marquette, Roche, -

N. W. TERRITORIES-1. Assiniboia, West, N. F. Davin, 107. BRITISH COLUMBIA-2.

Victoria, E. G. Prior and Thomas Earle.

Liberals. Following are the Liberals elected. ONTARIO-42.

Durham, West, Robert Beith, 45. Elgin, West, Robert Betth, 45.
Elgin, West, George E. Casey, 511.
Essex, North, W. McGregor, 484.
Essex, South, M. Gown, 256.
Grey, North, John Clarke, 58
Grey; South, Dr. Landerkin, 59.

Hamilton, W. A. Tood, 123. Hamilton, T. H. McPherson, 307. Hastings, East, J. M. Hurley, --. Huron, East, Dr. P. McDonald, 150. Huron, South, John McMillan, 300. Huron, West, M. C. Cameron, 317. Kent, Arch. Campbell, 300. Kingston, B. M. Britton, 185. Lambton, East, John Fraser, 32. Lambton, West, J. F. Lister, 100. Leeds, N., and Grenville, F. T. Frost. Lincoln-Niagara, Wm. Gibson, 429. Middlesex, South, J. McGargan, 3:5. Middlesex, West, W. S. Calv. rt. 270. Norfolk, North, John Charlton 548. Ontario, South, Leonard Burnett 217. Ontario, West, J. D. Edgar, 384. Ottawa, Wm. Hutchison, 423. Ottawa, N. A. Belcourt, 202. Oxford, North, Jas. Sutherland, 1500. Oxford, South, Sir R. Cartwright, 602. Peel, Jos. Featherston, 350. Perth, South, D. K. Erb, 238. Peterboro, East, John Lang, 448. Prescott, Isidore Prolux, 384. Renfrew North, W. T. Mackie, —. Russell, W. C. Edwards, 1237. Toronto Centre, Wm. Lount, 307. Victoria, South, Geo. McHugh, 50. Waterloo, South, Jas. Livingston, 150. Wellington, Centre, A. Semple, 642. Wellington, North, Jas. McMullen, 167. Wentworth, North, and Brant, Jas. Somerville, 945.

Wentworth, South, Thos. Bain, 189, York, East, H. R. Frankland, 50, York, North, Wm. Mulock, 317.

QUEBEC-18.

Argenteuil, Dr. Christie, 73. Beauce, Dr. Godbout, 150. Bellechase, O. E. Talbot, 300. Berthier, C. Beausoleil, acclamation. Bonaventure, Wm. M. Fauvel, 312. Brome, S. A. Fisher, 275. Chambly & Vechs., C.A. Geoffrion, 400 Charlevoix, Chas. Angers, 86. Chateauguay, J. P. Brown, 540. Chicontimi and Sag'y, V. Savard, 1500. Drummond and Arthabaska, Joseph

Lavergne, 1500. Gaspe, R. Lemieux, 35. Hochelaga, J. A. Madore, 516. Huntingdon, Julius Scriver, 800. Joliette, Chas. Bazinet. ... Kamouraska, H. G. Carroll, 2. Labelle, H. Bourassa, 400. Laprairie and Napierville, D. Monette.

L'Assomption, J. Gauthier 120. L'Islet, Dechene, S. Laval, T. Fortin, ... Levis, Dr. P. M. Guay, 450. Lotbiniere, Dr. Rintret, 400. Maisonneuve, R. Prefontaine, 1542. Maskinonge, J. H. Legris, 150, Megantic, Geo. Turcotte, 500. Missisquoi, R.B. Meigs, 117. Montmagny, P. R. Choquette, 200. Montreal, St.James. G. Desmarais, 1369. Montreal, St. Lawrence, E. G. Penny,

Montreal, St. Mary, H. Dupre, 1361. Portneuf, Sir. H. Joly, 43. Quebec Centre, F. Langelier, 307. Quebec East, Wilfrid Laurier, 2250. Quebec County, C. Fitzpatrick, 203. Richmond and Wolfe, M. Stenson, 207 Richelieu, A. A. Bruneau, 134. Rimouski, Dr. R. Fiset, 165. Rouville, L. P. Brodeur. 949. St. Hyacinthe, M. E. Bernier, acclamation.

St. Johns and Iberville, Fr. Bec and.

Shefford, C. H. Parmalee, 300. Soulanges, Dr. Bourbonnais, 200. Temiscouata, F. Pouliot. Two Mountains, J. Ethier, 17. Vaudreuil, H. S. Harwood, 400. Wright, C. R. Devlin, 272. Yamaska, Dr. Mignault, 43.

NOVA SCOTIA-11. Antigonish, C. F. McIsaac, 118. Cumberland, B. T. Logan 120. Digby, A. T. Copp, 29. Guysborough D. C. Fraser, 88. Halifax, B. Russell, 260. Hants, Dr. A. Haley, 41. Inverness. Dr. McLennan, 111. King's, Dr. Borden, 466. Richmond, E. P. Flynn, 246. Shellarne and Queen's, o. F. F ries,

Yarmouth, T. B. Flint, 420. NEW BRUNSWICK-4.

Kings, J. Domville, 500. Sudbury and Queen's G. G. King. St. John City, J. V. Ellis, 600. St. John City and County, Col. Tucker, PRINCE EDWARD-2.

Prince East, John Yeo. Queen's West, L. H. Davies. MANITOBA-1.

Lisgar, R. L. Richardson, 200. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES-2.

Alberta, Frank Oliver, ... Saskatchewan, Hon. W. Laurier, 103.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-4. Burrand, Rev. G. Maxwell, ... Yale, C. H. Bostock 150. Vancouver, W. B. McInnes, ...

New Westminster, A. Morrison, ... Patrons. Following are the Patrons elected :-

ontario-3 Bruce, West, John Tolmie, 479. Frontenac, D. D. Roger, acclamation. Prince Edward, W. V. Pettit, 199.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES-1. Assiniboia, East, Dr. Douglass ...

Independents. Following are the Independents elected :--

ONTARIO-5.

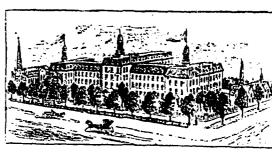
Cardwell, W. Stubbs, 313. Ontario, North, — Graham, ... Simcoe, North, Dalton McCarthy, 1171. Toronto, East, J. R. Robertson, 1617. West York, N. C. Wallace, 4135. OUEBEC-1.

Quebec, West, R. R. Dobell, 342. NEW BRUNSWICK-1.

Albert, W. T. Lewis ...

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SEND FOR CALENDAR

more than anything else lately in the United States is the new movement of missions to non-Catholics—instituted through the Paulist Fathers. It bids fair to become one of the most important works in which the diocesan clergy will be called upon to take part. The Holy REMOVES DANDRUFF, GIVES Father approves of it by special letter Bishops universally favor it, whil the priests and people are cuthusiastic about it. The remarkable success already achieved by these Missions com, ING A HEALTHY GROWTH. mends them. For these reasons in several dioceses the Missions are systematically inaugurated. Fars eing men say that in a very few years every diocese will have its organized band of diocesan clergy actively engaged in preaching to non-Catholics. This great country, big as it is with the intellectual and spiritual welfare of countless souls must be claimed for and conquered by the Spirit of Truth.

In connection with this movement a periodical, called "The Missionary a record of the progress of Christian Unity," has been issued, the first num-ber of which has been received. "The Missionary" will be the organ of The Missionary Union, a society established for the purpose of gathering funds to push on the work. The funds of this society, like those of the "Propagation of the Faith," will be spent in paying the expenses of missionaries in sections of the country where Catholics are too few to support them, and in supplying them with necessary literature to prosecute their work. Can we gather \$5 000 or \$10,000 a year, we can put a number of missionaries at work at once. Presbyterians spent \$932,000 at this very work last year; other denominations in proportion.

Every subscriber to "The Missionary" becomes a member of "The Missionary Union," and participates in all its

spiritual privileges.
For the present "The Missionary" will be issued quarterly. It will be of 16 pages of large quarto size, and will be edited by the Paulist Fathers. New York. The subscription price, \$100 per annum, makes you a full member of the society and entitles you to every issue of the paper for one year.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church MONTREAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896. At 3.30 P M

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There is no time of the year in which the youngsters are harder on their FOOTWEAR than the present.

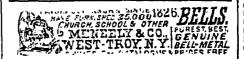
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A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

What has interested pries's and people ore than anything else lately in the pited States is the new control of the lately in the

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ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. IROQUOIS DIVISION.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF DATE FOR RECEIVING TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS THE Time for receiving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been further postponed to Briday, 3rd July, 1866.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Department of Railways and Canals, Uttawn, 22nd June, 1896.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT AUBURN.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT AUBURY.

EALED TENHERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Railway Bridge at Auburn." will be received at this office up to moon on Friday. 10th July, 1896, for the construction of this Bridge.

Specifications and forms of contract can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer at Peterboro' en and after the 25th June, 1896, where forms of tender can be obtained by the parties tendering.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for \$3,400 must accompany the tender; this accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself

accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 20th June, 1896.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, i

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WEDNESDAY,.....JULY 1, 1996

SOME IMPORTANT ISSUES.

John Stuart Mill, who, some fifty years ago, was regarded as the apostle of free trade, on the straight lines of the British free trader, made concessions to the principle of protection which seem especially adapted to a country like ours, with an older, stronger and successful manufacturing rival alongside of it. Though often quoted, the following passage will bear repetition at the present stage in our economic history:

"The superiority of one country over another in a branch of production often arises only from having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part, or disadvantage on the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience yet and that devotion to their country's to acquire may in other respects be bet- weal by which they profess to be acwhich were earlier in the field; and, besides, it is a just remark that nothing of mind and lack of patriotism to oppohas a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should at their own risk, or rather at their certain loss, introduce a new manufacture and bear the burden of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty continued for a reasonable time will sometimes be the least inconvenient method in which a nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment. But the protection should be confined to cases in which there is good ground for assurance that the industry which it fosters will after a time be domestic producers ever be allowed to expect that it will be continued to them, beyond the time strictly necessary of accomplishing."

The last sentence acquires some significance from certain remarks that Mr. Mill had already made regarding the economic policy of the United States. He speaks of the United States as one of the countries in which the system of protection is declining, but not yet wholly given up. Now, more than fifty years after Mr. Mill wrote thus of protection in the United States, the sad results of the experiments of a revolutionary tariff has convinced the majority of the people that to give up protection is simply to disorganize the bulk of American industries and to doom hundreds of thousands of families to the risk of empty handedness and starvation. With such a warning before him, no statesman of common humanity, not to speak of patriotism, would venture to interfere with a system to which the country mainly owes its prosperity. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Laurier has no intention of revolutionizing our protective tariff, but simply contemplates reforming it. Nor will he introduce his reforms without due deliberation and without consulting these interested, so that in encouraging trade and cheapening the necessaries of life he will take care not to cheapen wages or to destroy the enterprises, in the maintenance of which not only fair wages, but for many classes of workers the chance of gaining any seeking for fresh material to use against livelihood at all, may be said to depend. the National movement.

Mr. Laurier is not a mere thecrist like John Stuart Mill. If some international tribunal of universally recognized authority wished that trade must be everywhere and always free, then the logic of the freetrader would be of universal application, and theory and practice would coincide. But there is no such tribunal, and the exercise of national free will antagonizes international free trade. Even the most wealthy and independent of nations cannot practice comprehensive free trade without some disadvantage. The nation which is the freetrader's great example of the possibility of a free trade that pays in spite of all encompassing protection, could not stand the rivalry for any length of time. if it lal not first of all grown rich on a protection that baulked at nothing. It is now, moreover, beginning to be felt that such a defiance of the outside proected world cannot endure for ever, however strong the bulwark of wealth with which it started. Nor, in any case, has such an experiment, though its triumph embraced every interest concerned (which it does not), any pertinency to a young country like Canada, which, notwithstanding seemingly boundless resources, has no stay in acquired wealth, and is exposed to a ruinous competition from a powerful pro tected neighbor.

We look on this economic question as t 30 essentially linked with the industrial life of the country to be kept up as a party cry. That it ever should have been deemed necessary to so regard it is a misfortune for us as it has proved calamitous in the United States. Surely one may call himself a Reformer or a Liberal and honestly believe that there is ample scope for his energies as such, while still holding economic views that lean to protection rather than freetrade. On the other hand, Canadian, like British, Conservatives might see opportunities for the exercise of wise caution, while recognizing the need of a broad constructive statesmanship, and at the same time clinging to the principle of free trade. Such exceptions there are not only in the electorate but among the representatives of the people. We deal with the question from the standpoint of this fact, and impressed with the importance of a subject of such far-reaching interest course, moreover, is justified by the utterances of the successful leader and the pledges of several of his followers. Party is doubtless a necessity under our system of parliamentary government, but the best judgments on questions that affect the people at large are formed by these who accustom themselves to take independent and practical views, who concede to others the same right and who credit even those who differ from them with honesty of intention prone to impute evil ambition, darkness nents, can hardly complain when they find others judging them by the same false standard. And unhappily too much of our party criticism and discussion is conducted on the lines we condemn. But the golden rule is of universal application.

THE "NATION,"

The first number of the revived Dublin Nation has reached us, and we give it a cordial welcome, in the hope at the same time that it may prove not unworthy of the glorious past. At the present moment a great deal depends upon the press of Ireland, it can either make or mar the future of the country. Those who are able to dispense with it; nor should the | in the thick of the fight may not realize how great is their responsibility. Men are needed, with minds broad enough, and hearts animated with sufficient far a fair trial of what they are capable patriotism, to sink all personal considerations, stamp out all jealousies and look but to one thing, the triumph of the sacred cause of Ireland. The Nation can be a powerful helper in the good work. If there be men in the ranks of Ireland's friends who cannot co-operate with others, then, in the name of the best interests of our fatherland, let them disap. pear from the scene for some time, and leave the settlement of the Irish question to those who are ready to join hands, who are ready to bury the past and obliterate all remembrance of dissensions, in a generous effort for the achievement of Home Rule.

> Or the 29,000,000 inhabitants of England and Wales at the last census, 20.800,000, or over two-thirds, live in towns and cities and only 8,200,000 in the country. In Scotland one-half of the population lived in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, though in Ireland the proportion was about one in

> At the regular meeting of the Irish National Federation on June 3d, at which Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was the principal speaker, Detective Jeremiah Springer, from the head office in the lower Castle Yard, was present, and took notes of all the speeches. The Tory coercionists at the Castle must be

A REGENT OF FRANCE.

The death of the Duc de Nemours will

recall to French Royalists one of the most eventful periods in the reign of King Louis Philippe. Nearly fifty-four years ago, under circumstances of peculiar and wide-spread sorrow, the prince who has just passed away was appointed Regent of France. The King had been twelve years on the throne when the whole royal family was plunged into the deepest affliction by the death of the Duke of Orleans through an accident. His Royal Highness had been thrown out of his carriage and received such injuries that he breathed his last in a few hours. The heir to the throne had married a princess of the House of Mecklinberg Schwerin, and left two sons, Philippe, Comte de Paris, then in his fourth year, and the Duc de Chartres, a child of twenty months. Apart from the sympathy that was generally felt for the royal household in such a bereavement, reasons of state gave an unusual importance to the fatality. His Majesty was in his 70th year, and even those statesmen who believed that the house of Orleans had an assured future in France, naturally looked with misgiving on the prospect of a long minority, in case of the King's demise. It was determined to lose no time in creating a Regent, who should be ready, in such a contingency, to assume the responsibilities of sovereignty. The ordinary course under the old monarchy was to nominate the mother of the heir presumptive to that dignity, but a bill was passed conferring the honor on the Duc de Nemours, who thus became a person of European consequence. Already the Regent had been offered two crowns-that of Belgium, finally accepted by the widower of the Princess Charlotte, whose death prepared the way for the as yet unborn Princess of Victoria to the throne of Great Britain: and that of Greece, first worn by Otho of Bavaria, and from him transferred to George of Denmark. Through his marriage with a daughter of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duc de Nemours was brought into relations of affinity with the late Prince Consort of England. His eldest son, brought up in exile, after the Revolution of 1848, married the and to some of vital consequence. Their heiress apparent to the throne of Brazil, the daughter of the good Dom Pedro, whom some of our readers may remember having seen in Montreal, when he deemed his throne secure. Although at the time of the late Duke's appointment as Regent the day of doom for the citizen King was within measurable distance to the eye of a clear sighted prophet, so little aprehension was felt at what proved to be real signs of danger that Louis Phillippe and his ministers joined heartily in the honors to the dead Emperor, while the despised nephew of his ter adapted to the production than those tunted themselves. Those who ever uncle heard in his captivity the sounds of joy that foretokened his own triumph in a not distant day. The restoration of Napoleon's remains was meant to be Britain's grand act of reconciliation and it was hoped that France and England would bury their ancient feuds in the Emperor's new tomb. Had the Orleanists been wise they would have recalled the poet's line, "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," for, by reviving the Napoleonic

spirit, it proved fatal to their dynasty. But, although Louis Philippe died dethroned and in exile, his line was not extinguished as a ruling house. It was the policy of his ministers to strengthen France and the Orleanist cause by alliances with neighboring Sovereigntiesa policy that gave much offence at the Court of St. James's. The late King of Spain married his grand-daughter. The King of the Belgians is his grandson. Another of his descendants is the Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and but for De have been recognized on the throne of out issue, is all that the most exacting legitimists could demand. Nevertheless, there was an attempt, after the death of the Comte de Paris, to seek a chief among the Spanish Bourbons. There was something pathetic in the position of the two young princes orphaned by a casuality while their father, whose succession then seemed fairly sure, was in the vigor of his manhood, and driven from their native land by the people who had seemed devoted to their cause only to see a rival dynasty successfully claim their rights. Their espousal of the cause of the North in the American civil war might seem to have had a precedent in the early Italian career of Louis Napoleon and his brother, though some may say that there was precedent enough in their own family. There were those, indeed, who saw a just retribution in the misfortunes that overtook Louis Philippe and his descendants and especially in the exclusion of the latter from the French throne. The reconciliation with the Comte de Chambord, in | guage for its official acts. many ways a striking contrast to his successor, was not at first acceptable to all the legitimists, but gradually most of the dissidents fell into line. The gravest mistake of the Comte de Paris, within its boundaries. In France, for

allowance was made for reasonable re-Republic had thought fit to show to the Princes in 1886, the courted alliance of the high principles with which he had previously been credited. Neither did the reputation of the Duke of Orleans of the Republican authorities. The contemptuous lenity with which his offence was visited tended to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the world and robbed him of any prestige of martyrdom that

had it been severely dealt with. The visit to this country of the Prince de Joinville revived the interest of French Canadians in the Orleanist branch of the old royal house by which the colony had been founded. But the occasion was surpassed by the arrival amongst us of the Comte de Paris and the Duc d' Orleans some seven years ago. They were welcomed not as the representatives of the younger branch merely, but as the heirs of Henry the Fourth, Louis the Thirteenth and the grand monarche. The protest against the formal reception with which they were honored was confined to a few and everything passed off most satisfactorily. The Comte de Paris cordially acknowledged the advantages which the descendants of the subjects of his ancestors enjoyed as citizens of the British Empire and subjects of Queen Victoria. That France will ever again recognize the sway of a Bourbon King does not at this moment seem very probable. Nevertheless it would be rash to indulge in predictions regarding a people who have undergone so many changes in a little over a century. To Irish students of history the old French monarchy must ever have a romantic history, for in the service of France, for generations following the English Revolution and the fall of the Stuarts, Irish soldiers, diplomatists and statesmen won some of their greatest triumphs. The name of that unfortunate patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, will also be recalled in connection with that Duke of Orleans who followed to the scaffold the royal kinsman whom he betrayed.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

One of the most judicious and equit-

able contributions to the discussion of

the Dual language question in the Do-

minion has come to us in the form of a

lecture delivered before the professors and students of the University of New Brunswick, on the 18th of March last. The Rev. S. J. Doucet, of Shippegan, had been especially invited by the authorities of the University to give his views on this vexed question. The very heading that Mr. Doucet chose for his essay indicated an intention to treat his topic purely on its merits. "Dual Language in Canada: its advantages and disadvantages." Such is Mr. Doucet's title, and his opening words are in harmony with it. "Theoretically," he admits, "it might be desirable to have only one language in Canada, and it may be a to take their presnt course." He then goes on to mention some of the drawbacks that the use of two languages in the same country may seem to imply. These are that, being a source of enmity and strife, it is incompatible with national unity and progress; that it necessitates an increased outlay in the publication of parliamentary and legal documents in both tongues; that it divides the forces by which the nation is educated and by which a national literature is created; and that in commercial relations and social intercourse it exerts an injurious influence. The lecturer does not deny that | plied by correctly spoken French to the in the highest sense national unity implies unity of language. But, in his Fonseca's coup d'etat his blood would opinion, when strictly defined, it implies a great deal more-not unity Brazil. Though the head of the house is of language merely, but unity discrowned, his heirship, since the of origin, growth and development, death of the Comte de Chambord with- unity of manners and customs and unity of religion. But the attainment of such unity is so rare in the political adjustments of modern times, due to conquest, treaties and other conventions and understandings, that it may be pronounced impracticable. There is no nation in Europe that is entirely in accord with the requirements of a unity so all-pervading. Besides, if we admit the possibility of such unity, the constant tendency of modern life, quite apart from language, is to destroy it. The social distinctions due to the unequal distribution of this world's goods, the warfare of political parties, clashings of interest between employers and employed, and vari- | Marmier, "the eloquence of the Grand ous other causes of dissension, are perpetually at work as if for the purpose of rending the body politic in pieces. Again, wars of religion have desolated countries in which the antagonists spoke the same language. One of the most sanguinary and obstinate of modern struggles arose between two sections of a nation which recognized but one lan-But an authoritative declaration that

there is but one legal speech in a country does not alter the fact that there are many languages spoken and taught the Boulanger movement. Even when the most unitary of European lands, Reformation.

there are not only a great many dialects sentment at the treatment which the of French, but Basque and Armorican, Catalanian and Italian, and Provengal has once more become a literary lanwith the "brave general" was unworthy guage. Again, in Spain, besides Basque and Catalan, there is a great diversity of pro-Latin forms, and in the South dialects that would be hardly gain anything by his sensational defiance | intelligible in the Asturias. Turin, Florence, Trieste, Naples, Palmero, Sardinia and Corsica are the homes of ever so many varieties of the common national tongue. The German, French and Italian cantons do not impair the unity his escapade might have won for him of Switzerland. The dual monarchy has more than two legal languages-Magyar, Czech, Polish, Roumanian and German being the main tongues spoken and taught. Russia, Belgium, the Norse Kingdoms, the German Empire and (need we add?) the great Victorian realm are virtually Polyglot. There is, indeed, hardly a language spoken in the great peopled quarters of the globe that is not in use in some portion of the British Empire. He would be a ready man in a more than Baconian sense who could without hesitation give a list of the languages spoken by the Queen's subjects. The alien "colonies" of London are so many as to constitute that city a veritable cosmopolis. The native tongues and dialects of the British Isles disclose to the philologist the successive stocks, racial and linguistic, that have gone to the making of the inhabitants The Celtic foundation is abundantly evident. Some go so far as to argue in favor of a pre-Celtic element, of which they find traces in some local names. That element is not, however, obvious, like the Celtic, which its friends are determined to save from extinction. The Teutonic elements are present in the language as well as in the geographical names. The Norman is spoken in the channel islands, which represent the old Duchy of the Conqueror and are thus bistorically Suzerain to England. The growth of English, as well as the survival of Erse, Gælic, Manx and Welsh, testify to the impossibility of repressing a language by legal enactments.

How many tongues are poken in Can ada to-day? Not without taking thought can such a question be answered. Of the native tongues alone the name is legion. And what language of Europe, not to speak of Asia, is unrepresented in the daily spoken speech of the people of the Dominion. No law could silence these languages as the means of household and social intercourse for thousands of our fellow-citizens. In Lord Durham's famous Report, the principle which is essentially unitary, it was proposed to forbid the official use of the French language. Such a course was believed to be alone consistent with the union of the two provinces, and the prohibition was embodied in the Union Act. But from the first it was a dead letter in the Union Legislature and before ten years had gone by the repressive clause was repealed. Lord Elgin, though he was Lord Durham's son in-law, was opposed to all such attempts at denationalization. Such a policy may be in keeping with Russian traditions and aims; it is matter of regret that things were allowed unworthy of a nation that professes to love freedom and to respect the rights of others. But is the question merely one of for-

bearance, of toleration? Is it purely an act of magnanimity on the part of the English-speaking majority in the Dominion to permit the descendants of the old lords of the soil to speak aloud on the floor of Parliament the language of Montaigne, of Racine, of Molière, of Massillon, of Montesquieu, of Chateaubriand, of Sainte Beuve? Surely it is not entirely a disadvantage for our people to be led by such gentle urging as is imstudy of some of the world's grandest masterpieces. Already, what literature Canada has produced is dual, and its French section is not without acceptance in the ancient land whose kings founded new France. We do not decline whatever credit that distinction brings to the Dominion as a whole. Would the writers who have won the approval of France's highest critical tribunal have been equally fortunate if they had adopted another language instead of their ancestral tongue? Assuredly no. There is in the use of a language, cherished as their mother tongue is by the French-Canadian people, an incentive to excellence that acts like inspiration. M. Doucet quotes the words of that esteemed friend of Canada, the late M. Xavier Marmier, in proof of the unimpaired descent of the heirloom so highly prized. "It retains," says M. Siecle." That testimony is precious. Not for a mere patois, not for a corrupt idiom or weakened echo of a great original, does this Acadian priest plead so eloquently, but for a birthright that has come down untarnished from the time of Bossuet and Corneille.

THE Register, of Toronto, says that Mr. Coatsworth has fallen in a good cause and without a stain on his reputation as a politician or as a man.

BISHOP FALIZE, in the occasion of his

RETROSPECT AND FORETAST.

The return to power in the Federal

sphere of the Reform or Liberal party, after a long interval of continuous Conservative administration, suggests a brief retrospect which may enlighten our younger readers and refresh the memories of the more mature, The origin and growth of our Canadian parties, while in the main due to the same causes and effected by the same influences to which corresponding organizations elsewhere owe their birth and development, have also been shaped by motives, aims and prejudices both diverse and peculiar. When we attempt to trace them further back than the year 1867 we have to take a survey of from four to eight communities each of them with its own inheritance of divisions and conflicts. For, although we are wont to regard the Dominion as a political unit, it is a unit made up of several provincial groups and every such group has its own predominant traditions and interests. On the other hand, in so far as Confederation succeeded the Union regime in the central and most important provinces of the bominion, we are tempted to look to the party organization of pre-federal years as that from which our actual system proceeded. To this pedigree (apart from its leaving the other provinces out of account) it may be objected that, as the federal scheme had its origin in a coalition of the old Upper and Lower Cana. dian parties, there was really no party in existence when the Dominion began its constitutional life on the 1st of July. 1867. Certainly that was the theory of the Fathers of Confederation. Old feuda were to be forgotten, and as Grit and Tory had united for the patriotic purpose of founding a nation, that nation was to begin its progress unhampered by the impedimenta of old antagonisms. And to the majority of our people, in that first federal summer, such a principle seemed not impracticable. There was, it is true, in Nova Scotia an opposition to the inclusion of that province in the federation too influential to be ignored, and the "antis" (as they were called) had sympathizers both in Quebec and Ontario. But it was not from the "antis" that the proposal to commence our new modus vivendi on a party basis first emanated. We are surveying the past from the standpoint of history, not of partizanship, and we neither praise nor blame those who deemed it best to anticipate that partition on party lines which was sure to come sooner or later. Nor need we pause to consider how far personal anti-party was an element in the Hon. George Brown's withdrawal from the coalition with which he had loyally collaborated until the great end of the federal constitution had been attained Suffice it to say that the Liberal party as (with certain modifications from the influence of the other provinces) it exists to-day with the Hon. Wilfred Laurier triumphantly at its head, had its cradle in the convention that Mr. Brown invited to meet at Toronto on the 27th of June, 1867. Of course, the 650 local leaders who answered his summons were not altogether novices in political affairs. They were all or nearly all Reformers of the Globe school, of which Mr. Brown, whether in office or out of office, whether formally appointed or simply accepted, was the recognized leader. As such they were either a por. tion of (or the heirs of) the Remnant that declined to give its adhesion to the coalition of 1854. From that year, in fact, dates the organization of the two political forces that have since alternately, for good or evil, swayed the destinies of Canada-first the Canada of the Union and afterwards the larger Canada of the British North America Act. Some of our readers can doubtless recall the peculiar conditions that led to the formation of the McNab-Morin Cabinet. Therewith the old Toryism, if it did not die the death, took to the hed from which it never rose. It was succeeded by that new Conservatism which, from the circumstances of its birth, its sup porters and the approval of Robert Baldwin, has considered itself not unworthy of the name of Liberal. It was a Liberal-Conservative Cabinet that inaugurated Confederation. But it must not be forgotten that Mr. Brown and some of those who followed him into opposition had served the same cause, while other Liberals (like the Hon. A. A. Dorion and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald) who opposed Confederation on principle, while the question was still sub judice, gave it a large support when it became an accomplished fact. For a time the conciliation of Nova Scotia seemed hopeless, Dr. (now Sir) Charles Tupper standing virtually alone against a solid phalanx of bitter Antis led by the veteran Joseph Howe. Ultimately, after a sharp struggle, Mr. Howe was won over to the side that he had denounced and took office in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet. The first Dominion Parliament opened on the 7th of November, 1867. The Hon. James Cockburn was elected Speaker of the Commons (then a new word on Canadian lips) and the Hon. J. E. Cauchon was appointed silver jubilee recently, ordained the first to preside over the Senate. The prinand his advisers was their adoption of instance, which seems as to language priest in Norway since the days of the ciple of dual representation was then permitted, and some of the ablest men in

the Dominion Parliament had also seats in the local houses. So many and such great changes have taken place during the twenty-nine years that separate us from that important session, that those who have grown up under the new con. ditions would find it difficult to realize the Canada of that time. The Dominion comprised only the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Steps were at once taken, however, to effet the enlargement contemplated by the act, the Hon. W. McDougall moving the resolutions for the acquisition of the North-West Territories. Trans-Superior Canada was then a terra incognita and British Columbia was accessible only after a tedious voyage or an overland journey that few cared to face. There was prom ise, nevertheless, in the fact that five years earlier a party of emigrants from mountains to the Pacific coast. Before laid down the burden of office, the Dominion as it stands to-day, was virtually a fait accompli, and there is a certain wrong in the reflection that it was through its effects to consolidate the union nominally achieved by a transcontimental railway that the inaugural government was overthrown. Although it ended under a cloud, it had done some convincing the opponents of union and ion as we know it. Old readers of this of forecast without regret for the many notable figures on both sides of political Thomas D'Arcy McGee-is cherished by all true Irish-Canadians for his gifts, his services and his cruel fate. The Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart, died, like a later leader, in England just in time to escape the whirl-wind.

It is to the credit of the Liberals that their Premiers have been men of excellent repute. The Lafontaines, Baldwins and Mackenzies were men of high character, and even their opponents have not gainsaid the virtues of Mesers. Blake and Laurier. The readers of the TRUE | tion :-WITNESS owe Mr. Blake special honor for his expousal of their cause of Home Rule. It fell to Lord Dufferin (who as viceroy of the Dominion had been preceded by Lords Monk and Liegar) to entrust the Hon. A. Mackenzie with the formation of a ministry when Sir John Macdonald's resources failed him. Among his chosen colleagues were the Hon (Sir) R. Cartwright (Finance), (Sir) A. A. Dorion (Justice), Laird (Interior, new portfolio), T. Fournier (Inland revenue), E. Blake and R. W. Scott (without portfolio. Mr. Mackenzie remained in power from the 7th of November, 1873, our country and well-meaning Pro until the 16th of October, 1878.

He began his administration with a When Parliament met, on the 26th of March, 1874, the Government majority was in the neighborhood of 80 was chosen Speaker. Strong though his support was, Mr. Mackenzie encountered difficulties from the first that severely ness. His integrity is admitted to have been prof against temptation, but opinion differs as to the judgment he exercised in his economic policy. Rightly or wronged, the sufferers from the longcontinued oppression—for the first wave from the South had struck our shores in 1874—blumed his policy of laissez faire factures went on increasing until the general elections. On the 10th of September, 1878, the party of Sir John Macdorald was returned to power by a sweeping majority, and the verdict was confirmed in 1882, 1887 and 1891. How far the triumph of Mr. Laurier and his supportes may signify an abandonment by the contry at large of the principle of which it has so repeatedly approved, it is no easy, in the present dislocation of part allegiance, to ascertain. There countribat Mr. Laurier will avoid any sudden change which, by injuriously affective industries in operation, would throw kny people out of employment. Even hopponents are disposed to have faith iMr. Laurier's honesty, integrity and paiotism, and we sincerely hope that he ill be wisely guided in acquitting hirelf of the grave and responsible task which his compatriots have entrust him.

L'ABBE GILL MATTER.

Our iders will be pleased to learn that thourt of Queen's Bench, sitting deck lof Judge Lynch, and held that the pri cannot be made to reveal the serrets the confessional. The decision of theart of Appeal had been anticicase o'Abbé Dubuc, recently alluded to in the columns But it is gratifying to fin hat the highest Court in the Provishas spoken without a dissenting ve on the guarantees given by our ent stion.

WICKED, BUT MEANINGLESS.

The exultation in which some anti-Catholic journals are now indulging is same. Anything to have a slap at the clergy, is the motto of the enemies caricatured in every possible manner. Coercionists of consciences was the parting shot, on the day after the elections, an evening contemporary published what it entitled an "Eye-Opener," describing the remedial law as one "to force Manitoba to place its Roman Catholic population under the control of the Bishop, to educate or not, as he Canada had crossed the plains and the chose." Then our anti-Catholic organs chorused about the decadence of priestly the Macdonald-Cartier administration influence. The Bishops had been snubbed. The reign of the clergy was declared at an end. The newspaper had done its work. The school had been supplemented by been inaugurated, and so forth. Now, what was all this about? Their Lordships, on the eve of the general elections, considered it incumbent upon them to issue a mandement to the Cathgood work especially in reconciling or olic electors of this Province. They spoke of the duty of all good citizens to in laying the foundations of the Domin- take part in the government of their country by exercising their franchise. paper can hardly revert to that period | These were directed to vote "as honest, wise, enlightened and intelligent Christians." Then the elector was warned opinion who have passed out of men's against perjury, intemperance. lying, sight. One name-that of the Hon. calumny, violence and party spirit." "Do not sell your vote," was another of the exhortations of the mandement. To all the above we hope our confreres of advanced enlightenment do not object. Where then did the coercion of conscience come in, which caused such a galling rebuke as to "mark an era in the history of French Catholic Quebec." The importance of this subject is our apology for again placing before our readers the extract referring to the duty of Catholics regarding remedial legisla-

"But, in the present circumstances, the duty of Canadian electors, principally Catholic electors, is invested with character of special importance to whose gravity we desire to call your attention in a special manner. A grave injustice was committed against the Catholic minority in Manitoba.

They were deprived of their Catholic separate schools, and forced to send their children to schools that their consciences condemn. The Privy Council of England recognized the justice of the Catholic claim, and the right of the Federal authorities to interfere in order that justice be done to the oppressed It is a question then for the Catholics of testants to unite their strength and their suffrages to secure a final victory for religious liberty and the triumph of strong following, the Pacific Scandal the rights secured by the Constitution. having served as a most effective cam- The means to secure this end is to select, as representatives of the people, only men sincerely resolved to favor with all their influence and to sustain in Parliament a measure to remedy the evils in a house of 206. The Hon. Mr. Anglin from which the Manitoban minority suffers. In speaking to you thus, dearly beloved brethren, our intention is not to bind urselves to any of the parties that are combating in the political arena; tested his resourcefulness, tact and firm- on the contrary, we desire to preserve our liberty.

The Manitoba school question being, before all, a religious question, intimately allied to the dearest interests of the Catholic faith in this country, to the natural rights of parents, and also to the respect due to the Constitution of the country and to the British Crown, we would regard it as betraying a sacred cause, of which we are, and ought to be. for a part of their miseries, and an the defenders if we did not use our auagitation for protection to home manu- thority to secure its success. Therefore, dearly beloved brethren, all Catholics should support only those candidates who bind themselves tormally and solemnly to vote in Parliament in favor of legislation which will restore to the Catholic minority of Manitoba theschool rights to which they are entitled by the decision of the Hon. Privy Council of England. This grave duty is incumbent on every good Catholic, and you would not be justified, either before your spiritual guides, nor before God himself, by neglecting this obligation."

Because their Lordships published that is, hower, a gereral feeling in the declaration, and that the Government which had introduced an act to remedy the injustice done to the Catholic minority in Manitoba was defeated at the polls, the anti-Catholic and infidel press of the Province exult and exclaim:-"Glorious victory! The arrogant clergy have been snubbed and humiliated. Let us be thankful the influence of the clergy has been broken forever." Not quite so fast, if you please, gentlemen. In the first place, where, outside of the scandalous assirtions of the advanced Liberal press, do we find any evidence that the Catholic clergy were partizans in the recent campaign? Is it in the mandement above quoted, where it is in app, has unanimously reversed the distinctly stated: "In speaking to you thus, dearly beloved brethren, our intention is not to bind ourselves to any of the parties that are combating in the political arena; on the contrary, we desire to pated that of Judge Curran in the preserve our liberty." The natural conclusion is that they desired the people to whom they addressed themselves to do the same. They were binding themselves to no party, no advice was given to Catholics to bind themselves where Code this vital subject. We give the | their spiritual guides refused to be bound.

was the best friend of the Catholic min ority? We say nothing of men of the stripe of the nominally. Catholic but in very wicked, but meaningless all the reality infidel press, but we unhesitatingly assert that the Catholic Liberal who conscientiously believed that in supportof Catholicity. During all the recent | ing the candidate of his choice he was campaign any falsehood that could be giving his vote and influence to the made suit the purpose was launched | men most favorable to the minwithout hesitation. The Bishops were ority in Manitoba, and who gave his vote in that sense, would be insulted even to be told, he was acting in opposimildest term applied to them, and as a | tion to the advice of his Bishop, against the interest of the Catholic Church or the constitutional rights of the minority in Manitoba. Our bishops have not been snubbed, neither have they been humiliated. The overwhelming majority of those who have been sent from the Province of Quebec, to the Parliament at Ottawa, are pledged in favor of remedial legislation, and those who are now gloating over the imaginary destruction of the influence of the Church, in all that concerns the relations between man and his Maker, the duties of good citizenship, the press. An era of enlightenment had | the sacred rights of parents in the education of their children, will find out their grievous mistake before many months. Their exultation is very wicked but meaningless all the same.

A CENTRAL LEAGUE.

In many parts of the United States there is a very strong effort being made to unite the various Irish national and literary organizations under the name of what is called a Central League. This matter, which has been under consideration for some months, was taken up with the view of bringing the societies into closer fellowship and stimulating the efforts of members by public debates and literary exercises.

In this city a somewhat similar undertaking would not be amiss, as we are credibly informed that at the present time there are at least 200 Catholic young men who are members of the Protestant Young Men's Christian Association on Dominion Square. The reason why these young Catholics have become associated with this organization, we are informed, was because they had special facilities offered to them to obtain a physical training which was not available in any of our Catholic Associations. While we have every reason to believe that these young men do not take part in the religious exercises, of the institution there is more or less danger in such close association with men whose chief aim is the propagation of the principles of Protestantism. The English-speaking Catholics of this city are numerous enough, if united, to erect a hall for young men equal to that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it is high time that they commenced oper-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An American exchange says the Corservatives of Canada had not the courage of their convictions; they hesitated in a supreme moment and were lost.

A writer in a Paris paper says that in 1895 there were more than 12,500 nightly watchers and adorers before the Blessed Sacrament at Montmartre.

THE exulting Republicans have already given titles to their candidates. McKinley is "Prosperity's Advance Agent," and Hobart is called "Hustling Hobart."

La Presse is the authority for a statement that a young man named Michael O'Rourke of Windsor, Ont., attempted to commit suicide when he learned the result of the elections.

THE closing exercises of St. Ann's School, which were held on Saturday, were of a most interesting character, and on account of the pressure on our space this week we decided to wait until next issue, when a fuller report of the proceed ings can be given, as well as the prize essay written by Master Charles Lennon.

'Donahoe's Magazine quotes a passage from a lecture by Father Thos. J. Conaty, speaking of John Boyle O'Reilly at Worcester soon after his death, which is worth reproducing: "As a silver trumpet sounding the note of human rights, he championed humanity; but his love was not the humanity of a revolution which ignored and blasphemed God, but a humanity which a Crucified Saviour had redeemed and ennobled."

WHEN the Pope was informed of the character of Purcell's "Life of Manning," he is reported to have said: "I am grieved that the life of such a great man, of one who did so much for the Catholic Church in England, who established so many schools for poor children, should be so wrongly represented in the book that is published about him. And it is all the more duced the Hon. Justice Curran to the deplorable because the writer is a Catholic."

In the debate in the House of Com. zems of Judge Bossé on this import- Is it because prominent Liberals openly mons on the constabulary vote the Irish claimed that their party was favored by members pointed out the extravegant St. Mary's boys.

this mandement, urging that their leader size and cost of the force. Mr. Thomas Lough showed that while the population of Ireland had decreased, the strength of the police force had steadily grown. In 1836 the force cost 10d per man. In 1866 it was 2s 6d, and in 1896 it had grown to 6s 6d per man, notwithstanding that the population and crime had gone down. Mr. Dillon also showed that in Ireland there was a policeman to every 340 of the population, while in England the proportion was one to

> THE new fence in course of construction at St. Patrick's, on the St. Alexander street side, which is to replace the old and dilapidated wooden fence, is sufficiently far enough advanced to give the parishioners a glimpse of the vast improvement which it will make in the direcetrical proportions of the sacred edifice. There is certainly a vast change in the interior and the exterior of St. Patrick's, and with the completion of the stone fence the surroundings will be in keeping with the other great and timely improvements which have been carried out. The enterprise and zeal of the pastor, Father Quinlivan, so wisely and so opportunely exercised, is certainly deserving of an enthusiastic support from every parishioner.

St. Mary's Boys' School.

The annual distribution of prizes of this school took place on Friday evening June 26, in the Church Hall, Craig street. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, P.P. presided, being ably assisted by Fathers Shea and Casey and the Hon. Justice Curran. Many friends and well-wishers of the institution were present, among whom were noticed Mr. Mrs. and Miss Heffernan, Mr. W. E. Doran, Mrs. and Master Doran, Mr. Henry Butler, Mrs. Butler and Miss Alice Butler, Mr. Joseph Street, Mrs. and Miss Street, Mr. F. C. Lawlor, Mrs. and Miss Lawlor, and several others.

Father O'Donnell opened the proceedings by referring to the work and prothe school during the past year. He said: You are assembled here this evening to encourage our boys by your presence and to applaud the success they have achieved during the year. You are here also to judge for yourselves of the formation and the training the pupils of St. Mary's school are receiving. In a few moments each class will be brought up in review and examined in your presence on some of the branches they have been studying for the past ten months. We wish thus to do things openly and in view of the public gaze, for we consider the cause of education an all important, a sacred cause, a cause which deserves the attention and the serious consideration of all lovers of the good and true. Our boys' school is young in years; its history is a history of up-hill work, but its record is bright and its future is teeming with hope. That a good English speaking school is a necessity in the East End is a fact not only realized by our own countrymen, it is proclaimed also by our fellow-The good work is already well brushed aside. Although we are still monstrous misstatement that I had obsailing against a strong current, the essel is launched in the right direction. I then appeal to parents, and to all lovers of education, to rally to our support. Let all be awake to their own interest and to those of their children, and in a short time St. Mary's boys' school will not only be a credit to the parish, it will be an honor to the city, and especially will

it be a beacon light to the East End. The programme of exercises was then opened by the little tots of the sixth class singing, which was very nicely done, as was their examination, which was a genuine surprise. Words of very difficult construction were spelled without one

mistake. The fifth class deserved credit for their good answering in arithmetic. The singing of the small children, and indeed of all the classes, is under the direction of one of our bright young lady teachers, algraduate of St. Patrick's.

The fourth class were well trained and answered clearly and intelligently on all the subjects of examination. The experienced lady who conducts this class deserves all the merit which she undoubtedly gained by raising this class to such a high grade of efficiency.

The third class varied the evening's proceedings by an exhibition of physical drill. Twenty-two small lads of the aver age age of ten years were put through various evolutions by their captain, Master George Daly. The neat appear ance and exact movements of these little fellows called for and gained rounds of applause.

A dialogue, spoken by Masters Frawley, Carroll, McDonnell and Daly of the third class, was well received.

The second class underwent a search ing examination, in geography. The answering was perfect and reflects credit on the careful training these boys have undergone at the hands of their teacher. The first class came next and went through a long programme, which wound up by an exhibition in type-writing and shorthand. The examination of this class and the masterly manner in which they were handled by their instructor would leave no one in doubt as to the future success of this school. A recitation by Master Wm. Murphy of this class was splendidly executed.

Prizes were distributed at the end of each class exhibition.

Master Charles Street read the annual address of the boys to Father O'Donnell to which the latter replied in a most happy and appropriate manner. The Rev. Father shows that he understands boys well, for he has a peculiar and very taking way of speaking to them. On this occasion he did not fail. He intro boys and parents and friends present. The Judge delivered one of his eloquent speeches.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the boys of the senior classes singing "God save Ireland," after which all dispersed evidently well pleased with

STATEMENTS

MADE BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND HON. MR. LAURIER.

THE "NORTHWEST REVIEW" REFERS TO THE DEFEAT OF MR. MARTIN-GENERAL EXPRESSION OF REGRET AT THE DEFEAT OF MR. T. E. KENNY, OF HALIFAX.

"The Premier," says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World, in the issue of that paper the day after the election, "is bearing his defeat with philosophical resignation. He spent a msy day at his office in the eastern block, receiving and answering telegrams and letters, as well as giving audience to intimate friends. Your correspondent had an interview with him during the tion of bringing out the noble and sym- | course of the afternoon, and asked him what his intentions were in view of yesterday's results. He replied that he had telegraphed for his colleagues to return to Ottawa at once. When the Cabinet reassembles it will then be decided whether or not to meet the House or else to resign forthwith."

Respecting the elections Sir Charles

"So far as I am personally consaid: perned, I gladly accept the verdict of yesterday, which relieves me from the great responsibilities devolving upon the leader of a government. When I came to Canada last winter I found the Conservative party utterly demoralized and was reluctantly compelled to consent to become its leader, as the only hope of avoiding defeat. The fatal mistake had been made of refusing to dissolve immediately after the adoption of the remedial order, and of calling a session of Parliament, whose life terminated on a specific day, to deal with the Remedial Bill, thus offering the greatest possible inducement to obstruction. The recess of Parliament had been allowed to pass without making any adequate efforts to instruct the public mind in relation to the school question, by which much of the misrepresentation and misapprehension respecting that measure might have been removed. I do not at all regret having placed my services at the disposal of the party, as otherwise I would have been held responsible for its defeat. I have fought the fight with all the energy and ability I possess, and am able to say that no public man has ever received more overwhelming evidence of regard, and I might say affection of the great Liberal-Conservative party, than I have during the past seven weeks, while speaking and travelling incessantly. The fact that Ontario is all but evenly divided, and that the other provinces except Quebec, gave a majority to the Government is of great significance.

"Down to the last moment I confidently relied upon the accuracy of Mr. Angers' opinion, that Quebec would give the Government a majority of 20. Mr. Laurier by declaring in the House of Commons, and in Ontario, that he intended to how to the will of the majority in Manitoba, confirmed, as it was, by the emphatic declaration of Hon. R. W. Scott, enabled him to secure a large amount of support in that province, while on the other hand his declaration at St. Roche, in the Province of Quebec, citizens of the French language. that, 'should the means of conciliation fail I shall have recourse to constitutionthe most serious obstacles al means, and these I will use fully and we had to contend against are already in their entirety,' together with the ected to his being Premier on the ground of his being a French-Canadian and a Catholic, has secured him a large majority in that province.

> "The Conservative party will now do its duty as a loval and constitutional Opposition, and in that position will endeavor to protect as far as possible the best interests of the country while maintaining the great principle of equal justice to all, without respect to race or creed, to which it has unhesitatingly committed itself. The same policy that it has maintained as a Government it will continue to maintain while in Opposition. Mr. Laurier can, therefore rely upon a hearty support from me in restoring the rights and privileges of the French Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, which rights Mr. Greenway has recently declared he will never concede to Mr. Laurier, and if Mr. Laurier will cease coquetting with the National Policy and come out squarely in favor of maintaining an efficient protection for the varied industries of Canada he will not encounter that obstruction from the Liberal Conservative party which we always met with from opponents of that policy."

The Witness in a recent issue said that "when Mr. Laurier was in this city last week, he was asked by a reporter to say a few words, now that he had come to power, to allay any apprehension which might exist on the part of those who had vested interests in the country and who might still be disposed to believe the calumnies which had been industriously circulated to the effect that the moment the Liberal party obtained power the industries of the country would be rained.

Mr. Laurier, speaking with much impressiveness, said "that the Liberal party is the party of reform, and not of revolution. The principles of the party have been before the country for years, and I need not go into a formal statement of them. We have said again and again that we stood for reform and not for revolution. If the slightest apprehension is still telt by any person having invest ments in the country, or engaged in the development of industries and manufactures, I wish to state that that apprehension may be at once allayed. Liberal party has no thought of doing anything violently. Anything that will be done in the way of reforming the tariff will be done gradually, and with a due regard to all vested interests, which, in so far as any one of them will be in any way affected, will receive ample notification. We shall proceed with caution, carefully considering every step we take, and assuredly it is far from our thought to produce the smallest dislocation or disruption. I wish to impress this upon the country, to reassure all parties as to the attitude of the Liberal party in the premises. There will not be a single act of violence as far as any industry is concerned, and whatever lished in the Liberal interest at Quebec.

Example Bargains BLOUSES.

Maids' White Lawn Blouses, Embroidered Fronts and Cuffs, \$1.25 and \$1.35. l'o clear, 90c.

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, Laundered Collars, 75c for 29c.
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20 doz. Muslin Blouses, Bishop Sleeves,

SILK BLOUSES.

Plaid Taffeta Silk Blouses, White Collars. \$4.25. See our Pure Silk Blouse, \$7 for \$4.45.

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One Lot Last Year's Cambric Dresses, to clear \$1.

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Black Silk and Satin Parasols, all new goods and splendid value.

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hanges it may be deemed advi-able to make will only be made in the most gradual way, and these will be in the inter-

The Northwest Review, in the course of an article referring to the result, savs :--

"As to Joseph Martin we desire to say but little. The old proverb runs: "Say nothing but good of the dead," and he is not only politically dead, but buried, not to rise again, and never did we participate with so much pleasure in any public function as we did last night in the festivities connected with his burial. We have reason to believe that not one of his old colleagues at Ottawa will regret to hear that he will sit there no more as member for Winnipeg, and as for the people of this city we are confident the time will soon come when they will wonder how it was that such a miserable failure could ever have been selected as the representative of this metropolis.

" In concluding we would add that the Liberal party will now have the opportunity of their lives to show that they are not the enemies of the North-West which they are pictured as being. We trust that when they by their programme before the people in it will found something for the advantage of this country, but we are sadly afraid that such will not be the case and that as far as public works are concerned Manitoba will be in the background for the next few years."

Many very able parliamentarians suffered defeat through one cause or another. Notably among the number was that stalwart Irish Catholic of Halifax, Mr. T. E. Kenny, who has represented the leading city of the East for many years. Mr. Kenny occupies a distinguished position in commercial, financial and social circles in Halifax. In the general election of 1891. Mr. Kenny was returned by the magnificent majority of 1100. The recent contest in Halifax was marked by a spirit of religious bigotry which would do credit to the bitterest section of the American Protective Association. There is not the slightest doubt that the main cause of the defeat of Mr. Kenny was he introduction of the religious cry into the contest. On all sides in this city in the ranks of the Conservatives, without distinction of race or creed, a feeling of regret was evident when it was announced on Wednesday that Mr. Kenny was among the number of the unsuccessful candidates.

THE NEW BALLOT PAPER DE-FECTIVE.

The new ballot pater looks an extremely simple affair. One would think it quite impossible for the voter to make a mistake in marking his ballot, but the experience of Tuesday proves that the new device is by no means as simple as it looks. In every constituency ballots were wrongly marked, and in some of them as many as one hundre votes were lost by reason of the voter's mark being made in the oblong space in which the candidate's name appears instead of the white circular disc. The new idea is better than the old system, but it requires further modification. The entire surface of the ballot paper should be printed black, with the exception of the candidates' names and the circle in which the cross is made. These should be formed by the natural color of the paper. There would thus be no white space on which the voter could make his mark, except in one of the discs. A paper prejared in this way would have prevented the very serious mistakes that occurred on the 23rd instant .- Toronto

PERSONAL.

Mr. John J. O'Flaherty, formerly of the Quebec Daily Telegraph, and now of the Boston Globe, was in Montreal on Monday last. It is said that Mr. O'Flaherty. who has always been a consistent Liberal in politics, is offered a position to return to Canadian journalism and assume control of a new morning daily to be estab-

The Clancartys.

BY EDITH MARY NORRIS.

PROLOGUE-1684.

O! Make way there!" "Nay, jostle not, good citizen. Surely there be space for all who would fain see the bridal train pass by." "A bridal, say you?"
"Ay, and a brave one too. 'Tis the

great Sunderland's daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Spencer who hath just been wed to the young Earl of Clancarty."
"See!" cried another gossip. "There

is the coach with the bridesmaidssweet little ladies, and now cometh that of the bride and groom. God lend them

grace!"
"They will need it, an' they live long in the married state," growled a surly

voice.
"Gook clack, Master Andriws, speak of that you know; marriage is a blessed estate.

"Good clack, goody Turner! You of that you know not."

"Know not, and I married this twelve years syne?" began the dame indignantly.

"Nay, dame, Master Andrews doth but jest; 'tis his way. Ah, doth not the bride look brave in her white silk! I'se warrant that stomacher of pearls is worth a goodly sum."

"He is a handsome younker, the young earl, with his laughing blue eyes and the little lady is like a white lily.' "Poor babes, play is better suited to such than marriage!

"Tis a marriage only in name. Twas a match made by the young lord's guardian to please my Lord Sunder-

"And here cometh Earl Sunderland and his lady. She hath a gracious look -but he''-

"Saucy wench, wouldst decry thy betters?"

"Nay, mother, a cat may look at a king; and the cat hath her own thoughts, too, I'se warrant."

"Ay, but she keepeth a still tongue, an' she be a wise cat!"

Amid the comments and the gossip of the crowd the pageant drew up before the mansion of Sunderland, and the youthful pair tripped lightly over the crimson carpet laid upon the marile steps which led to the entrance hall. The little golden-curled maiden had ber hand confidingly upon the arm of the boy, whose dress of royal blue velvet lent added richness to his dark curly hair, rosy cheeks, and beautiful Irish

The sun shone, the people shouted and praised, but none saw the dark hand of fate outstretched above the youthful

The day closed with a banquet, and the children parted—the boy of fifteen to his estates in Ireland, the bride of eleven to her schoolroom and her stu-

PART I .-- 1698.

Lady Clancarty sat alone in her apartments in her father's house, seemingly intent upon some delicate embroidery. Nimble as were her fingers, however, her thoughts did not keep them company, but had roved far off to one who was lost, and it seemed that love was still ever in her memory. The Lady Eliza- left him. In tender converse the hours young wife, added to the fact that the beth at twenty-five bore out the promise | sped, and silence had long rested on the of her youth, though her beauty was in- household when the husband and wife broken heart, caused a universal feeling by a pensive air which argued melancholy.

Nor was it strange that the face of this lovely woman should be so clouded, a wife only in name, forced by her unnatural position to a life of almost conventual solitude, for how, in sooth, could the wife of the prescribed Clancarty pre-sent herself at court! What wonder that her thoughts should dwell fondly upon the romantic episode of her child-hood, and upon the hero of that romance -her boy bridegroom! The very events which had conspired to sever them had tended to keep alive her interest and her affection.

Young Donough MacCarthy, on bidding adieu to this girl bride, had been conveyed to his paternal estate, a vast domain in the province of Munster. Here, living amidst his own kin, though bred in the Church of England, he had reverted to the faith of his forefathers and had become a devoted adherent of King James. Nor did his patriotism end here; he sat in the Celtic parliament, and, being in command of one of the Irish regiments, was taken prisoner by Marlborough at Cork, carried to London, and thrown into the tower, his immense possessions being confiscated by William of Orange and conferred upon the son of his favorite, Bentinck, now Earl of Portland.

The unfortunate earl, after three weary years of imprisonment, managed to escape, and made his way to France, the hospitable refuge for those of his country whose misfortunes or whose patriotism doomed them to exile. Here he was given command of an Irish regiment, but to a man of his spirit expatriation was a bitter punishment.

The Lacy Elizabeth's thoughts were with her unfortunate husband, of whom she heard from time to time, but with whom she had no means of communication. Sunderland, in his pride and his craft, had forgotten apparently the part he had taken in joining the fortunes of his daughter to the young earl He had no mind for a paupered and exiled

A tap on the door and the entrance of a servant roused the lady from her re-

"A person waits below, my lady, who saith that he beareth a message from your ladyship's mother at Windsor.' "God send she is no worse! Send him instantly hither."

In a few moments he returned, ushering a distinguished man of soldierly bearing, who stepped impulsively to-

wards Lady Clancarty. "You bring me a message from my mother, sir; I trust her malady hath not

'Your mother is no worse. The message is but a ruse, madam, of one who had a claim to an audience, but dared

not urge it "
"What mean you, sir!" said the lady, rising with dignity.

FROM DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE. "No offence, madam, be assured." Then changing his tone, "Do you not recognize me, Elizabeth?"

Lady Clancarty started, the blood forsook her face, and she trembled with

sudden weakness.
"'Tis not possible you are"— "Ay, madam; 'tis Clancarty, who comes to seek the only friend he may

hope to find in England."
"She will not fail him," said Elizabeth, giving him her hand. "But my lord, are you not endangered by coming hither? They say "—
"That I am a rebel, proscribed, reduc-

ed to beggary—all true; but no man dare say that Donough McCarthy is a renegade to his country, his king, or his religion. Yes, I am in danger. This Treaty of Ryswick hath bereft my party of all hope that the rightful dynasty will be restored by foreign arms. We have now nothing to hope for but the clemency usually bestowed by the superior foe upon the one whom he hath defeated."

"My father hath surely enough influence to the trip my start for you that

fluence to obtain amnesty for you, that you may return to dwell in your own land."

"Deprived of my inheritance I should still be a beggar, Elizabeth, and my Lord Sunderland hath no mind for a sonin-law of that ilk."

"A part of your wealth was settled, as you know, upon me. That wealth has accumulated—there is nothing to prevent my restoring it to its rightful

"Who will accept nothing from his wife an' she give not herself," said Clancarty haughtily. "Nay, having no hope of winning her in any other fashion. I have come hither at the risk of my life to urge my claims. Fate hath played a harsh part towards us since we parted at the altar, sweetheart; I pray thee be kinder than fate."

of the dead—that chamber of suffering, in which the illustrious Sir Thomas More had languished, and whence he had gone forth to his death.

Had the misfortune befallen Clancarty than fate." kinder than fate."

words of Ruth: Whither thou goest, I since he was assured of the love of this will go; thy country shall be my coun-

try; thy God, my God."
"God hath brought us together," said
Clancarty, embracing her; "Man surely will not be suffered to part us."

"You have travelled far and need refreshment," said Lady Clancarty. "The sight of your fair face and the sound of your sweet voice are refreshment enough. Remember, I am not safe should any evil-disposed person learn my identity."

"Never fear, I will hide you in my private closet, which none are permitted to enter. I will have supper brought hither, and we shall share the repast.

"But the valet who conducted me to these apartments "-

"Is one of those who sleep without, and by this time is far enough away." When supper was brought, Lady Clancarty dismissed her woman for the night, and, securing the door, called her hus-

band from his seclusion. This, the first meal shared with a wife who loved him, was the sweetest Clancarty had tasted for many a year. Still young, as years ago, he had endured much, lost much; but honor he had not

when they were rudely awakened.

"Open in the king's name!" A thundering knocking upon the door, accompanied by the sound of a broad-axe as it ploughed its way through the stout oaken panels, awoke the sleepers. The next moment the door fell in, and a party of soldiers, accompanied by Lord pencer, the brother of Lidy Clancarty, burst into the room.

"There is the rebel; seize him!" exclaimed Spencer, pointing to the earl, who had risen and was partially clad, and nothing daunted, awaited his fate. "Have you no mercy?" cried his sister. "If not for him, for me!"

'Justice cometh before mercy; he is an enemy of the king," answered the fanatical Spencer.

Clancarty sought to soothe his wife; but alas! he could not put hope into a heart stunned by so cruel a blow. He besought her to assume a fortitude she could not feel, to hope that their parting

might be but temporary.
"Nay," she said, "I cannot resign myself to our parting. I shall accompany you. You will take me, will you not, sir?" turning to the officer in com-

mand. " Nay, madam, my warrant is for but one person. I have no authority to do what you ask. Now, sir, I can give but a moment more; we must be moving. The unfortunate man embraced his wife, with a full realization that this

parting might be the last, and suffered imself to be led away. As the echoes of their footsteps died tway, Lady Clancarty rang for a maid and ordered a carriage to be got in readiness to carry her to the waterside, whence

she knew they would embark for the

Tower of London. We may let the reader into the secret of the arrest. Mischief the previous evening had not been idle; my lady's woman was, and so the busy imp gave her some work to do. Hearing of the stranger who had been admitted to an audience with Lady Clancarty, she could find no one who had seen him depart. To verify her suspicions she played the spy, with such effect that she was able to inform Lord Spencer of his sister's visitor. Spencer, who was a fiery Whig, hated his brother-in-law with a deadly natred, and with zealous haste he hurried to denounce him.

A few minutes sufficed for Lady Clancarty's preparations, and she was at Whitehall stairs ere the boat which contained the prisoner had put forth.

Here she hired a boat and, with the old servitor whom she had chosen to accompany her, followed that containing her husband.

The rising sun gilded the brown waters of the Thames as the rowers bent to heir task, and sounds of traffic began to break over the city. As they neared the mossy building whose walls, could they cry aloud, would echo so many groans of suffering, the heart of the lady grew cold with despair. These frowning, inexor-able walls were to shut from her all that she held on earth most dear, or were to close them both in from the world for-ever, as so many had been closed before. The drawbridge was raised, and they were permitted to pass under the gloomy arch which led to that gate over which Dante's legend "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here,"might be fitly inscribed. Here at the foot of the stairs the earl was delivered to those lieutenants of the Tower whose duty it was to receive all prisoners.

"Back!" said they to those in the second boat, "back! What dy ye here?"
"Sir," said Lady Clancarty, "I would fain enter with mine husband, now brought hither a prisoner."

"That were impossible, lady, without the king's warrant. It may not be, madam; not to please the great ear; your father might we so transgress our orders. It were better for you to withdraw."

"Farewell, Donough," she cried, "I will yet obtain permission to share thy

imprisonment."
"Nay, God forbid, sweet wife; I do but ask thee to remember one who has brought misfortune upon thee against his will or wish."

The Traitors' Gate closed, like the gate of a tomb closing on the beloved dead, and Lady Clancarty returned to her father's house. She was yet unaware of the stand her father would take in regard to Clancarty, but she hoped little from a man so crafty and self-seeking as was the Earl of Sunderland. She regained the house and shut herself in her apartments ere he had made his morning appearance.

PART II.

Stunned by the suddenness of the blow that had fallen upon him, the MacCarthy hardly realized that he had lost liberty and would soon lose life, until he heard the heavy door clanged to, and found himself alone in that chamber haunted of the dead-that chamber of suffering,

ere his reunion to the bride of his youth, he could have better borne it. He was "Donough, fate is kind in sending not unused to the shocks of fortune, but thee hither. I will answer you in the life had become to him more precious not unused to the shocks of fortune, but lovely woman. That she too must suffer, and that his rash act had brought this suffering upon her, did not tend to mitigate his mental anguish. But a prisoner can do naught but bear. Clancarty requested the ministrations of a priest, and sought that consolation in his religion which he could not find in his own breast.

London was soon astir with the news that so prominent a Jacobite had been lodged in the Tower. Sunderland went everywhere proclaiming that he fully approved of Lord Spencer's detestable act. But men hardly believed him, so insincere was the character he bore. All this

had an effect.

Those who should have been Clancarty's friends were his enemies, and those whose every tie of party and whose political opinions might properly have caused them to call themselves the enemies of a man who in their eyes was an arch-rebel, convicted by his own deeds of treason to the kingdom, from pity became his friends. The romantic circumstances of his marriage, the separation and reunion of the couple, the heart-broken misery and despair of the mother of Clancarty lay dying of a ommiseration to swell It still wanted an hour of dawning and they beg n to ask themselves what might be done to soften the king to an act of special clemency for which hardly any one dared hope.
Their wives and daughters went to con-

dole with Lady Clancarty: but one there was who came to do more than this.

The young wife sat in her apartments; her beautiful face had become wan and haggard, her eyes had lost their lustre, and her features were listless with despair. She felt alone even in the midst of the friendliness that had been shown her of late; those of her own household were among the enemies to her peace and happiness. Her mother lay ill at Windsor, where she had been in attendance on the queen; her brother she refused to see; nor could she feel for the father who had refused her succor and consolation in her affliction that respect and affection which is the basis of true filial duty. Her chief consolation now lay in conversing with the father who was ministering to her husband, and who carried to her those tender messages of an affection sanctioned by God and man. This gentleman was with her when the

Lady Russell was announced. "Say that I cannot see her," she began, but the priest interrupted her-a gleam

of hope shot across his face.
"Nay, my daughter, you must see this lady. She is the one person in England who can help you in this strait. The king, it is rumored, hath a most gracious regard for and can deny nothing to the widow of Lord William Russell. I will

withdraw." In a few moments Lady Russellentered Sorrow had set its seal upon her beautiful countenance, and now pity shone in her gentle eyes as she advanced to greet one who was suffering as she herself had suffered.

"I need not ask how fare you, Lady Clancarty," she said in her gentle tones. Rather will I quickly tell you what mission hath brought me hither. The king is graciously disposed toward me as the widow of the martyred Russell, and it hath been suggested that I should approach him on behalf of the Earl of Clancarty.'

"Heaven bless you, dear madam, for

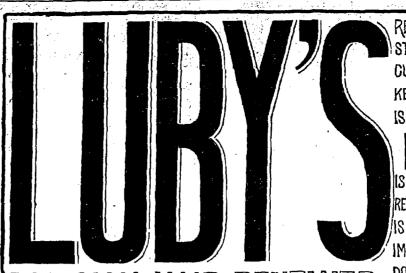
your goodness!' "Nay, it were ill if mine own sorrows had taught me no compassion for the sorrows of others. My dear child, you must summon your courage and your fortitude; I am come to carry you to court."

" To court, madam? You jest, and that were ill done. "Nay, no jest is meant. A petition

Berter Berter Strafte Berter Berter Strafte

Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

kanangangan wak



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

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. — Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .—

hath been drawn up, which I am to present to the king with a few words of intercession on mine own part. We

must awaken pity ere we can hope for clemency, and that is for you to do.

Then if necessary you can yourself address the king. This is the only way in

which the thing may be accomplished."

"I will prepare to accompany you, dear lady, but I do not hope."

"Perhaps it were better not to hope.

It was on being ushered into the pre-

sence chamber at Whitehall that Lady

Clancarty experienced the sharpest pangs she had yet known. The brilliant scene afforded so sharp a contrast to the misery of her dejected heart, that she could

scarce control her trembling limbs when

she found herself in the presence of William and his queen, surrounded by

ladies and courtiers in all the splendor

Courage!" whispered Lady Russell

As they approached nearer, the king

"Welcome to our court, cousin; I

came torward and greeted Ludy Russell

petition which I here present. But first, sire, I crave permission to introduce one

who hath claim upon your compassion—the Lady Clancarty."

"You have hitherto been a stranger

"It were presumption, sire, for the

"Now, sire, I come not as a courtier

to join in the pleasures of your palace,

but as a petitioner—misery, sire, hath

"I will read this petition," said the king in a softer voice. "You may await

He withdrew with his secretary to

one of the ante-rooms; and Lady Rus-

sell, approaching the queen and making

her obeisance, asked permission to present Lady Clancarty, whose aspect won

from those about her much sympathy

and impressed even the volatile but good

natured queen.
"Your Majesty's influence with the

king will be of great service to Lady

Cancarty; may we pray you to exert it, madam?" said Lady Russell.

nadam?" said Lady Russell.
"But I had thought Lidy Clancarty

lived apart from her husband in her

father's house," said the queen, who

although a bad daughter was herself a

"That was her father's will, madam,

Well, well, we will see, my Lady Rus-

not her own wish. She is devotedly attached to him."

sell, what we can do," answered Queen

Mary; and signing to her ladies to re-

main as they were, she joined the king

The suspense of Elizabeth was intol

erable. The heat seemed intense and

the walls seemed to close in upon her

until she was in danger of suffocation.

It appeared to her that for hours she

waited in this agony amidst the throng

of human butterflies who chatted and

laughed with light-hearted gayety. At

length the door of the ante-room opened, and William and Mary appeared. The

chattering ceased, as the king, who was

evidently in no light mood, approached

"We have thought fit," he said, "to consider a petition signed by so many of

our faithful good friends, and to accord

instantly our realms—never to return. For this he hath forty-eight hours' grace

Should he break thes condition his life

Lady Clancarty sank upon her knees. "I cannot thank you, sire, as I ought,"

she said, weeping, "for the happiness you have restored to me."

"You will join your husband in his exile? asked the King.

her heart is; she knows no exile but

his venture methinks." said William.

"But you are no doubt anxious to be gone. My Lady Russell, we shall see you again."

Thus dismissed, the ladies, returned to

There is little more to tell. Where

my story ends, the life story of those

two began. For many years they lived

on the continent, Elizabeth's marriage

settlement affording them a sufficient

maintenance. We do not hear of Clan-

carty in politcis again. The joys of

home and family doubtless sufficed him,

though history says naught as to that.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health

Keep the blood pure with Hood's Ear.a.

parilla if you would always be w ll.

separation from him she loves."

Sunderland's mansion.

'Nay, sire, a woman's country is where

"Clancarty hath gained, not lost, by

wife of a proscribed rebel to present

hers ilf at the court of her king.

William smiled sarcastically.

at our court, madam," he said to the

William frowned.

trembling woman.

"Yet now"-

me here.'

devoted wife.

in the ante-room.

the two ladies.

will be forfeit."

learnt me boldness "

would we might greet thee oftener."

of the magnificent apartment.

in her ear.

- R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

WANTED HIS MONEY'S WORTH. The robust looking old farmer had for the first time travelled on a train with a dining car. He had read about the high prices for train meals, so when he sat down at the table he ordered some bread and butter and a cup of

coffee. The waiter looked at him and whistled softly. After the robust farmer had concluded his slim repast a ticket for \$1 was handed him. But my coach is at the door, and the king I know tarrieth at Whitehall." "Great Scott! Do you charge \$1 for what little I eat?" he asked.

"Yes, sah; \$1 is the price of de meal, no matter what you ordah."
"What did you charge that man there?" demanded the farmer, pointing to a man who was eating heartily.

'One dollah, sah.'' "Well, bring me everything on the bill of fare," said the farmer as he sat down, tucked the napkin under his chin and loosened the top button of his trousere.-Louisville Courier.

LEMON BATH.

In the West Indies the lemon bath is almost a daily luxury. Three or four "Sire, I know not if I am worthy of limes or remons are sliced into the your welcome, for I come to ask a favor water, which is drawn half an hour be of your Majesty."
"The widow of Russell can ask no favor vainly at the hands of William," fore using, so that the fruit juice may have a chance to permeate, and the de-liciousness of such tubbing must be felt answered the king.
"Then, sire, I pray you to peruse this to be appreciated.

The sense of cleanliness and freshness it gives, and the suppleness and smoothness it imparts to the skin, is an experience not soon forgotten. The lemon is more than a substitute for the bran bath bags which were instituted by the French, and which exquisites think so necessary for the toilet.

Venezuela has 200 000,000 acres of forest, in which grow all the varieties of ebony, as well as rosewood, satin wood and mahogany.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of St. Anicet No 2, Wanted, for this municipality two male and two female Teachers 'R. C. , holding first-class elementary diplomas. Salary eighteen and fifteen dollars per month, respectively. Term, eight months. School to open about the middle of September next. P. W. LEEHY, Secretary Treasurer.

June 20th, 1896.

BRISTOL'S BRISTOL'S **BRISTOL'S**

Sarsaparilla SUCAR PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver. Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour to the Earl of Clancarty our royal elem-ency. This order," handing a paper to Lady Russell, "will rele se him from the Tower on condition that he leaveth

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE



1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. [Near McGillStreet.]

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Rea Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchan-dise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Fictures a specialty.

NOTICE.

D. STEWART & CO..

Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets. HAVE REMOVED TO

Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

M. J. DOHERTY

Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Money to Lend:

No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD, [Formerly Donesty & Donesty.] Advocates : and : Barristers. 180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A man's throat is no doubt a very safe place to keep half a sovereign, but it is a bit risky. A few days ago a man, aged 59, died suddenly, and an inquest was held. A daughter of the deceased informed the Court that nearly twenty-six years ago they were laughing together when her father, who had half-a-sovereign in his mouth, suddenly exclaimed : "I've swallowed it."

Dr. J. E. Mitchell, of King's Road, Peckham, stated that he had made a post. mortem examination of the body. In the left branch of the bronchial tube he found embedded in a horizontal position a half-sovereign (produced), dated 1866. It was fixed in such a position that the air tube was not blocked, coasequently deceased could breathe freely. The immediate cause of death was syntope from a diseased heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

If a man did such a foolish thing as to swallow money in the present day all that would be necessary would be the application of the X rays, and the immediate vicinity of the coin would be discovered. It seems, however, a malvellous thing that a man can live for a many years with a coin in his bronchil tube and not feel any inconvenience.

A SURPRISED SAILOR.

Not long ago Sir William Hagcourt. visited a man-of-war lying off the Hampshire coast. Atterdinner, the wather proving rather rough, the captain, a small dapper man, suggested that Sir William should sleep on board and surrendered his own berth ic the night to the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next morning, at the early hour at which the captain usually cose, the latter's sailor servant, who new nothing of the change of berth, bright a cup of coffee to the c bin doo and knocked once or twice without reiving an answer. Somewhat alarme, the servant opened the door and sked, IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE "Don't you want your coffee this article. Housekeepers should sek for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

"Don't you want your coffee this morning, sir?" The only reply is a growl, and the terrified salor s" a gigantic figure turn over under thoedclothes. Dropping the cup of coffe the servant rushed to the ship's suron. exclaiming-"For God's sake, sir, me to the captain. He's speechles and swollen to ten times his natural si:

FUNNY THINGS COME TO P.F.

Perhaps the idea of wearing wden ocks might seem ridiculous, but's just what some people in Germante doing, and very nice socks they are not the wood fibre is reduced to a pulpid made into a kind of yarn, out of veh the socks are made, proving a waer, more durable and just as soft a proteon as woollen ones. In the same mier the pure spruce fibre is made into tinterlining called Fibre Chamois wh provides for clothing an absolute pretion against raw air or cold winde-cause it is a complete non-conductof both heat and cold, keeping in the tural heat and keeping out every bill of cold. This fabric has also been in waterproof so that the rain never pt trates it, and is so inexpensive and lit in weight that a layer of it provides acme of comfort for all outdoor clothi

Is Proof Positive That You Are in Danger.

Thousands Die Each Year From Liver Trouble

Paine's Celery Compound Promptly Cures This Insidious Lisease.

The liver is the great housekeeper of our health. On its right and proper action depends our enjoyment of life.
One of the simplest indications of a

disordered and diseased liver is a nasty tongue-furred and coated. The coated tongue is proof positive that your liver is not working well. Other symptoms are as follows: nauseous taste in the mouth, pains under the shoulder blades. and in the region of the kidneys. The mental symptoms of liver trouble are often far worse than the bodily ills. Sufferers experience mental auguish, gloomy forebodings, melancholy, and a general feeling of disgust with life. When these bodily and mental troubles are experienced, your liver tells you it wants help. If help is not given at once, sickness and death must result.

Thousands have found Paine's Celery Compound a sure and certain cure for that healthy and natural action that the liver must have at all times. Paine's Celery Compound drives from the system all the poisons that have accumicated, and the sick one regains his oldtime vim and energy; the muscles and tissues are made hard and firm, the skin

Read this letter written by Mrs. George Durant, of Elma, Ont. No stronger proof can be given of the virtues and powers of Paine's Celery Compound in the cure of liver troubles:

"For many years I have been a sufferer from liver troubles, and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to 'ry your Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and found so much relief from the first bottle that I continued, and I am now using the third bottle. Your Compound has done more sonier, gesticulating and exclaiming: for me than any physician. For months "That's the best thing in the whole before using the Compound I never had Salon, and Bastien Lepage was pointing one night of sound sleep; but now I can out this and that in it, and all the artists one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep soundly and natur- were admiring and chattering. And, do ally, and feel like a new creature in the you know, he was the success of the

TOBACCO AND THE NEGRO.

[From "The Colored Harvest."]

Thomas Jefferson was under the impression that tobacco was originally a Excepced plant. It had passed gradually northwards among the Indians from tribe to tribe till it found its home in our southland. Hence, it is no matter of surprise, as Jefferson pointed out, that no colonist in Virginia ever left any record whether tobacco was of spontaneous growth or always needed tillage for its production.

of England.

At the time the English were great smokers, and in a debate in the House of Commons in 1614, it was said "many of the divines now smell of tobacco and poor men spend four pence of their day's wages at night in smoke."

The area of tobacco growing extended to rapidly, that Capt. John Smith in his work declared that in 1617 it was cultivated in the streets and market place of -Jamestown.

After its erection as a colony in 1654 Maryland became a fertile source of embarrassment to the Virginia planters, for tobacco became its principal crop

In 1649, the labor of a man would realize from twenty to twenty-live pounds sterling yearly, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, allowing three cents a pound for tobacco

Very soon the Dutch got into the to-bacco trade and became great rivals of the English. The outcome was the in-auguration of custom duties, which netted a fair revenue for the colony.

The planters were so eager to engage in what seemed the money-making tobacco, that by 1666, fifty years after they had begun its cultivation. it was a drug in the market. But still Virginia stuck to the weed and she has been raising tobacco ever since.

The connection between the negro and Cobacco is very close. "We may acknowledge that the necro would in a l probability have been introduced into the tra and said: colony in the seventeenth century, even if the soil had been incapable of producing the tobacco plant, but without that plant it is not likely that the institution of slavery could have obtained a permanent foothold in Virginia." Bruce's Ecconomic, History of Virginia, Vol. 2, p. 572 |

That is without tobacco, slavery would have rapidly disappeared and the colored population would have become an in. significant fraction of the population. The culture of tobacco demanded cheap labor, which slavery furnished. Throughout the seventeenth century, indentured white servants, who were no more than transient slaves, were the Principal laborers. But, in the eighteenth century, negro slaves began to leave their impress on the colonial institutions, and up to emancipation the colored slaves continued to make the like impressions chiefly because the pred ction of tobacco throughout the whole time remained unchanged. The

fact that the planters prepared to clear away the forest in order to get Virginia soil instead of using the artificial manures, resulted in the system of large plantations, which in days before the war were so profitable to their owners, but are now become in many instances as mill-stones around their necks.

A common disease among reduced planters in Virginia is to be land-starved -to have more acres than they know what to do with. Practically, the negroes are creeping into these extensive holdings, first securing a patch by lease and then very often buying it out-

Tobacco is still the staple, as even the casual visitor must notice in Richmond, Lynchburg. Petersburg and Nortolk.-The Colored Harvest.

UPS AND DOWNS OF FORTUNE.

A POOR ARTIST'S BRILLIANT WORK BRINGS HIM FAME AND DUCATS.

Mr. Charles Noel Flagg, a New York artist, who has lived much abroad, and who is now painting a few portraits in Chicago, tells some interesting stories of Bohemian life in Paris in the seventies. Those were the days," says Mr. Flagg to Miss Harriet Monroe, of the Chicago Tribune, "when Meissonier was Sir Oracle; when Bastien Lepage was fighting his way to recognition as a great painter and giving the first hint of a new school of brilliant color; when the men of Barbizon, at the end of their lives, were granted at last the place they h d struggled for; when the fame of Claude Monet was the secret of a few enthusiasts. Conditions and ideas were different among the leaders from those which now prevail, but the rank and file struggled and starved reviled and hoped, very much the same as to-day."

It has been said that in France fame has wings, and that by a single great success she carries her votary to the top. Mr. Flagg illustrates the truth of this by Compound a sure and certain cute the liver disease. It always acts promptly relating an anecdote of a young Englishment the great nervous system and restores that healthy and natural action that the poor that he lived on bread alone, soaking his loaf, bit by bit, in two or three sous' worth of wine. He would sell pictures for 5f. or 6f. apiece, and that sort of grind went on for years. At last he painted a big picture, which all the boys thought so fine that they chipped clear and fresh, so that perfect health is | in for a cheap frame and sent it to the Salon. It was a landscape, showing a graveyard, with children playing in the sunlight, but there was no cheap sentimentality about it-it was a strong, manly, brilliant thing. For bravado we made him set a big price on it—something like 20,000f.

"Well, I had a picture in the Salon that year so I went in on varnishing day and wandered up and down among the portables, looking for my picture. Sud denly, I saw the sky of Hawkins' picture -that was all I could see for the crowd around it. And there was little Meisyear? The picture was bought that day for its full price, and the next day the carriages were lined up in front of his poor little studio, and he sold every rag in the place for any price he chose to set upon it. He managed to hold on to his success, too. It lasted so long as he

VIRTUES OF THE APPLE.

The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal prop-erties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Very steadily after the settlement in Jamestown, in the year 1612, the whites began to cultivate tobacco. It was the first staple they could sell in the markets

Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the vision of dyspersia which such a suggestion may summon up; but no harm can come to even the standard of rine. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruits. I excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best-known preventitives of disease of the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge.—Dr. G. R. Searles in Detroit Bulletin of Pharmacy.

A BROILED FIDDLER.

A New York man writes to the Sun to say that his digestion has been impaired his nerves rained and his appetite entirely destroyed by the necessity of being compelled to eat in seven restaurants out of ten in that city to the accompaniment of music. This recalls a remark made by Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, when an orchestra was introduced by a former management in the Parker House dining-room, where Judge Woodbury has dined since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The orchestra was sending forth its sweetest strains, when the waiter at Judge Woodbury's table asked him what he would have for dinner. The Judge looked up in the circction of the orches-

"Bring me a broiled fiddler." It wasn't long after this episode that the orchestra was permanently dispensed

Dominican nuns at King William's Town in Cape Colony, where they have a farm, do their own outdoor work They plow and hoe, have built their own buildings, do the carpentry and all the blacksmith work, besides teaching the boys and girls in their school.

She-Well, George, how would it do to have the wolding on the 18th? George-Couldn't we make it the 19th, dear? You know there is going to be a game of ball on the 18th, and I would have to miss it.

CREAT BATTLES are continually going on in the human sys-



A STORY OF HEROISM.

JOHN PHILLIPS' FEARFUL RIDE DURING A SIOUN OUTBREAK.

All the "claims" which come before Congress are not manufactured affairs by any means; and when a particularly good one comes to notice the discovery is so refreshing as to attract wide attention. Such a case appears in a bill just reported to the House for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, widow of John Phillips, whose death was hastened by an act of exceptional gallantry in December, 1866 The New York Evening Post refers to the matter through one of its correspondents: In the dead of winter, with the deep

snow on the ground and the thermometer 20 below zero at times, and with no food beyond what he carried in his saddlebag, Phillips made a ride of 225 miles through a country inhabited only by hostile Indians, and started re-enforcements to a frontier post, which in a few days would have fallen into the hands of the savages. In 1866 Fort Philip Kearney in Dakota territory, commanded by Col. Carrington, was the extreme outpost in that part of the Northwest. The Sioux under Red Cloud, who had been hovering in the vicinity of the post, became warlike, and attacked a wood train a few out from behind the door: "Mamma, miles north of the fort. A detachment of troops, consisting of some 80 men. out." with a few civilians, made a dash from the fort for the purpose of protecting the wood train, were surrounded by the Indians in overwhelming numbers, and after a terrible struggle were massacred in a body. The bloodthirsty Sioux then besieged the garrison, which they out-numbered 20 to 1, and a severe trial of endurance began. So fearful was the prospect that the women and children begged to be placed in the powder house and blown up as soon as the attacking party should be plainly victorious.

At this juncture Phillips, who was a scout and hunter, volunteered to take dispatches to Fort Laramie, 225 miles away. He was obliged to travel by night and hide by day, to subsist on the few biscuits and feed his horse on the scanty supply of oats he could carry attached to the saddle. Those who had left the fort just before him and a party of scouts who started soon afterward never lived to tell the tale. But Phillips ploughed his way through the snow, and carried the news to the soldiers at Laramie, who hastened to the relief of their besieged comrades. The Sioux were so enraged at being thus outgeneraled that they opened a campaign of annoyance and de iltry against Phillips which never ceased till he died. At one time they lassoed him with a view to killing him by torture. Repeatedly they killed his live stock and committed other wanton and vengeful depredations, of which the proof was so clear, including their own l

admissions, that the court of claims gave judgment against them for \$2210. His death was traceable to his perils and exposures, and to his later persecutions by the Indians.

One of the junior officers in Col. Carrington's command at Fort Philip Kearney was Lieut. Grummond, whose widow in time married Col. Carrington. She is as enthusiastic as her husband in her efforts to procure from Congress for the widow of Phillips the value of the property of which the Indians robbed him because he had performed his heroic feat against them. In her affidavit she says, amongst other things: "During that terrible night, when an attack in overwhelming numbers was constantly expected John Phillips called to express his sympathy for me, and, overcome by the imminent danger of all concerned, he said: 'If the general wishes, I will go as mes-senger, if it costs me my life.' He gave me his wolf robe to remember him by it we never heard from him again. His whole bearing was manly, brave and unselfish beyond all praise.

Phillips was a British subject at the time of his famous ride, but afterward became a citizen of the United States.

Lizzie was punished not long ago by being shut in the closet. By and by her



Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhæa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet. No article ever attained to such unbounded popular-

ity.—Sulem Observer. Wavan bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its muric effects in spotting the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Chamati Dispatch. As yet ampassed the Pain-Killer, which is Knihma has yet ampassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennesce. Organ.

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Prin-Killer,—Neupurt Nees.
Leware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 25c.

Very large bottles 50c.

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Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.?

Read what the



And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELI-" XIR for affections of the throat and " lungs and that I am perfectly satis-"fied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory " organs."

V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V.C.M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

"I can recommend PECTORAL" BAISAMIC ELIXIR, the compo " sition of which has been made " known to me, as an excellent le medy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever."

L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

L. ROBITAILLE, Esq. Chemist.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RAL BALSAMIC ELIXIE I think " is my duty to recommend it as an

" excellent remedy for Lung Affar tions in general."

N. FAPARD, M. D. Prof. of chemistry at Laval University Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"I have used your ELIXIR ar" find it excellent for BRONCHIA. "DISEASES. I intend employing " it in my practice in preference & " all other preparations, because is always gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. ETHIER. L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889.

"I have used with access the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIB

" in the different cases for which 's " is recommended and it is with " pleasure that I recommend t ": he public." Z. LAROCHE, M D

Montreal, March 27th 1889 Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonie

from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

"'THERE IS NO LOCK BUT A GOLDEN KEY WILL OPEN IT," EXCEPT THAT OF THE PEOPLE'S POCKET-BOOK. FIRST-CLASS ADS WILL DO THIS tem. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and Restores Health. WITH GOLDEN RESULTS. WHEN PEOPLE THINK THEY WANT A THING, is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

A SNAKE STORY.

IT COMES FROM EAST AURORA AND IS STRICTLY TRUE.

The Buffalo Times says: There was a rain storm in East Aurora Monday afternoon which was very severe, and at times the rain came down in bucketfulls. F. P. Green, the Western Union operator here, owns a house and considerable land on Fillmore Avenue, and Mr. Green cultivates strawberries, potatoes, cabbages. After the rainstorm Mr. Green went out to look at his garden. After walking around awhile he stooped over to examine the strawberry vines and behold— the ground was covered with little snakes. Mr. Green says he was very much astonished—he rubbed his eyes and looked again. Sure enough there were snakes. They were crawling around, and standing up, and squirming over the ground in very lively fashion, and upon investigation were found to be scattered thickly over the surface of a half acre of ground.

The next question was, how did they get there and where did they come from? There seems to be no plausible explanation except that they came down along with the rain. The reptiles are said to have ranged from three inches to ten inches in length and some of them were as large around as the lead in a pencil while others were no larger than a pin. In color they were a dark brown or black with a whitish head. Mr. Green is an amateur photographer, but sad to relate he could get no picture of the scene, the reason being that there was not sufficient

A number of residents visited the scene of the phenomena, and early in the morning many of the snakes were in a lively condition. As the day advanced many of them disappeared, no one knows where, and at 1 o'clock some were to be found, but the rain and contact with earth seemed to have bleached the reptiles so that they were white, with a black strip along the back. Those that were dead or in a comatose state seemed to have tied themselves up into knots and small bunches of snaky material could be found all over the ground.

Under the microscope the snakes ap peared to be nearly transparent, their heads with the copper color, and they scemed to resemble a water snake on a small scale. This is the first instance of a rain storm in which snakes came along with the water, and Mr. Green says that "if they did not come with the rain where did they come from?"

There is no doubt that this story will be thought to be somewhat "fishy," but it is true that the reptiles were there, and there are any number of citi zens who will testify to the truth of these statements.

"Why, Charley," said his friend, in astonishment, "what has happened Oh, I see, you have been using hair dye. "No such thing, my friend," replied Charley. "I have an honest head of black hair all my own, and I got it by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer." This wonderful remedy is sold by chemsta at 50 cts. per large by tile. sts at 50 cts. per large bettle.

A GOOD COW.

"For the benefit of the dairy interest we will give a description of what an authority thinks would be a good cow for profit. "I first look," he says, "at a cow from the front and see that she widens as she gets back to her hips, or is wedged shape. Now I look at her side and I see that she rises on her back and descends on her belly as she goes back to the tail, or in other words, that she is wedge-shaped from this point of view. These two looks at her enable me to see that she has a feminine appearance, that her head is small and neat in proportion to her body, with a waxy, small horn, a mild but large eye, broad muzzle, and that it is well set on her neck, that she has a good chest and a large, deep paunch and large, full ribs, fuller below and joined to a rather high backbone, but must not have the breadth of back we look for in a beef animal. If the chine is double it indicates a cow above the average. The udder must run forward as level as possible to the belly and well up behind, with four good sized, well shaped teats, standing well apart. Now I examine her escut-cheon. If I find her skin is thin, soft and greasy, with soft hair, of rather a furry nature, and showing the skin yel low under it, that her udder has soft thin skin, with very soft, farry hair, that her milk veins are large, long and crooked, running to extension or chest veins entering the body with two good sized holes, and if the veins extend over perinceum, I then look for a large, well-shaped, first-class Flanders escutcheon and an oval on each side of the back of the udder and perhaps two thigh ovals, and to finish and find all parts corroborating, we will look on the vertical escutcheon for some spots of oily, lemon colored dandruff, and at the end of her neat, lightly made tail to find some larger pieces of yellow dandruff. I do not like to see it colored brown, and as I step back from her I give a parting look to see that her hips are rather large and long, somewhat sloping, and that her large udder has room to project between her legs. I never saw a hard, thick-skinned cow, with coarse, long hair on her udder, that was a good butter maker or fit for anything but giving poor milk, if a strong milker."-Hoard's.

COMFORT SOMETIMES.

When health is far gone in consumpion, then some time only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better

SUMMER RESORTS.

Special low rates for the season for advertise-ments under this head,

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que.

ADERNALD RUUSE: ABERRALS SPIRIOS, QUE, OPENED JUNE 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada,
Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tenuis courts and pool tables free to guests.

Abenaks ineral Spring Water certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c.

MINERAL WATER DATHS. MINERAL WATER DATHS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. 1
steamer "Berthier" leaves Bonsecours Market
Whart, Montreal, every IUESDAY and FRIDAY a1 p.m. for Abenakis Springs, connecting at Sores
with steamer "Sorel," arriving at the Springs a.
7 p.m. Parties coming to Montreal by rail of
steamers can connect with steamer "Borthier,"
for the Springs as stated above. Also parties comt
ing to Sorel by rail or hoat, can connect with
steamer "Sorel," for the Springs, on Tuesdays and
Fridays, at 5 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m.
Send for Circulars. Rates reasonable.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor. For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, No. 118 St. James Street. Montreat. 48-13

THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK Mountains, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Suble Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath; broad piazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. 47-13

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Boston, \$9,00 a.m., *88,20 p.m.

Portland, 9,00 a.m., 18,20 p.m.

New York, \$8,10 a.m., \$*4,25 p.m.

Toronto, Detrait, \$8,20 a.m., *9,00 p.m.

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Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc.—88,20 a.m., \$1,30 p.m.,

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St. Johns—89.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 505 p.m., 19.00.

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Beauharmois and Valloyfield, 8.10 a.m., 11 a.m., 54.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.

Rudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, \$1.30 p.m., a 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.

Leave Dalhousic Square Station for

Leave Dalhousic Square Station for Quebec, \$5.10 a.m., \$83,30 p.m., \$10,30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, \$8.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., \$9.15 a.m., 5.30 p.m. St. Agatha and Labelle, 5.30 p.m. Ste, Rose and Ste, Therese, 8.30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., in-stend of 3 p.m.

stend of 5 p.m. I Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. s Parler and sleeping cars. z Saturdays only. \$Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office, 129 St. James st., Bext to Post Office.

Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount forCash. ICE CREAM FREEZERS also

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ornstown, Borville, Rouses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with societies, clubs, military and other organizations.

The Trip is as follows:

Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 8 p.m., twenty minutes' ride to Lachine Wharf, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour mornlight sail through Lake 8t. Louis, and return to Lachine Wharf in time to reach Montreal by special train at 11.30 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committees being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired.

For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pense, District Passengor Agent, Bonaventure Station.

WHEN DOUBT

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Personal supervision given to all business. Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited. SMITH'S FALLS CASE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

RELIEF-A MEDICINE FOUND WHICH

From the Smith's Falls Record-

A famous German medical scientist once remarked that the world is full of men and women who are sick because of their scepticism. The wisdom of this remark was never more self-evident than it is to day. There are countless scores of sufferers who would rather ment of the city and their representasuffer than use any medicine not pre-scribed by their favorite doctor. To these people, perhaps, the story of Mr. Thos. E. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, may convey a moral. The following is the story as given by Mr. Phillips to a Record re-porter:—"Several years ago I began to fail in weight, lost my appetite and erysipelas started in my face, and then a running sore broke out on my cheek. I consulted three physicians and they all said it would be necessary to remove a portion of the bone. All this time I was unable to do any work and was suffering intense mental and physical agony, when I chanced to read in the Record about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them, thinking they would do me no harm anyway. I had not used one box when I felt they were helping me. I continued and after taking eight boxes the running sore on my cheek completely healed and the opposition the decimal ly healed and the opperation the doctors said was necessary was avoided. I repossessing a good appetite. In fact I was made a new man so remarkable was the change. We now consider Pink Pills a household necessity.' Mr. Phillips was Beaupré.
a respectable and well-to-do farmer of The pi Wolford township until last spring, when he sold his farm and is now living a retired life in Smith's Falls. He is about fifty years of age though looking younger. | tion, and instead of satisfying themselves and a living witness of the wonderful | with one or three visits, as in many other curatives properties contained in Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills. This great medical discovery has reached the high position which it holds through the position which it holds through the position which it holds through the property of its own morits. By its timely the property of its own morits. power of its own merits. By its timely well as a religious side in the pilgrimuse the weak are made strong: pale age, and while the latter is pre-eminent, use the weak are made strong : pale wan cheeks are given a rosy hue; lost the former is also visible, especially to vigor is renewed and the suffering ones are released from pain. If your dealer and friendship, and the quiet mutual does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. they will be sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$250, by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an

ORANGE AND GREEN.

In the higher political interests of Ireland we welcome the result arrived at in the case of the Belfast Corporation Bill as a consequence of the investigation which had taken place before the Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons. For years an antique and unreasoning antagonism has kept the Irish Protestant and Irish Catholic citizen of the com-mercial capital of Ulster estranged one from the other. The absurdity of the rancour which existed was best exemplified in the disturbances which periodically arose between the lower sections of the people on both sides, although deplorable scenes of bloodshed have too often mingled tragedy with farce on such occasions. In such encounters the main points at issue appear to have generally been the absolute refusal of one section to render homage to the memory of a Dutch adventurer, whose most notable achievement was the robbery of his father-in-law's crown, and the strenuous belief of the other that the only way to hinder the Pope from taking possession of every factory in Belfast was to curse His Holiness as loudly and as often as possible. The day, we trust, will ere long arrive when Irishmen of all creeds and stations in every portion of Ulster will unite in viewing in their proper aspect occurrences of the kind to which we refer, as well as in their scorn for the wasting in internecine disputes of energies which might easily be more useully and creditably employed. Time was when, in Dublin and Cork, as well as in Belfast and Derry, the memory of an olden political or dynastic quarrel acutely divided their citizens. Men have been shot down in the streets of our capital, just as they have been in Belfast, because they would not vail the green emblems they bore before the orange cockade their neighbours preferred. Few now, however, amongst our citizens remember these events, and certainly no one would dream of recalling them for the purposes of provocation or of strife The possibility of their recurrence has vanished with the abolition of the ascendancy the pressure of which generated antagonism.

It seems, therefore, not inadmissible to hope that one of the most important and satisfactory results of the settlement which has been arrived at in connection with Belfast municipal affairs, and which is, we trust, destined to have its counterpart in the case of those of the Maiden City, will be the growth between the various sections of the community in both of a sentiment of common citizen--hip. With the spreading and strengthining of such a feeling will come, we believe, in time a sense of mutual responsibility for the safe keeping of Irish and National concerns. We do not believe that, in his heart of hearts, the Ulster rotestant of to-day is one whit more desirous than were Swift, or Molyneux, r Gratian, or Speaker Foster, or their co-religionists amongst the leaders of the reople in 1798, to allow Ireland and her interests to be sacrificed to those of England. Nothing more saddening is to be witnessed anywhere than the spectacle of men who are brothers in birth and rice, and who should be brethren in unity and strength, standing sundered in rul en suspicion one of the other, while an insatiable enemy plunders the land which united they could easily guard from injustice. We do not believe that the Ulster Protestant, any more than hi Catholic neighbor, wishes to see Ireland

The state of the s

annually plundered of the millions of excess taxation which are annually wrung from her impoverished people, and we are quite certain that every merchant and trader in Belfast and Derry—irrespective of religion-would equally re-A RUNNING SORE—DOCTORS DECLARED
THAT ONLY AN OPERATION COULD BRING
BELIFE—A MEDICINE FOUND WHICH

SPECIATE OF THEIR FORM WHICH

THE SPECIATE OF THEIR FORM WHICH

SPECIATE OF THEIR FORM WHICH

SPECIATE OF THEIR FORM WHICH

THE SPECIATE OF THEIR FORM WHICH

SPECIATE OF THEIR FO well as to patriotism, and no one is more MADE THE PAINFUL OPERATION UNlikely to recognize the fact than the clearheaded men of Uister, when once
the blinding blaze of the fires of bigotry have smouldered out in the light of the sun of union. It is for this reason that we most of all rejoice at the arrangement which has been come to. The dement of the city, and their representa-tives sit side by side with those of their Protestant neighbours. Such a condition of things cannot fail for kindliness and the growth of feelings of fellowship. Not the least notbale or gratifying fact connected with this happy result is the circumstance that its achievement is largely due to an Ulster Protestant, Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P. Throughout many months the gifted member for Derby has laboured in the House of Commons, as well as outside it, to secure a basis of ar-

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Annual Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne De

The fourteenth annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupré will be held on July 11, under the direct supervision of the Redemptorist Fathers. gained my weight and am once more It is a noticeable feature of the pilgrimages that leave St. Ann's parish that the same people proceed, year by year on the same journey to Ste. Anne de

The pilgrimage is an established institution, and has entered into the lives of the parish residents as an annual fact that demands their presence and attenit appear like a large family gathering

brought together for common devotion. Rev. Father strubbe, who will accompany the pilgrimage this year, as usual, has done much to toster this spirit and to increase the popularity of the pilgrimages; the difficulty experienced by those who come late to secure staterooms is a strong evidence of his suc-

The boat will leave the Jacques Cartier pier at 3.30 p.m. All necessary particulars regarding tickets and staterooms may be secured on making application to the Presbytery, 33 Basin street.

MEN OF FIGURES

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS ON THE VALUE OF A BUSINESS OFFICE TRAINING.

General Auditor Clarence S. Anthony of the Massachusetts Institute of Ac- intrinsically and necessarily good is mere counts, Boston, presided at the dinner of that organization held at Young's on Friday last. The occasion was a very pleasant one, bringing together a large number of men of congenial tastes and similar vocations. A congratulatory letter was read from New York, where the Institute of Accounts has been instrumental in securing a law in that State which has gone into effect giving the accountancy profession a legal stand-ing. Hereafter New York public accountants, through an examination co ducted by the regents of the university, will receive diplomas and the legal right to use initials C. P. A. which mean certified public accountant.

The guest of the evening was Mr. A. O. Kiltredge of New York, iellow of the Institute of Accounts and ditor of Business, who addressed the institute on The Business Office as a Training School." At the outset the speaker said that, essentially, such organizations as the Massachusetts Institute of Accounts and the Institute of Accounts of New York are mere extensions or auxiliaries of the business office. If, when considered in the sense of a training school, the office is to be compared with the grammar school of the public educational system, then the institute among bookkeepers and accountants must be regarded as the high school or academy

of their class of business workers.

In support of his contention that the business office is a training school of no mean order, the speaker instanced the retired merchant, in the afternoon of life, wealthy and surrounded by art and huxury, honored by his fellow-citizens and respected wnerever his name is known, a man of affairs whose advice is -ought in matters of national import

When reviewing his career and the circumstances that have influenced his success, he finds that he owes it all to the self-imposed rigid training he gave nimself in the business office. He came to the city a green, awkward country boy, hardly able te write his name or do a sum in simple addition. He was full of noble ambition. Step by step he adcanced. First he was errand boy, then he became clerk. Then he was advanced to bookkeeper, next he served as salesman, next he was promoted as manager and credit man, then admitted to the firm as junior partner, and finally became sole proprietor, and later embraced the apportunity to retire with a handsome fortune. Far more valuable than a fortune, in his estimation at present, is the education and the culture which his forty years of training in the office with judicious use of outside advantages has given him. He sent his son to Harvard and then gave him a tour around the world, but his own knowledge and train-

upon a plane as much higher than was his father at corresponding age, but if he does so it will be because he adds to his present attainments the hard practical training of the office.

EVILS OF OVERSTUDY.

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE BRAIN IS RUINED BY STUPID PEDANTRY.

[Washington Star-]

In June, 1894, a beautiful young woman was removed from one of our New England colleges and placed in an asylum for the insane. She had been unwell for some months, owing to overstudy and insufficient sleep; but her aberration of mind was directly brought about by her failure to pass the examination in philosophy at the end of the

Being a friend of the family, I visited her soon after her incarceration. I was struck with the change that a few short years of study had made in the girl. She was sitting near the window, apparently reading, when I appeared at the door of her apartment. She looked up, but evidently did not recognize me, and after eyeing me suspiciously for a few moments rose and began to pace the room, laughing at intervals that peculiar mirthless laugh which characterizes the

Finally, with a shudder she approached me. "So you are another tormentor." she said. "How did you know I failed in that wretched examination? I tell you, I did not fail. I only forgot the words—just the words. I can say them all now. They're from Kant. Listen. 'The teleology of nature is made to rest on a transcendental theology which takes the ideal of supreme ontological perfection as a principle of systematic unity, a principle which—which—oh, how my head aches! Do you know, I worked that problem all right. It took me all night, but I solved it; and when I law down in the morning I thought I lay down in the morning I thought that very triangle was in my head. That must have been in the beginning; but I am not insane—only studying, studying. studying. I hear people say so much studying is of no use, but I only laugh at them. The idots. I say, give me knowledge—more knowledge. I adore learning. I worship education." (Here she flung herself upon the bed and fairly hugged and kissed two volumes which happened to be lying there. These proved to be a Hebrew grammar and a work on differential calculus.) "When I was a child," she continued, "I rebelled against the good that was in books. I loved the air and sunshine. I hated the schoolroom. The sight of my playmates sitting silent and motionless oppressed me. Then I was a stupid animal. Now I am an intellectual soul. Oh, heavens! How happy I am." (She raised her eyes with an expression of ecstacy.) What care I for the things of the world!" she went on. "I study for eternity. I can speak 14 languages. I will be God's interpreter. He has promised me that position when I go to Heaven. I will be God's favorite child, for was I not always first in my class—did I say always? Oh, that examination!" At this point she sank to the floor, and I could stand the strain

no longer.)

I walked slowly out of the building, saying to myself: "Idolatry is not yet dead in this 19th century. Learning is doubtless of inestimable value when rightly applied; but the belief, which so many hold, that there is embodied in a set of college text books that which is

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

The July number of The Catholic World Magazine has just been received. Father Walter Elliott leads off with a good paper on our duty toward "Half-Converts." An interesting biographical sketch of "The Daughter of Madame Roland" is given by A. E. Buchanan. A paper on "A Chinese Holy Island." with illustrations, by T. H. Houston, reveals a curious phase of the cryptic life of the Flowery Kingdom. Professor James H. Gore, of the Columbian Uni-versity, contributes a valuable social paper entitled "The Miners of Mariemont, Belgium." Dorothy Gresham furnishes a bit of fiction entitled "The Delinquent." "An Evening in Venice," by M. M., recalls some striking impressions of the water city; the subject is illustrated with some choice engravings.

"Matthew Arnold's Letters" is the title of a critical article by Charles A. L. Morse. "Handling the Immigrant," by Helen M. Sweeney, reveals the mysteries of Ellis Island and the Port of New York, in connection with the great influx from abroad. A number of excellent plates accompany the description. In a paper headed "The Love of the Mystics" A. A. McGinley discusses, amongst other topics, the subject of love in a Catholic novel. A.C. Kellogg furnishes a paper on the late "Adelaide Anne Proctor." "Is it to be a New Era in Russia?" is the title of a review of the present situation and the Pope's action with regard to the Czar. John J. O'Shea gives a live sketch of Irish society in the penal days, in a short story called "The Hanging of Judas." Walter Lecky, Mary T. Wagga-man and Francis W. Grey contribute poetical morceaux.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the London Chronicle as tollows:

"You sa that Mr. McKinley, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is of Scottish origin. think you might come a little nearer if you said Irish origin.

"As my mother was a McKinley, and had uncles on both sides who emigrated to Pennsylvania and Ohio for reasons not unconnected with the Irish rebellion of 1798, who kept up communication with her family until after the death of my grandmother, at the age of 108 years, you might not be far wrong if you sought the immediate origin of Mr. McKinley about ninety years ago on the borders of the Counties of Antrim and Derry."

Burke-In this city, at 275 Mountain street, on Sunday, June 28, the wife of



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action apon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

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

KCZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at SI per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size. \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSOF. 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGalz. 2123 Notre Dame street.

PROVISIONING NEW YORK.

ABOUT \$100,000,000 WORTH OF DAIRY PRC-DUCTS AND MEAT CONSUMED ANNUALLY.

"Feeding a city like New York" an article by John Gilmer Speed in July Ladies' Home Journal, presents some interesting and astonishing statistics. For instance, Mr. Speed declares that New Yorkers consume 80 000,000 dozen eggs per year, for which they pay \$14,400.000; per year, for which they pay \$14,400.000; 290.800 pounds of butter per day, costing \$18,200.000 per year; 297,000 gallons of milk, 5600 gallons of cream and 1200 gallons of condensed milk daily, at a yearly outlay of \$16,250.000. Including cheese, for which \$10,000,000 per year is paid, the aggregate value of the dairy products consumed in New York City is \$44,450,000. Mr. Speed fixes the valuation of the meats of various kinds sold to New Yorkers each year at about \$58.000.000. This does not year at about \$58 000,000. This does not include poultry, from 200,000 to 400,000 head of which are sold weekly. Upon a conservative estimate Mr. Speed places the quantity of fish consumed yearly in New York at 45,000,000 pounds, not including oysters clams, crabs and other shell fish. There are 24,000 bushels of potatoes sold in New York daily, the yield of a 90,000 acre farm per year, the aggregate value of the tubers of being \$13,000,000. Other vegetables are consumed in like proportions. There are 70,000 bushels of wheat (flour) eaten every week besides large quantities of oatmeal, buckwheat thour and cornmeal. The quantities of provender always on hand (the perishable goods being kept in cold-storage warehouses) leads Mr. Speed to conclude that were New York cut off from all the points from whence her food supplies are drawn, her people could live in plenty for four months, and even manage to get along for half a year with-out emulating the Chinese appetites for

THE CONGRESS OF CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

The Congress, held in Rheims, by the Catholic Young Men, was a most brilliant gathering. The distinguished Catholic orators, Monsignor d'Hulst, Monsieur Jacquier, Monsieur de Mun, were particularly eloquent, and their addresses were warmly applauded.

The speech of Monsieur de Mun is published in the Annals Catholiques, of the 20th of May.

AGRICULTURAL USES OF BACTERIA

It is known that the flavor of butter and of different kinds of cheese is due to various bacterial ferments, and there is good reason to suppose that a better product and greater uniformity would be attained by the use of pure cultures of the species upon which special flavors depend. I understand that in this country quite a number of dairies are now using pure cultures of a certain bacillus (bacillus 41 of Com) for giving flavor to their products. It is probable that similar methods will soon be introduced in the chresemaking industry. A recent English publication, which I have not yet seen, is entitled "Bread, Bakehouses and Bactoria." It will no doubt be found to contain information of practical value to those engaged in bread-

making. Agricultural chemists predict that in the near future cultures of the nitrifying sucteria of the soil will be made on a large scale for the use of farmers, who will add them to manures for the purpose of fixing the ammonia, or perhaps will distribute them directly upon the soil. Should this prove to be a successful and economic procedure, the extent of the interests involved will make it a "practical result?" of the first importance. Another application of our re-cently acquired knowledge which has already proved useful to farmers in certain parts of Europe relates to the destruction of fiel I mice by distributing in the grainfields bread moistened with a culture of a bacillus which causes a fatal infectious disease among these little animals.—Popular Science Monthly.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. IROQUOIS DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE NOTICE calling for Tenders for the Iroquois Canal and postponements of same are hereby withdrawn. By order.

Ottawa, 20th June, 1896.

J. H. BALDERSON,

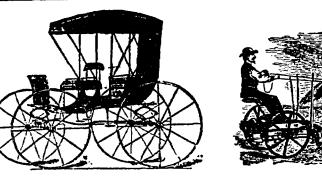
FATHER HOENIGS HAMILTON'S

Great Annual July Clearing Sale, Commences Friday, July 3rd.

Sweeping Reductions are now being made in our 43 Departments.

Don't Miss the Opening Day FRIDAY.

HAMILTON'S St Catherine Street, Corner Peel Street



Bicycles,

IMPLEMENTS. FARM

All kinds All sizes.

Prices and Terms to Suit.

The Cheapest Place in the Dominion to Buy.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT PITTS-TON, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 29.—A cave-in and explosion in the sixth or lower vein known as "Red Ash" of the twin cable advices to hand to day note an ad-

pies a tenement at 72 Dorchester avenue, South Boston, left her apartments to go on the roof to escape the heat. She carried in her arms her daughter, Margaret McLaughlin, 11 years old. Soon after she reached the roof Mrs. McLaughlin

yard and picked up the little baby. It London to day reported a sale of choice had fallen over 70 feet, and died in an Canadian steers at £146s per head. The hour after the accident.

MARKET REPORTS

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market continues downward in its tendency. This was demonstrated plainly at the wharf yesterday vicinity of 6½c, which is a decline of 1c are that they will continue small without last Monday's ruling. There was no out a marked advance in prices takes other trading of moment. Butter continues much as it was

Local jobbers paid 164c for creamery wiht a fraction more in some cases, but all that shippers were bidding was 161c. There was no change in the egg market. The demand was fair, and prices rule steady at 9½c to 10c for choice candled stock, and at 80 to 840 for culls per dozen.

In beans business continues very quiet, and prices are unchanged at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing

way.
The market for potatoes shows no sign of improvement, the demand being slow | There was no life in trade, local buyers

small, at 6½c; 220 boxes, small, at 65c: 122 packages creamery butter sold at 16c.

The market is lower ic, but steady.

Little Falls, June 29—50 boxes, large, cheese sold to-day at 6c; 1867 boxes, large, at 6 ic; 2,830 boxes, small, at 6 ic; 180 boxes, small, on private terms; 90 boxes consigned; 26 packages dairy butter sold at 14c to 15c.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There were no new features in the local provision market. The demand for pork is still very slow, but a fair jobbing trade doing in smoked meats.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada short cut mess, per bbl. \$12.50 to \$13.00; Hams, city, cured, per lb., 71c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., Sc; Bacon, per lb., Sic to 9ic; Lard, com. refined. per lb., 6ic.

There was a firmer feeling in the hand, and only two or three lots changed There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and pork improved 2½c to 7½c, closing \$7.00 June and July; \$7.15 September; \$7.07½ October; tenser; \$4.07½ October; \$4.07½ October; \$4.07½ October; \$4.07½ October; \$4.08eptember; \$4.32½ June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$3.80 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$3.80 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.32½ June and July; \$4.00 September; \$4.07½ October.

\$3.85 October. There was no change in the Liverpool provision market. Pork closed 45s; lard 21s 3d; bacon, 23s to 24s; and tal-

low, 17s.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET. MONTREAL, June 29.-Since this day

shaft of the Newton Coal Company, at Pittston Junction, on Sunday morning, imprisoned and probably killed from 80 to 125 miners and pit bosses.

BABY FELL FROM THE ROOF.

Mrs. Margaret McLaughlin, who occupies a tengenent at 72 horebester avenue. no doubt, been an unprofitable one to live stock shippers, and the prospects of any great change for the better in the near future are not very bright on account of the liberal shipments from the United States, South America and the screamed out that her buby had fallen. large supply of home fed cattle that are Two neighbors rushed down to the being marketed. A private cable from for the month of June show a decrease of 1.824 cattle, 3,062 sheep and 131 horses as compared with the month May, and shipments for the season to date, as compared with the same time last year, show a decrease of 1,406 cattle, 9,946 sheep and 124 horses. The number of vessels cleared last week with live stock were nine, of which five went to London. The big decrease in the exports of sheep morning, when 6,000 odd boxes were this season as compared with last is, no offered to a slow demand. The basis doubt, due to the embargo which was was difficult to get at, but it was in the put on last winter, and the indications vicinity of 62c, which is a decline of 1c are that they will continue small with-

At the East End abatoir market vester day morning the offerings of live stock were 500 cattle, 250 sheep, 250 lambs, and 300 calves. The supply of cattle was large and in excess of the requirements of the trade, but for all this the tone was steady and values ruled about the same. The quality of the stock coming forward is not what it should be for this season of the year, which is no doubt due to the bad pasturing for the want of rain in the month of May. at 25c to 26c per bag in car lots, and at seemed to be well supplied, and shippers 30c to 35c in a small way. Utica, N.Y., June 29.—Cheese sales to day: 4,980 boxes at 61c; 886 boxes, at 31c to 31c per lb. The demand from butchers was slow, and trade was of a dragging character with a number left over unsold. Choice steers and heifers sold at 31c to 31c, good, 3c to 31c, fair, 2½c to 2¾c, and common, 2½c to 2½c per lb. live weight. Sheep were dull of sale at 2½c to 3c per lb. live weight. The demand for lambs was fair and prices ruled standy at \$0.95 to \$2.50 and prices ruled steady at \$2.25 to \$3.50 each. Calves met with a fair sale at \$2 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

The run of cattle at the Point St. Charles market this morning was larger than usual, but the bulk was export stock which had been bought in the country and are for through shipment. The receipts of butchers stock were small for which the demand was slow, as local dealers had ample supplies on small lots of sheep and lambs were picked up on local account at 3c to 3ic per lb. live weight. Owing to the light receipts of hogs for the past two weeks, and not withstanding the further decline; in prices in the Toronto market last Friday, the tone of the market here this morning was stronger and prices advanced 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. There were 200 offered which met with a ready sale at \$4.25 and in one or two cases a Chicago cash quotations are: Mess pork, \$6.95 to \$7.00; lard, \$3.87; short rib sides, \$3.60 to \$3.65; dry salted shoulders. \$3.87½ to \$4.12½; short clear sides, \$3.87½ to \$4.00.