

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

SYMPATHY.

At a late musical party given by Queen Victoria, a young lady sang "The Wearing of the Green," which so aroused the Queen that tears were the unspoken sympathy of the royal lady for that famous song and its memories.

Our Queen's good heart was stirred by that grand strain. The good kind monarch, quickly to the core, could not resist such tribute to the fame, of that brave ballad 'mid for evermore.

God bless the lips and tongue that sang that song, And brought the tears into such august eyes; And may Victoria's life and reign be long, Accuse the plagues while a nation sighs.

And she had sung "The Wearing of the Green." A noble maid with bright and sparkling eyes, Whose fervid words swift as the lightning keen, Went to the hearts of those who listened nigh.

Long life to thee grand Queen, and may thy heart, Which still beats soft and young within thy breast, Incline to have thee chose the better part, Of justice to thy lieges in the West.

"The Wearing of the Green," and for our Queen, What grand refrain, oh! would that it should be, With fifty thousand bayonets bright and keen, Of Irish youths to prove their loyalty.

Montreal. F. M. D. 1635-1891.

MPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Removing the Remains of Three Jesuit Fathers from Belmont Cemetery to Ursuline Chapel.

Last Tuesday a very solemn ceremony took place at Quebec, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of the three Jesuits, Fathers Jean de Quen, Francois du Perron and Jean Liegeois, from Belmont Cemetery to the Ursuline chapel, where they were buried. The bones belonging to the above named illustrious pioneer Jesuit fathers were found buried in the Jesuit barrack square when that immense structure was taken down by the Government in the year 1879.

The bones at the time were taken to a shed and deposited there, under lock and key, for the time being. In the meantime, Dr. Lemieux was called upon to examine the bones and found that they belonged to three distinct human beings. On the skull of one was a tuft of human hair, not rotted away even by the course of time. One morning the shed where the bones had been placed was broken open and the box containing them stolen. A hue and cry was made at the time and the detectives were given the matter to ferret out, but nothing was heard of them until twelve years after when the guardian of the Belmont cemetery reported to the cemetery authorities that there were three coffins lying in the cemetery awaiting burial for some time, and he had no instructions about them, or, in fact, knew anything of them. An investigation was made, when it was found that the coffins contained the bones of the dead pioneer Jesuits that had been stolen from the shed. Dr. Lemieux was again called and identified the bones as being the same. In the meantime the ecclesiastical authorities were at work, and through the efforts of Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, documents were found that gave a sketch of the three Jesuits, two of them priests and the other a brother, who died a martyr's death. They arrived in Canada from France in the year 1635. Pere Jean de Quen consecrated his life to teaching Indian children, and travelled as a missionary

FROM TRIBE TO TRIBE. In the year 1652 he went up the Saguenay and Lake St. Jean, where he dwelt among the Paroquian Indians. He died in Quebec in the year 1659 from fever at the age of 56 years. Father Francois du Perron arrived in Quebec in the year 1638. He resided with the Hurons until 1641 and died at Fort St. Louis, Chambly, on the 10th of November, 1665. Brother Liegeois passed a number of years in Canada and rendered great services to the missionaries. He was beheaded by the Indians. As soon as the history of the three Jesuits became known it was determined, by permission of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, to bury their remains in the crypt of the Ursuline Convent Chapel and the St. Jean Baptiste Society volunteered to take charge of all the arrangements. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, seventeen Indians, all Hurons from Lorette, except one old veteran from Lake St. John, dressed in their full Indian costumes, assembled at the Belmont Cemetery. They carried the coffins containing the bones of the three dead Jesuits in turns from the cemetery all the way to their last resting place. About 1,500 people took part in the procession and the streets were thronged with tens of thousands of spectators, the streets along the line of march being decorated with flags and as a mark of respect all the shops were closed. Even the Protestants observed this rule. The procession consisted of 850 Christian Brothers school boys, marshalled by their tutors, wearing badges and carrying banners. Besides the boys were to be seen deputations of all the different Catholic societies in the city, including a deputation from the St. Patrick's Church, carrying the green flag. There were two bands in the line of procession, "B" Battery and the Seminary musical corps, who

PLAYED FUNERAL DIRGES. After "B" Battery band came a few Pontifical Zouaves acting as a guard of honor. Next came the Indians bearing the coffins containing the remains of the dead illustrious Jesuits. After them Revd. Father Hamel, Superior of the Jesuit order in Canada, Father Desy, Superior in Quebec, and a number of fathers belonging to the order. They were followed by Hon. P. Garneau, Acting Premier, and Hon. D. A. Ross, President of the Executive Council, representing the Provincial Government. Next came Pro-Mayor Kirouac and members of the City Council, deputy heads of the Government departments, etc. The procession was brought to a close by the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. Jules Tessier, M.P.P., President. When the pageants reached the Jesuit Church, the remains were taken in and a Libera chanted. Afterwards the procession proceeded to the Basilica, where a solemn mass was preached by Mgr. Paquet on the lives of the dead

distinguished subjects of the day's ceremony. Afterwards a Libera was chanted by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. All the Bishops of the Province assisted, and besides the parish priests of the different congregations and many strange priests were present and occupied seats within the sanctuary rails, where a catafalque was situated, on which rested the coffins. The service was very imposing. At the close the procession again formed and the remains were taken to the Ursuline Convent chapel, where a Libera was also chanted and afterwards the coffins were lowered into the crypt. This ended the ceremony, which attracted many thousands of people and opened wide the pages of ecclesiastical history for a time.

Repatriation.

Mr. A. Shepard, for the last twelve years special immigration agent in the New England States, says, concerning the efforts of the Dominion Government to induce the thousands of Canadians who have settled in the United States to return to their native land: "The work of re-patriating Canadians from the New England States is going on well. The glamour seems to be falling from their eyes, and thousands would be willing to come back to Canada if they had the means. At the present time there are about 201,000 Canadians in the New England States, and of these about 93,000 are out of employment, and many of them are very badly off. Of the 170,000 French-speaking Canadians 68,000 are idle, and of the 121,000 English-speaking Canadians 25,000 are idle. These people have been induced to go to the States under the idea that they would get higher wages and better employment, but they soon realized, after getting there, that they have exchanged the substance for the shadow. Wages all over the States are lower to day than in Canada, and I have the most reliable evidence to prove it. There is plenty of employment in Canada for good, steady men, and living is cheaper."

CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

The Newfoundland Arbitration Convention.

PARIS, May 14.—The Senate has approved of the report made to it by the committee on the Newfoundland arbitration convention. Previous to the adoption of the report Admiral Veron said that he was not satisfied with the bill. He could not understand how it was that the French rights in Newfoundland came to be discussed at all. The Government, he added, must not depart from its pledge to submit the lobster question alone to arbitration.

The Marquis de Beauvoir held that there was no need to add to the number of treaties existing, remarking: "We are at home on the French shore and can make our own police regulations. The British have no right to know whether we fish for lobsters or not. They have no right to come here. Treaties often savor of drawing-room diplomacy. The Minister of Marine ought to strengthen the resolution of his colleagues. Ironclads are not meant for mere naval promenades. I regret that England after receiving many concessions, asks for yet another. Let us have confidence in our right and in our strength. Senator Leveul argued that France ran no risk in referring the matter to arbitration, "as our rights do not form part of the reference to the arbitrators."

M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, said that both governments were obliged to proceed on parallel lines in order to place themselves in accord with their respective legislatures. There was no doubt that the English Convention bill would pass. The arbitration merely consisted in a definitive apportioning of the rights conferred by the treaties already existing. There were more English than French lobster-canning establishments on the French shore. The actual figures were sixty-eight English-canning factories to six French factories, M. Ribot added:

"We have concluded that in this matter we recognize only Great Britain. If Newfoundland fails to act up to her engagements it is for England to see that they are fulfilled. (Cheers.) England is pledged to enforce the decision of the arbitrators. We have thus reconciled the defence of our own interests with the desire not to complicate the relations existing between France and a neighboring power animated by the most sincere intention." (Cheers.)

ARCHBISHOP CROKE

On the Prosout Position of Parties in Ireland.

While Mr. Parnell, speaking at Clonmel, was indignantly repelling the accusation of having insulted the Irish Bishops and priests, the Archbishop of Cashel, addressing an enthusiastic meeting at Thurles, where Mr. Parnell is said to have declared his intention of going "to beard the lion in his den," was no less indignantly declaring that he was "not a man to be trifled with or insulted with impunity at his own door." Ten years ago, he reminded them, while making his annual visitation, he was carried in more than regal triumph from one end of that great diocese to the other, cheered to the echo as he went along by the voice, and sustained by the encouragement and approval of a united people. Have I changed in any substantial way since then? asked his Grace. "Have I dishonored my high office? Have I done anything unworthy of Tipperary? Have I abjured the aspirations of my youth, or repudiated the principles of my maturer years? Have I besought for place or endowment for myself or others? Have I profited in any respect by the agitation of which I have been a conspicuous, as well as a consistent and fearless supporter? Have I grown cold towards my countrymen, or taken to my heart their enemies and revilers? Have I ever refused to grasp the hand of an honest friend, or to open my purse to those that were in need? No (loud and continued cheering); I have done none of these things (renewed cheering). I am still what, long years ago, I was described to be, unchanged and unchangeable, unchanged as truth itself, and unchangeable as the Rock from which, as your Archbishop, I proudly take my title (cheers). But, unfortunately, there have been sad changes elsewhere." His Grace went on: "Our general has betrayed us (groans for Parnell). For his own miserable gratification he has sold the pass, preferring an ignoble and licentious life in London to the liberation and advancement of his too confiding countrymen. Yet this is the man who has to be received here with hosannas by certain persons to-day. This is he whom bad men support for evil ends, and good men are deluded by throughout the country. This is the man who has wrecked our hopes, broken our sacred ranks, who is striving to discredit the heads of our National Church, to alienate the flocks from their pastors, and to deceive, and thus humiliate, the very persons who up to six months ago he was used to refer to as models of generosity and patriotism. You, my friends, recognize all this. You, at least, are true to the old cause, true to your clergy, true to your Archbishop, and true to your country (loud cheering). I pray God to bless you all, and to bring this dear land of ours successfully over the dreadful and heartrending crisis through which we are passing."—Catholic Times.

Colonel de Longueuil.

Mr. M. de Beaujeu has just issued a pamphlet containing a series of documents relating to the celebrated Colonel de Longueuil, who in 1775, at the head of the volunteer company of Canadian Seigneurs, held Fort St. Johns for three months against the Americans. These documents cover the period from 1750 to 1801, and bear the signatures of Louis XV, George III, La Gougonne, Duquesne, Dorchester, Montcalm, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Chevalier de La Corne, De Ranzau, who signed the capitulation of Quebec, Haldimand, Hope, the Duke of Kent and others.

Colonel de Longueuil was a son of the Chevalier de Longueuil, the last Governor of Three Rivers under the old regime. He entered the service at the age of twelve years, and took part in most of the battles of the conquest. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Militia in 1777, Colonel of the Royal Canadian in 1796, and was called to the Legislative Council under Lord Dorchester. The originals of all these documents are in the possession of Mr. de Beaujeu.

Irish Land Bill.

Mr. James Murphy, of Dublin, the noted novelist, writes to a contemporary: "The Land Purchase Bill drags its weary way through Parliament. Its every clause is beset by amendments, mainly designed for obstruction, not in the interest of the farmers, whose holdings it will enable them to purchase, but in those of the Opposition out of whose hands it hands it has drawn a very tempting electioneering morsel. Land purchase was one of the main planks in Mr. Gladstone's Irish platform, and it is somewhat aggravating to see it now proffered Irish farmers by Mr. Balfour. Hence the strenuous opposition made to it, on any or no grounds, by the Liberal party. Mr. Parnell has made a clever move to indent on it a provision to the effect that all tenants evicted under the plan of campaign should be reinstated in their homes on payment of two years' rent. If this were carried it would relieve a great deal of unpleasantness existing here. As your readers are probably aware, on several estates in Ireland the plan of campaign was put in force—the meaning of which was that unless a certain abatement were made by the landlord, no rents at all should be paid. Where the landlord was strong enough to refuse he did; where he was needy and wanted the money he gave the abatement—a half loaf being better than no bread. In the former case, however, the recalcitrant tenants were evicted. The farms in general lay idle, and they themselves lived in some spots near in wooden huts built for them by the Land League, by whom also a weekly donation was granted each family for support. They were encouraged in their resistance to rack rents by promises from influential men in the parliamentary party that the Irish race all over the world would support them. These promises have proved delusive; there is not a penny for their support at present anywhere; and the somewhat cold advice—if not cruel—is tendered them, to make the best terms they can with the landlords, and get back as fast as ever they can—it ever they can—to their farms. Their case is certainly a very deplorable one, and if the old advice, but not your faith in principles, good, it would be none the less true if rendered into, but not your faith in politicians. Many of the unfortunate men will never enjoy home or farm again."

SOUND ADVICE.

The Value of Advertising in a Catholic Paper.

At the recent convention of Catholic editors, in New York, Mr. Milton E. Smith, of the Washington Church News, made the following judicious remarks on "Advertisers in the Catholic Press." His address we condense as follows:

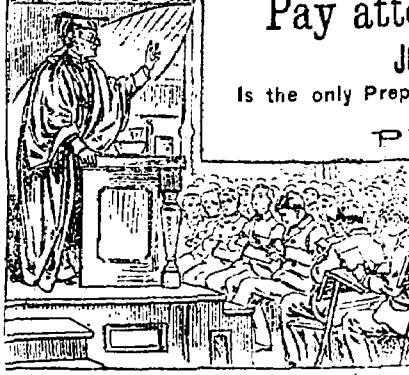
"As to the great value of the Catholic newspapers as advertising mediums, I need not speak, for you all know that the most carefully read paper of the day is the Catholic journal; not only is it read by one family, but it is often sent to others, so that the circulation of a good Catholic newspaper is hard to estimate. Furthermore it is read by all classes of respectable society, the brawny laborer, the refined belle, and the man of letters. These papers are often preserved for reference, so that an advertisement in one of these journals becomes to a certain extent permanent. The value of advertisements is greatly augmented by the character of the journals in which they appear. Those in disputeable sheets have no value, certainly not among the respectable. In this light who can estimate the value of the Catholic newspaper as an advertising medium; and yet this field is but poorly tilled, and as surely not made to produce, the fruit it is capable of yielding. Well may we ask, in the language of the bard, 'Hast thou fellows no feeling of their business?' And yet we know the Bible tells us: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.'"

AWAY WITH AGENCIES.

"That is what we are to do in the future: stand no longer before the mean advertising agent, but before the king of business. Then a new field will open before us, and Catholic talent be more fully developed. There is no one connected with Catholic journalism who is not fully conscious of the fact that there is much talent which should be used in the work in which we are engaged; we are not able to employ that talent, for the want of means. That those who are not forced by stern necessity to use their talents in the building up of secular literature may be enabled to aid in extending the lines of Catholic journalism, we are bound to make known to business men and thus secure their patronage. Let business men know what we can do to advance their interests and they will give us their patronage, and they will be more ready to do so when we tell them that we want only the patronage of reliable houses, those we can endorse. Let us assure them that we intend to demand but fair compensation for our labor and give full return for what we receive."

A BRILLIANT PLAN.

"We have not yet used the proper means to make known to the business world that we possess facilities enjoyed by few; that by expending a few dollars a week a business man can place his advertisement before millions of Catholic readers. Our facilities will be used by business men if we are as diligent as we should be in making them known. Tell them how welcome our journals are in the homes of so many families, how carefully they are read and preserved, and we will behold a revolution which will enable the proprietors of Catholic journals to properly recompense those who are carrying on this noble battle in defence of Christianity."



Pay attention and remember

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Is the only Preparation that supplies the strength-giving elements of PRIME BEEF.

ALWAYS USE it yourself. ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT when a STRENGTH-GIVING and EASILY-DIGESTED FOOD is needed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

Windsor-street Station for: Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m.; Portland, Boston, 9:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m.; Toronto 8:30 a.m., 1:15 p.m.; Detroit, Chicago, etc., 7:45 p.m.; S.S. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 11:15 a.m.; Montreal Jet, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, 9:20 a.m.; Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:30 p.m.; 12:30 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 11:20 p.m. Sat. only—Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 12:30 p.m.; St. Johns, Sherbrooke, 11:00 p.m., 1:17 45 p.m.; Whitechester, 9:20 a.m., 5:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m.; New York, 10:00 a.m., 3:35 p.m., 1:15 p.m.; Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1:17 45 p.m.

Duntholme Square Station for:

Quebec, 7:25 a.m., (7:30 p.m., Sundays only) 10:00 p.m.; Juliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 3:15 p.m.; Montreal Jet, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, 9:20 a.m.; Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:30 p.m.; St. John, St. Estienne, 5:30 p.m.; St. Jerome, 8:50 a.m., 5:30 p.m.; St. Rose and St. Therese, 8:50 a.m., 3:00 p.m.; 1:45 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m., Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 3:00 p.m.

Bonaventure Station for:

Marville and Farnham, 3:40 p.m., from St. Lambert connecting with Grand Trunk 3:15 p.m. train from Bonaventure station. Marville, St. Cesaire, 5 p.m. from Bonaventure station. Except Saturdays. Train daily Sundays included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. No connection, leaving Montreal on Saturdays.

Montreal Ticket Offices—251 St. James street, and at Stations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Cheap Excursions to CANADIAN NORTH-WEST POINTS

From all Stations in Ontario and Quebec. RETURN TICKETS

—Will be Sold on— JUNE 2nd, good to return until JULY 12th; JUNE 9th, " " " " " 19th; JUNE 23rd, " " " " " AUGUST 2nd

To following Points at rates named:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price. Includes MATHVEN, HARTNEY, DELORAINS, MOOSMINE, BINCARTH, REGINA, MOOSEJAW, YORKTON, PRINCE ALBERT, CALGARY. Prices range from \$28.00 to \$35.00.

For tickets and full information apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES: 266 ST. JAMES STREET AND AT STATIONS

DELICATE MURRAY & LANMAN'S IMPERISHABLE PURE SWEET LASTING RICH RARE PUNGENT FLORIDA WATER STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. FRAGRANT

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Queen's Birthday, 1891. RETURN TICKETS

At First Class Single Fare will be issued to all Stations in Canada on May 23rd, 24th and 25th, good for return until May 26th, 1891.

For further information apply to the Company's Station and City Agents.

WM. EDGAR, L. J. SEARGEANT, Genl. Pass. Agent. Genl. Manager.

WATERBURY'S GOLD-REMOVING

NASABALM NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, itching nose, general feeling of illness, and spitting, troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, or a little of Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASABALM. Be warned in time, by consumption and death. NASABALM is sold by all druggists, and will be sent post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$2.00) by order.

FULLER & CO., BROOKVILLE, ONT. Beware of imitations similar in name.

WILLIAMS' PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world. 5000 in Use in Montreal.

WILLIS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

KNABE, WILLIAMS AND BELL PIANOS, AND BELL AND UXBIDGE ORGANS.

Tuning done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also tuning by the year.

Montreal: : : : : ROOFING

: : : : : Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING

In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get price from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

Telephones—Bell 150; Federal 1602. Post Office Box 159.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root.

Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

THE St. James Hat Store.

SILK AND FELT HATS

Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ROBERTSON & CO.

220 St. James Street.

ELECTRICITY

Life Force

OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will cure the most painful and obstinate diseases where all other agents fail.

G. STANTON HOWARD, Electro-Therapist, 205 St. Antoine-st., MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE

WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone 324. Private Telephone: 468 and 604. JOHN A. GROSS, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS B. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

PARIS IN THE GRIP OF THE COMMUNE.

Murder of the Archbishop and Priest—The Religious Orders Insulted—A Tempest of Infidelity.

It is now twenty full years since the last great revolutionary attempt in Paris. From the middle of March to the end of May a Communist Government was in full control of the city's life and activity...

Behind them there was a directing committee of the International—a great secret society which, in these troublous years, gathered into one the revolutionary designs of Continental France...

On the 4th of April the organ of the Commune demanded the application of the *lex talionis*. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. The gates of Paris are closed. No one can leave the city.

General elections were now ordered and took place on the 26th March. Needless to say, the Citizen Delegates of the Commune were all of the same color. The inhabitants of Paris who were willing to take part in this mockery of an election had been lured on and deceived by the most extravagant appeals.

Whatsoever happens, even should we be vanquished once again and die to-morrow, our generation has been consulted. We are paid for twenty years of defeat and anguish. And then, little one, playing with the cannon ball behind this barricade, come to my embrace!

The 15th of March has indeed saved thee, young boy! Like us, you might have grown up in the fog, and wallowed in the mud and rolled in blood, heart-broken with hunger and shame, with the unutterable grief of those who are dishonored!

It is significant of the eras of imposition practised on the people whom the Commune professed to deliver in the name of patriotism, that Assi, who had now become President of the Subcentral Committee and Governor of the Hotel-de-Ville, rode through the streets with an almost royal cavalcade, loudly speaking his native Italian!

On the 2nd of April the battalions of the National Guard marched bravely out of Paris, to attack the troops of the lawful Government in Versailles. A surgeon-major, sent forward by the regular troops for a parley, was received by the men of the Commune with a fusillade. He fell mortally wounded.

Proclamations, placarded on the dead walls of Paris the next day, show whether the attempt to fasten on the Catholic clergy the responsibility of every resistance made to the new order of things is plainly apparent.

One of the more violent of the Communist organs justified this measure in the following terms: Pupils and other ministrings of the priests have been the first in the attack of Paris.

On the 3d of April there was more fighting in the outskirts of the city. Twenty thousand of these brave National Guards were again stricken with panic and saved themselves in hot haste within the city. Great services were rendered them during these days by the ambulance hospital which had been set up by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

These significant threats were put in execution that very day. The Archbishop of Paris with his Secretary and a Vicar-General were arrested, and with the Parish Priest of the Madeleine and several of the Jesuit Fathers, swept off to prison.

Meanwhile things went on from bad to worse. The National Guards of the Commune, as they call themselves, were driven back toward Paris by the constantly advancing forces of the lawful Government at Versailles. In the little suburb of Feuilly the Fathers of the Holy Cross had an establishment of education. It was between two fires, and one day a shell passed the whole length of the stud. nts' wardrobe, carrying even into the yard shreds of linen with the fragment of the exploded bomb.

a crime that each able-bodied man should not give his services to the Commune. Hitherto the churches had remained open, but it was now time to finish with expatriation and recall other principles "of a higher order," which might serve to

strengthen the falling cause among the populace. The notorious Henri Rochefort, in his lurid journal, drew the attention of the Central Committee to the churches. There is a mocking air about his words which makes them worth quoting.

Bells constitute an exterior manifestation of Catholic worship, and by the terms of the Convention this kind of manifestation is absolutely forbidden. Our eternal belief shall be that, since Jesus Christ was born in a stable, the only treasure the Church of Notre Dame ought to possess is a bundle of straw.

It is also worth noting that, at a time when this violence of language was drawing a considerable revenue to its author, his father was lying in extreme poverty, aided only by the priests whom the son was reviling.

At Montmartre the church was closed the priest taken to prison, and the following curious placard posted on the church door: So long as priests are bandits, and the churches are their haunts where they have morally assassinated the masses.

In some churches everything was pillaged, from the works of art in the sacred building itself to the linen and pictures and other objects of the adjoining house, even to the rabbits and poultry of the sacristan.

The Commune had naturally a pressing need of money. They everywhere seized supplies of provisions and extorted several millions from the banks; but their treasury soon became empty.

"I did not know what the Little Sisters of the Poor are," he said. Doubtless many more of the misled people of Paris were in the same condition. The tendency of the Commune was plain. At the head of affairs were some eighty men who had succeeded in duping the lowest classes of the people to their own advantage.

Wives! Sons! Daughters! We will send you three months' FRANK POSTERS, the best poultry paper, if you send us ten names of persons who keep hens, (few or many), also 25 cents for one pack of Sheridan's Condition Powder.

skillfully exaggerated and kept constantly before the government of the Commune. It is instructive to note the antecedents of the governors of Paris during these days. There were 12 journalists, 4 primary school teachers, 4 lawyers, 3 doctors, 2 druggists, 5 painters, 2 architects, 2 engineers, 6 clerks, 1 sculptor, 2 small shop-keepers, 1 jeweller, 1 carver, 1 shoemaker, 2 book-binders, 2 dyers, 6 printer-makers, 1 hatter, 5 mechanics, 1 boiler-maker, 1 basket-maker, 1 joiner, 1 cashier, 1 perfumer, 3 who were called owners of real estate, and 9 without any profession—perhaps because they had had too many in the past.

At Montmartre the church was closed the priest taken to prison, and the following curious placard posted on the church door: So long as priests are bandits, and the churches are their haunts where they have morally assassinated the masses.

At another church, where a great concourse of the faithful were assisting at the High Mass, two delegates entered, but on head, and escorted the astonished people from the church, women first and men afterwards.

During all this time the Commune was carefully keeping from the people the details daily met with by their soldiers in the forts around Paris. A curious episode of these days was an appeal to the Commune on the part of the Freemasons, asking that further bloodshed might be avoided.

During all this time the Commune was carefully keeping from the people the details daily met with by their soldiers in the forts around Paris. A curious episode of these days was an appeal to the Commune on the part of the Freemasons, asking that further bloodshed might be avoided.

During all this time the Commune was carefully keeping from the people the details daily met with by their soldiers in the forts around Paris. A curious episode of these days was an appeal to the Commune on the part of the Freemasons, asking that further bloodshed might be avoided.

During all this time the Commune was carefully keeping from the people the details daily met with by their soldiers in the forts around Paris. A curious episode of these days was an appeal to the Commune on the part of the Freemasons, asking that further bloodshed might be avoided.

MONEY. We have stored on our NEW line of work, every kind of money, from the smallest to the largest, in all the various denominations.

THE TURKISH BATH. Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Nouralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

THE GREAT Worm Remedy. DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Sold by all Druggists. 25c. a box.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SWAGE-ROLLERS. NOTICE. AUTOGRAF. OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.

DROPSY. Treated free. Painfully cured. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells.

GLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., U.S.A. CHURCH BELLS. This Company is now making a China of 15 Bells & each \$50.00 p. for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. Compound Refracting Glass. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 1803 1/2 Ave. C, New York.

Curtain Stretchers. Lace Curtain Stretcher. 12 ft. \$2.00; 14 ft. \$2.50. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast Cocoa with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

THE MEDICAL HALL Drug Department OF THE COLONIAL HOUSE. Phillips Square. FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR Model Dispensary, in which PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions are faithfully dispensed. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

The Province of Quebec - LOTTERY - Two Drawings Every Month! On FIRST and THIRD WEDNESDAY. Prizes Value, \$52,740.00. All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing. NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000. TICKET, - - - \$1.00

For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500 There is also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars. Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - Manager, 81 St. James St. Reliable Agents only, wanted for exclusive territory on a great Catholic work, strongly recommended by Most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops. BENZIGER BROS., 36-8 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPHALT'S & DEVORS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. 51 University Street.

Altar Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tarragona. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 53 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. AS THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article, Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations. WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 45, St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

DR. FULTON. Cures, by letter or interview, Piles, Pimples, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operations. Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Residence, 244 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street. Bell Telephone 3851.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1858. W. S. WALKER. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock, 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Diamonds. FINE :--: DIAMONDS. set in Rings, Ear-rings, Loosé Pins and Stud Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see the new and beautiful. 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street.

DR. J. M. FERRIS. Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Also the painless extraction of Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable prices. CONSULTATION FREE.

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT
No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
Country, \$2.00
City, 2.50
not paid in advance: \$2.50 (Country) and \$3 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.
The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

Mr. DALTON MCCARTHY is again on the warpath with his bill to amend the Northwest Territories act. Evidently Mr. McCarthy is a crank, or else he is a vicious person, bent upon raising issues that will endanger the solidity of the Dominion. He proposes to do away with the dual language clause by making English the only official language in the Territories. Now, even ardent French Canadians have admitted that if the matter had been let alone, the French language would have died a natural death in that section of the Dominion, but, thanks to the misguided efforts of Mr. McCarthy and men of his and the Charlton stamp, the subject is to be made a bone of contention and race discord for years to come. It is annoying that Mr. McCarthy should not see this; we believe he does realize it fully, but that his insane desire to pose as a leader has rendered him regardless of any injury he may inflict upon the country. His action in regard to the school question in the Territories, is equally reprehensible, and we trust he may be kept upon most effectively in the present parliament.

It is stated that the Opposition, or, perhaps, more correctly, the better classes in its ranks, are about to establish a newspaper to represent the interests of the "Reform party." There is certainly a pressing need of such a paper. The once powerful paper which represented the reform element in Upper Canada now exists only in name, a ghostly satire of its former self, and the cause it has pursued since it passed under the control of the strange combination of political shrewd and patches holding its purse strings, has been, and very reasonably, distasteful to the Liberals of Canada. In Lower Canada, since the death of Mr. Penny, the reform party has apparently been unfortunate so far as journalistic representation is concerned. That the Liberal party needs a paper goes without saying, but whether it can successfully establish one at present is, perhaps, a problem, though it appears there are those who think the present would be an opportune moment to try the experiment. The better element in the Opposition ranks are, no doubt, very properly disgusted with their literary representation. Mr. Binks some years ago made an effort to establish a paper to be conducted upon principles of honor and refinement. It seems he was a little ahead of his time. It is to be hoped that there has been enough advancement in the ethics of public life to justify a new attempt. It is at least a hopeful sign that the tactics of the "reform" organs of the period are rarely spoken of save in terms of repudiation and disgust by the members of the party.

It has been often pointed out that any young man who signs for a chance to feed at the public crib and obtain a government "berth" gives evidence of possessing innate laziness and want of self respect. But that many erroneously look forward to obtaining a government situation as the most desirable termination of their lives for such it really is—an unfortunate fact. It has been stated that in 1878 when the Mackenzie government was quietly bowled out of office by the electorate twenty seven thousand applications for office were filed. Such a number of applications in a country like this which affords so many fields for independent and profitable employment reflect no credit on our youth. If young men would take the trouble to obtain a copy of "The Civil Service List of Canada" and look at the salaries of government clerks and their length of service they would see that generally a government office is a poor sort of thing. Thus, opening the list at random, we see on the pages, from which we quote the record of a man born in 1849, first appointed to the Customs in 1872 and now in receipt of \$800 per annum. Another born in 1846, after twenty years service with \$800 a year. Another born in 1836, appointed 1876, to-day receives \$700 per year. Another born in 1840, appointed 1866, receiving to-day \$600. Another born in 1834, appointed 1866, receiving \$250. These are samples taken off a single page and could be continued by thousands. Surely no one with an ounce of brains would sacrifice his existence on

such an altar of laziness and poor remuneration as this. Young men should scorn to play the miserable part of office seeker independent, and turn their attention to some industry by means of which they may make a comfortable living and provide for their families, in case of necessity, from death or other cause.

THE Ontario Mining Act, passed during the session that lately closed, is undoubtedly a step in the direction of Georgerism. It gives legal consistency to the contention that the people of the country as a whole have a right in the soil which should not be alienated. For the first time, in Canada at least, the principle has been embodied in a statute that a man cannot buy land from government and hold it idle and unproductive for purposes of speculation. Hereafter mining lands in Ontario can only be retained by the purchaser on the condition of working them. Should the purchaser fail in this respect the lands revert to the Crown. This law was made necessary by the rush of speculators to get possession of the newly discovered mineral lands in the regions north of Lakes Huron and Superior, and to prevent them from being locked up against those willing to work them; also as a matter of public policy for revenue purposes. A great outcry was raised against the Bill when it was first proposed, with the government pushed it through. It is not, however, without analogous precedent. In the deeds of land granted to settlers pine trees are reserved to the Crown, and, if trees on the land why not mines under the land? The principle is the same practically. There is no doubt but that the country north of existing settlements in Quebec as well as in Ontario, is exceedingly rich in mineral deposits and it is but right the people, as a whole, not capitalists and speculators from other countries, should benefit by them. The future of Canada as a mining country is full of promise.

THE Empire correspondent informs his paper that there is a movement being made by certain leading citizens in the direction of obtaining reform in the "constitution" of our city. We are told that a reduction of the number of aldermen by one half is to be advocated, the election of the mayor by Council and some other changes with the end to obtaining effective civic government. No doubt determined action on the part of the citizens would have a beneficial effect, but we fail to see that the proposed reforms would go far in the direction of mending existing evils. The administrative changes, as projected, would perhaps halve the work and double the mischief, and the suggested majority change is unimportant. Better abolish the whole system of municipal administration, which is an imitation of the usage of a period when civic and social conditions were alike wholly different. The administration of our civic affairs should be put in the hands of well-paid and expert commissioners, who should be responsible for the efficient administration of affairs. The citizens could form an informal council and duly express their views when any special subject needed consideration.

The abuse of science, if it may be not unreasonably so termed, has in modern times wholly changed the aspects of what we generally know by the term "horrors of war." On the one hand science has prevented, for ever, the recurrence of those repulsive spectacles seen formerly in connection with the massing of troops on hostile expeditions, when the mortality was greater from sickness, misery and neglect than from the shock of war itself. The hospital staffs and those who, as a work of mercy, labor under the Red Cross have greatly changed the aspect of modern camps and modern fields of battle. But, on the other hand, science has added terror on terror to the conventional "horrors" customarily associated with the crash of contending armies. There is something instructive in the story recently published in a French paper of the old German soldier who rebuked a noisy crowd talking lightly of the "coming war" between Germany and France by saying: "I have fought at Komagratz and Sedan," he said, "but that was mere child's play to what the next war will be. That new rifle, which we have just been testing is almost too horrible a weapon to use against any enemy. The bullet, which is scarcely an inch long and about as thick as a good-sized cigarette, will pierce earthworks of 70-centimetre thickness at a distance of 150 metres. At 170 metres distance it has made a passage through five full knapsacks placed in echelon. Fired from a distance of 2,050 metres the bullet will penetrate a human body." It is clear that combat in column formation is a thing of the past, and even the "thin red line tipped with a fringe of steel" will have to go through some shelter manoeuvres in the presence of such a weapon. It is fearful to contemplate the effect of a volley from such rifles upon a riotous mob in a mass. Yet Paris is afflicted with such things, and the Lebel rifle is almost as terrible as the German.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of the legislators at Ottawa for the past week have not been of a very exciting character. Perhaps we are now in the calm that precedes the storm, but that is not likely. The collapse on the address without a test vote being taken, and the dilatoriness of the Opposition to make any significant move, points to a short session. Most of the members are, no doubt, anxious to get to their homes at this season of the year, and all are looking forward to the coming negotiations at Washington on the trade and other questions.

Mr. Curran, M.P., in a speech which we publish elsewhere, brought forward the question of the analysis of intoxicating liquors manufactured and offered for sale in Canada either by wholesale or retail. The subject is one well worthy of consideration, and forms one of the principal planks in the platform of the Catholic temperance societies. The Government has promised to take the matter up and do all that can be done to prevent the people from being poisoned, as there is much reason to fear they have been in the past through the sale of spurious and adulterated beverages. The prohibitionists are at work sending in petitions to parliament by the score. It is greatly to be regretted that so much time should be devoted to demands for impracticable legislation instead of an effort being honestly made to enforce the laws already on our statute books.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Laurier have been suffering from rather severe attacks of illness. Both are reported somewhat better, and it is to be hoped will continue to improve in health. The fatigue of the recent general elections and the cares of state appear to have impaired the constitution of the veteran premier, and his more youthful rival is not of a rigorous frame physically.

The Tarte accusation against the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, implicating the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, has at length been brought before the House and referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The members of the committee are men of high standing and number amongst them the leading legal luminaries of both sides of the House. From the number of papers, plans and public documents called for at the opening meeting it looks as if the proceedings would be not only a searching, but, at the same time, of a most tedious character, and it is stated some fears are expressed that the end of the session will not bring with it the close of the investigation, unless, indeed, as it is surmised in some quarters, the bottom should fall out of the whole affair, and Mr. Tarte find himself in a position peculiarly embarrassing. *Fiat justitia* is the verdict of the people as regards accusers and accused.

Sir John Thompson has introduced his measure for the codification of the criminal laws of Canada. Some radical changes are proposed, but it is not the intention of the Minister of Justice, it appears, to press the bill beyond a second reading during the present session. The subject being one of great magnitude an opportunity will be given to judges and members of the legal profession to study its details during the recess, and next year the bill will again be introduced and become law, with such amendments as may be suggested in the interval.

The *modus vivendi* has been renewed by unanimous consent of the House, and no difficulties can arise with our neighbors to the south relative to the Atlantic fisheries.

THE ETHICS OF ATHLETICS.

Athletic exercises have been so long regarded as an essential part of education that it seems strange to hear of them being attacked from any point of view. Yet athletics have been attacked, as having dangerous moral tendencies and their connection with associations of young men denounced as little better than a snare of the Evil One. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there are some forms of athletics which, under the patronage of professional sporting men, are likely to degenerate into immoral exhibitions, there can be no question as to the need and excellence of athletic exercises. If they are sometimes made wrong use of, so is every other form of human exertion and enjoyment. Because one man is a glutton, is no reason why another should not satisfy his hunger. Because a few athletics of low intellect become prize-fighters, should all young men refrain from learning the art of self-defence? Shall roughs alone cultivate their physical powers, while the youths of better breeding are to be raised like a pack of sheep? Even were such a system of education attempted, we fear the boys would rebel and learn to handle the bat, the oar, the foil and single-stick for their fathers have done before them for ages.

The Protestant minister who, at Albany the other day, denounced the athletic department of the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association, forgot that healthful play is as necessary as work to broaden, deepen, and complete the circle of human life. But regarded from the simple point of view of health, athletics are absolutely essential to all those whose occupations confine them to offices, counting rooms, warehouses, shops and factories. By free air and free exercise alone can these preserve their health and that balance of mind which can only be maintained in a healthy body. The same need is now recognized for young women as for young men, and in a climate like ours the long winters require the gymnasium. It attracts the young people and associations for the promotion of religious and moral objects, do wisely in providing rooms for athletic exercises where all the surroundings are elevating and have a tendency to develop the whole nature of the young. The Emperor of Germany, speaking at Bonn the other day paid a high tribute to University athletics. As practiced among the students, he said, they develop physique, courage and discipline without which sound public life is impossible. Among the people of the British Isles athletics were always highly esteemed, and many a glorious victory was owing more to the athletic endurance and capacity of officers and men than to the strategy of their generals. In one of the best papers he ever wrote, the late John Boyle O'Reilly demonstrated the good moral as well as physical effects of athletic exercises, and showed how the character of a man was strengthened by teaching him to be a good boxer.

There is something significant, however, in the reasons advanced by the introduction of certain "sideshows" to Evangelical meeting-houses, of which athletics are only a part. He said:—

"The Protestant Church of today is an intellectual, progressive, entertaining institute, with occasional religious meetings or religious service. Supported essentially to successful churches are kitchen, dining-room, parlor, reading-room, gymnasium, with ten-pin alley, perambulator and card table, and, in some cases, even innocent games, baseball ground, swimming tank, trotting and running race course, walk shop, and the many other things which are practiced in private theatres, circuses, side shows, etc. Some of the entertainments to be free, while others with the grab-bag and lottery were charged 'only with cents,' and done for the good of the cause and to raise money for the Lord. One church society expended \$1,000 worth of energy and \$5,000 worth of time to raise \$200 for the church debt. And some of the good people of Albany know where the transaction actually occurred. There are innocent amusements, no more being to the credit of the church than the sale of trade, or text-books to the clothing house, or Bibles to the leather factory, or cigars to the glove manufactory."

It was long ago observed that the social element keeps many dissenting congregations from disintegration. Of one thing we may be sure,—the sectaries would not resort to these things if their religious teaching and their followers' faith in it had not proved inadequate to the purpose of keeping them together.

MORAL DECADENCE.

Nothing more clearly indicates national decay as the decline of morality and the increase of luxury among the upper classes. In the England of today the world is presented with an object lesson of this kind. The frightful revelations made by Mr. Stead in the Pall Mall Gazette some time ago have been followed from time to time by exposures of the grossest immorality in English high life. Mr. William O'Brien had previously exposed the bestial vices of the magnates of Dublin Castle, and only the other day the Anglican Bishop of Manchester publicly declared that "English society was rotten to the core."

In an event lecture at Toronto Goldwin Smith did well in pointing out as Catholic historians have frequently shown, that the

English aristocracy of today is the offspring of the feudal aristocracy of the middle ages. The aristocracy of the Tudors which came out of the wreck of the feudal baronage was the real origin of the English nobility. This aristocracy proved an aristocracy of court minions, and was a snare to Henry's plunder of the church and purveyor of his judicial murders. It became an aristocracy of great bondsmen with rural palaces, and they retained its influence. But it ceased to be an order of duty. Its political organ, the House of Lords, became an organ of privilege and reaction. Instead of exacting the great charters, it blocked the freedom of the press, personal liberty and even measures of mere humanity, such as the reform of the criminal law and the abolition of the slave trade. In the interest of privilege it blocked Parliamentary reform till the nation was brought to the verge of revolution, when it was obliged to fear. The House of Lords has never initiated a reform or improvement of real importance.

Today this same aristocracy opposes every measure of justice to Ireland, as it opposed Catholic Emancipation.

Such is the political record, briefly stated by an Englishman and a Protestant, of the aristocracy which rose on the ruins of the Catholic Church in England. Is it any wonder, therefore, that after centuries of selfishness indulged at the expense of the people, and purchased by the tears and blood of the masses of Englishmen, a plant so noxious should bear the poisonous fruit now exhibited to the disgust of the world and the execration of all right-minded people? Scandals in high life have long formed part of the usual stock of current newspaper gossip. Seven members of Parliament have lately been convicted of grossly immoral practices, and noblemen are constantly figuring as correspondents in divorce suits.

But the case of Captain Verney shows that the profession of Liberal opinions and the affectation of religious fervor are not incompatible with a vicious life. Verney was a remarkable specimen of a hypocrite. Elected to parliament, he

was regarded both in the House and out of it as a man of exemplary conduct. He was a fervent Non-Conformist, and had a record for bravery in the Crimean war. He was a man well advanced in years in whom, if in anybody, the public had a right to find the virtues of a true gentleman. He was in the habit of taking part in the great Protestant revival and religious meetings at Exeter Hall. In parliament he attracted attention on one occasion by the tremendous indignation with which he rebuked men guilty of impurity. Yet during all this time he was engaged in the systematic debauchery of young women, paying liberally for those brought to him by his female agents through the arts by which they are in the habit of alluring innocent and confiding girls. Nor was his an exceptional case of its kind in England. The courts there have been full of such cases for a long time past. There was a time when the world looked to France for everything that was morbid and salacious in vice, but London now furnishes these sensations without stint. Moreover, they have become a staple article of ammunition in the political warfare of England. If a public man is to be silenced or destroyed, his opponents set to work to discover some weakness in his private life. This has been particularly noticeable since the Radical newspapers raised the outcry against the governing classes. The frailties of Mr. Parnell, who in this respect shared the sins of his class, have deepened the sorrows of Ireland, and Sir Charles Dilke is trying to get himself whitewashed by showing that he was no worse than the average run of English public men. Divorces, seductions, intrigues, and pretty much every phase of vice down to the unspeakable infamies of Dublin Castle and Cleveland street, are matters of common political warfare.

There was a time when Englishmen assumed to look down with pitying contempt on those nations whom they regarded as easy virtue, but now it is reported on them that in the closing years of a reign, glorified for the virtuous example of the sovereign, England is the most immoral country in Europe. The spectacle is alike sorrowful and humiliating; but we may see in it the natural, the inevitable, result of the abandonment of the true faith, by which the restraints of religion were destroyed. In it also we may observe the same process of vast material prosperity, unbounded luxury and reckless vicious indulgence which throughout the ages have marked the decline of the great empires from the summit of wealth, power and magnificence to disaster, ruin and final desolation. This gloomy picture, however, is not without a gleam of better light. The purgation of returning Catholicity is every year increasing the area of its influence, and offers the only hope for saving England from an apparently impending doom.

RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.

For any Western writer to plead the cause of colonization in Russia, the home of the knout, Siberian mines and tyranny in its most refined forms, may seem almost as absurd as the action of the Scottish minister who, after praying for his own parish, some where in the Hebrides, and appealing on behalf of the "judgment islands of Great Britain and Ireland," wound up by asking his flock to "pray for the poor devil." But be it as it may, there seems good reason for believing that the alleged tyranny in Russia is not as horrible as vulgar belief would seem to indicate. On the contrary, the ugly pictures drawn by Russian exiles—and the "exile" he be of whatever nationality he may, is not generally a trustworthy authority—are, on examination, found to be merely highly colored streakings of a malicious imagination. The "horrible tales" told by newspapers have helped to propagate erroneous ideas and to malign a nation at present in the difficult position of a sea of semi-barbarism surrounding an oasis of advanced civilization with all its evils of Freemasonry, factions and degraded Socialism unchecked by any such salutary qualifying power as the Church, in Western European nations, supplies. But, when the fog is lifted, as it is in an article recently published by Professor Blum, the fact is made clear that Russia possesses all the advantages of municipal and general popular government almost in the identical form which Western nations parade as their own special invention and the outgrowth of the so-called renaissance of modern days. Sir Henry Maine has shown in his writings on the ancient history of Hindoostan that the system of municipal government as developed in the West was perhaps more perfectly worked out centuries ago among the peoples of a now almost defunct civilization. The same system, differing only in degree, may be seen today in Russia. The country is governed by the people on the "village basis," and this, notwithstanding their difference of characteristics of the peoples under the sceptre of the Czar, shows a uniformity in general principle which indicates very clearly the western course of those customs, described by Sir Henry Maine, as existing long ago in Northern India,

In the Rusakii Mir, the foundation of more advanced than our own village councils. The "Mir," or Reeve, is aided by a council elected by all the adult community, women included. This elementary body rules supreme within its boundaries, and also "nominates," by its magistrate candidates for Siberia who will not work or otherwise disturb the peace of the little community. Next comes the Wolost or the combination of Mirs when the interests of several of these minor municipalities are at stake. Civic administration unfortunately seems to be falling into a system of imitation of the French and English plans and the results may readily be understood. Higher still come the "Gubernijas" with a governing body elected by the Wolosts, heads of cities (domnias) and territorial owners. This body proposes to the General Congress any laws in their own interest for approval. The Congress is a consultative body, the Senate an executive one. The Privy Council connects these with the Sovereign. This chain of government is, in reality, even more perfect than our own, and, if Russia was ripe for a talking arena, like our Parliament, possibly it would be heard more of and held up to other nations as a model. But, so far, the ease with which local affairs are administered in Russia seems to have rendered representative government, on an extended scale, unnecessary and unasked for. Professor Blum explains as far as practicable the blot on the national escutcheon which has a world wide infamy—"Nihilism." He very reasonably points out that there should be a marked distinction made between real Nihilism and the excrement often called by the names. He says, and truly, that Nihilism is as old as humanity. He might have called attention to the line in the writings of St. Augustine—"Nihilini appellatur quia nihil credunt et nihil docent." But so far as the foul brood called "Nihilists" of the present day are concerned, Dr. Blum tells us that though numerically strong, they consist merely of "extravagant men, unripe youngsters, characters of doubtful integrity, the scum of society; ready for sensation, overthrow of order and even bloodshed." Unfortunately a few clever and ambitious conspirators organized these "elements secretly, and opened war against the Government and the people. They were possessed by the idea that all means were justifiable, even murder, robbery and arson. They did not care if thousands of innocent people should lose their lives, millions their property." But we are told that, happily, "these brutes" have been suppressed and nothing is now heard in Russia of "Nihilism." We gather that Russia is not such a bad place as is represented, and that her institutions are calculated to produce greater freedom, and of a more effective character, than in countries where the *vox populi* is paraded with greater ostentation and not used with as good effect as in the much abused and almost unknown regions of the Czar.

Called to the Senate.

It is officially announced that Hon. Andrew Archibald Macdonald, of Charlottetown, ex-lieutenant-governor for Prince Edward Island, has been called to the Senate in place of the late Hon. Mr. Haythorne.

Criminal Negligence.

News of a horrible accident at St. Victor de Tring has been received, while the family of Mr. Honore Bonnard were at High Mass on Ascension day, three young children, who were left at home, began to play with an old shotgun. The eldest, a boy of ten, put a cap such as children use for toy pistols on the gun, placed the butt on the floor and pulled the trigger by a cord which he had attached to it. There was a loud report and the boy fell to the ground horribly disfigured. His eyes were blown out, his finger and his face literally torn off. The gun, it appeared, had been loaded with nails and scrap iron, and the children thought it was empty. The boy lived only two hours.

A Strange Story.

QUEBEC, May 14.—The Telegraph here will publish the following this evening: "It is reported that a Three Rivers gentleman has received a private letter from Rome stating that, at a private interview accorded Mr. Mercier recently at the Vatican, the Pope signified his readiness to take up the ten million dollar loan required by the Province of Quebec, and would even invest to a much larger extent if Mr. Mercier desired it, as His Holiness has great confidence in the securities of the Province of Quebec as a safe investment for church funds."

Parlisan Jealousy.

PARIS, May 17.—The Republic Francaise has a warlike article on England in Egypt. It contends that the French Government ought to resent the English preparations to destroy what is left of French influence in Egypt, and says the Chamber of Deputies and the country are willing to grant whatever may be necessary to vindicate the rights of France.

"Count" Merol.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, has been created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by His Holiness the Pope.

FATHERS AND SONS.

Fathers and sons as well as wives and daughters need a purifying tonic medicine in Spring to prepare the system for the hot season and drive out the seeds of disease accumulated in Winter. B. B. B. has no equal as a spring purifier and costs less than a cent a dose. There is healing virtue in every drop.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A MODEL HUSBAND. Newest novels he would bring latest songs for her to sing, and he never strayed away from home at night.

WHAT TO TEACH YOUR GIRLS.

Give your girls a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons and to make their own dresses.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

ORIGIN OF MERMAID STORIES. The dugong, a species of the whale found abundantly in the waters of both the great oceans, but especially off the coast of Australia in the Pacific, is believed to have furnished the slender basis upon which all mermaid and merman stories have been founded.

CLIMBING FISH.

At Franquebar, Hindoostan, the perch climbs up tall fan-palms in pursuit of certain shell-fish, which forms its favourite food. Covered with viscid slime, he glides smoothly over the rough bark & spines, which he may sheathe and unfold at will, serve him like hands to hang by, and with the aid of side fins and a powerful tail he pushes himself upward.

ROYAL FISH.

While old and wiseheads in the United States and England are carrying on a dignified quarrel over the ownership of the seat in Behring Sea, let us tell something about royal fish. You know that Kings and Queens have many rights and prerogatives. Well, one of these prerogatives of English rulers in olden times related to royal fish. Royal fish are sturgeon and whale, which are considered the finest of deep-sea fish.

THE KITCHEN.

GOOD FOR HOT DAYS.

Here are two good recipes for mayonnaise for salads to mix with lettuce and canned salmon, chopped chicken or veal: 1. Four yolks of eggs, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful white pepper, 1 salt-spoonful cayenne pepper, 1 pint vinegar, 1 heaped tablespoonful butter.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, in a letter read in his diocese recently, said: In the past ruin was brought on Ireland more than once by the betrayal of her sons, and by dissensions among her children and friends, and the sad story is being repeated. Therefore, we must cry out, and ask our people to cry out with us: Give peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is none other who fighteth for us but Thou, O God.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

One of the most powerful agencies which the enemies of Catholic Ireland have made for us in the past for the ruin of our cause has been secret societies—Ribbonism, Whiteboyism, Fenianism, Invincibles, &c. The Catholic Church has never ceased to condemn, with all the weight of her divinely-received authority, this hateful brood, which like a plague of locusts, has devastated the land from time to time.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The new wing of the Vatican library at Rome is almost finished it is at the end of the extreme limit of the large courtyard of the Belvedere, where this joins with the gardens, and is situated exactly under the large hall of the Bibliotheca Sestina built and decorated by Sixtus V. This new wing, which was once a repository of the old and modern arms which themselves have been placed in an armory specially prepared for them, has been restored and adapted for its present use.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hard to Tell—"Did the fisherman have frog's legs, Bridget?" "I couldn't see, mum; he had his pants on."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SMUT WEED AND BELLADONNA combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache plasters the best in the market. Price 25c.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE, and its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-acted action, and establish the circulation and secretions throughout every part of the body.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Perry-Davis' PAIN-KILLER. STRIKES THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE. It is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

waited until his hairy body was less than twice the length of his rifle from the rifle's muzzle. Then he pulled the trigger, aiming for a spot of the heart. It was a shot upon which a good deal depended for the young explorer—not to mention the gorilla. The smoke hung in the still air, but he saw that he had succeeded. The animal lifted its long arms, and bent forward, uttering groans that were human but full of bitterness. I stumbled forward, and fell on its ugly face, and was dead in a few minutes.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, in a letter read in his diocese recently, said: In the past ruin was brought on Ireland more than once by the betrayal of her sons, and by dissensions among her children and friends, and the sad story is being repeated. Therefore, we must cry out, and ask our people to cry out with us: Give peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is none other who fighteth for us but Thou, O God.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

One of the most powerful agencies which the enemies of Catholic Ireland have made for us in the past for the ruin of our cause has been secret societies—Ribbonism, Whiteboyism, Fenianism, Invincibles, &c. The Catholic Church has never ceased to condemn, with all the weight of her divinely-received authority, this hateful brood, which like a plague of locusts, has devastated the land from time to time.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hard to Tell—"Did the fisherman have frog's legs, Bridget?" "I couldn't see, mum; he had his pants on."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SMUT WEED AND BELLADONNA combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache plasters the best in the market. Price 25c.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE, and its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-acted action, and establish the circulation and secretions throughout every part of the body.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SECRET SOCIETIES. It is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!

OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

U.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise under a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1879.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

Table listing prize amounts: 1 PRIZE OF \$600,000; 2 PRIZES OF \$200,000; 3 PRIZES OF \$100,000; 4 PRIZES OF \$50,000; 5 PRIZES OF \$25,000; 10 PRIZES OF \$10,000; 20 PRIZES OF \$5,000; 50 PRIZES OF \$2,000; 100 PRIZES OF \$1,000; 500 PRIZES OF \$500.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepare Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES, for forwarded to correspondents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and set men working by vigorously, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, which are the sources of the great VITAL PRINCIPLE OF LIFE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, it cures SORE THROAT, TYPHOID, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, PILES, FISTULAS.

IT LEADS THEM ALL!

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, GOVERNTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. Will be found superior to all others. Prepared by Dr. J. H. GAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

WANTED.

Fit and Style guaranteed. At 101, Mansfield.

TENDERS FOR PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

Tenders addressed to the Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, will be received until NOON OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1891, for the following Penitentiary Supplies: Officers' Winter and Summer Uniforms.

Table listing quantities and prices for various supplies: No. 1 grade—plain grey, No. 2 grade—black and grey, No. 3 grade—red, grey and black, No. 4 grade—red, grey and black, No. 5 grade—red, grey and black, Blankets, single (dark grey) 4 1/2 lbs. and 7 1/2 lbs.

All the above mentioned goods are to be manufactured from pure wool without any admixture of shoddy or combings. A certain cheque covering 5 per cent. of the total value of the goods tendered for, and samples of the fabrics, of the various qualities of the serge for the officers, of the material for the three grades of convicts' uniforms, of the blanket and the blankets, must accompany each tender to ensure for its satisfaction.

On the envelope containing the tender, the words "Tender for supplies" should be written.

J. H. MOYLAN, Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiary Branch, May 9, 1891.



FRECHON & CO.

1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company.

Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass. Old and new. Old mirrors resilvered. Diamond cut Plate Glass for Vestibule Doors a specialty. 623 LAURENCE STREET, Montreal. Bell Telephone 1800.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.

1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsen's Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial jaw guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2516. (43-17-10)

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 567.

Derricks: Winches

1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Tons. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS. 122 King Street, Montreal, Quebec.

CARROLL BROS. PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS.

Gas and Steam Fitters. TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 ORAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1400.

Gastor Fluid. Registered. A delightful, fully refreshing preparation for the family. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY E. GAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

