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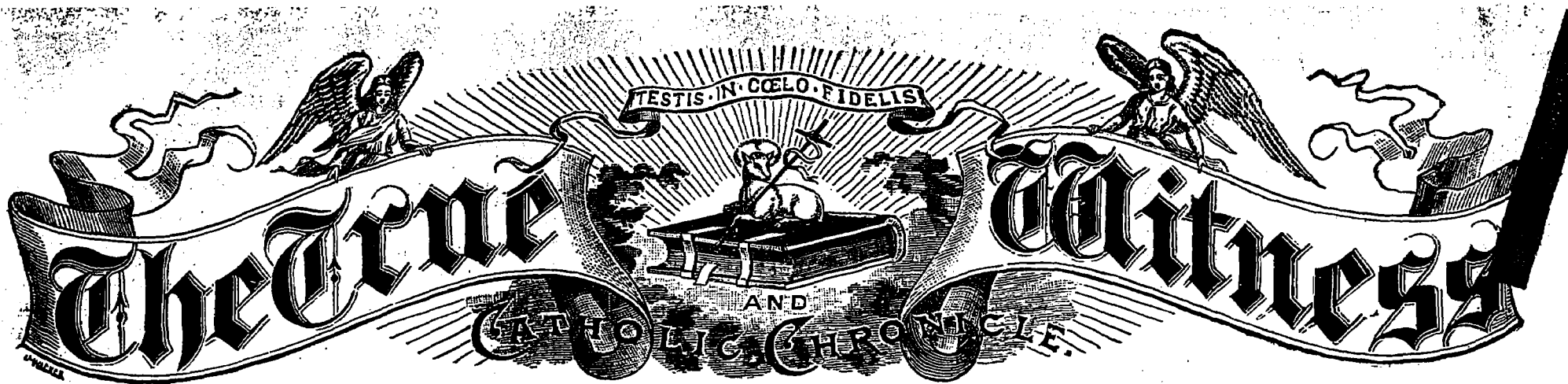
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

A GENTLEMAN of Montreal handed us, the other day, a very peculiar document. It is an affidavit of the mother of the notorious Maria Monk. It was taken and sworn to in Montreal, before William Robertson, M.D., J.P., on the 24th October, 1835, and signed by Isabella Mills, widow of the late William Monk and mother of the supposed ex-nun Maria. Mrs. Monk was housekeeper of the "Government House," the old Chateau de Ramsay, where the Commander of the Forces, and the Governor-General always resided during their stay in Montreal. The document refers to incidents that transpired over half a century ago and the recollection of which is almost a thing of the past. Yet it is a clear unmasking of one of the first creatures to start the "ex-nun" business. It might be interesting to some of our readers, and we will give it in one of our next issues. In connection with this subject we have a paper, read by Mr. R. C. Lyman, before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, on the 18th June, 1891, regarding the underground passage between the Hotel-Dieu and Seminary, at St. Paul Street and St. Dizier Lane. A curious confirmation and contradiction of the false statements of the famous Maria. Both of these documents combine to revive an interesting item of old Montreal history.

THE thanks of the public are certainly due to Alderman James for his energetic action in bringing before the Police Committee the question of an investigation into the detective service and the many complaints made, both publicly and privately, by leading citizens regarding the loose manner in which the work of that branch has apparently been done for some time back. Since the committee of investigation has been appointed Alderman James has been in receipt of a great number of letters expressing the thanks of interested citizens. The committee chosen to investigate into the question consists of Aldermen James, Kennedy, A. Dubuc and Jeannotte. Since this sub-committee has received its mandate to proceed with the much-required and universally-desired investigation nothing of any consequence has been done. Whose the fault? We are not yet prepared to reply. But this much we know; at the date when the first meeting was called only two of that sub-committee put in an appearance. The two were Aldermen James and Kennedy. Of course the two could not proceed with an investigation of that importance. It is to be hoped that there will be no shifting or shunting of the enquiry; and when the next meeting takes place that all four of these members of the council will be on hand. It is a matter too serious to brook delay. In fact, the members of the detective force, in face of the accusations and insinuations that are abroad, should be the first to demand that the question be probed to the bottom; they should be anxious to clear

themselves of any suspicion of the nature alluded to in the public and private complaints made by prominent citizens. We hope that Alderman James' move will be backed up by the press and that success may attend his efforts.

THERE is a genius from San Francisco, Rev. Dr. F. J. Masters, superintendent of the Presbyterian Chinese mission, who is now at the World's Fair, and who claims that a Chinaman discovered America. It is thus the Boston Herald tells the story; it is amusing indeed:

"Dr. Masters claims that about 499, or 1000 years before Columbus discovered America, five Buddhist priests came from China to Mexico, being driven across the Pacific by the Japanese current. One of these priests, Hweisum, returned to China, and his trip to Mexico, called Fusong in his diary, is recorded in the 250th volume of the imperial archives of the Chinese empire.

The priest describes Fusong very fully, and it applies remarkably closely to the knowledge of Mexico given by Prescott and other historians of the Toltec and Aztec period.

To corroborate this many of the customs of the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans are similar to the customs of Chinese and Japanese, and there are striking phonetic resemblances in their languages.

Ethnologists on the Pacific coast have also noted marked resemblances between the Chinese and the Indian tribes of British Columbia, and Chinese coins hundreds of years old have recently been unearthed in British Columbia."

Surely, after this, St. Brendan's claims should be looked upon with more favor than they have been by a great many. We are under the impression that the Arabs discovered America, and that the Indian tribes are merely descendants of the sons of the desert. Perhaps Prof. Wiggins, or some other discoverer, or inventor of theories might be able to cast some light on the subject. Baron Munchausen is unfortunately dead, or we might have expected to hear from him. Between them all poor Columbus has but little show. But wonders will never cease, since it has been found that Bacon wrote Shakespeare.

SOME person signing himself "Enquirer," wrote to the Witness last week, calling attention to a paragraph in the memoirs of the notorious Major Le Caron, the most unprincipled scoundrel that ever darkened the two continents, and in which that spy and perjurer, refers to a Bishop of the Canadian North West, or Manitoba, who incited the rebels into action and whose approbation was given to the revolt made against authority in that country. The writer wants to know how Mgr. Tache's protestations of loyalty to Great Britain agree with the action of the Bishop Tache referred to in the diary of the arch-informer of the century. We can tell him, Mgr. Tache's protestations of loyalty are the out-pouring of a heart that has never had a pulsation that was not in accord with the spiritual and temporal interests of Canada. Major Le Caron, has been, through all his life, a traitor to every cause, an informer on all his friends, a

spy in service of conflicting parties, a liar in private, a perjurer in public, and the blackest character that this century has produced. We have our opinion of the man who quotes Major Le Caron, in order to cast a doubt upon the sincerity of such a man as Mgr. Tache.

In speaking of the grand ceremony of the recent dedication of England to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter, the Liverpool Catholic Times says:

"The important function which took place at the London Oratory yesterday, when the country was formally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter, was a ceremony which takes the mind back to the Catholic practices of the pre-Reformation days. Special devotion to Mary and to St. Peter was one of the most marked characteristics of the people from the time when the faith was first introduced until the Catholic tradition was broken in the sixteenth century. Catholics are taking up the threads of the past and restoring customs which brought blessings innumerable on the land. This is to them a work of love and true patriotism, and they enter into it with cordial earnestness. Yesterday, throughout every part of England, they, in spirit, joined in the ceremony which took place at the Oratory, and on Sunday next they will by their presence attest their interest in its repetition within the walls of their own district churches. At the same time they will beg of God to hasten the day when the country shall become once more "the dowry of Mary," and a nation united to the See of Peter by the firmest spiritual bonds."

IT HAS BEEN predicted that Mayor Desjardins is likely to occupy the seat of Chief-Magistrate of Montreal during three years. It is most probable that he will be re-elected by acclamation next year. If so the elections of 1895, being the first under the new law that calls for elections once in two years, the present incumbent would not be disturbed after his second year. In fact, if Mayor Desjardins continues as he has commenced we believe that the city would be the gainer in such a case. It is not often that a chief-magistrate of any large city displays more judgment and adaptability to the office than has the present Mayor during the recent important public events.

WE RECEIVED a letter from His Lordship Bishop Sweeney of St. John, New-Brunswick, in which the reverend prelate refers to our comments, of the week before last, on the statement of His Honor Judge Jette regarding the Irish clergy of New-Brunswick and the French Canadian people. His Lordship agrees with THE TRUE WITNESS in the statement that the charge is totally unfounded. The letter, which we are permitted to make use of, says: "I have lived in this Province, for nearly fifty years, since my ordination to the priesthood, in constant communication with both Irish and French, and I have never seen anything to justify such a mischievous accusation. In all the French parishes there are French priests, with schools, and convents encouraged by the clergy as far as the circumstances of the people

justify, and within the last month I have administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in a majority of the largest parishes of the French district, and everywhere, among both the French and Irish, I saw the evidences of faith, charity and good will." We need add nothing to these words from the venerable Bishop of St. John. The fact is that the remarks which called forth our comment of two weeks ago must have been the outcome of irreflection, for certainly they could not have been based upon an exact study or knowledge of the situation in New-Brunswick.

"THE LABORS OF THE APOSTLES; THEIR TEACHING OF THE NATIONS," is the title of a neat and elegantly bound volume of some two hundred pages, by the Right Rev. Louis DeGoesbriand, D.D., Bishop of Burlington, and published by the well-known Catholic House of Benziger Brothers, New York. The work has just been issued from the press and is sold for one dollar. The name of Benziger Brothers, as publishers, would be a sufficient guarantee of the worth of any Catholic publication; but when we find that it comes from the pen of Mgr. DeGoesbriand, the author of "Christ on the Altar," "History of Confession," and other splendid works, a seal is set upon it that at once insures its success. In his preface the Rt. Rev. author thus speaks of the scope and purpose of his book:—

"I intend to write regarding the labors of the apostles, and the origin of the Christian religion. I invite you to follow me to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other points in the Holy Land, as well as to Tarsus, Antioch, Ephesus, Corinth, Athens, Rome, Alexandria, and many other places. . . . I write for the sake of men of good-will, and all must acknowledge that a very simple and easy way to find the truth is to see how the early Christians were converted. Was it by reading the New Testament or by the teaching of those whom Christ had commissioned to preach the Gospel? The way to the truth must be the same now as it was eighteen hundred years ago."

We trust that all of our readers, who can afford it, will secure a copy of this little book.

MR. HYACINTH LAYSON, ex-priest, of of whose conversion there were rumors afloat some time ago, has published his "last will and testament," which occupies a page of the Paris Figaro. He states that he is seventy years of age. He leaves "his spiritual apostleship," to his wife and son. He desires that his last words be "France, the soul, God." If ever the old proverb "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," were exemplified, it beyond a doubt is in the case of Pere Hyacinth. The idea of an apostle bequeathing his mission, by will, to his wife, is something too funny to be taken seriously. It is, however, a pretty fair sample of the folly of which the fallen from grace can be guilty. It is, indeed, lamentable to see the efforts such men make to create sensations and to keep alive the scorching fire of unwholly notoriety.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

THE SCHOOLS TO BE RE-OPENED AT THE USUAL TIME.

Re-organization of the Community—
Distribution of the Nuns for
the Present—The Convent
to be Rebuilt Fire-
proof.

A number of workmen are at present demolishing the ruins of Villa Maria Convent. A great deal of the stone still remains standing and to a spectator it seems that some of the walls, especially the front wall of the chapel, could still be utilized, but the Sisters say that the heat was so intense as to almost turn the stone into lime; it is indeed so soft, that it often crumbles, and persons employed thereabout are very chary of approaching too near. The foundations will have to be removed also, together with the great mass of debris which remains piled on the side of the ruined buildings; this rubbish and useless material will not be entirely removed before the end of November, although everything is being done to hasten the work. The Council of the Sisters has not yet decided what their future course shall be.

Their principal anxiety so far has been to find apartments in their convents for all their nuns, for they intend to keep their boarding school entirely separate from the Mother House, and to give the same accommodation to their pupils that they have always given, for otherwise there would be a decrease in their revenues, and it would be impossible to suffer a loss of that kind after the great calamity that has overtaken them. Everything will be in readiness for September 5 in the school, which is now undergoing certain necessary repairs, and the authorities at the convent say that they expect all the pupils to return, for already many have signified their intention to do so; and others still remain in the seminary, the distance to their homes being too great to allow them to return home; moreover, the nuns cannot understand why the rumor has gone abroad that this school will not be conducted as it was formerly, for they say that absolutely nothing has been deranged and no changes, besides minor yearly repairs and alterations are to be made. So far the council is busily occupied in

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNITY, and already the board of administration, the novitiate and the infirmary have been assigned apartments at the convent on St. Jean Baptiste street, and this has necessitated extensive alterations, a larger outlay, who will not be received at this seminary in September, but who will be sent to several other schools, directed by the congregation. A great many nuns have been sent to other convents of the Order, and the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at present care for the invalids, who will be removed, except two, who are in a dying condition. The Council thinks that it will reconstruct on the detached plan; but of one thing it is certain, and that is that the next buildings shall be so erected as to be absolutely fire-proof, and that all modern means will be used to prevent a recurrence of a disaster like the one of the past. It has also decided not to do anything in the matter until next spring, as it does not see its way clear at present, the debt on the burned structure not being yet paid, and contributions arriving very tardily, in fact they say that although subscriptions are mentioned as being forwarded to them, yet when they open the contribution boxes, the sums are found to be very small; still they are very grateful for such donations and they do not fail to pray for their benefactors; this, they say, is the only means in their power of repaying such kindness. Moreover, none of the collections made in the churches of the diocese and elsewhere have yet been received. The other missions of the Congregation cannot come to the assistance of the Mother House, for it is a rule that every district or mission provides for its own wants. All the students at the schools do not pay their fees, and the Sisters are obliged to receive a great number in this way. Every novice on entering the Community is supposed to bring with her, according to the rules, a "dot" of \$600; one hundred Postulants present themselves yearly,

on an average, and this would make a very good source of revenue, "but not the one-eighth part of them are in a position to bring this amount with them," said one of the nuns, "and our Venerable Mother Bourgeois has imposed on us the obligation to receive any one, who may present herself, notwithstanding the above mentioned rule, in order that no woman may miss her vocation."

The church will not be rebuilt, for it is intended that the interior chapel, with which every House is provided, shall suffice for the wants of the community.—*The Star.*

Mgr. Fabre's Pastoral Tour.

Mgr. Fabre returned to the city Friday morning from his pastoral visit on the south side of the St. Lawrence. His Grace was enthusiastically received at all points, and more especially at St. Julie, St. Bruno, and St. Hubert. The line of route in the various places was decorated and arches of welcome had been erected. He administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at the various churches. Thirty children were confirmed at St. Bruno. At the latter place an address of welcome was read by Mr. F. X. N. Berthiaume, N. P., in which an allusion was made to the civil suit now pending against the Archbishop. It was declared that the civil authority had no jurisdiction in matters of purely clerical administration and matters in which the authority of the head of the clergy was interested could not be submitted to a lay tribunal. In all the addresses presented sympathy was expressed for His Grace.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

Father Mathew Society, Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, of Almonte, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing term: Spiritual director, Very Rev. Canon Foley; president, John O'Reilly; 1st vice-president, Edward J. Smith; 2nd vice-president, Arch. Kane; secretary, Jas. O'Connor; treasurer, P. Daly. Committee of management: Ben. Bolton, Edward Selang, J. R. Johnston, E. J. Daly, G. W. Smith, M. J. Allman, Jas. More, F. Doherty and F. Burke.

Miss McGee's Academy.

The closing exercises of Miss M. McGee's academy, No. 44 Prince Arthur street, were largely attended by the parents and many friends of the pupils. Among those present were Mr. P. S. Murphy, Dr. Grant Stewart, Dr. G. A. Berwick, and Edward Brown, a former pupil. The reading of essays and recitations and music were loudly applauded, especially a piano and banjo accompaniment by Misses Tessie and Dolly Foley, which was executed with grace and action. Miss Tessie promises great musical talents. Duets were rendered by Miss Mary Tierney and Katie Burgess, Miss Birdie Davies and Pauline Schneider. The farewell address was read by Miss Mary Tierney, after which came the distribution of prizes. Ten medals were the gift of Mr. P. S. Murphy. One in gold for excellence, the gift of an hon. member of the Council of Public Instruction, was awarded to Miss Mary Tierney after two years' assiduity; a silver medal to Miss Katie Burgess for music; a silver medal to Miss Pauline Schneider for perseverance; a silver medal to Miss Birdie Davies for perfect lessons; a silver medal to Miss Maggie E. Ryan for good conduct and progress; a silver medal to Miss Lily Wood for politeness and application; a silver medal to Mary J. Burns for application and progress; a silver medal to Eugene Brossard for English conversation; a silver medal to Marie Rossiere for history; a silver medal to Caroline Aubin for hygiene. In the boys' department, three silver medals and twelve large volumes, six in French and six in English, were given by an hon. member of the Council of Public Instruction. Master James Tierney received a silver medal for exceptional good conduct; Jossie McCaffrey, silver medal for perseverance and progress; Walter Legare (Quebec), silver medal for general proficiency and politeness. Then came the crowning of Miss Mary Tierney with a wreath of wax flowers, the gift of her teacher, for conduct. Addresses were given in English and French by Mr. P. S. Murphy, who expressed himself as pleased with the success. Miss McGee's academy has made, having an attendance of ninety-two pupils during the year. Dr. Grant Stewart also congratulated Miss McGee on the good work she had done, and spoke words of encouragement to all, particularly to the boys.

Senator Sherman says he will vote to repeal the clause of the silver law bearing his name which requires the purchase of silver.

AROUND THE WORLD.

McClure, the would-be train robber of Omaha, got 15 years prison.

Hospital nurses in the late war, by a recent ruling, have been admitted to the pension roll.

There is a general belief that from next month Congress will be in continuous session about a year.

Pietro Buccieri, the murderer of Sister Hildaberta of St. Joseph's hospital, Reading, Pa., was hanged on Friday.

One thousand French students besieged the chamber of deputies this week to make complaint against the Paris police.

Fruit will be plentiful this year. There will not be so many watermelons but the peach crop will be larger than ever before.

Edward F. McSweeney, of Massachusetts, is the successor of Gen. James R. O'Berine as assistant commissioner of immigration at New York.

The three-year-old child of Charles Beard, of Greentown, was instantly killed while playing with a loaded shot gun, by the discharge of the weapon.

Mr. Gladstone has intimated in the House of Commons that a joint commission would be appointed to inquire into the relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

The failure of ex-Secretary Foster has assumed proportions which are astounding. The total liabilities may reach \$1,000,000 in which event creditors will not realize more than 15 cents on the dollar.

The opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday has proved a failure, two-thirds of the exhibits being covered and the machinery not being in motion. The art palace alone has all its beauties exposed as on week days.

A great system of railway from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada to cost \$30,000,000, is proposed. The power would be electric, the electro-motive force to be furnished by the tides of the Gulf of Mexico and the streams and artesian wells that flow along the route.

The Homestead cases wherein the strikers were indicted for riot, conspiracy, treason, murder and several other variegated offenses, will go over until the September term of court, when it is thought the prosecution will decline to prosecute. That will be a summary conclusion to what was so great a matter.

The Paulist Fathers.

In the fall, the Paulist Fathers are to try a new plan of campaign in their work of making America Catholic. Hitherto they have given missions to Catholics to make them more Catholic, hoping to hold them in the faith by its practice and to use them as examples of religion wherewith to convert their neighbors. Now they will go direct to Protestants and put before them the claims of the Church and need of membership in it. We believe that so intelligent, so receptive to grace, so religious-minded are many of the fifty-five millions who surround us, that they will flock to the truth as soon as it is fairly made known to them. Surely the time has come to seek the lost sheep, and the Paulists are just the shepherds for the work!—*N. Y. Catholic Review.*



THE WOMAN WHO WORKS, and is tired, will find a special help in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs. But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Something else that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

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ROMAN NEWS.

Gleaned from the London Universe. The Volney linguistic prize has been decreed by the Institute of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres at Paris to Abbe Rousset for his essay on the phonetic modifications of language.

The Alegates Tedeschi and Radini, charged to convey the biretta of Cardinal to the new members of the Sacral College, Lecot and Bourret, have arrived at Bordeaux and Rhodéz respectively.

His Holiness has appointed M. de Longuemarre, editor of the Revue Catholique de Normandie, Chevalier of Gregory the Great. This is in recognition of his labours for the last three years in his able periodical.

Cardinal Luigi Serafini has been nominated Secretary of Briefs; Cardinal di Pietro, Prefect of the Council; Mgr. Segna, Assessor to the Holy Office; and Mgr. Ciasca, Secretary to the Propaganda.

The new Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna has taken up his post. It is remarked that immediately on his arrival Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid him a visit. His solemn reception was characterized by the accustomed ceremony.

Five of the Franciscan Sisters of Ghent have left for the Argentine Republic to carry the consolations of religion and spiritual and material succour to the many Belgians settled there. Mgr. Stillemans presided at the ceremony of departure, which was most imposing and affecting. They all belonged to the highest families of the district, but, like the heroines that they are, they faced the call of service with brave hearts. Our best wishes follow them across the ocean.

Here is a fresh instance of bigotry on the part of the provincial authorities of France: A lady named Belime at Rouen bequeathed a sum of two thousand francs to the Brothers of the Christian Schools of the locality, and this has been denied to them for no motive except that they are a religious congregation. Ordinary people would consider this violation of the wishes of a dying person an indecent outrage upon the rudimentary principles of justice.

The municipality of Pierrefitte, near Paris—the very place from which the ex-Empress Eugene took the title under which she was wont to travel *incognita*—has decreed the removal of the crucifix from the market-place on the plea that salutations paid to this emblem "could not be borne." Not a solitary workman could be discovered at Pierrefitte to lift the cross from its pedestal. Honour to the humble artisans of the parish. Aid had to be sought at St. Denis, but even then it was judged dangerous to effect the sacrilegious alteration in the light of day. The gendarmes of the district were mobilized, and the dirty work was performed at two o'clock in the morning. The Prefect of the Seine has ordered the crucifix to be set up again in the grounds of the chapel-house.

Saloon Keepers Fined.

The following saloon keepers, who opened up their saloons on St. Jean Baptiste procession Sunday, pleaded guilty Friday morning and were fined by Judge Desnoyers \$75 and costs: Joseph Riendeau, Canne Beaulieu, S. L. Richard, William Daoust, Theotime Lanctot, T. Ethier, A. Poirier, Paul C. Levesque, Nazaire Gauthier, Charles Boyer, John J. Martin, A. Bernard, F. Corriveau, Margaret Henry, Maria Louise Corbeil, J. B. Bureau, F. X. Lemairc, Patrick Coleman, Stanislas Daoust, H. Cloutier, E. Gosselin, Charles Laffeur, Alex. Courville, I. Lamoureux, Jos. B. Durocher, Henri Dubois, Ed. Caillargeon and Zephire Larocque. A delay of six weeks was given in which to pay the fine.

The City Death Rate.

The death rate in Montreal the week before last, was appalling. It has not been as large since the smallpox epidemic, in 1885. The interments at the two cemeteries numbered 222. Of these, 196 were Roman Catholics and 26 Protestants. The deaths were nearly all those of children. Cholera infantum headed the list with 61 Catholics and 2 Protestants; diarrhoea came next with 38 Catholics and 3 Protestants; consumption, with 12 Catholics and 3 Protestants. Diphtheria carried off 1, diphtheritic croup, 1, and scarlet fever, 3.

HOME RULE BILL.

IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Sexton's Little difficulty—Continued Progress of the Measure.—The End of the Committee Stage Drawing Near.—A Hopeful Outlook.

LONDON, July 12.—The House of Commons went again into committee on the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the "in-and-out" sub-section of Clause 9, in which is as follows:

3. An Irish representative peer in the House of Lords, and a member of the House of Commons for an Irish constituency shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote on.

(a) Any bill, or motion relating thereto, the operation of which bill or motion is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof; or.

(b) Any motion or resolution relating solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland; or.

(c) Any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the third schedule (finance) to this act; or.

(b) Any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain or some part thereof or some local authority or some person or thing therein; or.

(e) Any motion or resolution incidental to any such motion or resolution as either in last mentioned or relates solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money as aforesaid.

4. Compliance with the provisions of this section shall not be questioned otherwise than in each House in manner provided by the House.

By the withdrawal of this sub-section the eighty Irish members to be retained in the Imperial Parliament have rights fully equal to those given to the British members.

SEXTON PURSUING MELLOR.

Mr. Thos. Sexton, who refused to obey the order of Chairman Mellor, is still quite indignant at the action of Mr. Mellor in suspending him, and is determined, if possible, to be set right in the matter. At the session of the House to-day Mr. Sexton asked Speaker Peel if Mr. Mellor had not violated the rules of procedure of the House in suspending him for disorderly conduct, and if he could obtain the judgment of the House on the conduct of Mr. Mellor.

The Speaker said Mr. Sexton had the right under the rules to give notice of a motion questioning the conduct of Mr. Mellor.

Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that he would move the adoption of a resolution declaring that the chairman of the committee of the whole had misused the powers of his office in suspending him.

Mr. Gavin B. Clark, Radical, said he supported Mr. Sexton in his attempt to get the House to pronounce Chairman Mellor's action arbitrary and in excess of his authority. Mr. Clark also gave notice that he would introduce a motion to reduce by £1,000 the amount of the salary paid to the chairman. In this motion Mr. Clark, it is said, will be supported by the other Radical members, whose aim it is to compel Mr. Mellor to retire.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Thomas Sexton (anti-Parnellite) asked Mr. Gladstone to grant a day for the discussion of the motion, notice of which was given by Mr. Sexton yesterday, declaring that Chairman Mellor, in suspending Mr. Sexton on Tuesday night at the sitting of the committee of the whole, had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he doubted the possibility of promising a day for the discussion of the motion.

Mr. Sexton thereupon intimated that he would take the first chance that presented itself to obtain the judgment of the House on the conduct of Mr. Mellor.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the further discussion of clause 9 of the Home Rule bill. The debate was marked by an attack on Mr. Gladstone by a member of his own party.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock the galleries of the House were crowded with persons eager to watch the work of the Government in forcing through clauses 9, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the bill. The

Peers' gallery was filled even earlier. Conspicuous among the visitors was Wm. Lecky.

At 10 o'clock Chairman Mellor applied the closure to the debate on an amendment proposing the omission of the "in and out" provision which forbids Irish members of Imperial Parliament to vote on certain questions. The closure was carried by a vote of 325 to 298, amid loud Opposition cheers.

Clause 9, which provides for the representation in Parliament of Irish counties and boroughs, was then adopted by a vote of 326 to 297.

As Chairman Mellor proceeded to put the question on clause 10, the first of the financial clauses, the Conservatives, after cheering derisively, left the House in a body.

The Government proposal that consideration of clause 10 be postponed was then passed by a vote of 358 to 49.

The votes on financial clauses 11, 17, 20 and 21 were postponed by almost equally heavy majorities.

By the time clause 18, concerning the powers of the Irish Legislative Assembly in matters of money bills and votes was reached, the bolting Conservatives had returned. The clause was carried by a vote of 328 to 294.

The following clauses were then rushed through with majorities between 23 to 30.

Clause 19, concerning the Irish Exchequer Judges.

Clause 22, concerning appeals from Irish courts.

Clause 23, concerning provision for the decision of constitutional questions.

Clause 24, concerning the office of lord lieutenant.

Clause 25, concerning the use of Crown lands by the Irish Government.

Clause 26, concerning the tenure of future judges.

To-morrow the House in committee will begin discussing clause 27, which, with the thirteen following clauses, must be got out of the way between 10 o'clock and midnight on next Thursday evening if the Government programme is to be executed.

Catholic Negroes.

The representatives of the Catholic negroes in the United States are to hold their next Congress in Chicago on September 4. May good luck be with them! We well remember their convention in Washington and the favorable sensation that was produced by a priest of their own race at the altar, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore doing him homage before ascending the pulpit to preach a sermon of encouragement to them in their deliberations for their own spiritual advancement and for the conversion of their kindred to the faith. Their meetings have been fertile in good. They have given the colored Catholics spread all over the country a certain measure of solidarity. They have called attention to their needs for higher education, for industrial training, etc., etc., and they have focussed the eyes of millions of Afro-Americans on the Catholic Church. The Congress in Chicago ought to be equally beneficent.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

Important Papal Announcements.

ROME, July 12.—During the reception of the Columbian Ministers on Saturday the Pope said that America would have a patron saint, as Columbus would be beatified shortly. The Pope has announced that he will crown the celebration of his Episcopal jubilee with an historic document which will be his spiritual testament to the Church—at once the synthesis of his policy and the programme of the Papacy for the future. This document will develop fully the Pope's ideas of society and governments, and their relations toward the Papacy.

A Happy Nun.

Sister Menard, of the Hotel Dieu, who is now 84 years old and who has been a nun for over sixty years, had become blind for the last ten years, when, through a surgical operation, she recently recovered the use of one of her eyes. The doctor who performed the operation offers to restore the other eye, but the old sister feels satisfied with her present condition and says she must not ask too much.

On His Pastoral Tour.

Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, made his first episcopal visit to Ste.

Timothie, Beauharnois county, on Sunday, the 9th. He was given an enthusiastic reception, and the village was decorated throughout. After Mass he was presented with an address, to which he replied, thanking the population for its attachment to the Church. In the evening there was a soiree at the college. After the performance there was a general illumination of the village.

A WARM TRIBUTE

To Solicitor-General Curran.

To other festivities at Dunnville on Dominion day were added the practical effort to relieve St. Michael's church of a portion of its debt by a picnic in the afternoon and a concert and lecture in the evening. The day was favorable and a crowd gathered at the picnic to enjoy themselves and aid in the worthy object of the gathering. Speeches were delivered by Mr. John R. Martin, of Cayuga; Mr. A. Boyle and Dr. Montague, M.P.'s, and the Hon. J. J. Curran, solicitor general of Canada. Reeve Lalor presided, and acquitted himself with credit. The success of the picnic was largely due to the presence of Hon. Mr. Curran. A number came from a long distance by rail and boat to hear him. His eloquence and enjoyable stories made the afternoon pass off quickly, pleasantly and profitably.

Branch 123 of the C. M. B. A., Dunnville, felt greatly elated at the presence in their midst of so talented a member as the Hon. Mr. Curran. John Bolger, jr., read on the platform at the picnic, in behalf of this branch, the following address to the Hon. Mr. Curran:—

To the Hon. Mr. Curran, solicitor-general of Canada.

HON. SIR.—The undersigned, in behalf of Branch 123 C. M. B. A., beg leave to bid you a cordial welcome to Dunnville. We rejoice exceedingly at the presence in our midst to-day of so distinguished and eloquent a statesman, a member of our grand association, and that we live in a country where industry, ability and talent are recognized without regard to race or creed. This is the first time you have visited Dunnville, but we are acquainted with you for many years by reputation. Your name and fame have preceded you by years in this part of the Dominion. We sincerely hope your visit amongst us may be pleasant to you as it is profitable to us. We thank you cordially in our own behalf and in behalf of St. Michael's congregation for the goodness and kindness of your presence here to-day to assist us in liquidating the debt of our new church.

Signed in behalf of Branch C.M.B.A.
JOHN BOLGER, JR.
JAMES BARRY.
JOHN FLANAGAN.
JEREMIAH BARRY.

In the evening the lecture in the Opera house was greatly appreciated. The Solicitor-General delivered a most eloquent speech on "The religious, educational and material status of the Dominion."

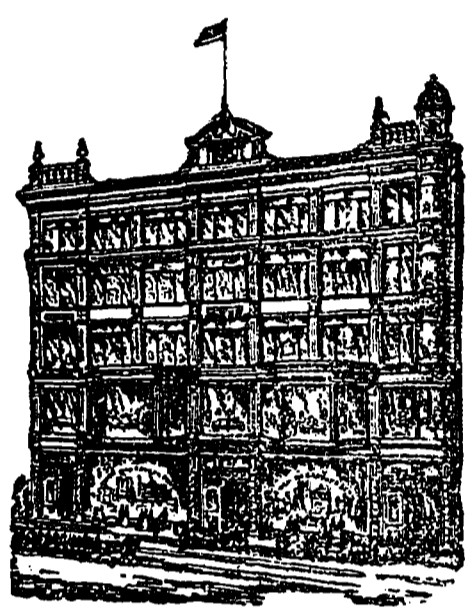
A vote of thanks to the Solicitor-General, proposed by John Parry, seconded by Mr. S. Haney, was unanimously carried. The proceeding ended with "God Save the Queen," in which the whole audience participated.—Reform Press.

Food and Longevity.

Here are a few hints for persons anxious to live long. They are taken from an article by William Kinnear in the North American Review: "Paradoxical as it may sound, certain foods which we put into our mouths to preserve our lives help at the same time to hurry us to the inevitable gate of the cemetery. Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assist in the deposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that being deficient in nitrogen the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance of long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Hence, to sum up: The most rational modes of keeping physical decay or deterioration at bay, and thus retarding the approach of old age, are avoiding all foods rich in the earth salts, using much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and by taking daily two or three tumblerfuls of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful." Care for longevity is proper enough, but the main thing is not a long life but a good life and a happy death.—N. Y. York, Catholic Review.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has effected such remarkable cures as HOOD'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.
BITTERS



SPECIAL NOTICE!

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered. We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make. We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods. As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we can not guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

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MR. RACINE DEAD.

AN EMINENT PRELATE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Dead Bishop Possessed Many Qualities Which Endearred Him to His People—His Oratorical Abilities Made Him Prominent on Many Great Occasions.

On Monday evening the sad news of the sudden death of His Lordship Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, reached us. The mournful event took place at 4.30 p.m. of that day, after a short illness of forty-eight hours. Few members of the Catholic clergy were better known and more highly revered than the late Bishop. He was an ornament to the priesthood and the episcopacy. A short sketch of his life must be most interesting at this sad moment.

The Right Rev. Antoine Racine, D. D., was the first Bishop of Sherbrooke. He was born in Quebec about 71 years ago, and previous to his appointment as Bishop, was pastor of St. John's Church, Quebec. He was remarkable for his wonderful powers of oratory, and was greatly in demand on this account whenever the feasts of the Church or national events were being celebrated. It was he who delivered the funeral oration over the illustrious Sir George Cartier. He was also the principal speaker at the great fete of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, held on the Plains of Abraham in June, 1880. In 1876 he went to Rome with the Canadian pilgrims to celebrate the jubilee of Pius IX., and delivered the address on that occasion. He was instrumental in obtaining the Pontifical decree in 1891 with regard to the settlement of the university question. Church matters have prospered everywhere under his rule, and Sherbrooke especially will deeply regret his taking away. He was always known as an open-hearted and amiable gentleman, ever ready to sacrifice his comfort that his fellow beings might prosper. His brother Dominique is also a bishop, having been the first to have attained that rank in the diocese of Chicoutimi.

Next week we hope to be able to give an account of the obsequies of the late bishop, meanwhile we join with the Church Militant in deep regret for the loss of such a valiant soldier, gone to his reward in the ranks of the Church triumphant.

Religious Notes.

Mgr. Decelles, coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, presided over the blessing and opening of a French-Canadian orphanage in Fall River, Mass., on Sunday, which cost \$90,000. His Lordship also delivered the sermon.

Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, has made the following appointments:—Rev. Abbe N. Remillard, Vicar at St. Polycarpe; Rev. F. Y. Goyette, Vicar at St. Joseph des Cedres.

Rev. P. Lemieux, formerly of Quebec, a member of the Order of the Holy Redeemer, has been appointed Rector of the college of the Order at Beauplateau, Belgium.

The Catholic Sailors' Concert.

The fourth weekly concert, which was held last Thursday night, in their rooms, 300 St. Paul street, was a great success and much credit is due to Professor Wilson and the members of St. Mary's choir, for the grand selection of vocal music. The following contributed:—John Henderson, J. Hurley, P. J. St. John, Geo. M. Parks, Fred. Feeley, P. Hunt, J. J. Robert, James Murray, E. Brennan, J. Dodd, R. Ryan, F. T. Gagny. A large body of sailors from various vessels in port gave songs and choruses which were enjoyed by the large number of citizens present. Mr. P. J. Gordon, chairman, on behalf of the Catholic Sailors' Club, thanked those who took part in the programme and hoped that the Catholic citizens would encourage these concerts, which are held every Thursday night, and to which all are welcome.

Bi-Centenary Celebration at Varennes.

At High Mass on Sunday, the Rev. Abbe Barolin, acting-Cure of Varennes, called upon the parishioners to organize for the celebration of the second centenary of the foundation of that parish. At a public meeting held after mass a

committee was organized to prepare for the celebration of the event on the 26th inst., the feast of St. Anne. A religious ceremony will take place in the morning when the miraculous emblem of St. Anne, the only one in America crowned by the Pope, will be borne in procession. In the evening there will be a general illumination. The church, refuge and college of Varennes, are among the finest structures in the diocese outside of the city. Mgr. Fabre will be present.

NOW A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A Buffalo Episcopalian Clergyman Changes His Faith.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Rev. Henry A. Adams, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city, and later of the Church of the Redeemer, New York, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. In a letter he explains the reasons for his change of faith. He says: "My clearness of conviction has, under God, been brought about by the concurrent action of two long chains of reasoning. I have become a Catholic at last because there is no other logical deduction from all the facts of which my reading and my observation and my life have made me aware. And second, because there was no peace for me nor expiation of that unspeakably great problem of myself and you outside God's Church."

The letter then goes on to state that the writer while studying for the ministry found the professors at the seminary divided in their views, one announcing that there was no "sacrament of absolution" other than the Holy Communion, and two others actually hearing confessions. When he came to the pulpit he found his people also with other ideas than his. He reviews his conflicting emotions and struggles as to which is the true belief, and concludes: "At last, without an effort, with the sense of deep, unfathomable peace, my soul rushed out to meet my intellect returning from its search convicted, and all my nature knew that light was come. After the years of anguish and of doubt and struggle I passed into God's 'strong city,' even into His tabernacle, there to be hid forever from the strife of tongue."

Pilgrimages.

The pilgrimage of the ladies of St. Ann's Parish, on the 29th inst., to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers promises to be a very large one. Nearly all the state-rooms have already been secured, and very few remain to be disposed of.

The Rev. Father Tasse, Cure of Longueuil, in co-operation with the ladies of la bonne Sainte Anne, is organizing a pilgrimage to Oka, to be made at the conclusion of the haymaking.

The pilgrimage of the Parishioners of St. Louis de France to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, takes place on Saturday next.

Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

With the kind permission of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, Kingston, the second annual pilgrimage under the auspices of St. Francis de Sales' Church, Smiths' Falls, will take place on Monday, July 31st, leaving Smiths' Falls at 4 o'clock p.m., of that day, by special train. Accompanying the train there will be sleepers in which berths may be secured beforehand on application, through local station agents, to Mr. R. A. Bennett, agent C. P. R., at Smiths' Falls. Applications for berths in sleepers ought to be in before Friday, July 28. Refreshments may also be had on the train at moderate rates. Return tickets from Smiths' Falls to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, only \$4.25, good for the whole week, and comparative rates from other C.P.R. stations, as far west as Tweed, north as Renfrew, and east as Dalhousie Mills. The special train will remain at Ste. Anne de Beaupre until Wednesday morning, and at Quebec all day, leaving there at 6 o'clock p.m. Excursionists may return on any regular train, however, up to Saturday night. Rev. Father Stanton and several priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston will accompany the pilgrimage. A prominent C.P.R. official of Montreal will have charge of the special train.

Great Pacific Tea Co., 213 St. James street, near G.T.R. Station, selling Teas and Coffees better value than any retail house in the city.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AS A PRACTICAL evidence of the superiority of our educational system and of the recognized ability of several of our Canadian professors, we desire to call attention to the fact that the Rev. James Murphy, O. M. I., professor of mathematics in the University of Ottawa—one of the grandest and most solid institutions on the continent—has been invited by the authorities of Harvard University to give a course of lectures on practical engineering during the summer session at that great American University. Rev. Mr. Murphy has accepted the invitation and will remain at Harvard until the opening of the next scholastic year at Ottawa, when he will return to resume his duties as professor in that institution. This fact needs no comment; it speaks volumes for the practical education that is given by our Catholic University of Ottawa.

ON JUNE 28TH, Lord Randolph Churchill delivered a speech in Birmingham, in which, as usual, he expressed his views upon the Home Rule Bill and in his real Tory style slashed away at the Premier, the Irish in general and the measure in particular. However, Lord Randolph made one exception. He praised Mr. John Redmond to the skies. Amongst other things, on this subject, the great anti-Home Rule orator gave expression to his thoughts as follows:

"Mr. Redmond is one of the most eloquent and courageous of Irishmen who ever took part in anti-British politics, and he has used language against the Bill stronger than any member of the Unionist party. Mr. Redmond's address sounded the death knell—the final knell of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond would never go back on his words; and what would his defection do? His defection would make so serious a deficiency in the Government majority when he was accompanied by his party that the Government majority would be so slender that the Bill must be abandoned."

The Irish World commenting on this speech says:

"The Irishman who cannot appreciate the true significance of this Tory tribute of praise to the leader of faction must be very dull of understanding. There are, however, very few such Irishmen. We fancy that even amongst those who voted the Parnellite ticket at the elections last year there must be many, if not a majority, who have grown sick with disgust at the spectacle of an alliance in the name of Irish Nationalists with the leaders of the Orange party—and Lord Randolph Churchill is one of the most offensive of them."

THAT FORBIDDEN EXCURSION.

St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society.

On Monday afternoon, on board the Berthier, the St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society held their excursion to Lake St. Peter. There seems to have been some difficulty between the Society and its spiritual director, as well as the parish priest, on this subject. Yesterday's Herald gives the following account:

"The trouble dates from last Queen's Birthday, when the society held an entertainment at Sohmer Park, in defiance of the wishes of Father O'Donnell. The spiritual director of the society, Rev. Father Shea, at once left it, and since then the society has been treated, from a spiritual point of view, as if it did not exist. The climax was reached when on Sunday night the society proved that it was very much alive by giving out circulars announcing to-day's excursion. Then Father O'Donnell deemed it time to act, so he strongly denounced the conduct of the Society in defying the pastor, and dissuaded the congregation from accompanying them on their excursion, as they had acted without the authority of the church, and that, therefore, the parishioners, as good Catholics, should not encourage the undertaking. He deplored the fact that many in the parish had encouraged the

young men in their sedition, adding that he could say of them, as the Lord said of the Jews, that they were stiff-necked. He told the congregation that the society was no longer "The Catholic Young Men's Society" but that by their conduct they had severed themselves from the Church, which never countenanced rebellion, "and," said he, "they will not come to a sense of duty till the hand of God strikes them."

The excursion was a success in point of numbers. All went well until about 4.30, when the steamer was struck by a squall accompanied by a violent hail-storm, which caused somewhat of a panic on board, many of the ladies fainting. All of the windows in the saloon cabin were broken by the hailstones. The party arrived back in the city shortly after nine o'clock."

It seems to us that, as a Catholic society, formed for the purpose of mutual aid in the propagation of the principles of Catholicity and the promulgation of the faith, by means of example as well as practice, the members of the society in question, on calm reflection, will recognize the utility and advisability of being guided—not only in matters spiritual but also in certain temporal concerns—by the calm and deeply interested pastors of the congregation. It certainly must be the outcome of great thoughtlessness and irreflexion that could suggest to a Catholic society, members banded together for the sacred cause of preserving and aiding the faith, to take part—one way or another—in entertainments held on Sunday in a place that is highly disapproved of by the clergy of the diocese. It requires but the slightest consideration and serious thought to show how inconsistent such a course really is. Moreover, we think that a Catholic society should preach more by example than by word—examples of obedience, confidence and respect in regard to the spiritually appointed guardians of souls. Still we are inclined to believe that these little differences are more the result of misunderstanding than of any bad will; and, surely, they will serve as a fruitful lesson of union and harmony for the future. There is nothing to be gained, but everything to be lost, by a Catholic organization that, intentionally or otherwise, violates the first and most elementary principle that should underlie its foundations, that of respectful submission to the wise guidance of the Church's representative. We hope that this little storm will clear the atmosphere and that calm and serene weather will follow and forever attend both the pastors of St. Mary's and the good society of St. Mary's Young Men.

We are selling Teas of all kinds and at all prices, cheaper and better value than any house in the city. Great Pacific Tea Co., 213 St. James street, near G.T.R. Station.

Montreal, November 1891. I was suffering for three months from an obstinate cough, pricking in my throat, night sweats and a general debility, which caused me to fear consumption of the throat. I am now perfectly well, and owe my cure to Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I took four small bottles of 25 cents each. FELIX SAUVAGEAU, General Contractor, No. 179, St. Antoine Street.

MONTREAL, 28th February, 1892—J. G. Lavolette, Esq., M.D., No. 217 Commissioners street. Sir,—I suffered for 22 years from a severe bronchitis and oppression which I had caught during the Franco-Prussian war. I made use in France and Canada of many important remedies, but unavailingly. I am now completely cured after having used 4 bottles of your Syrup of Turpentine. I am happy to give you this testimonial, and hope, for the good of humanity, your syrup may become known everywhere. AUGUSTE BOURSEL, Advertising Agent for "Le National."

MONTREAL, 13th December, 1890. I, the undersigned, do certify that Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, which I am using for some time, is the only remedy that has given me a notable relief from "Asthma," a disease from which I have been a sufferer for many years, and which had become so very serious as to require my dispensation from occupation of any kind. I have been treated by several physicians abroad, but without the slightest result; and do here state that the progressive improvement which is daily taking place in my health by the use of this Syrup gives me entire confidence in a radical cure. SISTER OCTAVIEN, Sister of Charity of the Providence, corner of Fullum and St. Catherine Sts.

PROVIDENCE ASYLUM, corner St. Hubert and St. Catherine Streets. I consider it my duty to certify that, being a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis since over 22 years, the use of Doctor Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine has given me a great relief. The cough has diminished and sleep has returned gradually. SISTER THOMAS COSSINT, Sister of Charity of the Providence.

An extravagant and impecunious man is like a watch—he can't get on without continual tick.

HOME RULE SAFE.

THE BILL NOW IN COMPARATIVELY SMOOTH WATER.

The Ninth Clause Has Been Carried in the Commons Committee—Little Chance of any Great Danger Arising.

LONDON, July 17.—There is no longer any danger to the Gladstone Government in the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. The perilous ninth clause has been carried and the last hope of the Unionists in a possible adverse vote to the ministry upon this highly contentious party measure has vanished in the face of a majority of twenty-nine in its favor. The Bill is now in comparatively smooth water, as the remaining clauses, twenty-seven to forty, embody no principle or proposal that can give rise to any dangerous crisis.

Englishmen used to be fond of sneering at the occasional lively proceeding in the French chamber, but henceforth such gibes will lack force, because the imperial British parliament has given to the world an exhibition of passion in folly equal to, and in some respects surpassing, anything ever seen in Paris. There was no particular reason that ordinary folks could see why Thomas Sexton in particular and the Irish Nationals and the British Radicals in general should lash themselves into a state of fury because an obscure tory member chose to describe Irishmen as impecunious and garrulous people. Harder things have been said of individual Irishmen and of the nation without rousing a hurricane, and Thomas Sexton, Timothy Healy, John Dillon and many other worthy Nationalists have, during the past twelve or fourteen years, denounced England and Englishmen in terms which, by the law of proportion, ought to have been followed by a cyclone. The Tories are endeavoring to make political capital out of Tuesday's display of temporary insanity, as though it were confined to one party or one side of the House. As a matter of fact, everybody, except Mr. Gladstone, went more or less mad. Balfour and Chamberlain and Harcourt and Morley howled as loudly as Sexton and Healy and Redmond and Clancy.

MUTINY WILL BE SUBDUED.

The mutiny of the Parnellites under John Redmond against the financial proposals will probably be subdued. The means, as usual, will be concession from the Government. The Parnellites will smother their opposition to the clauses in question in consideration of Mr. Gladstone's promise to appoint a commission on the relations of Ireland to Great Britain. The second week of September is now regarded as the most probable time of the adjournment of the session. A prorogation is considered out of the question, as the Tories have arranged for delay simply by minute discussion of the estimates, and it will be necessary to have a late autumn session for the dispatch of purely English business.

In the two series of divisions taken under the closure resolution on the Home Rule bill Mr. Gladstone has been a figure of pathetic interest. He has remained at his post, despite his painful weariness, through both evenings and has trudged faithfully into the lobby every time a clause was voted. On last Thursday evening in the crowded Liberal lobby he began talking with his nearest neighbor concerning the success of the Government. After a few remarks he asked his neighbor for his name. The member replied: "John Burns, sir." Mr. Gladstone grasped the hand of the celebrated labor agitator, as he said, pathetically: "My sight is failing. Often only the contour of the person and the tone of his voice enable me to recognize him." The conversation then turned on the strain to which the session subjected the members, and Mr. Burns remarked: "Hard work makes work, but at the same time makes one love it." "So I have felt," Mr. Gladstone answered, "and may you live many years to put that principle into practice. We both have been hard workers." The conversation was overheard by several members, and has been repeated in the tone of pathos which now characterizes so many of the liberals' utterances concerning their aged head.

Grand Annual Excursion.

The members of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society propose holding their

Grand Annual Excursion, to Sherringham Park, on Wednesday, July 26th. The steamer "Prince of Wales" has been chartered for the occasion. The boat will leave the Canal Basin at 8.30 a.m., and St. Gabriel's Lock at 9.00 a.m. A splendid orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, when the excursionists can trip the light fantastic to the sound of delicious music and in the cooling breezes of the St. Lawrence. The excursion gives every promise of being a grand success, and indeed, the members of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society deserve every possible encouragement. The tickets for adults are 50 cents each, for children 25 cents; and all under 5 years are free. We trust that the "Prince of Wales" will be well patronized on Wednesday, the 26th. "Come one, come all."

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. Charles Furey.

This week we are called upon to record the death of the late Mr. Charles Furey, of Godmanchester, Huntington. The deceased was one of the oldest subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS and had always an encouraging word to say of Catholic journalism in Canada. He was born in the County Derry, Ireland, on the 15th February, 1825. With his parents he emigrated to Canada in 1837, and settled on the farm where he lived the remainder of his days, until Death's Angel came to his door on the 8th July instant. Mr. Furey took a deep interest in municipal, Church and school matters. No matter what position he was called to fill in these affairs, he acquitted himself honestly, honorably, and with entire satisfaction to the people, who placed their confidence in him. To his memory it must be recorded that while faithful and loyal to the land of his adoption, in every sense of the term, he still retained a warm place in his noble and christian heart for the good old land of his birth. Mr. Furey leaves a loving and sorrowing wife, and nine children to mourn his demise. Their marriage had been blessed with twelve children, six sons and six daughters, five of the former and four of the latter surviving. In the death of the deceased this large family has lost a good father, a fond husband, a model Catholic head of the household; the community has lost an honest citizen; Canada a true man; and the old land a patriotic lover. May his soul rest in peace.

The Late Dr. J. F. McCaffrey.

We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Dr. J. F. McCaffrey, which sad event took place at Nicolet, P. Q., on the 8th July instant. The deceased was in his thirty-fourth year, and was widely known and highly esteemed by all his numerous acquaintances. The funeral, which took place on the 10th July, was attended by a host of friends and a number of weeping relatives. The service was attended by Mgr. Gravel and a large number of priests. The remains were met at the church door by Rev. Father Gouin, S.S., of the Cathedral. The requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. F. Papillon, professor of Rhetoric in the Nicolet College, assisted by Rev. G. Desilets, as deacon, and Rev. S. Edge, as sub-deacon. Mgr. Gelinas performed the last absolution at the family lot, in the cemetery. The cortege was large and in it were numbered several doctors, confreres of the deceased, and all the leading citizens of the town and parish. Mr. John McCaffrey and family feel grateful to their many sympathizers, both clergy and laity, as well as the church choir, for the respect paid to their dear son's memory. The TRUE WITNESS joins the friends and acquaintances of the deceased doctor in extending a tribute of sympathy to the sorrowing relatives and in expressing the Church's prayer that he may rest in peace.

Don't forget to call at our office, 518 St. James street, near G. T. R. Station. We have tea and want money. Let us have money and want tea.

ANOTHER RECORD MADE.

For nearly forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been the leading and surest cure for cholera, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery and all summer complaints. It is a record to be proud of.

HAVE YOU HEADACHE?

Headache, which is usually a symptom of stomach trouble, constipation or liver complaint can be entirely cured by B.B.B. (Burdock Blood Bitters) because this medicine acts upon and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE.

Celebration of the Event by the French Colony.

On the 14th of July, 1789, just one hundred and four years ago Friday last, a building, the name of which had for over four hundred years been full of dreadful significance to the French people, was razed to the ground. It was in the year 1369 that Hugues Aubriot, at the command of Charles V. added six towers of massive structure to the two which already flanked the gate of St. Antoine, and united the whole by thick walls, surrounding it by a ditch twenty-five feet wide. This was the Bastille. The term *bastille*, derived from the old French *bastir*, now *batir*, "to build," was formally applied to any fortified building; but it gradually died out as a general designation, and became in time restricted to the Castle of St. Antoine. The fortress was used originally for military purposes. In 1436, when Charles VII. retook Paris from the English, troops of the latter took refuge in the Bastille and held out until reduced by starvation. In 1665 the Duke of Guise took possession of the fort, giving the command of it to Bussy-Leclerc, and soon afterwards imprisoned the whole parliament therein for having refused adherence to the League. Henry IV., when he became master of Paris, used the building to deposit his treasures, which at his death amounted 1,870,000 livres. On January 11, 1649, the Frondeurs, under the Duke of Conde, stormed and took the fortress, which had only a garrison of twenty-two men at the time. They remained in possession until October 21, 1651, in which year took place the great fight of the Porte St. Antoine between the forces of Conde and Turenne, the former retreating into Paris under cover of the cannon of the Bastille. Among the distinguished persons confined here from time to time were the "Man in the Iron Mask," Fouquet, Marshal Richelieu, Le Maistre de Sacy, DeRenneville, Voltaire, DeLatude, Le Prevost de Beaumont, Labourdonnais, Lally, Cardinal Rohan, Linguet and La Chalotais. It used to be a custom of the Kings of France to supply their favorites with blank warrants, bearing the royal signature, and called *lettres de cachet*, which these gentlemen could fill up with the name of any person obnoxious to themselves and consign him "to the Bastille." When the great revolution broke out, the first act of the Parisians was to attack the Bastille. It was vigorously defended, but ultimately carried, and then completely destroyed. Upon the site has been erected a lofty bronze column, crowned by a gilded figure representing Mercury, and dedicated to the men of 1789 and 1830.

THE CELEBRATION IN MONTREAL.

The members of the French colony were up bright and early on Friday morning to celebrate the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, which is their national feast.

The proceedings opened with a solemn service in the new chapel of the church of Notre Dame, which had been tastefully decorated with tricolor flags for the occasion.

The Rev. Abbe Marre officiated and among those present were Vicomte de Turenne, Consul General of France; Mr. Girard, local vice-consul; Mr. Edmond, president of the Union National Francaise; Mr. F. Giroux, president of the French Benevolent Society; Vicomte de Stejez, Comte de Villeneuve, Messrs. P. M. Savalle, Auzias Turenne, M. des Estonges, R. Beullac, L. Frechan, R. Duperron, and the veteran of the colony, Yves Lescot, better known under the name of 'Pere Breton.'

After the service in church an adjournment was made to the Royal Park where a four days' celebration commenced, consisting in music, dancing, sports and games, balloon ascensions, etc. The formal opening of the fete in the park was made by Vicomte de Turenne, at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

One of the open cars of the street railway was elaborately decorated with French colors and emblems for the occasion.

A CHILD SAVED.

My little boy was taken very bad with diarrhea, he was very delicate and got so low we had no hope of his life, but a lady friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and although he could only bear a few drops at a time he got well. It saved my child. Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Campbellville, Ont.



Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance

John Murphy & Co.'s

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS!

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Of the city is JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S Great Mid-summer Removal Sale of

DRY GOODS.

The one word "Removal" explains why!

Reductions range from 10 to 75 per cent.

Even goods received into stock yesterday or to-day are subject to a discount of 10 per cent on our ordinary prices!

See our specially prepared Catalogue "A Reign (rain) of Bargains!"

You Have it in the House.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET.

And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter

Terms Cash and only one price.

Telephone 2103.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

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

"I tell you one thing I do hope which is, that the next time I set out on a twelve miles walk, I'll have a companion less imbued with self-admiration."

"And you might and might not find him pleasanter company. Cannot you see, old fellow, that the very things you object to in me are what are wanting in you? they are, so to say, the complements of your own temperament."

"Have you a cigar?"

"Two—take them both. I'd rather talk than smoke just now."

"I am almost sorry for it, though it gives me the tobacco."

"Are we on your father's property yet?"

"Yes: part of that village we came through belongs to us, and all this bog here is ours."

"Why don't you reclaim it? labor costs a mere nothing in this country. Why don't you drain these tracts, and treat the soil with lime? I'd live on potatoes, I'd make my family live on potatoes, and my son, and my grandson, for three generations, but I'd win this land back to culture and productive-ness."

"The fee-simple of the soil wouldn't pay the cost. It would be cheaper to save the money and buy an estate."

"That is one, and a very narrow view of it; but imagine the glory of restoring a lost tract to a nation, welcoming back the prodigal and installing him in his place among his brethren. This was all forest once. Under the shade of the mighty oaks here, those gallant O'Carbarnys, your ancestors, followed the chase, or rested noon-tide, or skedaddled in doublequick before those smart English of the Pale, who, I must say, treated your forebears with scant courtesy."

"We held our own against them for many a year."

"Only when it became so small it was not worth taking. Is not your father a Whig?"

"He's a Liberal, but he troubles himself little about parties."

"He's a stout Catholic, though, isn't he?"

"He is a very devout believer in his Church," said Dick, with the tone of one who did not desire to continue the theme.

"Then why does he stop at whiggery? why not go in for nationalism and all the rest of it?"

"And what's all the rest of it?"

"Great Ireland—no first flower of the earth or gem of the sea humbug—but Ireland great in prosperity, her harbors full of ships, the woolen trade, her ancient staple, revived; all that vast unused water-power, greater than all the steam of Manchester and Birmingham tenfold, at full work; the linen manufacture developed and promoted—"

"Of course, that should be first of all. Not that I object to the Union, as many do, on the grounds of the English ignorance as to Ireland. My dislike is, that for the sake of carrying through certain measures necessary to Irish interests, I sit and discuss questions which have no possible concern for me, and touch me no more than the debates in the Cortes, or the Reichskammer at Vienna. What do you or I care for what rules India, or who owns Turkey? What interest of mine is it whether Great Britain has five iron-clads or fifty, or whether the Yankees take Canada, and the Russians Caboul?"

"You're a Fenian, and I am not."

"I suppose you'd call yourself an Englishman?"

"I'm an English subject, and I owe some too, but I owe a great many things that I don't distress myself about paying."

"Whatever your sentiments are on these matters—and, Joe, I am not disposed to think you have any very fixed ones—pray do me the favor to keep them to yourself while under my father's roof. I can almost promise you he'll obtrude none of his peculiar opinions on you and, I hope you will treat him with a like delicacy."

"What will your folks talk, then? I can't suppose they care for books art, or the drama. There is no society, so there can be no gossip. If that yonder be the cabin of one of your tenants, I'll certainly not start the question of farming."

"There are poor on every estate," said Dick, curtly.

"Now, what sort of a rent does that fellow pay—five pounds a year?"

"More likely five-and-twenty or thirty shillings."

"By Jove! I'd like to set up house in that fashion, and make love to some delicately nurtured miss, win her affections, and bring her home to such a spot. Wouldn't that be a touchstone of affection, Dick?"

"If I could believe you were in earnest I'd throw you neck and heels into that bog-hole."

"Oh, if you would!" cried he, and there was a ring of truthfulness in his voice now there could be no mistaking.

Half ashamed of the emotion his idle speech had called up, and uncertain how best to treat the emergency, Kearney said nothing, and Atlee walked along for miles without a word.

"You can see the house now. It tops the trees yonder," said Dick.

"That is Kilgobbin Castle, then?" said Joe, slowly.

"There's not much of the castle left about it. There is a square block of a tower, and you can trace the moat and some remains of outworks."

"Shall I make you a confession, Dick? I envy you all that! I envy you what smacks of a race, a name, an ancestry, a lineage. It's a great thing to be able to 'take up the running,' as the folks say, instead of making all the race yourself; and there's one inestimable advantage in it—it rescues you from all indecent haste about asserting your station. You feel yourself to be a somebody, and you're not hurried to proclaim it. There now, my boy, if you'd have said only half as much as that on the score of your family, I'd have called you an arrant snob. So much for consistency!"

"What you have said gave me pleasure, I'll own that."

"I suppose it was you who planted those trees there. It was a nice thought and makes the transition from the bleak bog to the cultivated land more easy and graceful. Now I see the castle well. It's a fine portly mass against the morning sky, and I perceive you fly a flag over it."

"When the lord is at home."

"Ay; and by the way, do you give him his title while talking to him here?"

"The tenants do, and the neighbors and strangers do as they please about it."

"Does he like it himself?"

"If I were to guess, I should perhaps say he does like it. Here we are now. Inside this long gate you are within the demesne, and I may bid you welcome to Kilgobbin. We shall build a lodge here one of these days. There's a good stretch however, yet to the castle. We call it two miles, and it's not far short of it."

"What a glorious morning! There is an ecstasy in scenting these nice fresh woods in the clear sunrise, and seeing those modest daffodils make their morning toilet."

"That's a fancy of Kate's. There is a border of such wild flowers all the way to the house."

"And those rills of clear water that flank the road, are they of her designing?"

"That they are. There was a cutting made for a railroad line about four miles from this and they came upon a sort of pudding-stone formation, made up chiefly of white pebbles. Kate heard of it, purchased the whole mass, and had these channels paved with them from the gate to the castle, and that's the reason this water has its crystal clearness."

"She's worthy of Shakespeare's sweet epithet, the 'daintiest Kate in Christendom.' Here's her health!" and he

stooped down, and filling his palm with the running water, drank it off.

"I see it's not yet five o'clock. We'll steal quietly off to bed, and have three or four hours' sleep before we show ourselves."

CHAPTER XIII.

A SICK-ROOM.

Cecil Walpole occupied the state-room and the state-bed at Kilgobbin Castle; but the pain of a very serious wound had left him very little faculty to know what honor was rendered him, or of what watchful solicitude he was the object. The fever brought on by his wound had obliterated in his mind all memory of where he was; and it was only now—that is, on the same morning that the young men had arrived at the castle—that he was able to converse without much difficulty, and enjoy the companionship of Lockwood, who had come over to see him, and scarcely quitted his bedside since the disaster.

"It seems going on all right," said Lockwood, as he lifted the iced cloths to look at the smashed limb, which lay swollen and livid on a pillow outside the clothes.

"It's not pretty to look at, Harry, but the doctor says 'we shall save it'—his phrase for not cutting it off."

"They've taken up two fellows on suspicion, and I believe they were of the party here that night."

"I don't much care about that. It was a fair fight, and I suspect I did not get the worst of it. What really does grieve me is to think how ingloriously one gets a wound that in real war would have been a title of honor."

"If I had to give a V. C. for this affair, it would be to that fine girl I'd give it, and not to you, Cecil."

"So should I. There is no question whatever as to our respective shares in the achievement."

"And she is no modest and unaffected about it all, and when she was showing me the position and the alcove she never ceased to lay stress on the safety she enjoyed during the conflict."

"Then she said nothing about standing in front of me after I was wounded?"

"Not a word. She said a great deal about your coolness and indifference to danger, but nothing about her own."

"Well, I suppose it's almost a shame to own it—not that I could have done anything to prevent it—but she did step down one step of the stair and actually cover me from fire."

"She's the finest girl in Europe," said Lackwood, warmly.

"And if it was not the contract with her cousin, I'd almost say one of the handsomest," said Cecil.

"The Greek is splendid, I admit that though she'll not speak—she'll scarcely notice me."

"How is that?"

"I can't imagine, except it might have been an awkward speech I made when we were talking over the row. I said: 'Where were you? what were you doing all this time?'"

"And what answer did she make you?"

"None; not a word. She drew herself proudly up, and opened her eyes so large and full upon me that I felt I must have appeared to be some sort of monster to be so stared at."

"I've seen her do that."

"It was very grand and very beautiful but I'll be shot if I'd like to stand under it again. From that time to this she has never deigned me more than a mere salutation."

"And are you good friends with the other girl?"

"The best in the world. I don't see much of her, for she's always abroad,

over the farm or among the tenants; but when we meet we are very cordial and friendly."

"And the father, what is he like?"

"My lord is a glorious old fellow, full of hospitable plans and pleasant projects but terribly distressed to think that this unlucky incident should prejudice you against Ireland. Indeed, he gave me to understand that there must have been some mistake or misconception in the matter, for the castle had never been attacked before, and he insists on saying that if you will stop here—I think he said ten years—you'll not see another such occurrence."

"It's rather a hard way to test the problem, though."

"What's more, he included me in the experiment."

"And this title? Does he assume it or expect it to be recognized?"

"I can scarcely tell you. The Greek girl 'my-lords' him occasionally; his daughter, never. The servants always do so; and I take it that people use their own discretion about it."

"Or do i in a sort of indolent courtesy as they call Marsala, sherry, but take care at the same time to pass the cecanter, I believed you telegraphed to his excellency?"

"Yes and he means to come over next week."

"Any news of Lady Maude?"

"Only that she comes with him, and I'm sorry for it."

"So am I—deuced sorry! In a gossiping town like Dublin there will surely be some story afloat about these handsome girls here. She saw the Greek, too, at the Duke of Rigati's ball at Rome, and she never forgets a name or a face. A pleasant trait in a wife."

"Of course the best plan will be to get removed, and be safely installed in our old quarters at the Castle before they arrive."

"We must hear what the doctor says."

"He'll say no, naturally, for he'll not like to lose his patient. He will have to convey you to town, and we'll try and make him believe it will be the making of him. Don't you agree with me, Cecil, it's the thing to do?"

"I have not thought it over yet. I will to-day. By the way, I know it's the thing to do," repeated he, with an air of determination. "There will be all manner of reports, scandals, and falsehoods to no end about this business here; and when Lady Maude learns, as she is sure to learn, that the 'Greek girl' is in the story I cannot measure the mischief that may come of it."

"Break off the match, eh?"

"That is certainly 'on the cards.'"

"I suspect even that wouldn't break your heart."

"I don't say it would, but it would prove very inconvenient in many ways. Danesbury has great claims on his party. He came here as Viceroy dead against his will, and depend upon it, he made his terms. Then if these people go out, and the Tories went outbid them, Danesbury could take—ay, and would take—office under them."

"I cannot follow all that. All I know is, I like the old boy himself, though he, is a bit pompous now and then, and fancies he's Emperor of Russia."

"I wish his niece didn't imagine she was an imperial princess."

"That she does! I think she's the haughtiest girl I ever met. To be sure she was a great beauty."

"Was, Harry! What do you mean was Lady Maude is not eight-and-twenty."

"Ain't she, though? Will you have a ten-pound note on it that she's not over thirty-one?"

"A delicate thought!—a fellow betting on the age of a girl he is going to marry!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **DYSPEPSIA.**

Wrong action of the stomach and digestive organs causes Dyspepsia and kindred diseases, such as Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Heartburn, Dizziness, Constipation, **SICK HEADACHE.** Lost Appetite, all-gone feeling at pit of stomach and distress after eating. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, languid and depressed in body and mind. No case, however, is so obstinate or severe that B. B. B. cannot cure or relieve it. I was in misery from Dyspepsia but two bottles of B. B. B. entirely freed me from it. Miss L. A. KUMM, Hamilton, Ont.

B. B. B. Cures Dyspepsia.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS AS A **SPRING MEDICINE.**

No other remedy exercises so powerful an effect on the entire system as Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies, cleanses, tones and strengthens.

IN SPRINGTIME various disorders may attack the liver. The strong food taken during winter overloads the system, clogs the bowels and produces biliousness, constipation, sick headache, boils, pimples, bad blood, skin diseases, etc.

Burdock Blood Bitters unloads all the clogged venous of the system, carries off all foul humors and impurities, and cures the above named diseases, while at the same time giving health and strength to the entire system.

B. B. B. Best Spring Tonic.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **BAD BLOOD.**

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness are causes of Bad Blood. Good Blood cannot be made by any one suffering from these complaints. The results of Bad Blood are **BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES.** Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood, driving away every vestige of it from a common pimple to the worst Scrofulous sore. It is the kind that cures. Mr. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 53 boils in one year but was entirely cured by B. B. B.

B. B. B. Cures Bad Blood.

REV. BROTHER AZARIAS.

HIS WORK "PHASES OF THOUGHT"

An Admirable Sketch and Appreciation of One of the Leading Thinkers of the Day, One of the Brightest Lights in the Galaxy of American Catholic Literature.

It is delicious in this age of hurried book-making, to run across a thinker. It gives one the same kind of sensation that comes to the sportsman, when a monarch of the glen crosses his path. Book makers are as many as leaves of the Adirondacks after the hasty gallop of a mountain storm; thinkers are scarce. When, then, amid the leafy mass, one discovers the rare bird hiding from vulgar gaze, an irresistible desire to find his lurking place seizes the observer. This lurking place may be old to many, it was only the other day that I discovered it,—when a friend placed in my hands "Phases of Thought and Criticism," by Brother Azarias. This book, the sale of which has been greater in England than on this side of the water, is one of suggestive criticism—a criticism founded on faith. The author holds with another thinker, that "Religion is man's first and deepest concern. To be indifferent to be dull or depraved, and doubt is disease." Each chapter of his book expresses a distinct social and intellectual force. Each embodies a verifying ideal; for, continues the author, "the criticism that busies itself with the literary form is superficial, for food it gives husks."

While the author will not concede that mere literary form is the all in all that our modern masters claim, yet he would not be found in the ranks of M. de Bonniers, who declares that an author need not trouble himself about his grammar, let him have original ideas and a certain style, and the rest is of no consequence. The author of "Phases of Thought," believes first in the possession of ideas, for without them an author is a sorry spectacle. He also believes that an attractive style will materially aid in the diffusion of these ideas. Many good books fall still-born from the press, for no other reasons than their slovenly style. Readers now-a-days will not plod along poor roads, when a good turn-pike leads to the same destination. The grammar marks the parting of ways. Brother Azarias rightfully holds that good grammar is an essential part of every great writer's style. Classics are so, by correct grammar as well as by original ideas. This easy dictum of the slipshod writers—that if an idea takes you off your feet you must not trouble yourself about the grammar that wraps it is but a specious pleading for their ignorance of what they pretend to despise.

The great difference between this book and the many on similar subjects is in the manner of treatment. It starts from a solid basis, that basis the creed of the Catholic Church. The superstructure of lofty thought reared on this basis is in a style at once pellucid and crisp. The author is not only a thinker rare and original; he is a scholar broad and masterly.

Believing that his Church holds the keys of the "Kingdom Come," and as a consequence, a key to all problems moral and social that can move modern society, he grapples with them, after the manner of a knight of old, courteously but convincingly by his teaching is that, outside the bosom of the Catholic Church, the warring elements of confusion and uncertainty. In her fold one can find that rest that sweet peace, promised by the Redeemer. Her philosophy is the wisdom worth cherishing, the curling balm, that philosophers vainly seek outside her pale. To the weary and thought stricken, would this great writer bring his often, and beautifully taught lesson, that the things of this world are not the puppets of chance, nor lots of the pantheistic whole, but parts of a well ordered system, governed by a paternal being, whom we, His children, address in that touching prayer, "Father, who art in Heaven." From that Father came a Son, not mere man, not only a great prophet, not only a law giver, but the true Son of God, equal to the Father, from all eternity, whose mission was, to teach all men that would listen the way that leads to light. That this identical mission is, and will be continued to the consummation of the ages by the Catholic Church. That in the truth of these things, all men, who lovingly seek, will be confirmed, not that mere intellect alone could be the harbinger of such truths, for as he has so well put it:—"Human reason and human knowledge, whether considered individually or collectively in the race are limited to the natural. Knowledge of the supernatural can come only from a Divine Teacher."

One may be convinced of every truth of revealed religion, and yet not possess the gift of faith. That gift is purely gratuitous. If, however, the seeker humbly and honestly desires the acquisition of these truths, and knocks, the door of the chamber of truth shall be opened unto him, for this has the Saviour promised. That door once opened, the Spirit of God breathes on the seeker, it opens the eyes of the soul, it reveals beyond all power of doubt or cavil, or contradiction the supernatural as a fact, solemn, universal, constant throughout the vicissitudes of the age. While the author fashions these lofty truths on the anvil of modern scholarship, the reader finds himself, like the school children, in Longfellow's poem, looking in through the artist's open door full of admiration, fascinated by burning sparks. Pages have been written about the ideal, defining it, in verbiage fatiguing and elusive.

It is a trick, of pretended scholarship, to hide thought with massive word-boulders. What a difference in the process of this rare scholar? A flying spark from his anvil lights up the dulled intellect. It is a stimulus to the weary brain, after wading through essays as to what constitutes an ideal, to have the gentle scholar, across the blazing pine logs, on a winter's night, say "A genius conceives and expresses a great thought. The conception so expressed delights. It enters men's souls; it compels their admiration. They applaud and are rejoiced that another masterpiece has been brought into existence to grace the world of art and letters. The genius alone is disinterested. Where others see perfection, he perceives something unexpressed beyond the reach of his art. Try as best he may, he cannot attain that indefinable something. Deep in his inner consciousness he sees a type so grand and per-

fect that his beautiful production appears to him but a faint and marred copy of that original. That original is the ideal; and the ideal it is that appeals to the Aesthetic and calls for a man's admiration." What a divining power has this student, in promanaging the vagaries of modern culture.

"Every school of philosophy has its disciples, who repeat the sayings of their masters with implicit confidence, without ever stopping to question the principles from which those sayings arise or the results to which they lead." These chattering disciples will affect to sneer at the Christian belief, while they lowly sit the feet of one of their mad-gods singing "thou art the infallible one." They will not question their position simply because "these systems are accepted not so much for truth's sake as because they are the intellectual fashions of the day. Such men change their philosophy as quickly as a Parisian dressmaker his styles. It may yet be shown by some mighty Teuton, that vagaries in philosophy and dress are closely allied, and that the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer is responsible for the coming of Crinolines. That a delightful thrust at that school of criticism, that singles out an author or a book as the very acme of perfection, seeing wisdom in absurdities and truth in commonplace fiction is given in these lines: "Paint a dabb and call it a Turner and forthwith these critics will trace in it strokes of genius." With a twinkle in his eye he asks, "Think you they understand the real principles of art criticism?" You will be easily able to answer that question when you have mastered this pithy definition of true criticism, be it of literature or of art "that it is all embracing." It has no antagonism to science so long as she travels in her rightful domain. When "science has her superstitions and her romancings as unreal and shadowy as those of the most ephemeral literature, then it is the duty of criticism to administer the medicine of truth and purge the wayward jade of her humors."

To such a mind as that of the author of "Phases of Thought" with its thorough knowledge of the art of criticism and its perfect equipment, the separating of the chaff from the meal of an author becomes not only a pleasure but a duty. This is best seen by a perusal of chap. III, dealing with Emerson and Newman as types. With a few masterly strokes the real Emerson, not the phantom or brain figment of Burroughs and Woodberry and the long line of fad disciples, passes before us. Not an inch is taken from his stature. His intellectual beauties and defects, so strongly drawn, but confirm the reader to the truth of the portraiture. One catches not only a glimpse of the man, but the springs of his soul-struggles. Emerson in his hungry quest for intellectual food, ranged through the philosophies of the east and west, purposely ignoring that of the Catholic Church. This sin cost him whole worlds of thought hidden from his vision. Newman had the same hunger to appease, but where Emerson turned away Newman, ever in search for truth, kept on, and found it in the Catholic Church. The analysis of these two minds is done in a masterly way. Azarias has no prejudices. If he puts his fingers on defects and descants on their nature and treatment he will, no less, point out beauties and lovingly linger among them. He is a knight in the cause of truth, and would not herd with the carping critics. He will tell you that Emerson's mind was like an Arabian harp. "It was awake to the most delicate impressions, and at every breath of thought it gave out a music all its own" and that the reading of him with understanding "is a mental tonic bracing for the cultured intellect as is Alpine air for the mountaineer." The pages of this book teem with thought clothed in language whose sparkling beauty is all the author's own. From such a book it is difficult to select. Emerson has well said "No one can select the beautiful passages of another for you. Do your own quarrying." I abide by this quotation, and should ask every lover of the beautiful and true to buy this second book. Patrick Francis Mullaney, better known as Brother Azarias, was born in Killenalea, County Tipperary, Ireland, June 29th, 1847. Like the majority of eminent men, that his country has given birth to, he came of its noble peasantry. The old tale was here enacted. The parents left the land of their birth in search of a home in our better land. This, found Azarias joining them. At the age of 15 he joined the Christian Brothers. That great order gave free scope to his fine abilities. In 1866 he was chosen professor of Mathematics and English Literature at Rock Hill College, Maryland. He continued in this position for ten years. At the expiration of his professorship he travelled a year through Europe, collecting materials and writing his "Development of Old English Thought." On his return he became president of Rock Hill College holding that position until recalled to Paris by his Superior in 1866. After an absence of three years Brother Azarias returned to the States as Professor of English Literature at the De La Salle Institute, New York. This is not only an important position, but it gives leisure, and that ready access to the great libraries, so prized by literary men.

Few of the frequenters of the Astor Library behold in the black garbed figure lost in some old tome, the rare thinker and polished scholar, who has done more than any living author, to enrich our American Catholic Literature. He, who will make of that retiring figure a friend may well be envied. Bro. Azarias has written poetry. Most great prose-writers have. The names of Newman, Eliot, Ruskin, Locky, rise before the mind. This in no wise detracts from their prose style, it rather tends to its better development. "The practice of verse-making gives facility in the use of language, a sensitive ear for harmony and cadences (if the word may be used in good sense) in the choice of words" such verse, even when freighted with noble thought, and that set in English crystal clear is but masked prose.

Horace well wrote: "Aut insanit homo, aut versus fact." That dash of madness the great prose writers named, lacked. In their right noble company is Bro. Azarias. To his prose, that fountain of pure delight, will we go, knowing that this oasis in the desert of books, will supply us with food and drink.

"Why should we not pursue our quest, For such good things as bear the test,— The things worth loving bear always?" WALTER LOCKY.

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FAREWELL TO LORD DERBY.

The Civic Address and His Excellency's Reply.

As soon as the chamber was quiet Mayor Desjardins read the following address, first in English and then in French:—

THE CIVIC ADDRESS
To the Right Honorable Frederick Arthur, Earl of Derby, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., &c., &c.

My Lord,—We, the Mayor and Council of the City of Montreal, would assure Your Excellency on this eve of your departure for England, of our sincere regret at the interruption of the happy relations that have existed between you and the people of Canada. Of the long line of able and illustrious administrators who have occupied the seat of vice-regal power in this Dominion, no representative of Her Majesty came to us with loftier claims to respect both for hereditary honors and personal character and services. Associated for years with our affairs as head of the Colonial Office, Your Excellency, in coming to Canada, came, not as a stranger among strangers, but as a veteran minister and an expert in matters colonial, among those who knew you by reputation.

From the day of Your Excellency's arrival, the heart of the Canadian people was wholly yours.

The confidence which we had previously based on your repute was deepened by personal knowledge into profound trust and strong attachment. We learned to prize your high sense of justice, your strict impartiality, your generous disregard of the clamors of prejudice. Every year of Your Excellency's administration tended to strengthen in Canadian breasts the sentiment of loyalty to the Throne and of good-will to your Lordship's person.

With heartfelt sympathy the people of Canada shared in the distressful suspense that awaited, not without dread, the fate of a beloved son. With joy we hailed the news of that son's recovery. Again, when the hand of fate touched the chief of your noble race, we consoled with the sorrowing household, knowing what virtues had vanished from the earth. But we felt the solace of the poet's words: "non omnis moriar" as doubly true, and that a noble example is a grand heritage. It is the lustre of such examples that gives significance to Your Lordship's motto: "Sans changer," and makes true nobility a deathless heirloom.

My Lord, our functions authorize us to speak for one city only; we have gone beyond our mandate and have spoken for the whole Dominion. But we speak in an especial manner for Montreal, which is our country's business metropolis. We speak for both sections of our two-fold population, for all creeds and classes; and in bidding Your Excellency adieu, we would respectfully include in our homage your gracious consort, the Countess of Derby. In a sense peculiarly true, Her Excellence has been the first lady of the land, and the mothers and daughters of Canada are sorry to part with her.

Be assured, my lord, that, whatever destiny may have in store for you, the good wishes of the people of Montreal will accompany the Countess and yourself and all the members of your family.

THE EARL OF DERBY'S REPLY.

Amongst other very touching and appropriate remarks, in the course of his reply, the Earl of Derby said:

Deeply as I have been touched on every occasion, there is something that renders the present still more affecting. You refer to the kind and generous sympathy which you have extended to us upon two occasions upon which we have been in trouble. It would seem as if our life in Canada would otherwise have been too perfect; it would seem as if the five years would have passed away with too unbroken happiness, and perhaps it was for that reason that we found ourselves at the beginning of this year overshadowed by the cloud of trouble. I shall ever remember your kind sympathy at that time. Lady Derby was then at the other side of the Atlantic engaged in looking after our son who was ill. I feel thankful that she was able to return amongst us, and it seems to me that the kind wishes, prayers I might say, offered up on this side on our behalf, have been answered, and that your sympathy has perhaps been not immaterial in the happy result. With regard to the other affliction, I know that it, especially to those who have been versed in the affairs of public life, will seem a serious one, and that sympathy will be extended not only to me but to my country, for the loss of one whose services were given for the benefit of his country and of mankind at large. I think, sir, that your having, in the strong spirit of friendship, spoken of these matters in your address, will always be remembered by us.

Then referring to the duties of a Governor-General he said:

But those are wrong who think that the Governor-General has not functions to discharge which yield to none in importance, although they may perhaps not be so fully before the public. The Governor-General has to convey at once from Her Majesty's Government at home to the Canadian Government, and from the Canadian Government to the Home Government those interchanges of opinion without which, I firmly believe, our present cordial connection could not continue. That connection, I think, under the present system, will prosper and continue for many years. "Throughout the Dominion there has ever been testified, to my knowledge, the greatest personal loyalty to our sovereign and her throne. Montreal yields to none in the strength of her attachment, and it will be, as in time past, my pleasant duty, to convey to Her Majesty a renewed assurance that your feelings of loyalty are undiminished."

In closing his Excellency said:—
I trust that the way of Canada may always be prosperous. May there always be those at the helm who are able and ready to guide the ship of state, and that she may keep a glorious and successful voyage, passing onward for the full development of her career with the loyal assent of all citizens of the Dominion, with the firm determination to use your institutions for the freedom and happiness of all, and to extend the blessings you have received to all whom you come in contact with.

"I thank you, gentlemen, most cordially, and so does Lady Derby, for the kind remarks which you have been good enough to address us on our departure."

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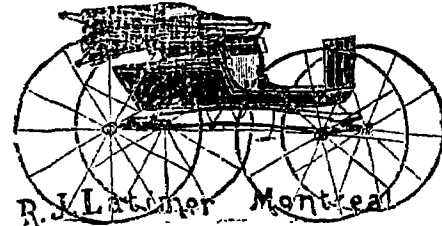
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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 19, 1893

A PROTESTANT POPE.

Our sage friend the Daily Witness, in Thursday's issue, gives a pretty fair sample of its knowledge of and methods of dealing with certain important Catholic dogmas. It tells its readers that "many thinking Roman Catholics saw in the declaration of Papal Infallibility a possible danger to the Church." And it then asks, "what if a Protestant Pope should arise?" After these wise utterances our religious contemporary says that "infallibility has, however, distinctly declared that it is possible and permissible for Roman Catholic children to be brought up at common schools." And further it wonders how that can be reconciled with the views of the general Catholic clergy on the subject. Terrible dilemma, indeed!

In the first place, as far as the dogma of infallibility is concerned the Witness is either completely and entirely ignorant on the subject—in which case it should let it alone,—or else it intentionally and maliciously misrepresents the question—in which case it betrays its Christian professions. In order, once for all, that our contemporary may have no excuse for misconstruing the meaning of infallibility, we will, in a few words, repeat the exact signification of the term as applied to the Pope of Rome, and if, in future, the Witness attempts to ignore a simple and plain statement we will be justified in attributing bad faith to that organ.

Papal infallibility is not, as supposed by our Protestant friends, of this century alone: it has existed ever since the hour when Christ confided to St. Peter and his successors the care of His Church. The definition of the dogma did not create the infallibility; the infallibility gave rise to the definition. There are many dogmas of the Church undefined; and they will remain so until time, circumstances, and the requirements of the age render it necessary to have them pronounced. Infallibility existed just as certainly before, as it does since, the official promulgation of the dogma by Pius IX. He merely declared it a certainty, that an age of doubt and misrepresentation might no longer have any misgivings on the subject. In the second place infallibility exists only in matters of fundamental doctrines—or dogma; and only when the Pope, as Vicar of Christ, and as Head of the Church, speaking *ex-cathedra* declares in favor of the decisions of the sacred College of Cardinals. In matters of discipline, such as the School Question, the Pope does not pretend to infallibility. Any degree of infallibility he may possess is merely due to his superior education, knowledge, abilities, or

information on the subject. In issuing his written communications to the faithful he is not necessarily infallible, provided such communication be not the promulgation of a fundamental doctrine. Surely this is clear enough. If the Pope were not infallible in matters of Faith, he would not and could not be the Vicar of Christ; to deny his infallibility in such cases, and under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, is tantamount to a denial of the infallibility of Christ. Consequently, it was not as an infallible expression of the Divine doctrine that the Pope wrote regarding the question at issue; but as a peaceable and fallible, yet supremely wise ruler and director of the Church's discipline that he expressed himself.

The term Protestant rope is a contradiction in itself. It is a childish and foolish expression. How could a man be the Vicar of Christ and Head of the Church, and at the same time protest against his own rights, privileges, prerogatives and powers? Again, the idea of an "American Pope," is as silly as the other. As well say that Canada is likely to have a Canadian sovereign, because the Queen of England is represented here by the Governor-General. To say that the Papal Alegate is another Pope, is as ridiculous as to say that each parish priest is an Archbishop because he represents the Archbishop in a section of the diocese. Such talk is mere clap-trap. But on the really serious question of the infallibility we would respectfully ask the Witness to either learn the meaning of the dogma or else cease dealing with a subject upon which it is evidently ignorant in the extreme.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Wednesday last Lord Derby—now ex-Governor-General of Canada—bid good-bye to the Capital; on Thursday he said farewell to Montreal, and on Saturday from old Quebec, he went on board the "Sardinian" and, amidst the boom of cannon and the cheers of thousands, he waved *adieu* to our Dominion. He came here, almost five years ago, as Lord Stanley of Preston, he left us last week as the Earl of Derby. Although the term of his office was not marked by an exceptionally striking events in the sphere of his duties, still both he and his amiable lady, won their way to the hearts of the people, and by an unostentatious kindness, a constant attention to the requirements of all classes in the Dominion, and by a calm, yet determined, exhibition of toleration and justice, Lord Derby gave evidence of abilities and qualifications eminently calculated to elevate the office he held in the estimation of the public.

It must be remembered that when Lord Derby assumed the control of affairs in Canada, and became the representative of the Sovereign in one of the most important of Great Britain's colonies, he was called upon to walk in the path trod by such eminent men as Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne. And yet, in his turn, the ex-Governor gave proof ample and irrefutable, of the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament in its selection of men to fill the high post that fell to his lot. Next to the Viceroy of India, the Governor-General of Canada is the most important representative of the mother country that is sent abroad. The solid constitution of Great Britain furnishes a trinity of Government, consisting of the three important elements, the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons. Each is a check upon the others, and each has its necessary part to play in the affairs of the nation. The Commons represents the people; and from that people every act of legislation ori-

ginates. Tyranny cannot exist, simply because no law can emanate from the sole will of the Sovereign, nor yet from the Lords; it must come from the people through their representatives in the Commons. Then all anarchy, revolutionary legislation and communistic indoctrination are rendered impossible, because the law coming from the people must pass through the hands of the representatives of the privileged classes in the House of Lords. And all action on the part of the Lords that might tend toward injustice regarding the people is checked in the person of the Sovereign, whose person is invested with the power to sanction or to *veto* any act of legislation. Thus in the three branches are the people guaranteed against autocratic rulings and tyranny, while the state is protected against extreme or revolutionary popular measures.

Our Canadian constitution being based upon that of the Mother Country we here enjoy the same safeguards. The people are represented in our Commons; the Lords are replaced by our Senate; and the Sovereign exists in the person of the Governor-General—who is responsible only to the Imperial Power, and who is, therefore, above all party feelings, inclinations or prejudices as far as Canada is concerned. The consequence is that, at times, the holder of that office is called upon to decide in weighty matters affecting the peace, prosperity and interest of the general public. Lord Derby, during his term, had a few very important duties to perform and they demanded a certain amount of delicacy as well as firmness, both of which qualities he manifested in a striking manner and to the entire satisfaction of the country. At the moment certain elements may not have been in accord with his views, but time has justified his course and proven beyond all dispute the wisdom of his actions.

During his term Canada lost one of the most eminent men of the age and certainly the foremost colonial statesman of the empire, in the person of the late Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. It fell to Lord Derby's lot to make choice of a successor to the one whose personality had been so long identified with the public affairs and the destinies of Canada. In so doing, under most conflicting circumstances, the Governor-General displayed sound judgment and great foresight in the choice that he made. And before the close of his career in the Dominion he was once more called upon to select a leader of the Government, this time to replace Sir John Abbott. Again, and even more pronouncedly, did Lord Derby give evidence of his deep knowledge of men, the requirements of the people, and of the best possible means of calming the troubled waters on the sea of politics, when he chose the present able and distinguished Premier of Canada.

Now that Lord Derby has left us, and that he returns to his ancestral home and to his seat in the House of Lords of England, we have one request to make of him. Basing his future course, in the great arena of Imperial politics, upon his experience of Canada and the blessings that our people enjoy under the safeguards of our free constitution and native legislation, we would ask him to put into practice the broad principles which he not only advocated but exemplified while amongst us, by using his influence in the House of Lords, in securing the passage of the great Home Rule measure for Ireland. When that Bill comes before the House in which he, as the new Earl of Derby, will sit, his successor, Lord Aberdeen, will be hailed by the Canadian people as the friend of liberty, the advocate of justice, and the

personification of liberality towards the children of a long suffering land. Were Lord Aberdeen at home, and in the House of Lords, his voice would be raised, and with no uncertain sound, would he demand the passage of a Bill destined to bring peace and prosperity to the land he once governed so well and to which he and his noble lady have rendered such incalculable services. But as he will then be silenced, as far as Imperial politics are concerned, and will be actively engaged in continuing in Canada the good works commenced by Lord Derby, it would be highly proper that the latter should take the stand in the House of Lords which Lord Aberdeen would have taken were he not cut off from all participation in the affairs of legislation at home. No living man has a better idea than Lord Derby of the advantages that Canada has reaped from the possession of self-government, and no person has a grander and more timely opportunity of utilizing such knowledge for the benefit of a whole people.

By taking that stand in the House of Lords, his experience from which he can freely speak, and the weight of his influence which is considerable, must necessarily serve in a great measure to tide the Bill over that most dangerous of all the shoals it has to meet. Doubly dear and doubly beloved would he become; in Canada the admiration and affection of the people would be increased many fold, and in Ireland, as well as wherever an Irish heart beats, his name would be cherished with a gratitude that would be undying. Should these lines, from an humble source, ever come under the eye of Canada's last Governor-General, we hope and trust that they will cause him to ponder seriously over his past successes in winning the good wishes of those he governed, and his future possibilities in gaining the hearts of an entire race.

We have received quite a number of communications, from varied sources on the question of "school inspectorship." From the bundle we have selected a couple which we publish in this issue. The reason we have chosen these two is because the writers both seem to have seized our idea and express very clearly and concisely their views on the subject. As to the others, the writers of them will understand that to publish their letters would occupy such a space that we would have little room left for other important matter.

A LADY correspondent has sent us some very wise and very timely suggestions regarding the training and education of young girls. We have been wavering between giving the text of the admirable letter or basing some articles upon it. As her correspondent marks the communication private we do not feel at liberty to make use of it as a letter; and as the ideas expressed therein will be the source of any articles we may publish on the question, we wish that the lady referred to should receive credit where credit is due. As soon as we can disentangle ourselves from a heap of subjects that have been awaiting fair treatment for some time past, we purpose taking up again this important matter of "education for the girls." In connection with this subject we might remark that at the session of the council of Public Instruction held on the 17th May, 1893, it was moved by His Honor, Judge Jette and seconded by His Grace, Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Cyrene, and resolved, "that this committee recommends that Calisthenics be practised in the girls' schools, and gymnastics in the boys' schools." This is also a question which comes under the heading and upon which we hope, before the vacation is over, to have something to say.

SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

As we do not wish to claim credit where we do not deserve it, we desire to state that the idea of a movement in favor of the securing an English-speaking Catholic inspector for our schools, did not altogether originate with us. We are merely striving to carry into execution the suggestions received and upon which we deemed it most advisable to act. In fact, as we are constantly prepared to take up any question that may have for its object the amelioration of the condition of our people, either collectively or individually, it requires but a slight indication of a crying necessity to stir us into action in favor of a movement to have that necessity supplied. The present course, which we are but too glad to take, was inspired by the remarks and suggestions of various teachers, some of whom called upon us, others of whom we met in the course of our visits to some of the schools, and all of whom recognize the want of an English Inspector.

This subject is one which deserves to be brought under the notice of the Government. There is not an English teacher in the city, male or female, (except perhaps an exception or two who may be controlled by influences under which they are not free to speak) but believes in the absolute necessity of such an official as we have attempted to describe in former articles. They feel that, until the government meets their views in a favorable spirit, the great body of teachers and pupils, numbering three or four thousand, cannot possibly receive that justice and fair play to which they have every right. When this question is fully elucidated, our local members will be called upon to do their part in the matter; and, judging from the experience of the last year, we have no doubt but they will well and effectively acquit themselves of their duties in the premises. If it be deemed requisite a petition, signed by every English-speaking Catholic ratepayer in the city will be brought into requisition, as a mode of formulating the demand which is so patently reasonable.

Last week we pointed out how necessary it was for the members of the Board to have such an inspector at their back; we purpose, now, in a few words, indicating the utility of such an official in regard to the teachers. Every teacher, worthy of the name, has a reputation that he, or she, is most anxious to maintain, an ambition to be recognized according to his or her work and merit. Therefore the teacher feels an encouragement, that is beyond expression, when a thoroughly competent and interested inspector comes into the school, aids the teacher with advice drawn from long experience, gives out plans for the better regulation of the classes, suggests methods that must result in more effective work, and reports exactly, minutely and from personal observation and examination upon the teacher's success. When such aid is taken advantage of by the instructor, and when the report, made under these circumstances, is favorable, the teacher feels and knows that recognition must eventually follow and that merit cannot fail to be rewarded. But when the teacher is conscious that the inspection of the school or class is, more or less, a matter of form, and that the reports thereon cannot be other than vague and general, he feels a discouragement that naturally chills the fervor he might otherwise have in the pursuit of his labors, and clogs the successful working of the machinery he has so untiringly attempted to keep in motion.

No teacher of any worth is backward

in courting inspection; the closer and more severe the better for him. Besides it gives him an opportunity of competing, on a fair field, with others; it opens a channel through which the numerous requirements of his school or class may be brought to the notice of those who have it in their power to assist. Without such inspection the school drifts along year after year, in the same current, and the teacher drifts with it. He gets into a groove and out of it he has neither the care nor ambition to stir. Why so? Because he perceives the lack of attention that should be paid him and his school; he feels the absence of a stimulating encouragement; he notices that no matter what pains he may take or what labors he may bestow in performing his difficult duties, there is neither the smile of approbation nor the voice of authority to show that the eyes of his superiors are upon him. From that apathy, which is not natural, he requires but a sign telling him that the results of his work are carefully examined, to spring into the attitude of a real gladiator competing for a prize. Broader fields spread out before him, higher prospects arise on his pathway the moment he feels there is a strong arm to lean upon, an arm that will help, direct, guide, and that will also check, correct and control. The teacher requires an inspector even as does the soldier need a commanding officer under whose inspecting eye he is obliged to pass. That officer is at once a source of confidence and of encouragement.

In fact, having weighed the question, carefully, and examined it from every imaginable point of view, we have come to the conclusion that, for the teachers as well as for the members of the Board, an English-speaking Catholic inspector is required; and once having recognized the necessity, we do not hesitate one moment in setting to work to secure for our people the appointment of such an officer. Next week we will point out wherein there is a necessity as regards the pupils and parents.

REV. MR. HOYT.

In last week's issue, under the heading "Convention Addresses," we sought to be just in our appreciation of the orations delivered by the different prominent speakers at the recent Christian Endeavor convention. In so doing we heartily praised the Rev. Mr. Hoyt's address upon the children and expressed a wish to hear the man on some other topic. We regret very much to be forced, by circumstances that have since arisen, to withdraw our unqualified approval of that gentleman's style and above all his sentiments. We learn, through the *Hamilton Weekly Spectator*, that on his way home, Rev. Mr. Hoyt delivered an address in the Central Presbyterian Church of that city, and in the course of his remarks not only condoned the language of the Hindoo preacher, Karmarkar, but went so far as to misrepresent the events which took place in Montreal. He had the audacity to deny that Mr. Karmarkar ever used the words attributed to him; despite the fact that over five thousand people heard him. He spoke of Catholic "tracts containing arguments in favor of the worst and most pernicious doctrines," that were handed about. Mr. Hoyt also claimed that if Karmarkar said what was attributed to him, he said the truth, and had a right, "under the British flag," to the enjoyment of free speech. He then wound up with a regular Orange peroration. The difference between Karmarkar and Hoyt is simply this: the Hindoo, in his ignorance, spoke out what he had been taught to say, while

the Minneapolis preacher was cute enough to hide his real sentiments while in Montreal, but could not keep in his venom and bigotry till he reached home. One is a fanatic from the East, the other an A. P. Aist from the West; both are equally despicable.

It may not be generally known that the Rev. Mr. Clark, president of Christian Endeavor Society, is a native of Canada, and comes from the little town of Aylmer, nine miles from Ottawa. His name originally was Frank E. Symmes. He is now forty years of age. When "Frankie," as he was called in Aylmer, was seven years of age, his parents moved to the United States and located in a town near the city of Boston. After the death of Mr. Symmes, Sr., the boy was adopted by his uncle, a Mr. Clark, of that place. On account of certain legal issues that might affect Frank's succession to the Clark property, he had his name changed by "act of Congress," and he became Mr. F. E. Clark. He studied for the ministry and finally took charge of one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Boston. It was at this stage in his career that the former Frank Symmes, (now Rev. Mr. Clark,) conceived the idea of the Christian Endeavor movement. In time he gave up his church for the purpose of devoting all his attention to the Society which was so rapidly increasing. We may, therefore, say that Canada's share in the movement, which has caused so much stir of late in religious circles, is greater than many of its members are aware. We understand that Rev. Mr. Clark paid a visit, while on this side of the line, to his birth place, where he has a host of relatives—all Symmes of course.

LAST WEEK another blasphemer was sentenced to pay \$10, or go to jail for two months. We are glad to see that, while disorderly conduct and drunkenness are being punished, the authorities do not omit to lay the lash of the law upon the blackguards who make it a practice to curse, swear and blaspheme the name of God, and to thereby shock the feelings of all self-respecting citizens.

THE "HERALD" seems to be uneasy under adverse criticism. It objects to the word "fanaticism," when applied to its tone and spirit. Evidently *La Presse* has been arraying column after column against that *avant coureur* of national destruction, that Herald of all imaginable disasters. In defending itself against the "heavy guns" of our French-Canadian contemporary, the Herald alludes to THE TRUE WITNESS shots of some weeks ago. Those "pellets" from our "pop-gun" must have stung pretty severely since the wounds are still smarting. We rejoice that, when we felt it a duty to stir up our morning prophet of ill-omen, we refrained from using any more formidable weapons. Apparently, had we attacked our sensitive friend with any other kind of gun the army of blue ruin would have to lament the loss of its Herald; and how could it then enter the lists without its knightly precursor to proclaim war against everyone, good, bad or indifferent? As far as Irishmen are concerned we will not apply the term "fanaticism" to the Herald: it is only fanatical on one question, its terrible anxiety to have its friends in power in order that a chance of a pull at the "good things" might be secured. No, the Herald is simply prejudiced against Irishmen, but when they are only of a school not likely to hurry on the day of the Herald's satiety. If the great machine of government could only be changed so as to give the Herald's

friends a hold on the treasury, it would be worth the experiment, were it only for the fun of listening to the new tune that sage and patriotic organ would play. Immediately would it become the Herald proclaiming prosperity, glory, happiness, peace, and national triumph. (We can lend the Herald a few weapons, anything from a "pop-gun" to a Krupp cannon, if it ever feels itself hard pushed.)

Quat justitia ruat cælum; Scarcely ever does justice ultimately fail, no matter what might have been the obstacles cast in the way. No doubt many of our conferees will be pleased to know that, after the severest of trials, deep misfortunes, countless efforts made against him, one of the members of the Bar, and an able contributor to the press, Mr. H. Pillet, has at last succeeded in getting his foot on solid land again and is beyond the reach of the billows of persecution that have buffeted him during so many years. While his case is yet, in part, awaiting judicial decision we do not deem it proper to express any opinion, but, in a few words, the facts are these. After having energetically fought, both here and in Washington, the cause of a defenceless woman, and having been reduced himself to poverty, Mr. Pillet was placed in a position that he had to choose between the street, the asylum and the jail. Through an action in Court he succeeded in securing an alimentary allowance from the estate Delsie, of which family his wife was a member. No sooner was the allowance granted, than the Defendants had Mr. Pillet interdicted. It was only when forced by the Court to pay the allowance that they found out the necessity for interdiction. A petition has been taken to annual that interdiction; it was argued on Saturday before his Honor Judge DeLormier who is expected to give favorably judgment hourly upon it. We can, at this stage, only say that scarcely ever have we known a person to have been subjected to more bitter troubles than has Mr. Pillet. In his health, in his prospects professional and literary, in his family affections, in all that is dear to a man he has been stricken over and over again. But we rejoice to know that the silver lining has appeared on the cloud, and we hope to see the dark shadow entirely disappear before many more suns arise. Mr. Pillet is a staunch Catholic, an honorable man and an affectionate parent—from whose only child he has been severed during long years.

THE "STAR OF BETHLEHEM" is on its way again. Although Professor Wiggins announced his intention of withdrawing from the prophetic arena, on account of the absence of due appreciation on the part of the public, still he stated, on the twelfth July, that:—

"In two or three weeks a very brilliant comet will be seen in the northern sky. He had been watching for some weeks for a comet, which he says is the large variable star seen by Cornelius Gemma in 1570 in the constellation of Cassiopeia, as its reappearance was about due. In 1864 he announced that Gemma's star, usually called the Star of Bethlehem, was only a large comet at its perihelion when its tail surrounded it and gave it the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. He considers that his theory has been proved now, for on the night of July 8 he saw for a few minutes, between clouds and near the pole of the heavens, a star of the sixth magnitude, moving rapidly sunward, which he pronounces a comet, and which is seeking a nearer perihelion than in 1570. On its return from the sun it will be very brilliant. It is now, he says, probably below the horizon."

The Emperor of China has conferred the dignity of a Grand Mandarin on the Right Rev. Bishop Auzer, of Canton.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE

The third number of the first volume of the Pall Mall Magazine has come to hand, and it is high time we should give the new publication a notice. We do so heartily and editorially. We have rarely, if ever, met with a magazine that deserves more to be noticed by the Catholic press—and especially the Irish Catholic press. This young enterprise has too things in its favor; firstly its proprietors have heaps of money, secondly it is printed on very good paper. Beyond these two recommendations we fail to find anything good that we can honestly say about it. Its July number consists of about eighty pages of thrashy articles; light stories; poor specimens of artistic work; very suggestive and some downright bad engravings; a few miserable attempts at caricature, in which the Home Rule Parliament is represented, as imagined by a Tory, sticks and stones, inkstands and chairs flying in all directions; as imagined by an English Gladstonian, in one whirl of confusion around the ghost of the G. O. M.; as imagined by a Nationalist, all decorum but with a pig on the floor and a whisky bottle on the desk; as imagined by an Ulster Orangeman, with old monks and bishops seated around a table of torture and little devils preparing hot irons to skiver the victims; finally, as imagined by a Tory Lord, bottles flying, windows broken and Hibernians tearing the hair and eyes out of each other. Such is a fair summary of the contents.

More, between these caricatures and an article by Karl Blind upon Goethe and Heine, in which both these authors ridicule the Irish and above all the Irish-Catholics, and another article by A. M. Rowan, a Protestant Unionist upon "Irish Priests in Politics," is sandwiched in an article from the pen of J. E. Redmond, M.P., leader of the Parnellites, on the same subject, "Irish Priests in Politics." We intend, when we have space, to deal with some of these articles, such as that of Karl Blind, in which the author cites Goethe and actually makes the great German give evidence of the most consummate ignorance regarding the subject he pretends to treat. But what most astonished us, in looking through this number of the vilest and lowest slanderer of Ireland and Irishmen that ever assumed the form of a respectable magazine, was to find Mr. John Redmond's attack upon the Irish priesthood dovetailed in between the frothings of this A. M. Rowan, and the abominable, the rascally caricatures of the most eminent Irishmen of the century.

Surely to goodness Mr. Redmond could have chosen some other company when he felt inclined to say: "I am convinced that, though the clerical party triumphed at the last elections, the contest of the past two years in Ireland has injured the political prestige of the priesthood almost beyond recovery, and that the New Irish Parliament will not be five years in existence before it has resolutely shaken itself from the control or improper interference of clerical influence in political affairs." We pick out the last and one of the mildest sentences in Mr. Redmond's contribution. How does such language read in connection with Mr. Rowan's essay? Both writers make it a point to haul Bishop Nulty over the coals, and while Mr. Redmond is patriotically attacking the rights and privileges of the clergy, Mr. Rowan is telling us that "the Irish priests act independently of the law of the land, of the law of their spiritual head, and claim to be themselves the law-givers to the people of Ireland."

It would be impossible, in the space at

our disposal, to even attempt to analyze these different articles upon the subject of Home Rule and the Catholic clergy. Suffice to say that we consider Mr. Redmond to be in very bad company, and we hope when he reads what goes before and see what follows his article, that he will rise out of the Pall Mall Magazine just as rapidly as he possible can. It does not look well to have one's articles side by side with blackguard caricatures of one's country and fellow-countrymen, nor again in the society of more or less dangerously suggestive compositions and illustrations.

We have tried to hit two birds with one stone; to give the Pall Mall Magazine a notice and to warn Mr. Redmond against bad company, for even in literature as well as in life, "evil associations corrupt good manners."

ANNIVERSARIES IN LITERATURE AND ART.

By the Editor Catholic School and Home Magazine.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, L.L.D. Born July 22, 1824; died Feb 22, 1892.—This illustrious American-Catholic writer was the first to present to the public the records of Father Marquette, in the journal and narrative of this famous missionary and explorer. He loved the study of American history, and his patient research was rewarded by the finding of many important manuscripts which have thrown great light upon the explorations and early settlements, especially in the West. Dr. Shea was born in New York City, July 22, 1824. His father a man of scholarly attainments, came from Ireland in 1815, and for several years conducted a school for higher studies in New York. His mother was a New England woman of literary tastes who claimed descent from Nicholas Upsall, who came to America with Gov. Winthrop, in Puritan days. Some years were spent at school before Dr. Shea entered the office of a Spanish merchant in New York where he acquired that knowledge of Spanish which afterward helped him so materially in his historical studies. To this he soon added a knowledge of languages generally, and especially of the many dialect of the Indian tongues. Admitted to the Bar in 1846, he did not find the work congenial, and soon tired of it. We find him afterwards in the Jesuit novitiate where he spent six years. Finding he had no religious vocation, he went out into the world again and then began a literary and historical work which was only to end his life.

A series of articles on the early discoverers, published in the *United States Catholic Magazine*, brought recognition to him from many historical societies. He followed this work with articles on Catholic Missions among the Indians, the Early Voyages on the Mississippi, Washington's Diary, and other matters of research. Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Maryland and New England honored him with membership in their Societies, and the Spanish Government made him an honorary member of the Historical Academia of Madrid. In the midst of historical work he found time to prepare several Indian grammars, and also Edition of Indian Bibles. Winsor's *Critical History of American Encyclopaedia* and the *Britannica* have his articles on the Indian tribes and the languages of the Aborigines. In his later years he edited the *New York Catholic News*. His *History of the Catholic Church in the United States* was his greatest work, and the very last writing he did was to finish the fourth volume. He died Feb. 22, 1892. For fifty years he labored in the cause of historical truth, searching for the doucements which would give to the world the facts of American history. His success has warranted for him the record of a careful and conscientious historian, proud of his American character and his Catholic faith. No man in our age has done more to advance the cause of Catholic truth, and the only regret is that he was not spared to fully complete his life's work.

HENRY GRATTAN.—Born July 3, 1746; died June 4, 1820.—In the history of every people there are names that shine out brilliantly because their lives mark epochs in the National life, and this is particularly true of men whose ambition

has been to bring to their nationality some of the benefits of freedom. Among Irishmen the name of Grattan excites a thrill of enthusiasm and patriotic love, for his life was devoted to the liberties of the people. To him was giving the great privilege of having been the instrument by which a brief period of independence was enjoyed by Ireland. As Moore expresses it:

"That one lucid interval snatch'd from the gloom
And the madness of ages, when fill'd with his son,
A nation o'erleap'd the dark bounds of her doom,
And for one sacred instant touch'd Liberty's goal."

The allusion is to the Irish Parliament in Dublin when from 1782 until 1800 Ireland had a certain form of Home Rule. This was called the Grattan Parliament and it was this that compasion is frequently made in the struggle now going on for the legislative independence of Ireland. Henry Grattan was a Protestant, born in Dublin, Ireland, July 3, 1746. After a few years at school, he entered Trinity College in 1763 and four years later went to London, and in 1772 was admitted to the Irish Bar and in 1775 was elected to the Irish Parliament. Events were transpiring in America which gave encouragement and a certain measure of success to Grattan's political ideas, for by the independence of the American colonies, England was so disturbed that she feared that the Ireland Volunteer Movement would lead to the same results for Ireland. When therefore, Grattan drew up his Bill of Rights, he was able by force of circumstances to wring from the Imperial Parliament a Charter of Liberty by which Ireland was accorded the right to govern herself. But this government was limited to a class, while the great majority of the people had no political rights whatever. The Parliament was composed exclusively of Protestants and no Catholic could hold any public office. The Parliament had many famous men whose eloquence and statesmanship have won for them places as leaders among the very noblest and best. Among them were Curran, Plunket, Flood, and Charlesmont. Grattan was a leader of such men and his eloquence many of the signal victories which characterized his career.

Moore asks:
"Who, that ever hath heard him—hath drunk at the source
Of that wonderful eloquence, all Erin's own,
In whose high-thoughted daring, the fire and the force
And the yet untamed spring of her spirit was shown."

Grattan was always a friend to the Catholic for he recognized that liberty which did not come to all was not worthy of the name. It was largely due to his efforts that a Catholic Relief Bill was passed which admitted Catholics to the Magistracy and the Bar, legalizing Catholic Churches and admitting Catholics to certain offices. Grattan made a bitter fight against the Union by which Ireland lost her Parliament in 1800, through the most shameful bribery and corruption ever recorded. The closing words of his speech against Union are memorable; "Yet I do not give up my country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips, a spirit of life and on her cheeks a glow of beauty. I will remain anchored here with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom faithful to her fall." Liberty was outraged, the people's rights were sold for gold and office, but the people hoped and prayed and worked for the return of liberty which, thank God, seems now vouchsafed to them after nearly one hundred years of Union. Grattan could never allude to the events of 1800 without melancholy and tears.

He was finally persuaded to enter the Imperial Parliament and was at times the leader for Catholic Emancipation and always an opponent of acts of the Union. His devotion to Catholic principles won for him the deep affection of the Catholics of Ireland. May 12, 1820, a great Catholic demonstration was made in his honor with O'Connell in charge. Grattan's health was failing, yet he determined to go to London and make a final appeal for the Catholics, but he was destined never to reach his place in Parliament, as he died soon after reaching London, June 4, 1820. He said, "Tell the Catholics, if I cannot speak, I can pray for them, I shall then die contented." Nearly his last words were, "I die with a love of liberty in my heart, and

this declaration in favor of my country in my hand." The declaration to which he alluded was "That Ireland should not seek for other annexation than that with Great Britain; that Great Britain should help repeal the civil and political disabilities of Catholics."

He was buried in Westminster Abbey among the worthies of England, but his name is enshrined in the hearts of the Irish people as "of the wisest, the bravest, the best of mankind."

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A COMPLIMENTARY TRIBUTE

We clip the following from our highly and justly esteemed contemporary, the North-Western Witness of Duluth:—

This week there are about 20,000 Christian Endeavors congressed in the city of Montreal, the "Rome of America."

Regarding this convention the True Witness of that city, one of the ablest and most reliable of all our Catholic exchanges, advised such of its readers as could comfortable harbor strangers to proffer the same to the proper committee, since the army of strangers must necessarily more than exhaust the accommodations of Protestant homes.

Then it cautions Catholic that with regard to the convention they, as Catholics, are only seemingly, not really, "out in the cold." * * *

"With their divisions and contradictions we have nothing to do; but in their Christian Endeavor we have a two-fold interest.

"Our first duty, or part, is to learn; our second is to teach. We must learn lessons in courage, perseverance, zeal, and fidelity to the objects of life from the members of this convention. In them we expect to see exemplified, not fanaticism nor bigotry, but honest, well-meaning untiring devotion to a cause that they hold sacred, and in their example we should learn to be as fervent in the cause that we know to be that of union, harmony and truth all combined. Our second duty, or part, is to teach them by our example what really a Catholic city is, and what the Catholic home has always been. By simply keeping the even tenor of our daily lives hundreds of these visitors will go away impressed with what they never had before understood."

What a world-wide difference between the spirit that prompted that editorial and the spirit that governs our A. P. A. neighbors! Yet both claim to be of Christ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—That the TRUE WITNESS has been the unflinching friend and sincere advocate of the English teachers' just demands goes without saying. Now that representation on the School Board has been conceded us through the energetic and untiring efforts of your diamond pen, it is to be hoped that your agitation for an English Inspector of Schools will be crowned with like success. That such an officer is an imperative want, no teacher having the interest of his pupils at heart will deny. However, his own interest may be imperilled, through the incapacity of a man of another nationality to do him justice in his sphere of action, that is no reason why parents and pupils should suffer from like causes. Now, that you have girded on the sword of justice for the good fight, it is incumbent on every teacher of either sex to lend you a helping hand. Let not fear prevent them from doing a triple duty, viz., to themselves, to their pupils, and to the taxpayers. By so doing, they will strengthen your cause, clear up vague and uncertain points, add to their own dignity and importance, and lastly, make themselves a living factor in the work of education. I am prepared to do my share of the duty, no matter what form it takes, and I hope to see even the most timid follow my example.

JUSTICE.

Montreal, 15th July, 1893.

SCHOOL INSPECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—The English speaking Catholic teachers of Montreal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your earnest and well directed efforts to ameliorate their standing in their professional calling. Perhaps, in no line of the profession is your powerful advocacy more earnestly desired than in the role you have so strikingly and eloquently struck out upon, that of "School Inspectorship." In common with the English teachers of this great city, I have long felt the want of an inspection of my own school. It is one thing to examine the MANUAL LABOR of our pupils; to question the principal on the statistics of his or her school, which is generally the sum and substance of examinations as at present conducted; another, to found a report on such information. No impartial

person will say that a just and impartial report of any school can be founded on such meagre and imperfect information. It is only one step towards the object sought, and a very imperfect step, too. You have pointed out most clearly the essential benefit an English inspector would be to the Board collectively and individually. While your reasoning on these points is sound, yet the same officer would be of no less benefit to the teacher and pupils; that is, assuming him to be a man possessed of the qualifications defined by you in a former article. I shall not intrude on your valuable space at any great length in your present issue, but, later on, I shall take the liberty of pointing out to the public—a most important factor to be kept enlightened on obscure questions—what we teachers would expect had we an English inspector of schools, not what we do expect as at present, for that would be a repetition of what has been done since the office was first established.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER.

Montreal, 17th July, 1893.

ENGLISH IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—May I trespass on a few inches space of your widely circulated paper to speak a little about the teaching of English in some colleges of Quebec? I have read the trio of articles written on this subject. The writer of the second communication points out that in our "many classical colleges in Quebec" the English language is more or less "neglected, and he hopes that some leading institution might, perhaps, be able to make up for the lack in the "other houses of education."

I am a little with the writer on that point; but I may say, however, that there are some Canadian colleges where English has a very large place in the classical course. Great improvements have been justly made by those houses of education. May I speak a little about St. Ann's College (Lapocatiere) and Levis College? Last year St. Ann's College sent one of its best English-speaking priests to St. Michael's College, Toronto, where he studied English in all its forms. At Levis it is the same thing. The English professors are good and clever Irish or English priests or laymen. As to St. Ann's College, I may say that the commercial or English course is very good, and that the teaching of book-keeping and arithmetic is by a clever and venerable priest (he was formerly a Brother of the Christian schools.) All the scholars of the commercial course can write English as well as French, and many speak it fluently. Now, a word about the classical course. Here we must learn English again, and we must also translate, learn by heart, the large "History of the United States," by Mr. Sadlier, of New York. We also study a good French and English grammar, made at Paris, in 1890, by Messrs. Severette and Leclair, two renowned English professors in Paris. Now, each week we have a competition; we have English exercises or versions, which are strictly corrected. We study the History of the United States as far as belles-lettres. In rhetoric we translate English pieces from the best authors, as Ben Johnston, Shakespeare, Milton, Sam Johnston, Goldsmith, Pope, Addison, Gray, Dryden, Byron, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, etc., etc. We have also the liberty of receiving two or three English journals. It is the same with Levis. But the last one has a superiority over us; it is because many Americans study there, and always speak English during the recreations. At Levis the two languages are spoken. Now, as for the adoption of English as master-language during all the classical course, it is a question which has been spoken about since a long time, I may humbly say that scholars (Canadian) coming from English colleges, where all the classical course is made in English, are not able to write two lines of French without making blunders. I would wish to say more about this matter, but as I have already, I fear, Mr. Editor, trespassed too much of your valuable space, I shall try to write again another time.

J. T. L.

Montmorency Falls, July 6, 1893.

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THE JOYOUS RESULT OF TAKING TIMELY ADVICE.

The Story of Mr. Wm. Prendergast's Suffering and Restoration—Given Up by Doctors and Believed to be Dying He Finally Recovers Perfect Health.

From the Comber Herald.

Mr. Wm. Prendergast, of the township of Rochester, a former resident of this village, is known to almost all in this section, and is warmly esteemed by all his acquaintances. It is well known that Mr. Prendergast went through a terrible siege of suffering, and that few of his friends had any hope of his recovery. Mr. Prendergast's trouble was chronic enteritis (intestinal inflammation) and what he suffered at times can scarcely be described. Hundreds of dollars were spent in medical treatment but without avail. Sedatives, stimulants, tonics and external applications, etc., were successively tried with little or no result. Brief temporary relief might ensue; it was always very brief when the dread tormentor returned to smite him with fresh agony. In this condition Mr. Prendergast continued until last summer, when the physician frankly told him that his case was incurable. The news came as a terrible shock to his wife and children. Long before this, after a painful struggle, he had been forced to give up work on his farm, but there had always been hopes of his recovery to buoy up his family and friends. But the statement that his case was considered incurable was like a stroke of impending doom, and his friends constantly dreaded to hear that he was no more.

Such was the condition of affairs at the close of last summer and a little later it was understood that Mr. Prendergast was getting better, and on his way to recovery. Lately one of his friends while in the Herald sanctum remarked, "Prendergast is on his feet again and as sound as a bell." Inquiry naturally followed as to what had produced this remarkable result, and we were informed that his recovery was solely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The Herald had published the particulars of many remarkable cures by the use of this remedy, and while not by any means sceptical, felt a strong desire to verify a case in our locality, and accordingly drove to Mr. Prendergast's. On reaching the house it was ascertained that Mr. Prendergast was some distance away in the field mending a fence. Thither the scribe wended his way, meeting with cordial welcome and an invitation to come back to the house to dinner. After dinner we urged him to tell about the remarkable change that had taken place in his condition. At first he was inclined to put us off, saying that he hated to think of the old days of agony and misery. However at last he told us all he had undergone his story bearing out what has been said concerning his condition.

After the doctors had given him up, his wife, hoping against hope, had urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He scouted the idea at first, saying that these things were all humbugs. At last, more to please his wife than anything else, he sent to Comber for some of the Pink Pills. He had not taken them many days when he found they were giving him relief. The pain lessened, his appetite began to return, and so did hope and confidence. He procured another supply and found himself growing daily stronger. He felt that he could walk through the fields without the fear of being stricken down by a sudden pain. Later he resumed work on his farm and found to his amazement that he could do a hard day's work without fatigue. In a word that he had completely recovered. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset without hope of benefit, and merely to please his wife; now he finds them a life boat and an ark of safety.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippé, palpitation of the heart, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stands far in advance of any other known remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy, healthy glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A notorious eavesdropper—Rain.

A curious thing about planets and stars is that those who revolve do not shoot, while those which shoot are not revolvers.

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This institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation.

L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.

President

ACT OF THE UNION.

THE LONDON TIMES ON ITS EFFECTS

The Trade, Commerce and Manufactures of Ireland Prior to The Act of The Union.—A Glance at Her Industries Since Then.

The articles of last week and the week before were more or less in parenthesis, and merely were brought in on account of the opportunity, afford by the study of this question, to give our readers an idea of the many dark clouds that hung over Ireland during the past century.

A slight glance at Irish history will inform anyone desirous of knowing the truth, that Ireland never had a Government founded on the principles of the British Constitution, animated by the public voice, and sympathizing with the public wants.

The "Glorious Revolution of 1688," which secured liberty to England, established in Ireland a most ruthless despotism. "To the Catholic, it was a servitude—to the Protestant a drunken triumph—to both, a truce, without trade and without constitution," said Grattan.

Until 1788, the Irish Parliament was a chapel of ease to that of Westminster; the edicts of the British Minister were registered by that submissive Assembly, almost without a murmur or complaint. The Irish Revolution of 1782, gave to Ireland an Independent Parliament; they were indeed independent, but they did not recognize the political existence of three-fourths of the people, who were the mere spectators, the audience, to cheer the actors in the great political drama.

This will bring us to the trade, commerce, and manufactures of Ireland, prior to the act of Union, with a glance at her industries since the Union. To begin then, we shall quote from the London Times, of January 8th, 1831, the article referred to, would fain persuade the ignorant of the immense advantages the Union conferred on Ireland, in point of trade and commerce—this is the papulum upon which the enemies of Ireland are fed; but, it shall be our duty to show from irrefutable and impartial sources, that the "great London organ," is now, and was on the day it contained the following passage both unreliable and untrustworthy.

Suppose that England should prefer to buy her corn cheaper than she can procure it from the Irish ports, which she could do from almost every part of Europe, her people would, for the same value for which they now procure say six millions quarters of Irish corn, obtain nine millions of equally good corn from abroad, and would thus secure a greater abundance of food for the same amount of British industry employed in manufactures."

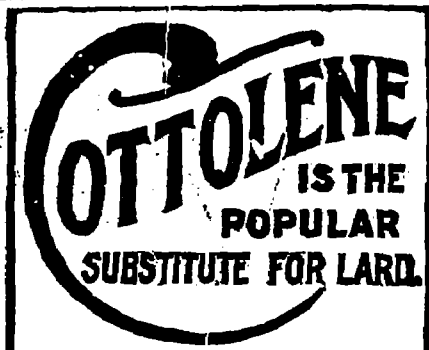
The Times is a powerful auxiliary to bring to the support of those whose opinions are, that Ireland reaps immense advantages by the measure of 1806, which secured for the landlord of Ireland the monopoly of the English market for the supply of his agricultural produce. Now it will be our duty to show, that that measure had more effect in undermining and subverting the manufactures, reducing the trade and agriculture, and grinding the wretched people of that country to the dust, than all the Acts passed by the English Parliament for centuries, though they were as numerous and as cruel as the perverted ingenuity of jealousy, cupidity and monopoly could invent.

After a long and perhaps rambling preamble we have at last reached the most important stage in our series of replies: the ruin of Irish trade by the Union.—EDITOR TRUE WITNESS.

THE APPARITION OF A CROSS

The Moniteur de Rome gives an account of the curious apparition of a cross, as described by Mgr. Vidal, of the mission of S. Paul in Surra, and who is Procurator of the Lazarist missions. He writes:—"The mission of the Solever (Fiji Islands) has witnessed a fact that will deeply impress the faith on those who saw it. It was the apparition of a cross in the sky, and seen by the united tribe of the Solever country."

who said to him: "The cross is the sign of a new religion that we do not understand, it is the real religion, and it must be ours." This apparition took place on the 20th of last December, and the whole of his tribe has since been converted. A large cross has been erected on the top of the mountain to commemorate the miracle. The missionary Fathers are also working with great success amongst the other tribes on the islands, and are making many conversions.—London Tablet, July 8th, 1893.



ALL THE COOKING SAINTS AND APOSTLES PRAISE IT, SO DO DIETETIC SINNERS AFTER THEY HAVE USED IT, SO DOES EVERY BODY WHO HAS TRIED IT. TRY IT YOUR SELF AND SEE.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Municipality of St. Anicet No. 2.—Wanted, four female Teachers holding first-class Elementary Diplomas, for Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in this Municipality. Salary, \$15 per month; term, eight months. Schools open first part of September. Teachers capable of teaching English and French preferred in District No. 1 and District No. 2. P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Trans.

ORDINATIONS AT STE. CUNEGONDE.

His Lordship Archbishop Fabre Officiates.

On Sunday, Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, ordinations took place at the Church of Ste. Cunegonde. His Grace the Archbishop was present, and proceeded from the presbytery to the church accompanied by the clergy in sacred vestments. The ceremony was very imposing, 13 in all receiving the different orders.

The church was crowded. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Theriault, rendered Haydn's mass, with full orchestral accompaniment. The following is the list of those who filled the various offices at ceremony: His Grace Archbishop Fabre, officiating pontifically, archdeacon, Reverend M. Palin d'Abouville, Superior of Canadian College; deacon of office, Rev. L. N. Dubuc; sub-deacon of office, Rev. J. Bourassa, master of ceremonies, Rev. A. Perron. The other offices were filled by Seminarians.

The following gentlemen received orders: Priesthood; Revd. A. Curotte, Revd. C. Lamarche, Revd. E. Roy, Revd. F. Labonte, Revd. M. Picotte, Revd. J. Therien.

Deaconship—Rev. M. Leblanc, M. Robillard, M. Thibaudeau, M. Arbour.

Minor orders—Rev. F. Caisse, Tonsure—M. Tremblay and a religious of C. S. C. Among the priests present were: Revs. M. M. Ecrement, pastor of St. Cunegonde, Belanger, Tessier, Geoffrion, Cote, Serieys, Danguy, Urique, Driscoll, Schlickling, Laliberte, Denis, St. Jean, Chevrier, Hebert, Latraverse, Derome, Merechi, Descarriers, Piette, Labonte, Carriere, Lachapelle, Xoual, Morin, Cousineau, Jobin, Roux, Rev. M. M. Dera, Durantaye, Marsolais, Lamarche, Comtois, about 80 ecclesiastics and several others.

Great Pacific Tea Co., 515 St. James street, near G. R. Station, invite you to call and sample our Tea for yourself.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

Mr. T. J. Richardson of the Hansard Staff Passes Away.

An Ottawa despatch of the 19th instant announces that Mr. Thomas John Richardson, one of the best known journalists in Canada, and a member of The Hansard staff, died at six o'clock this evening at his residence on Nelson Street. Mr. Richardson came to Canada from England over twenty years ago and was connected with the Toronto press for several years, being chief reporter of The Globe also on the reportorial staff of The Mail and old Telegraph. In 1876 he came to Ottawa to publish The Hansard. He was for a time Mail correspondent here, and was afterwards connected with the editorial staff of The Citizen. About eight years ago he was appointed one of the official reporters of the House of Commons, succeeding Mr. Lumsden, who resigned, a position which he held until the time of his death.

It will be remember that last session he met with an accident, breaking his arm by falling on a slippery sidewalk, and was unable to continue his duties. A. C. Campbell was appointed temporarily in his place. He never entirely recovered from this fall, but was able to be around until a few days ago. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death. He leaves a widow and two daughters, the eldest being 18 years and the youngest being 5 years old. He was connected with several Catholic societies in the city, including the St. Vincent de Paul and the Catholic Mutual Benefit, being president of the advisory council of the latter. He was also a member of St. Joseph's Church choir. The funeral takes place Wednesday morning. He was about 46 years of age.

LOCAL OPTION.

This term should be applied to the choice every intelligent person has between Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural and certain remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache, and bad blood, and the various imitations offered by unscrupulous parties as being "just as good." There is nothing else as good as B. B. B. It is an honest medicine.

She: He's a perfect goose. I met him at a watering-place last year. He: Eminent proper place to meet with him I should say.

GENTLEMEN.—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using only three bottles of B. B. B. and truthfully recommended it to all suffering from the same malady.—MRS. DAVIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

The census statistics for the city and county of Kilkenny are most doleful reading. Kilkenny has been savagely bled since the exodus began. The population of county and city is now 87,261, a decrease of 12,270 or 23.3 per cent., since 1881. 11,338 represents the city population, a decrease of 10 per cent. Since 1884 the population of county and city has decreased from 202,240, a fall of nearly 57 per cent. There are 15,051 fewer inhabited houses in the county and city than there were half a century ago. War and massacre, fire and sword and famine could not have made more desolation. In some of the baronies of the county the last decade witnessed an enormous decay. The Barony of Callan lost no less than 18 per cent. of its population. The smallest loss was suffered by the Barony of Ida, where the decrease was 10 per cent. The unions bordering on Tipperary—Callan, Carrick on Suir, and Urlingford—were wasted most by the extermination policy. The population of Callan town declined from 2,340 to 1,978, a decrease of over 15 per cent.

There is no sign yet of the resultant prosperity which the consoling economists tell us will follow after the country has been drained of its people sufficiently. The pauper rate is nearly as high as it was in 1881, a year after the famine of 1870-'80. Then it was one in 26-2, now it is one in 27. More people emigrated during the decade than during either of the preceding decades. The totals for the three decades are—13,247, 9,133, and 12,338. The marriage rate and birth rate were under even the poor general averages for the whole of Ireland.

Kilkenny is growing more Catholic, and the Protestant population shows a greater relative decrease than the Catholic population. The number of Protestant Episcopalians fell 16 4 per cent, the number of Presbyterians 17 5, while the number of Catholics decreased only 12 1 per cent. The proportion of Catholics, has, therefore, increased from 94 5 per cent. to 94 8. Illiteracy is declining rapidly. The proportion of the inhabitants who can "read and write," increased during the decade from 56 1 to 67 per cent, while the percentage of absolutely illiterate among persons of five years old and upwards has fallen from 22 to 15 8. The number of school-going children shows both an absolute and a relative increase. It was 14,736 in 1881, and 15,815 on census day in 1891, an advance from 46 4 to 52 8 per cent of those between the ages of five and twenty. We may note in passing that the Catholic population of the city is more illiterate than the Catholic population of the country. Another noteworthy fact is that the number of Catholics at school bear a higher relation to the Catholic population than the number of Protestant Episcopalians to the Protestant population. The relative percentages are 17 6 and 16 34. In 1861 they were 9 20 and 14 59; in 1871, 13 17 and 17 23; in 1881, 15 75 and 16 08. We note with satisfaction, too, that the percentage of Catholics receiving a superior education has also increased. The educational statistics are one bright feature of the return.

The schools lie under one reproach, however. South Kilkenny was one of places where the old tongue of the Gael was latest spoken. The language had a home in the mountains by the Barrow and the Suir. But it is dying, rapidly and most surely. The Irish-speaking population has fallen within the ten years from 9,210 to 8,933. There are only five Kilkenny children under ten who can speak Irish and English. So that in this land of the Gael there can be only two houses out of 17,096 where children are taught to lisp the old language of our race. By 1901 Irish-speaking Kilkenny will be merely a memory. There are two Irish speaking women at present living in the county over a hundred years old. What a change they have witnessed! There were within the county in 1881 1,363 persons under forty who could speak Irish. There are now only 310.—*Irish American.*

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all PURE BLOOD, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE LAST TO ARRIVE—Teacher examining in physiology: And what are the last teeth that come? Smart Scholar: False teeth, mum.

Bad debts—Owing grudges.

FLOOR PAINT.

The Best in the World, Dry in 8 Hours and Harden the Floor as Marble.

ISLAND CITY" PURE, READY-MIXED PAINT, in thirty different shades for inside and outside painting. "ISLAND CITY," the model factory of PAINTS and VARNISHES in the Dominion

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WHAT IS

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

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

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

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

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 26th. 1886.

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

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

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.
St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



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You are in want of a Thoroughly Reliable Hot Water Boiler

PLEASE EXAMINE THE

BUFFALO,

Manufactured by H. R. IVES & CO.,
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For Economy of Fuel, For Steadiness of Heat.
For Ease of Management.
For Design and Workmanship, it Leads all Others.

Head what a well-known large property holder writes us regarding the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler.

MONTREAL, June 23, 1888.

Messrs H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—I have had tested the qualities of the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler and find it equal to any Boiler I have had in use. It is all that you claim for it and the test resulted in my placing three of them in my houses.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE BISHOP,
The Geo. Bishop Eng. & Ptg. Co.
Catalogue and Price List on Application.

DRUNKENNESS.

—ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE CURE FOR—

DRUNKENNESS OR THE MORPHINE HABIT?

Have you a Husband, Brother, Son or friend who is addicted to strong drink? If so we can cure him. For fullest information address THOS. LINDSAY, Secretary, Double Chloride of Gold Cure Co., 16 Hanover Street, Montreal. TELEPHONE 3043.

Mgr. Ireland on Temperance.

At the opening of the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago the other day, the Most Reverend Archbishop of St. Paul said with his characteristic earnestness: "My theory about the different methods of temperance work is simply this: There is the enemy before us, menacing our homes, our souls, society and religion, and I say to the friends of temperance, go at the enemy. One with a gun, another with a Krupp cannon, if you like, but hit him. I may have my own special ideas and my own methods, but I have made it a rule in my temperance work never to speak an unkind word of other methods. As a matter of fact we need all those methods. We need moral suasion, for without moral suasion laws are of no account. Men make laws and observe laws and enforce laws when they are themselves convinced. We must speak to the feelings and to the reason of man. Then we need religion. We need that moral strength which only comes from the skies to build up and awaken the poor trembling victim of intemperance. And we need laws, because they are the expression of the moral and intellectual convictions of our souls. Where there are no laws against evil there is the danger that we do not comprehend the evils; and we need laws, not because laws can create virtue themselves, but to ward off the evil hand of the enemy from individual and social virtue. We need the laws as a protest against iniquity. We need the laws to defend the bulwarks of society. When we unite and go forth from this temperance congress with a resolve to live with a cordial amity and to deal, as well as we can each and every one of us, the heaviest blows against alcohol, immense results shall have been obtained." The liquor traffic is a hydra. Any lawful method that will injure or destroy one of those heads is useful.—*N. Y. Catholic Review.*

It covers a good deal of ground—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true."

But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy. In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents; by all druggists.

South Boston.

Rev. Charles A. Louge, who was recently ordained to the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, celebrated his first mass at St. Augustine Catholic Church on Dorchester street yesterday morning. The occasion was a memorable one owing to the fact that the young priest was born, brought up and educated in South Boston. The altar inside of the chancel rail was handsomely decorated with potted plants and flowers. Rev. Fr. Louge was assisted in the mass by two of his old schoolboy comrades, Rev. Fr. George Lyons of Dorchester and Rev. Fr. John Driscoll of this district. During the mass a special musical programme was rendered under the direction of Prof. Peabody the organist. At the close of the mass, Rev. Denis O'Jalaghan, pastor of the church, delivered a very touching sermon on the ceremonies. He dwelt on the fact that the three young priests who had celebrated the mass were all South Boston boys, and that in their youthful days were altar boys in the church where they had celebrated their initial mass. At the close of the mass nearly 300 people went into the sacristy where they were given a blessing by Fr. Louge.—*Boston Herald.*

Catholic Sailors' Club.

The fourth weekly concert for Catholic sailors was held in their rooms last Thursday evening, and was a great success. Mr. P. J. Gordon was in the chair, and credit is due to Professor Wilson and the St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society, who added greatly to the evening's enjoyment. The following contributed songs, readings, recitations and jigs: John Henderson, John Hurley, P. J. St. John, Geo. M. Park, F. Feeley, P. Hunt, J. J. Roberts, James Murray, W. Brennan, J. Dodd, M. Shea and F. L. Coney. A large body of sailors from various vessels in port gave songs in good style, which were enjoyed by the large number of citizens which were present.

A SOUVENIR.—A.: I am in a dreadful fix. Do please lend me ten marks. B.: But you have got a diamond ring; why don't you pawn it? A.: I cannot find it in my heart to do so; the ring is a memento of my deceased aunt. B.: Really? Well, then, my money is a memento of my deceased father.

A WOODVILLE MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF LITTLE GEORGIE VEALE.

After Three Years of Illness His Friends Despaired of His Recovery—Restoration Came When Hope Had Almost Fled—The Little Fellow is Now as Lively as a Cricket—A Story That Will Bring Hope to Other Parents.

Woodville Independent.

The Independent has published from time to time the particulars of some very remarkable cures following Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These cases have been so fully verified as to leave no doubt that this now universally favorite remedy is one of the greatest medical achievements of an age that has been remarkable for the wonderful discoveries of science. Possibly some of our readers may have thought that the virtues of this medicine have been exaggerated, but there are many among them who can testify to its virtues, and now The Independent is enabled to give the particulars of a cure occurring in our village quite as remarkable as any that has hitherto been published, and which may be so easily verified by any of our readers that skepticism must be silent. We had heard that little George Veale had been cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as all our people know that little boy had been ill for a long time and his recovery was thought to be hopeless. The report of his cure therefore created so much astonishment that we resolved to ascertain the facts, and accordingly we called upon Mr. Veale to get the particulars. Mr. George Veale has been a resident of this village for years, is a wagon-maker by trade, and is well known to all our citizens, as well as to most of the people of the surrounding country. He has a family of young children who unfortunately lost their mother some six years ago. One of these children, named George, is about seven years of age, and some three years ago was taken ill and has since been practically helpless, and as a result much sympathy was felt for the family owing to the child being motherless. The case of the little fellow was considered hopeless and no one ever expected to see him able to rise from his bed again. On asking Mr. Veale about the report we had heard of the boy's recovery, he said it was quite true, and expressed his willingness to give us the particulars, declaring that he had no hesitation in saying that it was owing to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that the lad was now better. He said that some two and a half years ago little George was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels, and received good medical treatment. After being ill for some time, the trouble seemed to take a new form and settled in his bones which became diseased. During the summer he got a little better but when winter set in he was taken down, and the disease became worse. Swelling arose over the body, and several small pieces of bone came out. He could take but very little sustenance, and for seven months could not stand on his feet. He had to remain in bed or be carried about in his sister's arms. All the medicine he got did him no good and his case was given up as hopeless, and it was thought that he would not long survive. Mr. Veale had read of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Pink Pills and decided that all things else having failed he would try what they would do for his boy. Accordingly he purchased some at Fead's drug store, and began giving them to his son. After about two weeks he found that there was an improvement in his condition, which warranted the further use of the Pink Pills, and accordingly he procured another supply. "And now," said his father, "the little fellow is running about as lively and as mischievous as ever." "There is no doubt about the matter," said Mr. Veale, "Pink Pills cured my boy when all other remedies had failed, and I am glad to give this information so that it may be of benefit to others."

We called upon Mr. Fead, the druggist, and asked him his opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said that the demand for them was no great as to be astonishing, and that those who once use them buy again, thus proving their value. Mr. Fead said he sold more Pink Pills than any other remedy, and the demand is still increasing, and he thought no better evidence could be given of their value as a medicine than this.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impurification of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of influenza, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminate disease from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful

reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



It's Soap, pure Soap, which contains none of that free alkali which rots the clothes and hurts the hands. It's Soap that does away with boiling or scalding the clothes on wash day. It's Soap that's good for anything. Cleans everything. In a word—'tis Soap, and fulfils it's purpose to perfection. **SURPRISE** is stamped on every cake. 148

T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S., DENTIST,
Teeth without Plates a Specialty.
No. 45 St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL. 45 G

T. E. & A. MARTIN,

Formerly of the Firm of Fee & Martin.

Furniture

—AND—

Bedding.

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.

Open EVERY Evening till 9 O'clock.



Sold for Cash

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EASY TERMS

OF PAYMENT TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Remember the Address:

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BALMORAL HOTEL

T. E. & A. MARTIN.

PAILS

of fibre and Pails of Wood, reliable, strong and good; for Pickles, lard, jam or sap, for use at the well or the tap.

AND

TUBS

of the finest materials made for your household, your farm or your trade, for every contingency ready and pails made by E. B. EDDY.

The E. B. EDDY Co.,

MAMMOTH WORKS, Hull, Canada.

Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING:

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH ENGLAND.
Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF HALIFAX N.S.
Capital, \$1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—We quote prices nominal as follows:—
Patent Spring.....\$4.10 @ 4.20
Patent Winter..... 3.90 @ 4.10
Straight Roller..... 3.75 @ 3.85
Extra..... 2.90 @ 3.10
Superfine..... 2.50 @ 2.80
Fine..... 2.30 @ 2.40
City Strong Bakers..... 3.75 @ 4.10
Manitoba Bakers..... 3.40 @ 3.80
Ontario bags—extra..... 1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers..... 1.80 @ 1.70
Superfine..... 1.25 @ 1.40
Fine..... 1.10 @ 1.20
Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$4.25 to \$4.40, Standard \$4.10 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.10 to \$2.15, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.10.
Feed.—Car lots are quoted at \$18.00 to \$14.00. Shorts are scarce and quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.50; Mouille is quiet at \$20.00 to \$21.50.
Wheat.—No. 2 Manitoba wheat is quoted here at 75c to 79c in store and No. 1 at 80c to 81c. A lot of 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard was offered on call at 72c about Fort William, and 2 cars of No. hard at 81c in store. No. 2 red winter wheat is offered in store here at 74c with no bids.
Corn.—Nominal at 48c to 49c, and duty paid 56c to 57c.
Pears.—At 74c per 66 lbs.
Oats.—Car lots of No. 2 have sold at 40c to 41c per 34 lbs. in store.
Barley.—Barley quoted at 48c to 50c; feed barley, 41c to 43c.
Rye.—Prices are quoted at 68c to 69c.
Buckwheat.—Prices are more or less nominal at 58c to 58c

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—
Canada short cut pork per bbl.\$21.00 @ 22.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl. 20.00 @ 20.50
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl. 00.00 @ 00.00
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. 23.50 @ 00.00
India mess beef, per tierce..... 00.00 @ 00.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl..... 14 00 @ 15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb..... 12 @ 14c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb..... 12 @ 12c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb..... 9 1/2 @ 10c
Bacon, per lb..... 11 @ 12c
Shoulders, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote:—
Creamery..... 20c to 21c
Eastern Townships..... 18c to 20c
Western..... 16c to 17c
Cheese.—We quote prices here as follows:—
Finest colored..... 9c to 9 1/2c
Finest white..... 9c to 9 1/2c
Fine..... 8 1/2c to 9c
Underpriced..... 8 1/2c to 9c
Liverpool cable white..... 45s @ 46s
Liverpool cable colored..... 40s @ 41s

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales of fresh stock at 11c to 12c, but the ordinary run of receipts is from 11c to 11 1/2c. A few culls have sold at 9c to 10c.
Beans.—We quote hand picked at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, ordinary to good \$1.25 to \$1.30, and inferior 95c to \$1.10.
Honey.—We quote 6c to 8c, as to quality and quantity.
Hops.—We quote good to choice 17c to 18c; yearlings 14c to 15c; and old 6c to 10c.
Maple Products.—Syrup is reported quiet at 4c to 5c in wood, and 50c to 60c in tins. Sugar is dull at 6c to 7c per lb.
Baled Hay.—For forward delivery large quantities are quoted at \$14.00 on track, and some ask more money. In the country \$12.00 to \$13.00 has been paid as to position.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Selling at from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per bbl.
Lemons.—Prices remaining steady and unchanged at \$3.25 to \$4 for choice, and \$2.25 to \$3 for common to good.
Oranges.—Quotable at from \$2.50 to \$4, for boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.85 for half boxes, and bloods ranging from \$2 to \$5 as to quality.
Raspberries.—Large pails 85c to 90c, small pails 50c.
Peaches.—California peaches are quoted at \$1.50 per box.
Pears.—Demand fair at \$4 to \$4.25 per box.
Apricots.—Prices not extra at 30c to \$1 per box.
Plums.—Are selling freely at \$2 to \$2.25 per box.
Grapes.—Are in fair request at \$2.50 to \$3 per carrier.
Gooseberries.—Baskets at \$1.10 to \$1.25 as to kind, and boxes at about 8c.
Bananas.—We quote 75c to \$1.50 as to kind and quality; the market is over supplied with ripe fruit.
Currants.—Red currants were selling freely at 75c to 85c per basket.
Pine Apples.—Quoted at 15c to 18c a piece as to size and quality.
Cherries.—At from 75c to \$1.30 per basket as to quality.
Melons.—Are quotable at from 20c to 30c as to size and quality.
Onions.—There is no change to note, and we quote Bermuda \$2.40 to \$2.50; Egyptian \$2.25 per case.
Potatoes.—Sales of Rose and Hibernian being made at from 45c to 50c. Lower Port potatoes were offered at 30c per bag, new potatoes were selling at from \$2.50 per barrel.

FISH AND OIL.

Fish Oil.—We quote 48c to 45c. In cod oil the market is quiet at 36c to 37c for Newfoundland, 35c for Gaspe, and 33c to 34c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil 80c to 70c as to quality.

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.

MAGAZINES:

The June Owl contains a portrait of the Hon. Edward Blake and a portrait with biography of the Very Rev. J. B. Soullier, O. M. I. The present editors retire with this number, and they should be congratulated on the manner in which they have conducted the magazine.—University of Ottawa.

The July Century contains engravings of the decorations of the principal domes in the Manufacturers' Building at the World's Fair, taken by cameras set upon the floor and pointed upward. The enlargements received some correcting touches from the artists and the illustrations engraved from these pictures are the companion of a paper by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, art critic of the New York Tribune, entitled "Color in the Court of Honor at the World's Fair."

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for July has a beautiful story by the Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J., a story in which the moral is part of the fable, and is likely to be very clearly impressed upon the young reader. "Ain Karim," by the Rev. Burchard Villiger, S. J.; "The Ecstasy of St. Ignatius," with an illustration; "Blessed Xavier Bianchi," with a portrait of the most saintly of faces; and an illustrated account of the exhibit made by the Apostleship of Prayer at Chicago are among the attractions of the number. The Rev. F. M. de Zulueta, S. J., contributes a hymn with music. "The Reader" is spirited and contains some excellent advice, and the reports are encouraging. The magazine improves monthly, especially in the quality of its minor illustrations. The frontispieces have always been good, and the small pictures are now excellent.—Philadelphia.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for July takes a position of which its editors should be proud in publishing Mr. James W. Clarke's article, "Is Wall Street Immoral?" When young men and men in moderate circumstances shall cease to contribute the immense aggregate of their small yearly losses to make up the gains of the speculator, half of the crying evils of the time will perish, and papers like this go long way towards arousing the popular conscience. The Rev. Thomas McGoldrick contributes a pleasant description of St. John's Seminary, and illustrations add to its interest. One of these pictures, representing the faculty of the Seminary, has permanent value for all friends of the institution. "Thirty years of Ireland's Battle," by the Hon. John F. Finerty, is not only a spirited narrative of the latter passages in the struggle now drawing to a close, but it contains some cleverly told anecdotes. "Catholic Lawyers and Divorce Causes," by Mr. Timothy Wilfred Coakley, defines the position of lawyers in a matter which has troubled some young members of the legal profession and in which there are many points for delicate consideration. "Irish Signers of the Declaration of Independence" by Captain John M. Tobin, and "Women Who have Made History," by Miss Mary B. O'Sullivan, are instructive papers, although it is hardly wise to include the first Empress of the French among model women. Mr. Henry Austin writes enthusiastically of Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, and Mr. Partridge himself contributes some verses, entitled "Mid-Ocean." "Robinson's Hidden Life," by Mrs. Lathrop, and "Jimmy O'Dougherty's Prisoner," by Mr. John A. Conwell, are the principal stories of the number, and they are excellent; but it also contains two of those small, small tales, entitled "Etchings," and called by a less pretty name by the wicked. A real etching is the flower of skill; the literary "Etching" is the bud of unskillfulness, and not a very promising bud, and this magazine has no need to follow its elders in giving place to such productions. "The Inconsistency of Unionist Leaders," by Mr. John O'Callaghan, an excellent piece of political criticism; "Mr. Gladstone's Only Visit to Ireland," by Mr. John Hooper; "Catholic Leaven in New England," by a Protestant journalist, Mr. Benjamin F. Priest, who shows the startling changes made in half a century; and "The Lessons of July 14," by M. Jules Matelot, are among the remaining papers of the magazine, which has a table of contents much too long for complete reproduction. The editors print a few of the many congratulatory letters received since the appearance of their first number, and the present issue should bring them many more.—Boston.

The July Cosmopolitan excels any previous issue in the number of its distinguished contributors and in point of interest. It is unchanged in size and is the most beautifully illustrated number of The Cosmopolitan ever sent out. Among the contributors are: Camille Flammarion, F. Dempster Sherman, F. S. Stratton, Sara Carr Upton, Gilbert Parker, Prof. A. C. Young, Arnes Repplier, William Dean Howells, Charles DeKay, W. D. McCrackan, C. H. Webb, H. Boyesen, Prof. A. E. Dolbear, G. H. Knight and Francois Coppes. With the present issue The Cosmopolitan will be placed on sale at \$1.50 a year.

The Catholic School and Home Magazine for July has a most attractive table of contents. The "Chats About School" are particularly interesting. Rev. Bernard S. Conaty continues the charming narrative of "The Early Christian Schools." "Henry Grattan" and "John Gilmary Shea" are two subjects treated by the editor in the Anniversaries of Literature. "St. Swithin's Day," with its memories, form a quaint story. Rev. Dr. Conaty, Worcester, Mass., editor and publisher.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

If any doubts as to the abundant success of the Californian Magazine have been fostered, they must be summarily dispelled upon a glance at the superb number for July. From the beautiful white and gold cover, on which the favorite California poppy is glorified, to the last page of the magazine there is a bounteous feast for the eye and the mind. One of the most important contributions to the July number is that by Hon. Thomas J. Geary, the author of the now famous "weary bill," on the "Law and the Chinaman." An article on the "Missions of California" by Laura B. Powers is of great interest as a record of the period of romanticism in California's history. A novel feature of this number is a beautifully illustrated poem of many pages by John Vance Cheney, entitled "A Redwoods Idyll." A pathetic story of the civil war, by Sarah Orne Jewett, will be eagerly read by the many readers of this popular author. "The Ambition of Cleveland," by Richard H. McDonald, Jr., is a careful definition of some of the difficulties that beset our President. Dan de Quille tells of his experience in reporting with Mark Twain on the "Wild Washoe," while Josquin Miller, Ira Coolbrith, Charles E. Markham and Rose Hartwick Thorpe are among the poets of this number.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

This is a midsummer number, mainly made up of light and attractive articles and intend-

ed for reading under the trees or in the railway cars or where people do not try to think or study. There is a notable picture of Dr. Chabard, the bishop of Vincennes, whose face indicates more severity than mercy and more darkness than light. He is represented in this number by an article on the "Brute Soul." He writes with a severe scientific purpose and also as a theologian and has scant respect for the evolutionists who believe that one species passes into another. Mr. Jesse Albert Locke begins "A Recent Convert's Pilgrimage to Rome." Is not a paper of much value. Miss Helen M. Sweeney contributes an illustrated article on "The Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville," presenting its history in a favorable light. Gen. E. Parker-Scammon recounts "Some Incidents of the Civil War" in West Virginia, and Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins describes "Know-nothingism in Kentucky and Its Destroyer." Rev. Joseph B. Tracy, who writes quite too seldom in this magazine, describes "The Exterior of Jesus Christ." The rest of the number is devoted mainly to light articles, stories and sketches and poetry, which are up to the usual standard. The editorial notes express a good many opinions and deserve attention. [The Catholic World, New York: 120 West Sixth Street.]

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the diseases by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.



NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Building Stone," will be received until Monday, 31st July, 1893, for Quarrying and Delivering Dimension Stone from the Penitentiary Quarry, St. Vincent de Paul.

Specification, form of tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 10th July. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 4th July, 1893. 612



Cuticura Soap
FOR COMPLEXIONS
BAD ROUGH HANDS
AND BABY HUMORS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvellous beautifier of world wide celebrity, it simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unexcelled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional distortions, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in efficacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price 36c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Address PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 30c



The World's Fair

EXCURSION TO CHICAGO

JULY
28th & 29th
Round Trip \$18.00

Good to return leaving Chicago until 7th August, 1893.

2-TRAINS A DAY TO CHICAGO-2

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

to Chicago, leave Montreal, Windsor street Station, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 25 a.m. Rate per berth \$1.50.

NEW TICKET OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES ST.

STAMINAL.

A FOOD
—AND—
A Tonic.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF
BEEF and WHEAT
With HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Staminal.
PUT UP BY THE
JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.,
Montreal, P. Q.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to Post Office, Quebec," will be received at this office until Monday, 24th July, 1893, for the several works required in the erection of addition to Post Office, Quebec.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. P. Lepine, Post Office, Quebec, on and after Monday, 10th July, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th July, 1893. 612

Carpets.

The place to get them right, and fullest selection, is at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Curtains,

Shades, Portieres and Window Mountings—new, pretty, and splendid value, at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Oilcloths,

Cork Flooring, Linoleums and Inlaid Tile Cork, well seasoned and from celebrated makers, at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Mats,

Matting, Rugs and Parquet Carpetings, immense quantities to select from, at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

1884 Notre Dame Street,
And 53 and 55 Sparks Street, Ottawa.



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The cheapest first-class house in Montreal. European and American Plans.

JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor.

COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE : OIL.

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

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., 121 Henry Street, corner of Dorchester Street.

FARMS, MILLS AND HOMES.

in OLD VIRGINIA, for sale and exchange. For Catalogue, A. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Richmond, Va.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

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

Gout, Rheumatism

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use. Almost every language.

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

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

McGALE'S

BUTTERNUT

PILLS

25 cents per box.

By Mail on Receipt of Price.

B. E. McGALE,

CHEMIST &c.,

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FOR...
**Sick Headache,
Foul Stomach,
Biliousness,
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**

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Total Funds (Dec. 31, 1892).....13,350,000
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T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.

The undersigned having been appointed city agent of the above staunch old fire office, respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of their patronage

Telephone 1943.

T. J. DONOVAN, City Agent.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. P. Flood, Parnellite, has been re-elected chairman of the Town Commissioners of Longford.

A child named Hogan and a number of cattle and sheep were killed by lightning at Middleton during a thunderstorm recently.

Father Colman, O. S. F., died on June 14 at the Friary, Killarney, where he was sent for the benefit of his health. He was attached to the mission of West Gorton, Eng.,

Messrs. James Ogilvie, J. P. (Neutral); Robert Hall (Unionist), W. F. Ryan (Redmondite) and T. J. Clancy, J. P. (Nationalist), have been re-elected commissioners of the Harbor Board of Cork.

Sir Thomas Brady has initiated a movement to erect a memorial to the late Father O'Donohue, on Arran Island, to commemorate the many years of useful missionary life which he spent among the poor islanders.

Bishop O'Callaghan dedicated a new church at Carrigalin in a recent Sunday. The pastor, Father Corney, celebrated Mass, which was attended by a very large congregation. The venerable Archdeacon Coghlan, pastor of Blackrock, preached an eloquent sermon.

The celebrated pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg, which began June 1, will continue, as usual, August 15. Ample accommodation has been provided in the new hospice and in private lodging houses on the island for all who visit the shrine.

The death is announced of the Rev. Patrick O'Connor, pastor of the joint parishes of Fries and Ballynar. He had reached the age of seventy-six years, and was one of the best known priests of Kerry. His name was associated with some of the stirring events of the Land League agitation.

Miss Mulligan, daughter of Mr. John W. Mulligan, of Charlestown, and Miss Egan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Egan, of Glenisland, who took the names in religion of Sister Mary Frances and Sister Berchmans, respectively were received into the Convent of Mercy, Castlebar, by Archbishop McEvilly, of Turm.

Miss Casey (E. Owens Blackburne), whose new volume, "Irish Stories" is announced, is a writer whose career has been arduous and trying. She was born in Slane, and lost her sight at the age of eleven years. She regained it afterwards under the skilful treatment of Sir William Wilde. For many years she has resided in London.

The foundation stone of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, Stradbally was laid on Sunday, June 13, by Bishop Comerford. The edifice will be cruciform

in plan, consisting of a nave 40 feet in width, transepts 32 feet broad, sanctuary 40 feet wide and 22 feet deep, with sacristies, etc. The total internal length will be 126 feet and the width across the transepts 72 feet.

At a special meeting of the Newtownards Farmers' Association resolutions were adopted in favor of a provision in the Home Rule Bill to bring about reductions of rent by land purchase or otherwise, and thanking the Rev. Professor Dougherty and other ministers of the General Assembly for their support of the present Government. The speakers were all either Protestants or Presbyterians.

Mr. William Verling Gregg, a solicitor and a well-known Cork citizen, died on the 22d ult. at the age of seventy-six. In 1878 he was Mayor of Cork. During his mayoralty the Crown Prosecutorship for the city and county fell vacant and he was appointed. There is no other case known where a man was Mayor and Crown Prosecutor at the same time. Mr. Gregg held the Crown Prosecutorship down to two years ago, when he resigned. He was connected with several of the charitable institutions of the city.

Mr. Thomas Nellighan O'Cleary, of Vava Lodge Wicklow, is shortly to be married to Miss Delia Tudor Dickinson, of Avondale, Rathdrum, the only child of the late Capt. R. Munroe Dickinson, of the Tenth Infantry, of Kingston, Ovoca, and a niece of the late Charles Steward Paruell. Mr. O'Cleary is a son of the secretary of the Cork Chamber of Commerce and a cousin of The O'Cleary, B.L., of Middle Temple, London, a writer of considerable repute.

GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO., 513 ST. JAMES STREET, NEAR G. T. R. STATION, OFFERING BEST VALUE TEAS IN THE CITY AT 40c LB, WORTH SIXTY cents elsewhere.

MUSICAL EVIDENCE.—Lawyer to fair client: Really, madam, you must admit that there is nothing offensive in the remarks you have just quoted. Lady: As far as the words go, perhaps not; it was the tone in which they were uttered. Lawyer: Ah, then I'm afraid we shall have to set them to music before we can put them in evidence.

IT SAVED HIS LIFE.
GENTLEMEN.—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life when I was about six months old. We have used it in our family when required ever since and it never fails to cure all summer complaints. I am now fourteen years of age.—**FRANCIS WALSH, Dalketh, Ont.**

If you wish to tell a horse's age, just examine the teeth; if you wish to find out a woman's age, and ask her, she will show hers.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

Public Notice!

THIS DAY,

July 17, 1893,

S. CARSLY BEGINS

His Annual Cheap

REMNANT SALE

At Specially Reduced Prices.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF SILKS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF FLANNELETTES

—IN—

REMNANTS OF LINEN DAMASK

—IN—

REMNANTS OF TOWELLING

—IN—

REMNANTS OF TWEED

—IN—

REMNANTS OF BLACK GOODS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF FLANNEL

—IN—

REMNANTS OF PRINTS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF SATEENS

—IN—

REMNANTS OF FURNITURE COVERING

—IN—

REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

REMEMBER THIS:

That S. Carsley's Annual July Sale at reduced prices is more attractive than ever this year.

DRY GOODS MEN BUYING

Country Merchants and Dry Goods Men generally will do well by purchasing liberally from us just now at the reduced rates.

S. CARSLY

Notre Dame Street.

Mantle Bargains

Jacket Bargains

TO-DAY and all THIS WEEK we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

MANTLES AND JACKETS

At unheard of Low Prices.

All new, beautiful Garments, and many of them at less than HALF PRICE.

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame Street

S. CARSLY,

1785, 1787, 1789, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The great ceremony of the dedication of England to Our Lady and St. Peter took place at the London Oratory Thursday of last week.

The Pope has made Canon Paolo Emilio Bergamaschi Secretary of the Propaganda for the affairs of Canada and the United States and promoted him to the Bishop of Terracina.

In several parts of the continent the Corpus Christi procession were disturbed by irreligious fanatics. At Mentone a cleric was mortally wounded by a missile thrown from a window.

His Holiness Leo XII, at the Consistory of the 12 ult., delivered an allocution, which has not been published, protesting against the usurpation of the rights of the Holy See.

Brother Clementian, the visitor of the Christian Brothers in the United States, is about to begin his official round of visits to the three hundred schools conducted by his order throughout his country.

Hereafter the music at all the masses at St. Ignatius' church, San Francisco, will be sung by a male choir. The choir will consist of twelve of the best male voices of the city and the change promises to be a decided novelty.

Holland also, it appears, has become convinced of the advantages arising from having a diplomatic representative at Vatican. The government of the country will, very shortly, send a permanent official representative to Rome for this purpose.

A Protestant physician of Cincinnati, Dr. Freeman, who has just returned from Molokai, says: There are several other churches in the colony besides the Methodist, including a Catholic church and a Mormon church; but the Catholics seem to be doing the most of the real work—the others take it out largely in talk.

The Josephite institution for the conversion of negroes in this country founded in London by the Josephite order is now separated from its founders who have too much to undertake in eastern countries. The Josephite institution here is now altogether American. Father Slattery has been made its first superior by Cardinal Gibbons.

DIED.

FUREY.—At Godmanchester, Huntingdon County, on July 8th, 1893, Charles Furey, in the 69th year of his age, and for 56 years a resident of that municipality. May his soul rest in peace.