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VOL. XLVI. NO. 50,

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Appointed Archbishop of Montreal.

thusiasm Throughout all Parts of the Archdiocese.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

The Ceremony of Consecration to Take Place on August 5—His Grace the Recipient of Congratulatory bishop has been Despatches from the Different Parts of the World-An Interesting Irish Catholics.

THE news that Canon Bruchesi had been raised to the dignity of the Archiepiscopal Throne of Montreal. which spread through the length and breath of Catholic Montreal last week, was the signal of one unanimous expression of satisfaction. In all parts of the great Archdiocese the name of the successor to the late Archbishop was greeted with marks of the most unmistakable approval, and not only do the faithful of the Archdiocese feel happy, but in the ranks of our Protestant fellow citizens there is expressed on every side the same sentiment. During his long and intimate connection with the Palace the new Archbishop had endeared him self to all classes and all creeds.

The New Archbishop.

is a native of Montreal. Born October 20th, 1855, Napoleon Paul Bruchesi received his elementary education in the Christian Brothers' school of St. Joseph's Church, of which in later years he was destined for a period to be the vicar. List Sunday the Curé of St. Joseph's referred to this fact in his morning sermon, adding that not only did His Grace study in the parish school but that it was at the altar rails of St. Joseph's that he made his first Communion. There are many of the parishioners of this well known parish who recollect His Grace as their spiritual father and bear in grateful remembrance the unassuming young priest who soothed their troubles and who was always ready to assist them in all their trials. It may be said here, that as secretary to the late Archbishop Fabre, Canon Bruchesi is personally known in every parish and church of the archdiocese. There is not pulpit he has not spoken from or an altar at which he has not celebrated the sacred sacrifice of the Mass. Being already in such close personal relations with his large flock it is not to be wondered at that when the news of the bonor and dignity conterred on Canon Bruchesi became known the sentiment expressed was one of unfeigned satisfaction.

LEAVING ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL,

young Bruchesi entered the Montreal Collect where he first determined to study of the Church. On the completion of its first year in philosophy he left for france, where he continued his studies in the grand seminary at Issy, near Paris. After spending a year there he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. His course there extended over three years, after which he went to Rome, being admitted to the sacred Order of the priesthood in the Eternal City in 1878, in the month of December.

While in Rome his thorough knowledge of the laws of the Church and the vast knowledge he had acquired while etill a young man attracted the attention of the Papal Court, and before leav ing Rome for his native city he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Licentiate in Canon Law. Returning to Montreal in the year tollowing his ordination, Canon Bruchesi was at once appointed Professor of Dogma in the Laval University, of Quebec, occupying the chair for four years. At the expiration of this period Archbishop Fabre

SUMMONED HIM BACK TO MONTREAL

and gave him the charge of the parish of Sie. Brigide, but three months later he was transferred to the vicarship of the Church of St. Joseph, on Richmond street. He remained at St. Jöseph's Church until 1886, when His Grace appointed him as one of his advisers when he formed his Chapter in that ber of the Palace where, in the old days, year. Canon Bruchesi represented the the predecessors of Archbishop Bruchesi Educational Department of the Pro- held their receptions. The Archbishop vince of Quebec at the World's Fair welcomed the interviewer. in Chicago and held the Chair of Pro-fessor of the Faculty of Arts at Lava, sage from me to my Irish people. Tell

The Appointment Received With En- University. He has also been Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners since 1893. As a thorough educationalist and one who knows and reslices the wants and requirements of the Irish and French Catholic schools of the Province, the new Archbishop ranks high. As the confident of Mgr. Fabre and one on whom he relied thoroughly and also as one whose position compelled him to know all that passed in the archdiocese affecting the well-being of the Church and the interests of his charge, Archbishop Bruchesi, in the full vigor of manhood, assumes the reins of government of the most important See not only in Canada but on the Continent of America. Since the published announcement of his appointment the new Arch-

OVERWHELMED WITH CONGRATULATIONS

and addresses, not only from the Prov-Interview—Words of Kindness for parts of the world. Telegrams and cablegrams poured into the Palace from Rome, Paris, New York, London, Dublin, and in fact from all the dignitaries of the Church in the Catholic world. The Palace was besieged with throngs of prominent citizens tendering their re-spects, and for the whole week His Grace has held what might be called an informal reception. The solemn consecration and induction has been fixed for August 5, and already preparations are in progress to make it the most solemn function ever witnessed in Catholic Montreal. Invitations will be sent not only to all the Bishops and Church dignitaries in Canada and the States, but it is expected that prelates from the Old World will assist at the ceremonial. An effort is being made to induce Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Ablegate, to delay his return to Rome until after the consecration ceremonies and the new Archbishop takes formal possession of

> Words of Congratulation from His Confreres.

The following congratulatory despatch was received in the course of the week by Rev. Canon Archambault, Chancellor of the Archdiocese:

" Monseigneur Bruchesi, Archbishop, Quebec.

"The capitulary vicar, the canons and oriests o present their cordial and respectful felicitations to their dear and venerated confrere who has now become their

Archbishop."

Le Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of the Palace, has the following article commenting on the appointment:-

"Many despatches received from Rome this (Friday) morning inform us that M. Louis Joseph Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, titular canon of the cathedral, has been appointed to the See of Montreal, rendered vacant by the death of the regretted Mgr Fabre, since the 29th of December, 1896.

"These despatches, coming from different sources, confirm absolutely the tenor of a first cable message received on Friday last, June 18th, which already announced the election to the episco pacy of our dear and venerated confrere. "This appointment causes us great

joy, and we thank God for it.
"We are sure that it will be received throughout the diocese with joyously

sympathetic plaudits.

"At the feet of the holy and illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., father of the faithful, and of their pastors, may we be permitted to offer, in the name of the Catholics and clergy of Montreal, the public testimony of a profound and re. ligious gratitude.

To the nominee and to his venerable mother we send, in a common and sincere expression, our most lively and most respectful congratulations."

During the week Archbishop Bruchesi found time to pay a hurried visit to Quebec, but he is once more in the city and will remain here until after his consecration. His Grace has signified his intention of adopting the name "Paul" as his archiepisc opal signature, dropping the others.

The Bruchesi family came from St. Eustache, where the mother of the new Archbishop still resides. The news of the honor conferred on her son was conveyed to her on Saturday by Rev. Father Perron of the Palace. His Grace is a brother of Mr. Bruchesi the well known lawyer of Moutresl, and through him connected with the family of Police Magistrate Desnoyers, Mr. Bruchesi having married one of the daughters of the the latter.

A MESSAGE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

His Grace accorded an interview to the representative of The TRUE WITNESS yes. terday afternoon. The writer was met at the door of the long audience cham-

them that I have only one heart and in that heart is enshrined my people of Montreal. My feeling of affection to my Irish Catholics is well known to them and to their pastors, and you may be assured that that feeling has not decreased with my elevation to the Archiepiscopate. On my return from Quebec I received the congratulations of all the Irish clergy of Montreal. They know how I love their people and my devotedness to their welfare. I have personal friends among my Irish priests. There is Rev. Father Quinlivan, who was a fellow student with me in the Montreal College and has sat with me for so many years on the School Board."

" It is my desire to be consecrated on the Feast of Our Lady of the Snow, (August the 5th), which is also the feast

The Parishioners of St. Ann's Hold Their Annual Procession.

Magnificent Parade-Line of March Decorations Along the Route.

St. Ann's Parish Church devotedly ob served the feast of Corpus Christi on Sunday last. Under the new regulations dating three years back, His Grace the late Archbishop had decreed that the congregations of St. Ann's, St. Joseph's of St. Mary Major, the great patroness of congregations of St. Ann's, St. Joseph's Rome, and I have applied to the Holy and St. Anthony's join together to cele-

direction of Miss M. Le perance, and following them the members of the con gregation of the church. The Choir proved itself a credit not only to the parish but to the whole Irish Catholic population of Montreal. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart followed with their banner, and preceding them weret wenty little girls scattering flowers in their path. The Ladies of St. Annia with their banner came next, then the Cath olic Order of Foresters and the C.M.B.A. both in full regulia. Following them were the members of the Society of the Holy Family with their beautifull anner, and immediately in advance of the celebrant came the St. Ann's Temperanc

The Host, borne by Rev. Father Lava, assisted by the deacon and sub-deacon of the day, was overshadowed by the new canopy of St. Ann's Its bearers were Ald. Connaughton, Ald. Kinsella. Mr. M J. F. Quinn, Q C., M.P., Mr. John Slattery, Mr. J. Gallagher, Mr. P. Mr. Dermot and Mr. Thomas Moge. The band of the Victoria Rifles furnished the purish. The scene in St. Patielle. Park music. The scene in St. Patrick"s Park. when before kneeling thousands the celebrating priest bestowed the Benediction of the Lord of Hests on the multitude, will never be forgotten. The sun shone brightly, the silence was profound and all nature seemed husbrul. The whispered prayer was even suppressed, and the sea of worshippers simply silently adored their Lord beneath the canopy of Heaven. It was a lovely and awe inspiring scene, to witness which was a privilege. The congregation joined with the choir in singing appropriate hymns of joyous jubilation. The procession reached the church on its return shortly before twelve o'clock.

FEAST OF THE SACREDHEART

Observed With Special Ceremonies at Notre Dame Cathedral.

The festival of the Sacred Heart was tion. celebrated with a devotion and pomp of ceremonial, in the grand Church o: Notre Dame, on the evening of Friday last. Tose who formed part of the vast | institution. congregation will never forget # as long as they live

The festival of the Sacred Heart always stirs the heart of the Catholic the whole world over with memories of youth as well as with the living realities of the present.

The interior of the sacred ed fice was one blaze of light and decoration, the main altar particularly being massed with flowers and waxen tapers. The congregations of the churches of Notre assisted at the service. R-v. F. ther Troie, SS., was the celebrant and Rev. Father Knapp of the Dominicans

preached the sermon. The elequent and gifted speaker took a red letter day. All week preparations for the subject of his text. "The Euchar had been silently going forward for the list," and as his tones swelled Eurough hour when the King of Kings and Lord | the church he moved the hearts of all as he spoke of the sacrifices of the by being carried by devoted priests | Redeemer and the sufferings He had

> The Reverend speaker reterred to the sacrifice of the Mass as the great bond which bound the Catholics of all the nations of the world one to each other. A common sacrifice, a common religion made them brothers in Christ and cirectly under the protection of the Sacred Heart.

Those who heard Father Km pp say that the sermon was one of the most eloquent which has ever been delivered from the pulpit of Notre Dana, where so many gifted orators of the Church have instructed their flocks.

Monseigneur Merry del Val antisted at the celebration, and on the conclusion of his sermon, Father Knapp, turning to the Papal Ablegate, begged him, in the name of the congregation, to bestow on all present the Papal Benediction.

His Excellency, when the speaker retired from the pulpit, stretched harth his hands over the vast throng and prayed for them, in the name of the Holy Father, that blessing from on high which is ever the reward of faithful serwants of the Lord.

After this touching ceremony had been concluded, a magnificent a rvice of song followed, in which the choirs of Notre Dame, St. Peter, St. Louis or France, the Children of Mary of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Mount St Mary pupils, pupils of Madame Marchand's Academy, the Garden of In fancy, and the St. Urbain Academy, all took part. The programme comsisted of selections from the works of Gounod, Rossini, Saint S ens, Riga and Fauconnier. Miss Marie Terroux, the great Montreal vocalist, sang Gounos's "Ave

Maria." The procession of the Holy Secrement followed, Mgr. Merry del Val carrying the Host, and thus terminated one of the most impressive religious ceremonies ever held in the Church of Notre Dame.

We are in receipt of a very, very fine photo of His Excellency, Mgr. Mery del Val, from Frederick Lyonde; photo-Mary with their beautiful banner and grapher, 101 King street west, Toronto, carrying with them the Shrine of Our where copies can be accured at 25c and Lady of Perpetual Help. Those who 50c. The 50 cent copies are the new bore the precious burden were Miss dull finish and are very fine specimens

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

At the Academy of Our Mother of Good Counsel.

Successful Year Brought to a Close-Rewards of Merit-Addresses by R v. Father O'Donnell and Roy, Pather Shea.

R v. Father O'Donnell, P.P., of St. Mary's, presided at the annual Commencement Exercises of the Academy of Our Mother of Good Counsel, which took place on Friday, June 18th, at 10 a.m. Rev. Father Shea also favored the pupils by his presence. The event, which was the grandest ever witnessed in the academy, will be long remembered by the pupils and the few privileged persons who had the pleasure of being present. As a consolation for the parents who send their children to school, it seems a pity such interesting and instructive events as the examinations and commencement exercises are not more public, particularly the event of the 18th, which was unsurpassed on any former

The examination, at which the Reverend pastor, Father O'Donnell presided. would do honor to a much older institution. For the past few years this academy has been doing work which c mpares favorably with any institution of its kind in the province. The proof is that already a large number have re-ceived Model and Academy Diplomas at the Catholic Board of Montreal, thus placing the academy unquestionably in the first rank.

Miss Katie E. Clark had the honor of receiving a beautiful "Crown of Excellence" and a handsome gold medal, the gift of Rev. Father O'Donnell, as a souvenir of her success in obtaining an Academy Diploma at a recent examina-Mies R. Carrington also received a gold medal from the devoted pastor, for application—both these pupils having attended school after having received the ordinary graduating medal of the

Miss Mary Cooke, on the part of the pupils read a beautiful address of thanks to the Reverend l'astor, for the unwerried zeal and devotedness always manifested in their welfare and in the prosperity of the institution.

In his reply, the Rev. Pastor was most complimentary and encouraging, and his many salutary counsels should be faithfully followed by the children, coming as they did from their most devoted father and friend.

Reverend Father Shea expressed the sincere wish that the children would and consolation to their pastor and the Reverend Sisters, as they bud done during the past scholastic year, which terminated so happily for several of them, whose example he hoped the greater number would be enabled to fol-

The children began their vacation with happy recollections of the year, a few days previous having enjoyed a delightful picnic organized and procured for them through their Pastor.

TRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

TO THE FAMOUS SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DR

BEAUPRE. The annual pilgrimage to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of St. Ann's parish. promises to surpass all previous efforts in this direction. Rev. Father Strubbe. upon whom the burden of the administration of the pilgrimages in former years had faden, has now completed all the arrangements for the comfort and safety of the pilgrims. The present trip is only for ladies and children, and will be made by the old reliable river traveller, the steamer Three Rivers. The departure from Montreal will take place at 2 30 pm., on Saturday, July 10, by leaving the wharf of the Richelieu Company. A very interesting feature of the pilgrimage will be the visit to the shrine of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, at Cap de la Madeleine This is a splendid opportunity for all English speaking Catholics to visit two famous religious scenes around which are associated many memories dear to the Catholic

The Rev. Fathers of St. Ann's will accompany the pilgrims in sufficient numbers to attend to their spiritual wants.

Cardinal Vaughan, speaking recently on the social needs of Catholics, said: -"In order to protect ourselves from losses, we need something more than the Church. We need a hall to bring to gether the men that frequent the Church to unite them in social intercourse. I trust you will encourage this, and thus assist the priests of the missions, for they need the help of intelligent and energetic laymen. Next to the use of the sacraments and frequent prayer, without which we shall to nothing, no work can be more effective in staying the leakager than the one you have taken up."

France is not going to leave England



MGR. BRUCHESI Archbishop-Designate of Montreal

ceremony to take place on that day. You must understand that except with special dispensations consecrations must take place on some feast day of the Apostles, but I am in hope that the dispensation permitting me to depart from

this rule will be received in time." "You may state that it will not be long after my consecration before I meet the Irish Catholic congregations of my diocese. Of course before that will come

the pastoral retreats." " Have I received many letters of congratulation? Well, I may say I have, and they are mounting high up in the hundreds. I have been so busy that I have not had an opportunity to read them all or half of them, but those friends will know how I appreciate their

kindly wishes. Among tho e I have had time to read are many from English speaking Protestants, quite a number being clergymen. I accepted their congratulations with gratitude."

"It is a matter to be noted that I re ceived the notification of my appoint ment to the Archiepiscopal See of Montreal not only in the Month of the Sacred

its special honor."
"I went to see my mother at St. Eustache on Sunday last and yesterday I paid my respects to Madame Fabre, the mother of my late Archbishop. I desire through you to thank all my flock and particularly the Irish Catholic portion, for the love and devotion they have shipping in silent adoration; the residence expressed to me."

Mgr. Bruchesi has always manifested a deep concern in all matters associated with the Catholic press, and on more than one occasion has spoken in eloquent tones in its behalf

The TRUE WITNESS adds its humble voice to the grand chorus of congratulations which has been heard in every quarter of the Archdiocese in approval of the choice made.

MR. WILLIAM MURPHY

APPOINTED LEADER OF ST. ANN'S CHOIR.

The vacancy created by the death of Mr. John Morgan, in the leadership of St. Ann's Choir, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Murphy, for the past ten years the efficient and talented tenor soloist of the choir.
The new leader is well fitted for the office, as apart from his qualifications as of the parishioners, young and old.

We have received a photograph of the newly elected Archbishop, Mgr. Paul vigne, photographers, 360 St. Denis Carroll, Miss O'Rourke. Then came the treet. It is an excellent likeness. In ladies of St. Ann's Choir, under the them.

Father for a dispensation to permit the brate this great Christian festival. This Dame, St. Peter and St. Louis of France year, however, the order has been de-parted from, and each parish celebrated the day within its own bounds. Sunday last will be long remembered

in the great Irish parish of St. Ann's as of Hosts would bless his faithful children through the streets where during the undergone, voluntarily, in order to bring busy days of the week the hum of traffic mankind to Himself and decat the and rush of workingmen is all that is | machinations of the evil one. heard. But when there filed out of the portals of good St. Ann's Church the thousands who marched to do honor to their God and Lord the grim streets wore a different aspect. The church building itself, grown grey in its mission of love and peace, was beautiful to behold. Festooned with flags and rich with bunting and evergreen, it was a striking example of the enthusiastic devotion of the parish. The route of procession was along McCord, Ottawa, Colborne, Smith, Murray, Wellington. St. Patrick's Park, St. Etienne and Wellington Street to the Church. Along the entire line of Heart, but on the very day dedicated to | march nothing was to be seen but flags and other decorations, but special mention may be made of the following buildings which displayed great taste and attracted general comment :- The residence of Mrs Bailley, Colborne street; the Convent on McCord street, where at each window might be seen two angels worof Mr. T. Donnelly, where the balcony had been converted into a beautiful little chapel; and the Young Men's Hall, where, amid hundreds of flags, beautiful appropriate mottoes stood out in strong relief. They were the work of the artist of the Society, Mr. Owen. One of the mottoes read—"Young Men Praise the Name of the Lord, for His Name alone is exalted." Pasln. 110.

But it was in St. Patrick's Park that the full devotion of the parish was manifest. There, on the site of the disused fountain, had been erected a lovely altar, one mass of green and flowers. There the great final ceremonial of the procession was to be carried out, for it was from this altar the Solemn Benedic tion of the Most Holy Sacrament was to be bestowed on the assembled thousands.

The Rev Father Lava celebrated Mass at eight o'clock and at nine o'clock the procession issued from the church. Father Lava carried the Blessed Sacrament, supported by Rev Father Simard as deacon and Rev. Father Cullen as a musician, he is popular in the ranks sub-deacon. The order of procession of the parishioners, young and old. was as follows. First came Children of carrying with them the Shrine of Oar Spirited Condemnation of Their Administration.

Large Sums of Boney Said to be Expended Aumually by Catholics in Compection With Such Olmanisations.

Probably one of the most dangerous features of modern civilization is the mania for secret mocieties. Outside, men simply have run wild after them. They are the fad of the hour and hourly increasing. No man may claim immunity from the disease, although when one pauses to reflectupon the scope, proceedings and purposess of a majority of these orders, the same must seem to him both silly and ridiculous. Think of any man, highly educated, refined, it may be dis tinguished, submitting to the usual mummery of initiation. "Riding the goat" is, of course, only a pleasantry, yet the things That take place within the lodges are jet more silly and nonsensical than even that action would be. If these societies were only foolish there would be little cause for comment. In point of fact, however, they are, all of them, absolutely useless. Ostensibly they are erected upon the corner-stone of charity, fraternity, or this or that splendid idea. Usually insurance is a great factor, especially during the period of organization. On every corner men are implored to join such orders and thereby secure their families against want. The rate is cheap, the gain certain, the conditions easy. As to reliability, who would doubt the honor of the Knights of the Howling Slash? If insurance is not the leading motive then it is charity. With the teachings of Jesus Christ to gui-de them why need MEN GO BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

and take an oath to aid their brothers? Already God has commanded them to do so. Why take ouths of brotherhood, seeing that He has declared us children of God? Yet the graze does not end here. Once within the k dge room rituals are produced and principles advocated which are, or should be repugnant to every man who values independence of thought and action. It is well that Catholics should bear this im mind. It would be well for every American citizen to look upon the whole rout of these affairs as chiefly schemes; pluck me-concerns, leeches whose great reason for being is to suck necessity dry of whatever paltry financial blood it has in its make up. There is no excuse for such organiza tions, there is no good in them that is not already commanded by the Church, and there is, in only too many cases,

PALPABLY GRAVE DANGER. We feel it our duty to say this since, ap parently unawed by the condemnation which the Church has placed upon the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Temperance and other organizations, it is a fact of almost daily occurrence that Catholics are rushing headong into these very foolish, very silly and wholly unneces sary orders, both in this and neighboring States. We may claim some familiarity with the midland section, and we assert this charge is true. A wide observation forces as to con lude that, whatever the purp-ore with which he goes in no Catholic is made either a tinsel-and-sham iripperies. While it is quite true that only a few out of the many hundred societies are forbidden, it is equally true that they are all unnecessary and may become mischievious. If the Catholic Church in Kentucky had

HALF THE MONEY ANNUALLY THROWN AWAY by her children im maintaing these foolishly bedizened orders, there would be no complaint of poor churches, or phans in need or things similar. This may not be liked, but it is the truth. Men who complain of the cost of educating children, of paying church dues, of many things when called upon, frequently squander four times as much each year in uniforms, lodge dues, assesments that yield sment returns and all the other glittering maraphernalia pertaining to a full-fleiged Knight of the Gorgeous Shield. It is time that we began to look these matters squarely in the face.-Midland leview.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, AM.,

Given an Enthusiastic Reception by the

Catholic Union of Boston. The Catholic Union, says the Boston Pilot, gave a reception to Henry Austin Adams, A.M., on the evening of Friday. June 18, in their hall on Worcester he determined that his crops should be Square and Washington Street, Boston, harvested if he had to do the work himin token of welcome to his new field of labor. Mr. Adams has just entered on the editorship of Domahoe's Magazine, and will henceforth be identified with Catholic life in Boston.

Hon. John H. Burke, the president, gracefully expressed the feeling of the Union, and its conviction of its duty to help the cause of good Catholic litera-

A fine musical programme had been prepared by Thomas Riley, Esq., in which the participants were Messrs. Bertram L. Shapleigh, pianist; Charles Morenhaut, violinist, and Stephen S. Townsend, baritone. Several numbers were given before Mr. Adams' address.

Mr. Adams began bey thanking the Union for this most acceptable evidence of their good will to him and his new undertaking, to which he pledged his best efforts. He then save an admirable address-not so much on the oft-mis-stated topic of Catholic Lilerature, as of the duty of Catholics in the making and

maintaining of a good sterature.

He spoke first of what may be called the literary superstition—the popular prejudices against likerary men and women, for which literary pretenders, and the flood of trast and were sent forth in the name of literature, are mainly responsible.

REAL LITERATURE IS HEFE, LOVE, TRUTH,

mieleading; and stands in many cases, in these later days, for something dis-tasteful to cultivated Catholics. Why, for many hundred years, all literature was Catholic. Much of the best literature still produced in Europe is the work of Catholics; and, indeed, all that is good and true in all literature is the rehas somehow taken hold on many Catholic publishers in America. They believe that our people must have, especially in the department of fiction, stories which are merely sermons in poor disguise. Then they wonder that outside the premium lists these stories have no market. Catholics are reproached for not patronizing their own literature. It is is said that they are not a reading people. Much that is forced on their attention is not worthy of their patronage. The delusion as to

WHAT IS SUITABLE READING for Catholics, and the refusal of the Catholics to fall in with it, helps to keep many of our own especial publications in a depressed condition, We have s number of brilliant men and women of the Catholic Faith, distinguished in general literature. You will find their productions in the secular magazines. They have to live and make their fame by their pens. Let us take away a re proach from our Catholic people by making our own publications as bright, as natural, as truly literary as we possibly can; faithfully reflecting our lives, which have as joyous and romantic a side as have the lives of other people. Then we shall compel Catholic patronage, and be able to entist our best Catholic pens in our service. Mr. Adams spoke with much feeling of those who in Boston itself, and in the Catholic Summer School work in general, are cultivating the true literary spirit among our Catholic young An informal reception to Mr. Adams

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOYCOTT,

The First Man to Feel the Power of the Irish Land Leagu

"Captain" Boycott, the first man to feel the tremendous power wielded by the people of Ireland when they were united in the Land League, died June 21. 'Captain" Bycott-the "Captain" had been acquired by him in some way not | Protestant. associated with the military profession -was agent for Lord Erne, who had large estates in County Mayo, upon which he did not reside. Boycott was a rack renter of the worst kind, and added to his constant threat of eviction insults of every degree of vileness. By a system of obnoxious rules which fined his workmen for the most trivial things, such as walking on the grass, he contrived to reduce the beggarly wages he allowed them to almost nothing. He was a ruffian in manner toward the people, and addressed them as if they were dogs, and compelled them to submit to galling personal affronts, which their poverty and dependence made it impossible to resist. He

EVICTED MANY FAMILIES,

and robbed those he did not evict, so that there was but little difference in the condition of those who had been thrown upon the roadside and those who were permitted to exist in their miser able dwellings. He had been carrying on this inhuman wariare upon a defenceless people for seventeen years, when the better Christian or a better citizen by most powerful weapon Ireland ever used against alien rule—the Land League took Capt. Boycott in hand. First, it commanded the tenants to refuse to pay him rack-rents. Secondly, it required the tenante to ask of him for harvesting his crop the same wag s as were paid to workmen for that kind of labor by other landlords. Amazed at their audacity and furious over their impudence, he swore roundly that he would do nothing of the kind. Thereupon the tenants refused to harvest his crop, and retired in a body. He proceeded into adjoining localities, expecting to get all the help he wanted at a slight advance in wages, but he was mistaken. Neither man woman nor child would work for him upon any terms. Incredulous, he drove miles and miles, and everywhere met with the same laconic response: "We

BAFFLED AT EVERY TURN.

Times had indeed changed in Ireland; the people did not even take their hats to him-those who had hats-and before the coming of the Land League every man in Ireland had to take his hat off to the landlord and keep it off while the tyrant drove along, even if the rain were descending. But nobody now took off his hat to Capt. Boycott, and neither he nor Lord Erne had money enough to buy a day's labor in Mayo or its borders. Chagrined and beside himself with rage, self. He found that it was a more difficult task than he had anticipated-much more difficult than playing slavedriver to tenantry. Then he called upon his wife and daughter and servants to help him. The delicate palms of the ladies were soon blistered, and still the crops remained unharvested. At last he was forced to the unmanly expedient of sending his wife to the cabins of Irish wives and mothers to beg assistance, and the captain agreed to pay whatever wages were asked. In this way he managed to save a portion of his crops.

WREAKING VENGEANCE BY EVICTION.

The captain nursed his wrath for next day. The famine had been in that part of the county; the crops were poor for two seasons, and many of the people had been compelled to go over to England during the harvests and earn there, as laborers, money enough to keep them from starvation. They had none left to pay the rent. Many whose families had lived upon the generosity of the little shopkeepers had not enough to pay those debts, and the arrears of rent, and they nad hoped that, taking into account the failures of two seasons, and their industrious efforts to repair their misfortunes, Capt. Boycott would remit a portion of the arrears and reduce the rents for the next year. He would do neither one nor REAL LITERATURE IS HEFE, LOVE, TRUTH, the other; whoever did not pay in full and its exponents are especially gifted must leave the estate. In that part of

not pay in full were to be turned out illuminated; at night by incandesce upon the roads and ditches flew like the lights and having a glass front. Within news of an approaching plague.

THE WOMEN BATTLING FOR THEIR HOMES.

THE PRIOR WILLIAM CAVID CAVIDING CONTROL OF CONTROL

It has been one of the privileges of the Irish landlord to use law in ways denied to other creditors. A shopkeeper could sult of Catholic influences. A mistake not serve a writ except upon the head of the family and in person, but a landlord could serve it on a woman in the home, or neil it on the door if the woman would not let him in. Capt. Boycott sent pro-cess servers notices of eviction, and as soon as one of these approached a cottage the woman of the house sent one of the children with a red petticoat to the nearest hilltop, where it was waved to give other women notice that the obnoxious person was coming. The women of Mayo burried to the scene, and by gibes, taunts, jokes and more offensive means, generally drove the emissary of the law away from the cottage before he had either seen the inmates or reached the door with his hammer.

CALLED UPON THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

Then Capt. Boycott secured the ser rices of 100 armed constables to protect his process servers, but no man could be induced to accept the latter office. The women had found out from a Land League lawyer that nailing the notice on the door was not statutory law, but landlord law; that the notice must be served inside the house. The women decided to save the process servers possible injury, and sent word to the "big house" that they would leave the doors open and have plenty of hot water on hand when the write should arrive. Failing to obtain process-servers with a taste for hot water, Capt. Boycott determined to call upon the government to serve his eviction write, and then the people, under the direction of the Land League, prepared to fight the army without other weapons than passive resistance.

THE "BOYCOTT" PUT IN FORCE.

It was ordered that the captain and his family be left alone. The men who fed his stock left; the house servants left; no man, no woman, would work for him in any capacity; the village shop de-clined to furnish the necessaries that could be prepared no longer at the house. The tenantry would not have carried these measures to such extremes had he not calumniated them in the London papers, to which he wrote the gross lie that he was persecuted because he was a

At last the captain was forced to send his lamily to Dublin. The Orangemen of the north banded themselves together to aid him. Finally a detachment of soldiers came from Castlebar. Next came a train from Belfast, loaded with provisions for the little garrison, and with it two imported English servants as cooks. But the servants who had left his employment got at these girls and induced them to leave. In the spring of 1881 there was an armistice. He was lett with an armed guard, however, and all provisions were sent by rail from Belfast or Dublin.

The first newspaper to use the verb to boycott" was United Ireland. The stamp of journalistic approval was set on the word by the London Times, in December, 1880, and the American papers seized on it with avidity. A few years later all the principal English dictionaries, and several foreign ones, admitted it to their colums.—Irish World.

The News in Brief.

In Bombay the plague is carrying off over 500 persons a week still. It is now officially declared that the plague exists in Jiddah, the port from which Mecca is reached.

Though steamship companies have complained for many years of small earnings Mr. J. J Bibby of Liverpool, head of the Bibby line, who died recently, aged 83, left \$9,000,000 in personal prop-

Daughters of the American Revolution in Maine are endeavoring to collect Revolutionary arms which Massachusetts gave to Maine when she became a State, in 1820, and were sold by the State in the sixties.

Joseph Dupuis, a 93-year-old French Canadian, who had been married twice before, has wedded a 38-year-old maiden of Kankakee, Ill., after being eight years a widower. She is of twice his weight and a foot and a half taller. He says he is good for fifteen years yet. He has **\$60,000.**

A company of men and some officers of the British ship Intrepid were taken from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico by the English colony of the capital city, at an expense of \$3,000, and gave concerts there which captured the town. The men were well entertained and as well pleased as the citizens.

John Knox must have turned in his coffin when the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland officially proclaimed the titles which shall be applied to ministers. Moderators of Presbyteries are to be "Reverend," those of Synods "Very Reverend," and the single Moderator of the General Assembly during his one year of office is "Right Reverend," like an Anglican Bishop.

Tamworth Castle, the home of the Marmions, hereditary champions of England, offered by its latest possessor, the Marquis Townshend, at auction, was bid in by the Corporation of the town for \$15 000. The heralds in Scott's poem hailed Marmion "Lord of Fontenaye, of Lutterworth and Scrivelesbay, of Tamworth tower and town." The fishing in the rivers Tame and Anker and rights over five manors go with the castle.

Bulgaria is thinking of substituting the reformed Gregorian calendar for the Russian orthodox one, a bill for that purpose having been drawn up at Premier Stoiloff's request by Signor Cesare Tondini de Quarenght, an Italian mathema-tician, and Dr. Shishmanotf, President of the Bulgarian Court of Cassation. It is hoped that after the Bulgarian Sobranye has adopted the reform it may spread to all the countries that use the

Russian calendar. One Baltimore street railway has thoman beings, benefactors of their kind. Ireland eviction is a calamity worse than cars. Over the projecting roof at the years has demonstrated that, more than The expression, "Cath lie literature," is death, and the rumor that all who could forward end of the car is an oblong box, ever, we must hold to those rules of

is a revolving screen of black with the names of the several routes in white letters on it. More easily read in the daytime than the usual car signs, it is said that at night these can be read at the distance of a square.

Rossdin, in the coal mining district of Silesia, is collapsing rapidly owing to reckless mining close to the surface. One thousand people are already homeless and \$500,000 worth of buildings are destroyed.

The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot one of the best vessels in the Imperial Navy, ran upon a reef near Transund last week, during a storm and sank almost immediately. The crew is reported saved. The Gangoot belonged to the Black Sea fleet. She was of 6,592 tons displacement.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, will erect immense packing houses in South Omaha. They are to be as large as the Chicago houses and will cover about nineteen acres. Work will begin at once, and it is expected that the plant will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1898. The cost of the new equipment will be \$1,000,000.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Results of Last Year's Operations-Important Addresses by the President and General Manager.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank was held in the office of the Bank on Wednesday, the 16th June, 1897. There were present: Hon. Aiph. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Messrs. J. P. Lebel, H. Laporte, Arthur Roy, Thos. Gauthier, H. H. Ethier, A. Larose, Hubert Desjardins and M. Guerin.

Hon. Alph. Desjardins was called to the chair, and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager, was requested to act as

The President read the following report presented by the directors on the affairs of the year just closed :—

"Gentlemen-The directors have the honor to present you with their report on the operations of the hank during the year ending May 31, 1897:

Balance at the credit of profit and loss account to the 30th

May, 1896...... \$ 7,352 18

Net profits of the year ending 31st May, 1897, deduction being made for cost of man-

agement, interest on de-posits and possible losses.... 33,940 61

Less appropriated for: Dividend 3 p.c. paid 1st December, 1896......\$15,000 00

Dividend 3 p.c. payable 1st June, 1897..... Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1897..... 11,292 79

\$41 292 79

"While the figures above given indi-cate but a small increase in the balance at the credit of profit and loss, it affords us pleasure, nevertheless, to be able to tell you that there has been a marked improvement in the business of the bank since your last report, which you

will notice by a comparison of the figures of the statement now submitted with those of last year.
"The directors of the bank, with the intelligent and energetic assistance of the General Manager, have continued to exercise that prudence judged necessary to meet those exceptional circumstances

indicated to you last year. These measures have had the good result anticipated by the management.

"Judging from the more and more lucrative operations of the past season, the directors have every reason to regard

as assured an appreciable increase in the profits of the Bank for the coming

year.
"The Head Office and the various have been regubranches of the bank have been regularly inspected, and your Directors must bear testimony to the zeal and intelligence with which the General Manager, as well as the other officers, have fulfilled their respective duties.

'The whole respectfully submitted. (Signed)
"ALPH. DESJARDINS,
"Preside

"President."

The President's Speech In moving the adoption of the report,

the President made some remarks on the peculiar circumstances the different banks had to encounter during the past year, referring especially to those affecting the Jacques Cartier Bank in particular. The general business depression, resulting from the scarcity of work, the low price of agricultural products, and especially the uncertainty created by prospective changes in the fiscal policy of this country and of the United States -these are the causes which indicate the difficulties of making the profits which should attend the operations of a bank under ordinary circumstances. He referred to the specially critical conditions met with by the present manager, and which brought out in bold relief his energy and business like management. The shareholders are invited to satisfy their legitimate curiosity as to the special study he has made of the bank's affairs since he assumed the duties of his office. We must not content ourselves, he added, with merely providing for the necessities of the present. We must look forward to the conditions of the future. It is well to study the measures necessary to adopt to realize the position the founders of the bank and those who worked after them were adopted an improved sign system for ambitious of securing for it. The ex-designating the routes of the various perience of the crisis of the past two

sace which are the security of banks. is to this, as the report shows, that he Board of Directors have applied themselves, and no doubt the explan-ations by the General Manager will give every satisfaction in this regard.

The General Statement.

Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager, afterwards read the general state-ment of the affairs of the bank up to Blat May, 1897 :-

LIABILITIES. \$2,669,604 71 Due to agencies in foreign countries \$3,114,893 57 500,000 co 235,000 co 25,000 00

Profit and losses—balance of available.
Unclaimed dividends.
Dividend No. 63, payable lst June, 1897. 15,000 00 \$ 785,504 14 \$3,902,397 71 ASSETS. Gold and silver coin.....\$ 31,830 02 Dominion notes...... Deposit with the Federal

22,215 68 261,300 07 16,755 63 37,050 55 261,000 00 182,048 00

Current bills discounted (deduction made of interest upon notes due \$25,000;.....\$ Overdue debts
Other debts not specially secured.....
Due by banks in daily exchange.... fortgager Furniture and stationery.....

\$3,902,397 71 (Signed) TANCREDE BIENVENU. General Manager

General Manager's Remarks. Mr. Bienvenu said :- Following the

custom of this bank, I will only add a ew words to the remarks of the President, leaving to institutions of greater importance the task of turnishing to the public observations relating to the political, commercial and financial events which may have influenced favorably or unfavorably, the year's business. You will permit me, however, to make a few remarks, whose bearing will be intimately connected with the com-mercial transactions of the Jacques Cartier Bank. During the whole course of the financial year your institution has continued with unfailing energy the development of the resources at its disposition. But, whatever may have been the importance and the increase of the bank's business, compared with that of last year, we have simply counterbalances the unfavorable effects of those circumstances which marked the year 1896. Consequently the net profits realized show but a slight increase in the balance carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. During the last two years our cash reserves and demand loans on stocks and debentures, which form our immediately available resources, have been maintained in a proportion sufficient to meet all demands, and although this measure of prudence may have had the effect of diminishing our sources of revenue, we hope that you will share with us the satisfaction of finding ourselves in presence of a relatively favorable statement.

You will observe that our deposits have increased by nearly \$600,000, which shows that the public has growing confidence in your bank, a confidence which we hope to merit more and more by continuing this line of conduct.

The amount of notes in circulation has also increased to such a point that the Board of Directors has often regretted that the limited amount of capital stock has prevented the bank from benefiting from a more extensive circulation, and which would permit enlarged operations.

CONDITIONS CHANGED.

During the past year the directors applied themselves with energy to the consideration of applications for the opening of new accounts, caused by the going out of business of an important financial institution, which had recruited its cli-



Was there ever a women in the wide world who did not yearn to be the mother of a bright faced, happy, healthy, laughing, rollicking child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there

licking child? If there ever was such a woman, she was a bad one, and while there are many thoroughly bad men, there are very few thoroughly bad women.

It was God's and Nature's intention that every woman should be the mother of healthy children. Tens of thousands of women defeat this beneficent design by their ignorance and neglect. They suffer from weakness and disease in a womanly way, and take no measures, or the wrong measures, to remedy it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that are the threshold of human life. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and virile. It heals ulceration, allays inflammation, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It banishes the trials of the period of impending maternity and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It does away with the dangers of motherhood and shortens the period of weakness and lassitude. It insures the little newcomer's health and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merweak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. A dealer is not a physician, and has no right to suggest a substitute for the prescription of an eminent specialist like Dr. Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent for at one cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth binding so stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

entele amongst the principal French Canadian business firms of this city; and they have taken necessary measures to extend the accommodation these had a

extend the accommodation these had a right to expect from your institution.

The conditions under which banking business is carried on have in the past few years been completely changed. The demand for money has so changed that we find that earnings of 41 per cent. are equivalent to 7 per cent. ifteen years ago. The situation which we have to face requires different work from that formerly exacted in order to assure success. A bank must at present, to obtain a satisfactory rate of earnings on its capital, multiply its operations, keeping at the same time on the alert, to counterbalance the difficulties which these new conditions present.

It will be very agreeable for you to learn that the upper stories of your superb building are let advantageously this year. Two assurance companies, which are making marked progress, have taken possession of all the offices to let for a relatively long term and at remunerative prices. The interest upon the cost of this building, which has been in the past carried mainly by y ur institution, will be shared hereafter, thus largely diminishing the general expense of administration. It is advisable to tell you that certain in the same will become tain improvements will become necessary in order to obtain greater profits and to give entire satisfaction to our tenants, We have already made some important changes. This building was erected at a period when your bank had a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and I ought to mention on this occasion the desire of some of our most important stockholders and a number of business men, friends of the institution, to see the capital of the bank increased with the object of making up for the reduction of the capital to which I have already alluded, following in this the example of another French-Canadian bank which has lately increased its capital to \$1,000,000. Then

FRENCH CANADIAN COMMERCE

will find in its own institutions a large part of the accommodation of which it has always stood in need. We, therefore, ask all our stockholders to carefully study with us the advisability of this proposed increase, convinced that this measure will better serve their interests and those of commerce in general. In conclusion, it is my duty to accord our officers special mention for their services and devotion. Those of our staff who understand our views join in our efforts and serve the interests of the bank with a zeal in which enters a veritable affection for your institution.

Upon the proposal of Hon. J. G. Laviolette, seconded by M H. H. Ethier, Messrs. Thomas Gauthier and Arthur Roy were named scrutineers.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

was then proceeded with, with the following result: Hon. Alphonse Desjar-dins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme and L. J. O. Beauchemin.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors, which took place immediately after, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins was reelected president, and M. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president, for the current year.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

> FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cap de la Madeleine, Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church,

Montreal. **SATURDAY**, July 10, 1897.

(For Ladies and Children only.)

Steamer "THREE RIVERS" LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 2.30 P.M

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05, Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St.
Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street,
.....Montreal.....

N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, for men only, by steamer "Three Rivers." shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 p.m.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

first Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, :\$1 00 each In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards.

Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c. \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz, White Bone Beads. 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per dox. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per dox. Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos.

Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality. incense. Charcoal. *Gas lighters. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax. Stearine and Parafine.

.&J.SADLIER&CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 1669 Notre Dame 81. 123 Church St., TORONTO, ONT.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True ess Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V. Witness.

is a Better System of Banking. Standpoints-Some Features of the Bayings Banks Mode of Operation.

Robert Ewen, writing in the May num. ber of the Westminster Review, takes up the question of hanks for the people, under the title of What Ireland Warts." His introductory is somewhat startling in its wealth of optimistic sentiment considering the reports which reach us from time to time regarding the state of affairs in the Old Land. We give the article in full, as it deals with a phase of the Irish question which, if not new, at least is, in many respects, a calm, busineslike statement from a source which has been usually looked upon as not of the most friendly in treating Irish ques tions. The writer says :--

Ireland has evidently been improving in its condition of late, but there is something still wanting to enable her to make up to the other parts of the United Kingdom. Happily there is every desire on the part of her neighbors to see her get every justice and encouragement in the way of improvement. It is pleasant to know that trade is much better in Ireland than it was, particularly in the province of Ulster; money is said to be more plentiful, and accounts more regumore plentiful, and accounts more regularly paid than formerly, which is a creditable sign. The large banks, according to their reports, are doing a bigger business and finding their deposits increasing. The savings banks have also accumulated more money, which shows that the weaking classes are being better that the working classes are being better employed, and laying by money for after use. There is, it appears, above eight millions of pounds of deposits in the post office and trustees savings banks of Ireland, which is a considerable advance on former years. That money is, however all locked up with the National Debt Commissioners, and drained out of the country for no use, whereas by some better arrangement that money might all have been employed in promoting the agricultural and manufacturing industries amongst the people at home, to whom that money belongs. If that large sum of six millions had been lent out to industrious and trustworthy tradesmen and others, as it would have been locally. in moderate sums, say on the average of £80 to each individual to work upon, it would have set up or assisted one hundred thousand people to work for themselves and their country at their own occupations or in company with others, as is done in other countries, through the peoples banks, to benefit the small farmers, small manufacturers, and other traders there, on cash credit accounts or other securities. What is wanted in Ireland is some

BETTER SYSTEM OF BANKING,

which will distribute or lend out the money for use which is now lodged in the banks and locked up therein, or in Government or other stocks, which withdraws the money from employment in Good banking is the making of a country; bad banking is the reverse, it handibetter than locking up gold in a miser's chest. Money is meant for circulation. and nowadays it is found that good paper money or bank cheques is as good as gold coin, indeed better, tor it is more economical and handy and generally preferred in civil ized countries like this, or France, or America, or Canada. There would be no need for gold coin in Ireland or in Scotland if all the banks were allowed to issue bank-notes, as ought to be the case, on a proper basis. It is a matter of his ory that Ireland made a great advance in its trade and industries when joint stock banks, with the free issue of uselessly gold coin for every pound note issued. That gold is just so much dead stock, and is a dead loss to the banks of so much capital—about six million pounds—which could be replaced by good securities that would yield a remunerative return. The free issue of bank notes before 1845 afforded great accommodation to trade, and the want of a note issue to the Irish banks which have been started since then, is a great hardship to them and to the public. The Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845 were most impolitic acts; they should now be repealed so as to let all banks and all trades get fair play. In 1882 I was in Dublin on business, and called upon the manager of one of these noteless banks. He told me the want of notes was a great drawback, as he had to borrow notes from banks which had the privilege of issue and the profit thereof. I suggested he should memorialize the Government to allow his bank to issue notes also. He replied the Government would not listen to such a request, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to be opposed to any alteration of Peel's Bank Act. If that was the case, it was a strong instance of injustice to Ireland. While I was in Ireland then, I also took the opportunity of making inquiry as to the savings banks. I had interviews with the managers of

THE SAVINGS BANKS IN BELFAST AND DUBLIN. They told me their business was not increasing. I told them of the plan adopted by a trustees' savings-bank I was a director of; where we started an auxiltogether. The companies bank, not being connected with the Government, took in deposits at 3 per cent, and lent out money at about 5 per cent, and it the rate of interest ou deposits, it will did well, and was appreciated by the public; it got a considerable amount of business, and yielded a good dividend to the shareholders. Such a bank, with had; and the security is not so much

responsible parties as abareholder, will look far better after their business than mere trustees, who too often don't look after their bank at all. After I explained that plan to them they both thought it a great improvement to engraft lendingbanks upon the old savings-banks, or even to start new banks altogether under the Companies Limited Liability Act 1862, Table A. These savings banks managers told me they could very easily managers told me they could very easily carry on both kinds of banking with the same staff and in the same offices, and they thought such banks would be great boons to Ireland, and supply a felt want to the people. The savings bank in Dublin is a large office, and would make a splendid central establishment. If the trustees of the old banks would become shareholders of the new companies' banks, and appoint good boards of directors, such banks might be made to pay as good dividends as the larger banks. I know this from experience, and these banks would be the grandest means imaginable for improving the condition and circumstances of the people of Ireland. Sir George Trevelyan being at that time Secretary for Ireland, and he being the parliamentary representative of the constituency I belonged to, I brought this subject to his notice, and showed him what a great benefit it would be to Ireland to improve its banking system so as to let capital be more widely distributed and money widely circulated amongst the people, on the plan of the peoples' banks on the Continent and the national banks of the United States, also by the Canadian banks, which all afford far greater banking facilities to their people than are given by the old fashioned, restrictive banks of Britain. The Irish Secretary thought a good deal of the scheme and I believed he had the idea of letting a trial be made of it in Ireland, but I was disappointed, for after a time he wrote me a friendly note, saying he found the Government

WAS AVERSE TO MEDDLE WITH THE BANKING so he could go no further in the matter.

I was vexed at that, and am so yet, for I have no doubt if the banking system had been so far reformed then, ways and means would thereby have been found for developing the agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial interests of Ireland more extensively than they have been. People may get into the possession or tenancy of land, but what can they do with it, unless they get money from banks to work it with? Thereafter I wrote several articles to Belfast papers recommending banking reform for Ireland. I received several letters approving of my views, but, as is well known, other questions came up more prominently. However the subject was not lost sight of. A Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1885 to consider what should be done to promote Irish industries; I was summoned to give evidence about peoples' banks and savings banks, and to show how these could be made to promote the various industries of Ireland. I appeared before the Committee in London and was questioned by Mr. Sexton and other members. My evidence was given in the Committee's Report. Several members took an interest in the subject, and some of them said the idea of getting up peoples' banks for Ireland was of a pracfical kind and well worthy of the attention of the Committee. However that Parliament was hurriedly dissolved trade and the industries of Ireland. and the Committee with it. Mr Sexton told me the Committee would likely be re-appointed in the new Parliament; but caps trade and commerce, and is no it was not; so this banking question is take up, and get free banking established to aid free trade. Mr. Gladstone when speaking on the Irish Home Rule Bill said he quite approved of giving the Irish Parliament power to allow perfect tree dom of banking, and the unlimited issue of bank notes in Ireland, if desired; he even went the length of saying he would not be against giving the same privileges to English banks. That is a consum mation devoutly to be desired. As for the Scottish and Irish banks, Sir Robert Peel took the privilege of free note issue from them, against their will and to their loss. In justice that privilege notes, were established about 1836, and should be restored. There is no reason the country progressed rapidly until for contracting the note circulation of the country except it be to maintain the 1845, when a serious check was given to the country except it be to maintain the it by the passing of Peel's Bank Act that Bank of England monopoly, and give year, which prohibited any new banks that Bank the control of the money marfrom issuing notes of their own, and even ket, to make the loan of money as tight prevented the then existing banks from and as dear as possible—otherwise with increasing their issues, unless under the penalty of providing and locking up uselessly gold coin for every pound note steadier than now, which would be all the better for traders. As to free banking, Adam Smith said: "It is obviously the best policy for all parties to allow all banks to do the best they can for their own interests, and for the service of the public by fair competition on equal conditions."

POSITION OF SAVINGS BANKS NOW. Since the preceding article was written an unexpected difference has been discovered by the Chancellor of the Ex chequer in the accounts of the Govern ment saving banks. The Budget for the present year estimated the loss by the interest allowed to depositors being more than what is got from Government investments by £31,000, but that has proved to be too low, and notice has been given that Parliament is to be applied to for a further grant of £30,151. This has raised the question whether the interest on deposits should be allowed or not? The deficiency is not very great, and it might be borne, but it would be far better to place the savings banks upon a paying plan; and this could be done with re spect to the trustees' banks at least, by turning them into independent companies' banks as has been suggested in this article. That would save the Government being bothered with these banks so much as the officials appear to be, see ing the Government gives the trustees' banks so very little encouragement. In fact the banks could do far better working for themselves, and for the benefit of their depositors and the public, than by being tied up, as they are, to take the iary companies' bank alongside of the low rate of interest the Commissioners trustees' bank, and they worked well give, when the banks could get better together. The companies' bank, not interest and do far more good by lending

better than companies' banks, as is pre-tended by those who cry up the trustees' bank. Indeed there are several glaring instances, such as the Cardiff savings bank, where the depositors were losers, for be it known the Government is not directly responsible to the depositors. only to the trustees, for the money lodged. These trustees, again, are not responsible as the shareholders of banks are, so that it was quite a mistake to suppose that the trustees' banks are as good as regularly registered companies' banks can be. As for the Post Office savings banks, they are really Government security banks, and are all that can be desired—so that there is no room for trustees' banks at all. They ought all of them to be turned into companies banks and made

BANKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

to give the third classes the benefits and banking facilities suited to their circumstances, just as the large banks give these benefits on a larger scale to the middle and upper classes. It is not enough to gather in the savings of the working classes and lock the money up with the National Debt Commissioners—no busi-ness men or capitalists lock their money up in that way—they invest it so as to get a good interest or profit, and so should working people get up banks for themselves to turn their one hundred and sixty-thre millions of pounds they have in the savings banks to the best possible profit to themselves. The trustees' bank I was connected with started a companies' bank alongside the old bank and carried the two on together; both have done well; the companies' bank gave a half per cent. more for deposits than the trustees' bank gave, and its deposits now exceed the amount in the old bank. The companies' bank pays 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders and does a deal of good in the locality. That is a proof that such banks can do well hen well managed. I have brought this scheme of companies' saving and lending banks before the public and hope it will be taken up widely yet. The old trustees are rather averse to any change; but it must come, as these old banks are behind the age. I have had letters from trustees about this. One important and influential gentleman writes:

"No doubt the scheme you propose would to some extent benefit the working classes. In any case, however, it is quite hopeless to induce the Government to give any further facilities to trustees, or to expect them to listen to any argument on the subject. I lately attended a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and our reception was very discouraging. The Chancellor flatly contradicted any argument put before him, and indicated that any such proposed legislation would be strongly contested in the House of Commons. No doubt you are aware that the Act of 1891 does not permit us to invest in such excellent securities as that of county councils, school boards, lunatic asylums, &c."

KINGSTON'S VETERAN CITY CLERK

Mr. Michael Flanagan Called to His Reward.

Fifty-two Y. ars the Father of Municipal Matters at the City Council Board.

Kingston Freeman.

noon, June 20, announced to the citizens that our veteran City Clerk, Mr. Michael Flanagan, had passed away to his eternal reward, much to the regret of the community, by whom he was considered the municipal father. For some years Mr. Flanagan suffered from locomotor ataxis, a disease of the spinal cord, which confined him to his home during many weeks of the past year, otherwise he was considered generally healthy for a man of his age, 74 years. About ten days ago his family and friends became aware that he was rapidly failing, so much so that his physician, Dr. V. Sullivan, ordered strict quietness and no visitors other than immediate relatives. He lingered between life and death until the following afternoon (Monday), when dissolution came, the venerable citizen pussing away as though he were sleep-

IN THE DEATH OF MR. FLANAGAN,

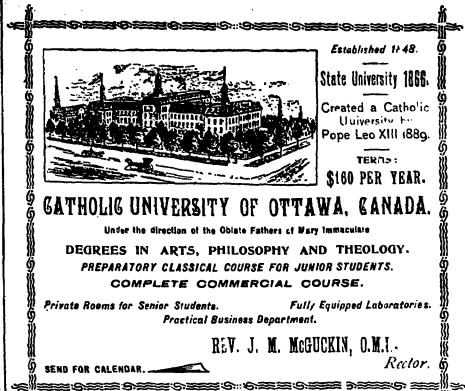
Kingston has lost one of its most respected landmarks, many of whom preceded him to the grave in the last ten years, prominent among them being the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alexander Campbell, intimate friends of the now departed and beloved City Clerk. He was this city's municipal authority for fifty-two years, and had to his credit the record of being probably the oldest city clerk in continuous office in the world. He was a characteristic and kind-hearted Irishman, and in his over half a century of official duty he had not been known to make an enemy, but kept daily adding to his list of friends until the figures had reached the highest number possible to attain in a city of this size, hence the extreme sorrow expressed on all sides at his demise. In his younger days he was one of Kingston's most active men, always interesting himself in anything that would assist in the city's prosperity, many times sustaining personal losses rather than have large or small industries go out of existence. His whole life can be summed

Mr. Flanagan was born at Elphin, County Roscommon. Ireland, on Septem

Biliousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache

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rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarasparilla.



ber 23rd, 1823, the son of Laughlin Flan-agan and Margaret Murray. His father debt, and good houses, well dressed peo-died while he was young. With a good education to assist him, in 1841 he emi-grated to Canada to carve out his future, living in town, twenty two have round arriving in Kingston some days after fourteen or more children each. There Lord Sydenham. A few weeks later he is not a pauper or beggar in the town; entered the office of Charles Stuart, bar and though the place brasts of no mil rister, and Registrar of city and county.

HIS INDUSTRY AND TASTE AS A PENMAN attracted the attention of Francis Manning Hill, one of the foremost public every resident of the town is of Irish demen of the day, who induced Mr. Stuart to transfer Mr. Flanagan to his employ, succeeding Mr. Hill as City Cherk in 1845. He served under all the Mayors which Kingston ever had but one, the late Mr. Cassidy. In 1871 the citizens generally presented him with his portrait, which now adores the City Hall. Deceased was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah, second daughter of Dr. Boyd, of the Royal Navy, who survives him. Of a family of eleven children, nine are alive -Michael and William, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. O'Brien, Misses Sarah, Mary Boyd Gertrude, Madeline and Charlotte, and three grandsons and one granddaughter -Messrs. William G., Michael E. and John S O Brien, and Miss Marion O'Sullivan. On Monday evening the City Council met and passed resolutions of sympathy with the bereaved family. The aldermen assembled spoke in most sympathetic terms of the many sterling qualities of the late venerable official. many of the older ones viewing the vacant chair and recalling to memory incidents of very many years ago in Fellows in Philosophy, in cap and gown, which the lamented city clerk was one and then came the clergy. Two acolytes of the foremost figures.

The funeral was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen, city officials, school trus tees and ex-school trustees, ex-mayors, ex aldermen, representatives of all public bodies and societies, and citizens of all denominations and was one of the largest ever seen in Kingston. At St. Mary's Cathedral a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated and the Libera chanted for his soul. His Grace Archbishop Cleary officiated and pronounced the final abso lution prior to the remains being placed in St. Mary's vault. The floral tributes, The flying of the city flags at half-trom the City Council, important per led the way for Bishop Wigger, Bishop mast at three o'clock on Monday after sonages outside the city and citizens, McFaul, Bishop McDonnell and Bishop vere numerous and beautiful.

MAINE'S IRISH TOWN.

Benedicta-Its History, its Beauty and its Continued Prosp rity.

In no state of the Union are racial lines drawn more closely than in Maine. seats. Though Yankees are the original settiers, after the Indians, they have never been able to get a foothold in several the altar. thriving villages. Waldobero, which was colonized from Holland Lot years ngo, is still 90 per cent. Dutch; Mada-waska, where the Acadian refugees found homes in 1750, is more than 95 per cent. French, and New Sweden, which was settled by emigrants brought over from Sweden by Minister W. W. Thomas in Yankee families. Though all of these people make good citizens and add greatly to the wealth of the state, it is The first fatality among the workmen probable that Benedicta, the one almost engaged in tearing d wn the old Tombs exclusively Irish settlement in Maine, beats them all in point of thrift and in general prosperity. Several picturesque killed by the breaking of a derrick. As historians have said that Benedicta was a result of his death three men were arrest and hold by the the Corner in S1 (iii) colonized from the "slums of Boston," a statement which is resented by the bail each to wait the result of the intown residents, and which the real facts in the case do not warrant. In the

EARLY DAYS OF THIS CENTURY

the Catholic Churches of Baton were poor, every parish having many members who struggled hard to live. Keenly alive to the needs of his people, Architecture to the needs of his people, Architecture to the building. It was Robinson's business to attend the rooms. While a stone bishop Benedice Fenwick, the predeces ness to attend the ropes. While a stonsor of Archbishop Williams, went to the weighing two tons was being hewered General Court of Massachusetts and the guy ropes became loose The mast bought a township of wild land in Aroostook county. Me. Though the purchase was made when Maine was a province of Massachusetts, no settlers were sent to son, who was knocked through a hole in the new land until after 1830, when Maine had been a State for ten years. The police claimed that the mast was Maine had been a State for ten years. Then the Bishop began to colonize the up in saying that he was indeed a loving new township, sending two or three husband, kind father, and a model families at a time to the Maine wilder ness. Though the whole plan was an experiment, it proved a success, and when the war broke out the township contained a population of more than 400. Having established themselves as lumbermen and farmers, the residents applied to the Legislature for a charter naming the place Benedicta

IN HONOR OF ITS FOUNDER.

in 1872, and though the timber is now cut off and though potators bring but 30 cents a barrel at the nearest railroad station, the people continue to prosper. The settlement is one of the model vil lages in Maine. The village streets have asphalt sidewalks and are well lighted. An expensive town hall has been erected

lionaires, there are several well-to do men in town, and everyhody is above want. Except the descendants of three families which squatted here before 1820 scent.—Boston Republic.

DOINGS IN NEW YORK

The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the College of St. Francis Xavier, which was held last week, was a magniticent function.

This celebration has brought together many people of distinction. There were present four bishops who had been graduated from the college. The Apostolic Delegate and another Archbishop were there, to say nothing of other dig-nitaries and more than a hundred priests There were representatives from nearly all of the Catholic colleges and universities in America.

There was in the morning a procession from the college to the church. There were two divisions. The first was led by Father Myhan, the third master of ceremonies. He was followed by the walked on either side of the crossbearer Father Newey, the second master of ceremonies, followed with the sub-deacons, Father J. F. Delaney and

Father O'Hare. Then came Archbishop Martinelli. He wore a gorgeous robe of violet with a long train which was borne by two pages. A purple buretta covered his head and a cape of ermine was thrown over his shoulders. Beside him were the deacons of honor, the Rev. T. J. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. Brann.

In the second division the Rev. E. J. Donnelly, the first master of ceremonies, Hoban, all in purple. Then came other distinguished prelates and finally Arch bishop Corrigan.

The third division was made up of the military, the cadets of the college, commanded by Capt. John Dann, of the Tenth United States Infantry. There were 200 boys in unitorm. They marched into the church with their guas and stood at attention while the priests took their

Archbishop Martinelli was the cele brant.

The cade's were directly in front of

Bishop Wigger, of Newark, preached the sermon, and he spoke cothusicstic ally about patriotism. In the atternoon there was a reception. Archbishop Mar tinelli and Archbishop Corrigan received in the academic room for an hour, Hundre's of members of the congregation and the alumni and the visiting Grant's first administration, has but two priests talked with one another and had refreshments in the quadrangle.

> The first fatality among the workmen prison occurred on Friday afternoon, when Charles R binson was instantly killed by the breaking of a derrick. As rested and held by the Cormer in \$1 000

> Robinson with several others was lowering the coping stones from above the door of the prison on Franklin street. A derrick had been rigged on the first floor of the prison, with guy ropes runof the derrick was drawn from an upright position and anapped in the centre The piece which broke off tell on Robin-

> of too light timber and charged the coutractors and foremen with negligence. A tew minutes after the killing they ar rested Jacob K. Brown, the contractor; Alexander Roy, the foreman, and Theo dore S Burnes, the superintendent of the work. The contractor claimed that Robinson was responsible for the accident, while workmen about the building said the responsibility rested elsewhere.

IN HONOR OF ITS FOUNDER.

JOSEPH J. O Donohue died at his home,
The town of Benedicta was incorporated No. East Sixty-ninth street, Friday afternoon. He had been in poor health for four years, as the result of an operation. Mr. O'Donohue was born at No. 40-Peck Slip, January 4, 1834. His father was then a retail grocer, but afterwards established a wholesale tea and coffee business, taking in Joseph and another son as partners before Joseph was twentylately, and the people worship in one of one years old Mr. O'Donohue continuthe finest and largest Catholic churches | ed in this business until a few years ago. | advertisers.

He and his father organised the Long Island Ferry Company in 1858, and when that company and the Brooklyn Ferry Company were consolidated in 1864, as the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, he was elected President. He held that office until the 15.h of May last, when he wassucceeded by his son Joseph... Mr. O Donohu was the oldest member of the Tammany organization, which he planed in 1856. He lived in Brooklyn for some years, and in 1863 was chairman of the Kings County Democratic general committee. In 1865 he declined a nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, and in that year he moved to New York. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy, in Tweed's time. Mayor Wickham made him Park Commissionerlin 1874, and in 1876 he was a presidential elector. He was City Chamberlain during Mayor Gilroy's term. Mr. O'Donobue was a trustee of the New York Coffee Exchange, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Board of Trade and Transportation, a trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and member of many clubs and organiza-tions. He leaves a widow and four children.

The warm wave struck this city last week. The thermometer up in Sergeant Dann's cyric registered S7 degrees at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, and the official custodian of Uncle Sam's weather for New York and vicinity cautiously admitted that it was a warm

Down in Park row the register was 92 degrees.

As it was there were no cases of prostration reported at any of the big hospitals. They were ready for them at Hudson Street and Bellevue, though. The "mandation baths" and the ice tubs were gotten into shape early in the day. But they were not needed.

The only results of the heat apparent in the day's hospital returns consisted in the extraordinary number of insance persons received at Bellevue Hospital. Eleven patients were admitted to the insane pavillion between the hours of insane products Sam. and 6 p.m.

The Feast of the Sacred Heart was observed with elaborate special services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday. The main altar and the Sacred Heart altar were aglow with myriads of lights and covered with a profusion of choice flowers. Magnificent palms served to outline the graceful high altar and the beautifully painted banners of the League of the Sacred Heart gave additional and the League of the Sacred Heart gave additional server and the sacred Heart gave and the sacred Hea ditional shades of color that made the scene impressive. At 9 a.m. solemn Mass wassung at the Sacred Heart altar. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, director of the League of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. P. Daly and the Rev. T. F. Murphy assisted as deacon and sub deacon, while the Rev. H. T Newey acted as master of ceremonies. The music of the Mass was especially fine, the male voices of the Cathedral choir uniting with the chancelchoir under the cirection of Organist Ungerer to render with splendid effect Robert Krawatschki's Op. 4 mass in F. Gounod's "O Salutaris," for male voices was given as an offertory. The service in the evening at S o'clock was particularly impressive.

Nearly one hundred representative ten importers met on Friday in the office of James & John R. Montgomery, 129 Water street, to pass resolutions orging the Finance Committee of the United States Senate to retain in its schedule the proposed ten cents a pound duty on all teas brought into this country. Mr. Willard, the secretary of the meeting, read extracts from a letter that a committee representing the tea importers of the country had sent to Congress. That letter advocated the imposition of a duty of fitteen cents a pound on ten, urging that such a duty would add \$15,000 000 to the revenues, would compet foreign exporters to send better ten here, and, at the summatime, would not increase the price of the article.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 80, 1997

CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

While some of the city Catholic schools are in advance of others, there is, we are happy to think, a general condition of fuller engagement-National Home progress that is creditable to all our Rule. educationists. During the last twelve months there has been a great deal of comment on our Catholic schools in which serious injustice has been done to a most meritorious and devoted class of men and women. We have tried to show how utterly at fault some of those comments were and how little some of the critics knew of the history of the institutions against which they so lightly lifted up their voices. The strangest thing during the long and painful discussion, which cannot be ended till justice is done, is that men calling themselves Catholics have joined the mob of fault-finders in howling down teachers to whom perhaps they owed it that they were able to write at all. But fiat justitia ruat cælum. In the end truth and right will triumph. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that our Montreal Catholic schools are keeping up their repu-

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has won high praise for the manner in which he discharged the duties of President of the Royal Society of Canada during its meeting at Halifax. Owing to the Cabot celebration, or the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the arrival of John Cabot on the shores of the New World, it was deemed advisable that the Society should meet this year at Halifax instead of as usual, at Ottawa, and consequently a good deal of responsibility fell to the share of the President. As was to be expected, His Grace acquitted himself worthily of his functions, both as a host and as the president of a learned society. The luncheon given by His Grace to the members of the Royal Society and its delegates and invited guests took place on the 22nd inst., at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Spring | Britain, an appeal for aid. The letter Garden Road. His Grace also enter had this superscription: "To Ætius tained some distinguished members of thrice consul, the groans of the Britons, the Society.

THE MARTYR PRIESTS OF LIVER-POOL.

On the 10th inst. a memorial was arected in front of St. Patrick's Church, Liverpool, to the Irish martyr priests of 1847—the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of their noble confession and martyrdom in the holiest of causes. When the famine fever broke out among the Irish emigrants in Liverpool there were in the town twenty-four priests set apart for devotion to their spiritual needs. In six months the lives of ten of them had been sacrificed, and within two saints and many other men who were months more three others had followed not saints. That there should be a dethem to the grave. One of those who recovered from the ordeal through which they had all to pass was the Rev. Doctor O'Reilly, late Bishop of Liverpool. We have already referred to the devoted work of those noble priests in connection with the victims who fell in the discharge of duty in Montreal and elsewhere during the same sad year. All those priests were heroes in the truest sense, and that a memorial should be erected to the sacerdotal martyrs of Liverpool must give satisfaction to every Irishman in Montreal and wherever else there are Irish hearts to cherish sympathy and gratitude.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The grant of local self-government to Ireland-which the Munster News calls Home Rule in reality if not in namehas directed the earnest attention of all who are interested in Catholic education in Ireland to the best means of solving that great question. In a recent address on the subject His Eminence Cardinal. Logue, replying to the boys of the Christian Brothers' Schools of Letterkenny, spoke of the advantages of a good sound education combined with moral training as his chief hope for Ireland's future. His Eminence did not forget to avail himself of the opportunity of saying that the Christian Brothers'Schools were thorough tion that a country can have. This fact was brought out very clearly on the intellectual side by the reports of inspectcore of which we gave a careful summary about a year ago. The superiority of

was borne witness to by Protestant in us of the comfort of belief in his glorious spectors and examiners in a way most gratifying to those who had stood out for Oatholic education. And the Cardinal Archbishop has urged these results as justification for the refusal of Catholics to be satisfied with either Trinity College or the Queen's College. They will persist in maintaining that ground of Separate Catholic Education through every grade of training-from childhood to manhood—from the catechism to the starting point of business or professional knowledge, so that every lesson learned until the young man begins the struggle of life will be imparted by Catholic principles. This insistence is all the more essential now that Ireland has become the mistress of her own local affairs, so that while the minority will not be deprived of a single just right, the majority will enjoy the benefits of that local selfadministration which has for ages been denied to it and which it will exercise as a guarantee for the discharge of the

ST. PATRICK AND THE CRITICS.

It seems that an English professor has been denying the existence of St. Patrick. Such denial is not a new thing, but the grounds on which we are now asked to question the reality of our patron saint's life and mission have a certain novelty. The very name of the saint is by this new light said to be due to a misunder standing. Venerable Beda, in his history of the Church in England, writes that in the 8th year of Theodosius the younger, Palladius was sent by Pope Celestinus to the Scots (that is the Irish) who believed in Christ, to be their first bishop. In the 23rd year of the same monarch's reign, Beda adds, "Ætius, qui et patricius fuit," discharged for the third time the duties of the consulship, having Symmachus for his colleague. Now, ac cording to this new critic; the words that we have given in the original were regarded by a careless copyist as referring to the name of a person, instead of being a qualifying clause, indicating the aristocratic or noble origin of Ætius. It is plain from the context that Ætius was not a churchman at all but a Roman patrician or noble, who had been three times raised to the consulship, and on the third occasion had the illustrious Symmachus for his colleague. It is difficult to see how any one could take this passage as having anything to do with Ireland's patron saint. Ætius is a well known historical character. Even in this very chapter of Beda's History he is represented as receiving from the Britons, at that time in great distress, because the Romans, being themselves in conflict with barbarians, had been obliged to withdraw their forces from and it went on to urge that they were so pressed by their enemies that to death by the sword they had no alternative but death by drowning. It is not to Beds that we must look

for the origin of St. Patrick and his mis-

sion, but to his own writings. That

there is controversy regarding his auto-

biographical works is no more extraordinary than that there is controversy regarding hundreds of other documents that have come down to us. We know much more concerning his parentage, boyhood, his early experiences, his captivity, his vocation and his mission than we know of the lives of many other gree of obscurity as to some points in his career is not surprising in view of the time and circumstances of his life. Rather is it a cause of satisfaction that so many testimonies are extant of his great work in Ireland. As his name implies, he was of good birth. We should not, indeed, depend wholly on a Roman, any more than a modern name, as indicating a personal characteristic, for names among the ancients, as among the moderns, are not always to be accepted as significant in that way. But we believe it because St. Patrick tells us so himself. He also informs us that his father had a little villa near the town of Bonavem Tabernice, south of the wall of Severus, in that part of Scotland which | Father Nicholson was showing the pracis opposite the county Antrim. It was from there he was carried off to be minds of a community, and urged that try, after his escape, he returned as a missionary. For six years he was a herdsman in the Antrim mountains and the town of Downpatrick | belief in God, no hope for the future, a still bears witness to his presence. He had a dream some years after his return to his people in which, like St. Paul long before him, he heard the voice of sinners calling him to help them. He was still a young man when he obeyed the divine vocation and it was near the suicide every year. In England the per end of the fifth century before he was

and ennobling example. Let us only be true sons to St. Patrick and we need not fear the wrong-headedness of the critics,

EXIT, CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

The death of Captain Boycott not long since recalls one of the most remarkable struggles between landlordism and tenants' rights that the world has witnessed in our time. The peculiarity of Captain Boycott's history as a landlord and an agent of landlords is that his name be came synonymous with the retribution that overtook him. It became a terror to all Irish landlords or agents who adopted his policy. Although it is not yet a score of years since it was first used in the peculiar sense attached to it and for which the English language has no other term half so expressive, it is found in all the recently published dictionaries, as a word employed with a definite signification, wherever the English language is spoken. It is said to have been first used in its long well known popular sense by Father John O'Malley, of the County Mayo, and by James Redpath. How did a gentleman, otherwise of fair enough reputation, draw upon himself the reproach of being the very impersonation of the doom that awaited intolerable tyranny-a social excommunication so sweeping that even the boldest might well hesitate to provoke a penalty so formidable?

Though of English descent, Captain Boycott was Irish by birth. In 1863 he settled in the County Mayo, where, besides owning a small property in Connemara, near Lough Mask, he acted as agent for several landlords. In this capacity he adopted a policy of thorough and exacting enforcement of the claims of his employers, and, as the people were too poor to pay, his rule caused much distress. The condition of the peasantry who were subjected to harsh dealing becoming known, in 1880, to Messra. Parnell and Redpath, they devised a plan by which eventually the tables would be turned upon the oppressors. Captain Boycott was the first to feel the effects of its application. He lived in an atmosphere of sullen silence. No one greeted him or any of his family; no one answered their greeting. No mechanic or laborer would enter his service. No shopkeeper would sell him goods of any description. His fields lay neglected, his crops withered, his grass was left uncut, his potatoes rotted in the ground. If he entered the church the cople left it. He was as an outcast in his own community. He could not get fuel for heating or cooking purposes. At first, he determined to stand his ground and to send for what he wanted to towns and localities beyond his immediate neighborhood. But it was no go. The sentence pronounced against sent his family to Dublin and obtained or State church of Russia. One wretched the result was not satisfactory, and at last Captain Boycott had to admit that he was vanquished. So, complete was the ostracism that no word but his own name could justly express the reality of the condition to which he had been re-

duced. It is a striking proof of the generous nature of the Irish peasantry of Mayo that, after legislation had brought some alleviation of their lot and Captain Boycott had ventured to return from exile to his estate, the people not only did not resent his obstinacy, but they even admired the courage that had sustained him in the unequal fight. In his later years he gave much attention to stock raising, breeding choice horses and fat cattle, and from the Dublin annual horse show, at which his figure was long familiar, he will for some years be regretfully missed by his friends, some of whom were former enemies.

A TELLING COMPARISON.

In the close of a sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Horseferry Road, Westminster, a few weeks ago, by the Very Rev. Father Nicholson, S.J., we find some figures indicating the prevalence of lunacy in different countries which it is not exaggeration to call extraordinary. tical effect of sound religion on the buoyancy of youth. Where, on the other hand, there was no religion, no clusion. cloud overspread the face as well as the land and some continental nations. In Ireland it was found that out of every centage rose to 69. In Germany it was the Catholic (Christian Brothers) Schools sion. No higher criticism can deprive portion of suicides is augmented.

The prejudice that prevails against those who have entered a prison after conviction of some violation of the law altogether apart from the offence or the degree of culpability, or the possibility that the prisoner, if not more sinned against than sinning, may have a better plea in equity than in law-is very extraordinary. No doubt the respectable members of the community against the risk or the taint of the 'criminal classess." Any one who questions his own experience, who has read a Justice Department blue-book or even the legal reports in the daily papers, must have come to the conclusion that it is a very mixed class—a class as various as society itself. This is also evident from the pages of "The Prison Mirror," published at Stillwater, Minnesota, in the State Prison. "It was founded in 1887 by the prisoners and is edited and managed by them. Its objects are t be a home newspaper, to encourage the moral and intellectual improvement among the prisoners; to acquaint the public with the true status of the prisoners; to disseminate penological information and to aid in dispelling that prejudice which has ever been the bar sinister to a fallen man's self-redemption. The paper is entirely dependent on the public for its financial support. If at any time there should accrue a surplus of funds the money would be expended in the interests of the prison library." The price is only \$1 a year. Those who are interested in the reform of prisoners by winning them under judicious guidance to the paths of virtue, honesty and religious duty will find the Prison Mirror a well-managed weekly paper. The head of the prison officials

WITHIN PRISON WATER

DEADLY FANATICISM.

is Mr. Jas. O'Brien, and the Catholic

chaplain is the Rev. Charles Corcoran.

The extraordinary evidence of fanaticism, hardly precedented among Hindoos, Moslems or the heathen believers in gods that have human sacrifice, that has been collected in Russia by the correspondent of the London Daily News. is calculated to induce reflections for which it is not easy to find utterance. The mere recital of the terrible deeds perpetrated by those unhappy sectarians, apparently in the fullest consciousness that they were doing what was right and pleasing to God, is enough to shock us out of our self-complacent belief in the world's progress. In one case a number of willing victims were walled up alive by some of their own people. The discovery of their fate was delayed owing to the rigid exclusiveness by which the sectarians are forbidden to associate with other Christians and eshim held good there too. At last he | pecially those of the so-called Orthodox trangers to harvest his crops and to do | murderer was wholly unconscious of the other necessary work, soldiers protecting | enormity of his offence against the laws them from the angry peasantry. But of God and man and was perfectly calm while all around him were horror stricken at the disclosures. A sort of episode in the general massacre was the putting to death by a deranged husband and father of his own wife and children. The young wife had been insanely afraid that the object of the census officers was to convert her and her children to Orthodoxy against their will and she besought her husband to be their executioner. He hesitated until he had consulted a woman named Vitalia, who was regarded as a sort of prophetess in this strange community, and when she approved of the wife's decision, he proceeded to bury his wife and children slive. His only regret was

their self-immolation. There are various explanations of this dreadful type of fanaticism, which seems almost incredible. Some writers blame the cruel persecution of the Russian authorities which visits with fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment those who dissent from the church of which the Czar is the head. They believe that the heads of the wretched people have been turned by the repeated cruelties experienced in the enforcement of the law of uniformity. But that is hardly a sufficient explanation. Catholics in Poland-not to speak of their long martyrdom in Ireland-have undergone ordeals that might well unsettle the mind if such derangement were a enslaved in Ireland, to which countit even gave to the old an expression of normal consequence of persecution, and happiness and some measure of the the history of the suffering s of the early Christians is also against such a con-

that he was not permitted to share in

Wherever or whenever the delusion that to throw away the life that God had life. He then compared the statistics of | given by any form of self-immolation. insanity in Ireland with those of Eng | invaded any community of professing Christians, the Church invariably condemned it. The utmost fervor of Cath-100,000 of the population, 1.7 committed olic courage in the ages of pagan persecution never surpassed that stage at which the believer was ready to bear all called to his reward. Our readers have 14, and in Denmark it was 24. Perhaps torments for his faith and to defy the had opportunities many and great for the proportion will be more intelligible ingenuity of the Roman magistrates in in both these aspects of the best educa hearing from their clergy all that St. if we say that in Ireland 17, in England inventing new tortures. That friend Patrick did for Ireland. The very tra- 69, in Germany 150, and in Denmark 240 could raise his hand against friend and ditions of his long and glorious labors in out of every million persons commit the head of the family against his wife. evangelizing our fatherland is quite suicide during the year. The point of and children, seems rather like the proenough, if we had nothing else, to con the comparison lies in the fact that as duct of some wild epidemic of madness vince us of the grand reality of his mist the Catholic element decreases the pro- than the result of any doctrine, however,

precepts of the Holy Gospel. That senism should beget schiam is in the nature of things, but this dreadfully homicidal cult of "Old Believers" or "Begum" or "Fagitives" seems more like some diabolic shape of that mysterium iniquitatic against which in the firs ages the Apostle Saint Paul warned his Gentile converts. The whole subject requires to be thuroughly sifted. But the immediate duty of the Russian authorities is to make sure that such think they have a right to be protected murderous fanaticism finds no more infatuated victims.

CATHOLIC CHARITY.

The admirable sermon preached by the Rev. Father D. A. Twomey, at the dedication of the new Hotel Dieu at Cornwall, illustrated the charity of Christ, of which that fine hospital is so worthy an example, in a manner that must have impressed all who heard him with an enduring influence. Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, presided with his mitre and crozier. Among the other clergy present were His Lordship Bishop McDonell, of Alexandria, who opened the new home of charity; the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Chesterville; the Rev. Father Twomey, Williamstown; the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, St. Raphael; Rev. D. R. McDonald, Alexandria; Rev. W. McDonald, St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Fathers De Saunhac and Campbell, of Cornwall. The new hospital contains three wards, two for women, with ten beds, and one for men, with eight beds. eighteen in all, and four private wards. It was formerly the residence of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and was recently purchased by the diocese of Alexandria and fitted up with all modern conveniences. The Sisters sent from Kingston Hotel Dieu by Archbishop Cleary are to have charge of it.

The Rev. Father D. A. Twomey took his text from the second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians (v. 14): "For the Charity of Christ presseth us." The life and offerings of the Divine Redeemer were, said the reverend preacher, aimed at the establishment of the reign of charity in the hearts of men. He then proceeded to contrast the life of Greece and Rome even at the highest stage of development with the standard that Christ set up and that His faithful Disciples followed through every persecution. The Jews had some kind of charity inculcated by the Mosaic law, but that same law that enjoined the kindly reception of strangers was based on the ruthless principle of retaliation an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. As for the charity of pagan Greece and Rome, notwithstanding the intellectual supremacy of the one and the great urisprudence of the other, its fruits were enough to condemn it. The Greeks looked upon every stranger as an enemy and called other nations barbarians. The Romans butchered human beings to make a holiday, senators and fair ladies gloating over the sight. Was it any wonder that Jesus called it a new Commandment when He told His disciples to love their neighbors as themselves? The reverend speaker then went on to give examples of that charity from the lives of true Christians in all ages. The Church had never ceased to be faithful to that divine mission of charity.

St. Laurence, when the Roman Prefect ordered him to give up the jewels and other wealth of the Church committed to his care, brought forth the widows, orphans, poor and helpless, and setting them before the magistrate, said: 'These are our only treasures." In every century the house of relief, the refuge for the poor, the sick, the crippled, rose side by side with the temple in which God was worshipped.

Coming to our own day, Father

Twomey visited every great division of

them was the fulfilment of Christ's com- as a rule, they fulfil their part of the mand. He gave striking evidences from bargain. Sometimes, however, it would a work written by a Protestant, Lady be well if it were borne in mind that Barker, wife of the ex-Governor of Victoria, of the charities of the Benedictine | the cars than men do, and that, even Fathers in that colony. "Any order or where no serious injury results, a sudden creed or any country may," writes Lady Barker, "be proud of such excellent, devoted men and of the result of their life work." In the tropical regions of West Africa the evidence of Catholic | from it. The same rule applies, it may charity was still more pronounced; be said, to all passengers, but some of owing to the deadliness of the climate, it had been called the "white risks that to ladies and older men, rheaman's grave," Father Twomey closed his sermon with a most instructive and probably prove grave, if not fatal. On impressive sketch of the devotion of the French Catholic missonary martyrs sent by France to Canada in the 17th century; of the heroic deaths of Fathers Brebœuf, Lalemant and Daniel, of the devotion of Mlle. Jean Mance, of Marguerite Bourgeois, of Mère Marie de L'Incarnation, and Madame Youville they put their lives or limbs in jeopardy. and others who had loved their neight they are doing injustice to others—to the bors with a love that shines like a halo around their memories. Father Twomey | cast suspicion, and to their fellowgave a vivid picture of the dread leprosv -to come in contact with the victims of which was the most sublime proof of Christian charity. For that proof they need not leave their own land. Cultured ladies, as brave es Father Damien, had volunteered to go to Tracadie, well knowing the frightful nature of the task before them. In fact, when some years it." Lawyer - Ah 1 - I see a Aftwoman debased, claiming to be founded on the ago Sir W. Hingston appealed to the in the case.

Hotel Dien in this city, every religious inmate volunteered to undertake the duty! Need we go further for illustrations of the operation of the greatest of Christian graces than the prompt obedience to God's call of those devoted Catholic ladies? Yet the Church abounds in such examples, and this, said Father Twomey, was the spirit that should dominate the Hotel Dieu at Cornwall. Within its consecrated walls angels of mercy would wipe the tears of suffering rom the eyes of enfeebled and suffering humanity. God bless such noble toilers in the sacred cause of charity, and the clergy and laity who co-operated with them.

THE LATE REV. MOTHER DES-CHAMP.

As we go to press the sad news reaches us that Rev. Mother Deschamp, the venerable Head of the Order of Grey Nuns, had passed away to her reward. Rev. Mother Deschamp was a remarkable woman. Under her long tenure of the high and important office of Superioress-General the Order has made rapid strides of progress, not alone in this city, but throughout every part of Canada. Deceased had been associated with the Order sixty years, during twenty-five of which she held the honored position which she occupied at the time of her demise. In our next issue we will deal with the principle phases of her career which has left its impress not alone in the immediate vicinity of the institution over which she had so long presided, but also in many works beyond its limits, which bear testimony of her noble devotion to the cause of charity.

CITY PASSENGER CAR SYSTEM.

No one who is old enough to be able to compare our actual car service in the city and suburbs with what it used to be can fail to be impressed with the almost marvellous character of the change in extend, speed, comfort and punctuality. Those who can recall the progress of our city in provision for cheap intraterminal traffic since the first experiment was made some forty years ago, will have a fundof interesting recollections that cover not only the development of the city in this respect but its growth and advance along every line of civic progress. To appreciate the mighty strides of passenger car expansion we have not to go back forty, nor even thirty, nor even twenty years, for a point of view to compare with that of to-day. Ten years will be ample-much less than ten, indeed. Half a decade ago may be recalled as the starting point from which the new unseen coursers set out on their endless journey. Even our young readers can remember the poor strained horses, over-loaded with tired men and women dragging their burden from six a.m. to 7 p.m., with painful panting up the hills. The contrast offered by the equipment and arrange. ments of to-day is extraordinary and the citizen must have little gratitude who does not acknowledge it. For the efficiency which makes city travel so pleasant as well as speedy, much credit is due to the superintendent, Mr. D. McDonald, whom we are happy to con-

gratulate on his success. When the new electric system was introduced, many nervous people thought their lives would be in constant danger. The experience of a few months relieved them of their alarms. In fact, accidents in the city cars are fewer than by other risks to which city people are exposed, and in most cases it is the fault of the persons injured or killed.

At the same time a word of reminder may be seasonable. The conductor's the globe, and showed that in each of duties require incessant vigilance and, ladies take a longer time to get on or off chuck may cause pain, loss or inconvenience. Under no circumstances ought the car be set in motion when a lady is ascending or descending to or the young, strong and active may take matic or otherwise ailing, would very the part of the conductors and drivers there should be no departure from the company's rules. That is the only path of safety.

> As to the duty of the public, passengers on the cars ought to remember that when by their impatience or rashness conductors and drivers on whom they travellers, whom they needlessly inconvenience in various ways, and lastly, to themselves, on whom the blow sometimes falls heaviest.

> Lawyer-" You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing leature was there about the watch?" Witness "It had my sweetheart a picture in

& Grand Reception Accorded to Min by the Parishieners of St. Patrick's

Ber. Father Quinlivan's Address of Welpane and His Excellency's R-ply... The Musical Features of the Service were Impressive—An Immense Gathering Greets the Distinguished Visitor.

The fact that Mgr. Merry del Val, the Paral Delegate, was to give an address at the service in St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday evening, drew together a very large congregation, the sacred edifice from all parts of the city.

The ceremony was a very brilliant affair, and His Excellency was deeply impressed by the evident respect which the people showed him, as the representative of the Holy Father. Especially was hestruck by the delicate mark of respect tendered him by the worshippers stand-ing up in a body the moment that he commenced to address them, also by the intense attention which they paid to him during the course of his remarks.

The clergy present at the service were, Rev. Abhe Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Rev. Father Tampieri, His Excellency's secretary; J. E. Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony's; W. O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's; Cherrier, of St. Laurent College; P. F. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's; J. Quinlivan, SS., pastor of St. Patrick's; J. A. McCallen, S.S., J. Driscoll, S.S., P. Fallon, S.S., and M. Callaghan, SS., of St. Patrick's, the two last named officiating as masters of ceremonies; Schelfhaut, C.SS.R., pastor of St. Ann's; Brady and Casey.

father Quinlivan's Words of Welcome

Before Mgr. del Val addressed the vast crowd of worshippers, the Rev. Father Quinivan ascended the pulpit, and pointed out to the congregation that it was their privilege to nave amongst them that evening one of the distinguished representatives of the Holy S e. in the person of Mgr. Merry del Val. who had been good enough to assist at that service, in order to show the interest he nad in the welfare of the people. The lively faith of the Irish had inspired them with a profound veneration for their piritual guides, and especially for Chust's Vicar on earth, the Holy Father. It was a pleasure for them to salute, in His Excellency, so able and worthy a representative of the Holy See, and they were all the more willing to do so because they knew that he was connected

TIES OF BLOOD WITH THE IRISH RACE Moreover, he being a perfect master of the English language, they had the pleasure of being able to address him in their own tongue and of hearing in the same language, from his lips, the words of edification which he might be pleased to address to them. His Excellency might be assured not merely of the affection towards him personally of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, but also of their desire that Aimighty served that his able, wise and courteous manner had won, both for himself and the Holy See, the respect of all classes in this country, and he had earned for himself a reputation that would long live in the hearts of the Catholics of this continent. If it were not too much, might they be permitted respectfully to ask that, on his return to Rome, he would express to the Holy Father their reverence for his person and their unalterable attachment to the Holy See In conclusion, Rev. Father Quinlivan asked His Excellency to be pleased to address the large congregation, and to bless them in the name of the Holy Father.

His Excellency's Reply.

Mgr. del Val acdressed the congregation from near the steps of the main altar, the worshippers rising en masse as he commenced to speak, and remain ed standing during his remarks. He expressed the pleasure he experienced at seeing so large a congregation as sembled in St. Patrick's, and said he felt it an honor to address them. He had, he observed, no intention of making a set discourse, but was only going to speak to them in a familiar way. It was well known, he remarked, that the Irish neople were intensely attached to the Holy See and to their faith. It evidently was not without design on the part of God's providence that the Irish were obliged to leave their own country; for although the old language of Ireland was no longer spoken, instead of that being an obstacle to their being the instruments of God in spreading the faith throughout the different countries in which they had taken up their homes, it was, on the contrary, the means of enabling them more effectively to do so. In that way

THE IRISH WERE LOOKED UPON AS THE VEHICLE

through which the faith had been communicated to many others who were outside the Church. The greatest pride of the Irish people was their attachment, their fidelity, to the faith, from the time they had first received it; and he trusted that they would ever be faithful to it; it was their greatest glory and their hope. He prayed Almighty God that He would enable them ever to remain faithful to their Church, and that they would transmit to their little children the doctrine that they had received from their fathers, and which their forefathers had preserved for them through so much suffering and persecution. It would be a pleasure to him, he remarked, on his return to Rome, to convey to the Holy Father the expressions of love and at tachment which he had heard made in their name. They might, he assured them, look upon him as a friend, if they should ever need one in Rome.

His Excellency then in the mame of

tion, and subsequently he gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by Rev. Fatners Schelihaut and O'Donnell.

The Musical Features of the Service.

Not the least beautiful portion of the

service was the musical part, which was exceedingly finely rendered. First, the whole assemblage sang a hymn to the Sacred Heart, and then the choir gave the "Gloris in Excelsis"—a grand chorus—Mr. J. S. Rowan's fine tenor voice being heard to advantage in the singing of the expressive solo, "Qui Tollis." Mr. W. Cowans, who is the possessor of a wonderful bass voice, sang Salve Regina," a fine composition by Professor Fowler. The grand "Tantum Ergo," given with so much perfection by the choir, is also a composition of Professor Fowler's. The solo in the "Laudate," given at the close of the large congregation, the sacred edifice ceremony, was admirably sung by Mr. being crowded to the doors with people F. Cahill. Mr. G. A. Carpenter acted as conductor of the choir, and Professor Fowler presided at the organ, and played, with the efficiency that has made him so well known, the "Ouverture" of Tannhauser before the service, and Gounod's "Marche Triomphale" at the close.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT LOYOLA COLLEGE.

At Loyola College, on Friday evening, Mgr. Merry del Val was tendered a dinner when he met a number of the Roman Catholic clergy who are connected with English speaking congregations. Rev. Father O'Bryan, the Director and President of the establishment, presided. In addition to His Excellency and Rev. Father Tampieri, there were present Rev. Fathers Renaud, Lecompte, Turgeon, Schelfhaut, C.SS.R.; Fathers O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's : O'Donneil, of St. Mars's; Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; Casey, Shea, Heffernan, Brady, Devlin, S.J.; Doherty, S.J.; and Devine, S.J. The Rev. Chairman and others deliver-

ed addresses. Mgr. del Val thanked the professors for their hospitality and wished the college every success.

ST. GABRIEL PARISH.

Our Observer Has Something to Say on Different Events.

The F to Di m Proce-sion—B v. Fath 1 O'M ara's Feast-A Pretty Wedding Cer mony.

FROM OUR OWN CURRESPONDENT.

On Thursday evening, June 24th, was celebrated, at Point St. Charles, the patronal feast of the beloved Pastor, Rev. William O'Meara. That a Pastor is really and truly the father of a parish, was evidenced on this occasion. The old Church hall was filled to overflowing -so much so that many were obliged to stand at the windows in order to get a glimpse of the pleasing scenes which were to be witnessed within.

In the Point are four schools under the direction of the Rev. Pastor, two, for God might bless the important mission | the boys-St. Gabriel's, taught by the which he had undertaken. It was with Brothers of De la Salle, and Sarsfield. taught by lay teachers under the presi dency of Mr. James Anderson; two for the girls, St. John Evangelist Academy, on Centre street, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and St. Charles', conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Each of these wished to honor their esteemed Pastor and trusted friend; but as it would be impossible for him to assist at each on the same day, by a happy arrangement after consultation they decided to combine, well aware of the truth of the adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." And united they did stand, for we may safely say that seldom, if ever, has suc cess so crowned their efforts. The hall was crowded by the parents and the many other admirers of the Rev. Pastor from all parts of the city. The programme was a varied one, each item eliciting applause. The programme was as follows.

Chorus—" Come Where the Lilies Bloom".......
St. John Evangelist Convent Girls
Declamation—"The Priest's Leap"

	Hugh McAle
DIALOGUE-	'No Cure no Pay."
	CONVENT GIRLS.
s. Languish	Miss Eva Laprair
nt Midget	Miss Mary Marne Miss Florence Deegs
dget	Miss Nellie Clark
nie Carter	Miss Ethel Hend
an Dean	Miss Lily Doegs

Fancy March...St. John Evangelist Convent Girls Declamation—" Erin's Flag"... Percy Dunberry Song—"Say What Would You Take for Mo. Papa," Miss Kathleen Quain Accompanist, Miss Louisa Quain.

DIALOGUE-" The Musical Bore." SARSFIELD SCHOOL BOYS.

DIALOGUE-" A Love of a Bonnet."

ST. JOHN EVANGELIST CONVENT GIBLS. Mrs. Clipper ... Miss Carsie O'Brien
Kitty, her daughter ... Miss Alice Byrne
Aunt Hopkins ... Miss Alice Byrne
Mrs. Fastone ... Miss Julia Robert
Dora, her daughter ... Miss Lizze Leahy
Katty Doolan, housemaid ... Miss Lillie O'Neil

Wishes From Bird Land
St. John Evangelist Convent Girls
Recitation—" A Logend of Bregenz"
Miss Annie J. Skelly Physical Drill St. John Evangelist Convent Girls Too much praise cannot be given Miss

Aggie Shelly, a former pupil of St. John's Academy, who left nothing undone to tions with customers gained their entire ensure the successs of the undertaking. It was she who so kindly consented to accompany the young ladies for their Fancy Drill and March, and in many other ways lent her valuable assistance. Mention must likewise be made of pense Society has no superiors and few Miss Louisa Quain and Miss Nellie equals, they being exceptionally conver Dineen, who so kindly occupied them sant with the process of embalming and selves with the singing and decorative preserving the dead. arrangements, assisted most generously by Mesers. Jos. O'Dowd, Jas. Brennan, Thomas Turnbull, Ed. Polan, M. Reid, dertaking line, and those who patronive JAMCCarthy M.O. Brien, Thomas Corbett them may rest assured that perfect satistic every spot on which there was every to and others who were pleased to do their tion will be the result. the Holy Father blessed the Congrega, and others who were pleased to do their tion will e the result.

utmost to honor their pastor Mention must also be made of Messrs. Willis & Oo, who so kindly loaned the piano for the occasion. In one word it was the Pastor's feast and everyone was vieing with everyone else to see who could do most to honor him, and the result was that he was right royally honored—since the vicing of all the different ones was wisely governed by the Rev. Sr. St. Alexander of the Holy Cross, Vivat Bonus Pastor.

The state of the s

Fete Bien Procession.

As on preceding years so also this year special preparations were made for the worthy celebration of this great and glorious Sacrament of the Altar. At 3 p m. on Sunday last, the immense pro cession started from the corner of Laprairie and Centre streets, wending its way along Grand Trunk until it came to Sarafield School, where a magnificent Repository had been erected, beautifully bedecked with hangings of gold, silk and satin, which shone in the full splendour on a background of plants, shrubs and evergreens. Nature and art so favored the spot that it seemed a real little terrestrial paradise, the only place worthy to present a resting place for the Lord God of armies. The Blessed Sacrament, borne by the Rev. Jos. Bonin, curé of St Cnarles, assisted by the Revs. T. F. Heffernan, curate of St. Gabriel's and Z. Deroches, curate of St. Charles, having been deposited upon the altar, the immense cense being offered, and Benediction given, all continued on their march along Grand Trunk, up Montmorenci, Manufacturers, along Manufacturers to Laprairie, along Laprairie to the church, where Benediction was once more given, and then after a fervent prayer all departed, praising the God, so good and kind, who seems to have in store so many special blessings for the good people of Point St. Charles. In the procession there was not the least delay or confusion, 50 ably was it managed by the genial pastor, Rev. Father O'Meara

A Prosty Wedding.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., was witnessed at St. Gabriel's one of the pret tiest weddings that has ever taken place in that flourishing parish. Mr. John Kelly was united in holy wedlock to Miss Bridget Shea, sister of our esteemed and beloved priest, curate of St. Mary's, Rev. M. L. Shea. At 6.30 o'clock in the morning the sacred editice was bedecked in its richest colors Huly Mass was offered up and the mairiage ceremony performed by the Rev. M. L. Shea. Many were the pious worshippers who offered up a fervent prayer for the newly married couple, beseeching high Heaven's most precious favors and blessings on those two, who had always so well merited the appreciation of the entire parish. May God bless and prosper them is the wish

WEDDING BELLS.

M'HUGH-WAYLAND

One of the most beautiful marriage ceremonies that has been seen in our city for some time took place at St. Mary's Church yesterday (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock. The contracting parties were Miss Mamie McHugh, who was in legant attire, and Mr. Edmond J Wayland. Miss Alexina Rivet, friend of the bride, was bridesmaid, while Mr. W. A. Wayland, brother of the groom, acted as | men may offer their Creator without

At the appointed hour the sweet strains of the organ greeted the wedding party, who entered the Church and took their places before the altar, where they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Father Shea. The decorative effects of the altar and sanctuary rail lent a pleasing charm to the feativity. The music and singing during the Mass was beautifully rendered by intimate friends of Mrs. Wayland. The wedding break ast was served at the bome of the bride's aunt, 209 Amherst street, after which the happy couple left for a trip to Toronto, Buffalo and Niagara

Mr. and Mrs. Wayland will be at home to their friends after July at the corner of Hotel de Ville avenue and Sherbrooke

The groom is a well-known young man, who has been for years in the employ of Fogarty Bros. The bride is a daughter of Mr. J. McHugh, and has an extended circle of intimate friends. They have the hearty good wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness and welfare.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Funeral Parnishings.

If there is one business more than an other that requires for its successful prosecution a large amount of fine taste, delicacy of thought and expression toward its patrons, and a tender respect and sympathy for their feelings, it is that of the undertaker. And how few we find, who are in this business, who have these requisites. But in every city and town houses may be found engaged in this trade who have a natural adaptation and fine sense of the friendly feeling and sympathy that should be awarded to all such occasions, and we refer with pleasure to the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, located at 1752 St. Catherine, who, in the complete furnishing and conducting of funerals for either the poor or the wealthy have

no superiors. Displaying no unseemly ostentation in showing their goods or in the conduct of their business, a quiet elegance pervading their conveniently arranged establishment, this house has gone along in the even tenor of its way, and by honesty and truth ulness in all transacgood will. Special attention is given to embalming by the use of a preparation which preserves the features and gives a life-like expression. In the art of emhalming the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society has no superiors and few

The Co-oper tive Funeral Expense Society attend to everything in the un-

ZEAL FOR CHURCH BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Season of the Commoncement Exercises in Schools—Some Thoughts on Education Generally.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1897.—There never was perfection of locomotion in warm weather until the trolley car was found, and put on those magic rails. Steam cars were swift, but they smelled of oil and smoke and sulpher and stale air lurking in cushion and curtain. Steamboats were fresh and breezy, but they were slow. Carriage riding was delightful, but if it was warm enough for the breeze of motion to be most welcome, the horses suffered, and a sensitive nature cannot enjoy anything purchased by the physical pain of even a brute. But the trolley! You go up hill and down dale, through leafy shadows and open and pious throng of worshippers bent sunshine, facing a breeze that effectually low their heads in silent adoration. In- | cools and retreshes the sweltering worldof passengers, and no one suffers from more than irksomness of earning daily bread. In winter time, the motormen and conalong Centre to Shearer, up Shearer to ductors do suffer, but in the summer time they are chysically better off than nine-tenths of their fellow creatures. Therefore, although the burden of the pain and distress of the whole world must oppress, to a certain degree, every thinking soul, one may permit one's self the luxury of a trolley ride without incurring an extra pang of regret. And the beauty of earth was never so pleasingly presented as it is in these flying gumpses. June is a particularly delightful season for such outings, and it is certainly put to the test in Philadel-phia. Trolley car parties are not yet in evidence, but family parties throng.

Riding to and fro through these long long, right angled streets, it becomes apparent that there is

NO LACK OF ZEAL IN THE BUILDING OF CHURCHES. Usually in the newer portions of the

city, where four angles meet, upon one of them rises a church building of some description. We might fearlessly dispute with Brooklyn the right to the title "City of Churches." The majority of these buildings are beautiful and striking, such as tifty years ago were unknown to the very centres of wealth and population, and not a few of them are Catholic. This is a sure sign of more than spiritual progress, and an earnest of growth that has a staying power. Catholic churches are built to stay. They wear out through use, and need repairing, enlarging, replacing, restoring, but they are not left to crumble through all the stages of dilapidation, and then to be sold for a beer garden, a stable, a dairy or a butcher's shop. Wherever the workers, the strength of the nation, gather into homes, there goes up a cry for a Catholic church, and the rude temporary structure granted at once to the demand, very soon-far sooner than one could hopefully expect—gives place to a solid, enduring, handsome edifice, which shama as a token of reverent homage and a mute entreaty to dwell among them. Somewhere it is written beautifully that Our Lady's churches girdle with her titles the whole earth as with a rosary of carved stone, and the outskirts of Philadelphia have made to themselves a smaller rosary. Our Lady of Lourdes, Our Lady of the Rosary, Our Lady Help of Christians, Our Mother of Sorrows and Our Mother of Consolation are a few of the titles that woo us musically to visit far off shrines. Set in green fields and under an open eky, many of these new churches are little glimpses of the manaions of the blest to those who escape for a brief hour from the unloveliness of the city in summer.

THE NEW CHURCHES ARE ALL BEAUTIFUL, particularly in the matter of the windows. St. Anthony of Padua's is new, and of a fine, delicate, pure style that suits admirably with the idea we all have of the dear Saint. The electric lights now in use are a great addition both to the appearance and to the comfort of the churches, since they do not throw out heat. But so much light is really not necessary nor conducive to a devotional spirit, and it frequently produces more toan a passive distraction by forgotten. So others say, at least, for I never found a light too bright for me, except the sunlight on the white sands of the seashore during August. That, I admit, is maddening. There is great matter for reflection whenever one en counters a new church or passes an old one. What untold force, energy, per severance, patience and determination have gone to the moulding of that holy thought from foundation stone to crowning cross! The heads of harassed priests have ached through sleepless nights; the tongues of pleading priests have lagged, palsied by disappointments, delays, failures of all kinds; the hearts of hopeful priests have wearied well nigh to breaking, but the work went onward and was finished-for it takes a priest to build a church. It might well be the whole work of his life, too, while so often it is but one portion of the unending toil and care and sorrowiu change in which the years of his strength go out, for the easiest life priest ever led was close set with thorns and pricks. It his path seems wider and straighter to day than it did when the century began, the thorns and the pricks, the pitfalls and the snares, have doubled and trebled Well may their churches be their memorials, a sure record of labors that shall never vanish out of heaven's sight. Father Faber repeats somewhere an old legend that is very sweet and touching, and full of a mystical truth. It is to the effect that during the forly days Our Lord was here on earth after

His resurrection, He went to and fro touching with His Sacred Wounded Feet

every time I enter a church. The truth underlying it means that there was thought for the builder, for the server, for the worshipper, as well, and although I know there was, of course, the legend has printed it on my heart in clear, strong type. It is a comforting thought that so many places in our dear land were marked from eternity for the churches we are building.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF SCHOOLS. The end of our commencement seas-

on for this year is now over. It was a most successful and encouraging review of our young soldiers. Really we are doing wonders. And we are growing up fine and straight and bright-eyedwe young Catholics of to day-so pretty and silken haired, and intelligent look. ing. But one or two toings crept into my thoughts about the way certain things are arranged and certain good things are distributed, that I think might be changed for the better. Of course, I learned long ago (from Mark Twain) that in time of war no one was capable of directing the movements of an army, or of leading the forces on to victory, except the people who staid at home and read the newspapers. I feel something like a stay-at-home in time of war when I presume to suggest anything to the veteran school teachers, any improvement at all. But I do not like that way they have of "drawing" for a prize when two or more have the same number of good marks, or, the same "average," to speak according to the card. They tell me the system is the same everywhere, so my remarks are altogether impersonal Could not such an arrangement be modified? Of course, there could be but one ! prize, and it could be given to only one. But, "looking into my heart," and writing out of its fullness, I emphatically declare that, even now, I could not be reat the dictate of chance. Particularly, when my equally hard work, diligence, earnestness and all the other good qualities received no acknowledgement whatever. Where was the inch or so of rib bon that would mark its possessor one of the "Legion of Students"? In this age of buttons, where was the button of honor that would tell its own tale? It is a cruel trial to put a child through, to ask of it a whole year of work for which another bears away the prize, because the 'cut" decrees it so. Any tritle signifying all the honor due so many efforts would soften the bitterness of failure. The trifle can surely be bestowed; or clee, do away with the prize altogether. Just at this time there is someone clac to be thought of besides the proud and confident young graduate. There is

THE GRADUATE OF LONG AGO,

who has a sickening sense of failure and of unfairness in that the "times were different" when that yellow old diploma was handed ever. My dear Girl-or my dear Fellow-you have no cause for regret or repining. Things are very much "rushed" now-a-days, and everything is told in a breath. Ten years from now, to day's graduates will be where you are. in so far as it concerns all they know now. An education is not a new thing altogether-it is only more widely scattered. For centuries, young men have been taking in at college the same essentials young men and young women have been taking in during the "Class Some few of those young mennow old were clever; fewer still were strikingly clever. The rest went their several ways-and forgot all they learned at college. It will be the same with these "97" wits and goddesses. Butjust as it has always done—life will teach them, and try them, and they will succeed in a dozen other lines, and will come out—just as you have come out—worth their full value and no more. Every human being begins as a baby, and ends when there is nothing more to be done, or learned, or hoped for, so far as that human being is concerned. One age, nor one century, nor one thousand vears, is not better for your development than another. The help-the real helpis the same always, and it lies in the Hand that moulds every creature's capacities and needs.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

VICTOR STAUB,

Pianist, First Prize at the National Conservatory of Music, Paris, 1888 First Prize at the International Competition, Berlin, 1895.

Panis, 4th Felriary, 1897. Dear Sir :-- You ask my opinion about the Pratte piano which you have at home. I find it excellent in every respect; it is a real artist's piano on which one can play with the greatest ease any riveting attention on one's eyes, which kind of music. The touch is very light suffer from the glare, and will not be and responsive and helps the pianist wonderfully to overcome the greatest technical difficulties.

As to the quality of the tone it is simply delicious; the pinnist can really make the piano sing. It is one of the best pianos I ever saw. (Signed) VICTOR STAUB.

rilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have

abiding confidence in it, and buy Sarsaparilla/

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MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D. Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

Subscriptions received by the Trenspres Amount already acknowledged..\$1034 75

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"The Mrs. Sadlier testimonial fund is now assuming large proportions, and justly so. In the list of subscribers the names of prominent Catholic clergy and conciled to see that prize to which I was laity in the United States and Canada equally entitled bestowed upon another are to be found, and many subscriptions are still coming in. Any persons from this section desirous of contributing to the fund can send their remittances to Sir William Hingston, Mr. Justice Curran, or to Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal.

ssue. savs :-

IST. ALBANS NEWS.

A PRETTY WEDDING CEREMONY AT ST. MARY'S. CHURCH,

From Our Own Correspondent.

On Wednesday, June 24th, a very pretty wedding took place in St. Mary's Church, St. Albans, Vt., the contracting parties being Mr. Robert Holland, chief clerk in Mr. Magiff's Department, U. V. R., to Miss Eva Andrews, of St. Albans. Rev. Father D. J. O'Sullivan officiated. Mr. Holland is a former Montrealer,

who has worked himself up to a very lucrative position in the C. V. Railroad.

During the ceremony, Mr. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's, Montreal, played selections from Guilmant, Lemmens, Dubois, and other distinguished composers, concluding with the ever popular Bridal March" of Mendelssohn. After a breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents the happy couple left on an extended tour through the principal American cities. The presents received were numerous and very beautiful, showing that they have quite a coterie of triends and well wishers in the beautiful town of St. Albana.

"I've got something nobody else has got," said the suburbanite, who has been experimenting with raising fancy fowls in Slocum-on-Puddle. "What is it? I bought a £30 incubator, put £5 worth of eggs in it, and hatched out a bluebottle fly. I've got the only £35 bluebottle fly in this or any other country."

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITORS

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Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City. New Management. Hungarian Band. every sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY - Special Table D'Hote Dinner, 75 cents.

C. N. VALLEE, Prop., GEO. FUCKS, Mgr.

MONTREAL

Gity and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Right Dollars per share on the Capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU, Manager

Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

. I. HILIP ARNE had in the wide world no kith or kin; no kind. welcoming eyes ever met his; no eager hand waited for his clasp.

His days were spent in an attic chamber, though not happily, still almost cheerfully; his evenings he lent for a slender interest to the second violin of the orchestra of a second-rate theatre. When seated before the blazing foot-lights. with his bow capering, of its own will it seemed to him, across the strings and the music vaulting above his bowed head, he was no longer the poor, striving, hungry, half-clad vagrant, but a sublime worshipper in a temple not made with hands, a soul feeding on the fruition of the future, a grand ideal soul, with an immortal hunger, though inheriting a kingdom clothed with the glory of a rainbow, a glad, inspired wanderer through all the realms of light, and joy, and melody intense.

It was a damp, foggy night that he found himself in the half-deserted street, scarcely roused from his visions, the glare of lamps still blinding him; the air was more than damp, it seemed to exude warm drops that fell like stealthy tears upon him and soaked his thin apparel. He had left the principal thoroughfares and was hastening through zig-zag lanes and by-ways when the string of his violin bag snapped, and the instrument would have splintered on the pavement but that his nimble hand broke the fall. "Ah, Ariel," he sighed. "that was a naughty freak of yours. Have you grown already tired of your limits and my company? Wait, I will yet give your voice to the uttermost parts of the earth, and make your memory fragrant. Who knows," he continued, while securing it from further mishaps—"who knows, my little Ariel, but that some future age may treasure you as the mouthpiece of my inspirations? Be patient, little one." As he raised himself he paused and listened. Close beside him towered an arched doorway, all its recess wrapped in densest shadow. it seemed to him that a little stir issued from this doorway; he bent forward without perceiving anything, then lifted his violin to his hear. "What! grumb-ling, Ariel?" he said, and as though Ariel indeed spoke a timid questioner broke the quiet: "Speak to me?" For a moment it

appeared to Philip Arne as if he had passed out from the actual world into that of fancy and faery, into the beautifully fantastic world of the magicians; that his violin had become en entity, a living and voiced soul; then he found space and breath to interrogate it : "Who are you?" He repeated the ques-

tion; the answer was ready now: "I don't know; will you-will you-

hurt me?" "Oh, a child! No, no, how could I hurt you? What are you doing here, out in the rain? Can't you get in? Is this your home?"

"I sleeps here," sighed the little "You mustn't do so; your mother will be angry. Did you run away? Shall I

pull the knocker for you?"

"Don't you?"

"No; she left me t'other day just round the corner there. I looks for her every day till dark, then I comes here and sleeps. Will you tell? The per-leece doesn't catch me in this place." And the tiny voice retreated. "Where did your mother go?" recom-

menced the questioner. To get us a hunk of bread. I wish she'd come soon, I'm so hungry."

"Has she been gone long?"
Oh, how long!"

"Have you eaten nothing since?"

"Every day an old woman that keeps one of them stalls there gives me an apple, and I sings her a song; and sometimes she gives me a cake too-but that's when she's had a drop, you know.'

"Come with me," he said. "I will give you both."

He held out his hand. In an instant she had sprung from the niche and clung to it. Iwo dark, starry eyes flashed up to him their sad appeal. Surprised to find her so small he lifted and carried her in his arms. This was what Philip Arne picked up.

II.

She might have been seven when this occurred.

"But now what shall I call you?" he asked, one day. "Lichen, because I found you growing on a stone? Or Saint?—for you were in a niche." She choose Saint.

From out his miserable pittance he dressed her tastily and neatly, reserved for her the most delicate morsel of his table, bought her fruits and flowers at the stalls, instructed her in her lessons, and paid a trifle to a poor lodger who taught her needlework. Too young to be left alone evenings, he accustomed himself to carry her with him to the theatre, leave her, perhaps, in charge of some woman in the green-room, or she would nestle on a cushion and nod off into dreams. He taught her to call him her brother Philip, and the children in the court, apt at abbrevations, called her Saint Ann.

Having on one occasion taken her with him as usual he left her in the green room with the children who were to sing in some part of the grand gala play. It was no novel or interesting thing to them, and one with a headache grumbled incessantly. "Let me go and sing in your place,"

suggested Saint. Will you? Oh, but you don't know

the part!"
"Can't you sing it to me?" persisted

Pooh! I might as well sing to them

Won't the others sing it over a little? Ishall catch it soon. I have some of it now. See!" and she trilled a bar or caparilla is the One True Blood two the others glad of the excitement. Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

crowding about her with corrections, interruptions, and additions—making a fascinating hurly-burly, while they dressed her in the stage garb of the little shirk, and in the pell-mell and confusion she made her entree unobserved. It so happened that she had be-come somewhat familiar with the different parts, naving listened with attention upon successive nights as the voices from the stage rung in upon her waiting in the passage way, or stealing up to the very entrances of the side-scenes; so that now, as the leader, beside herself with merriment at the success of her scheme, tripped, hesitated, and paused at the second bar of her solo, Saint caught it up and drew it along, through all its airy and delicate meanderings, till at last her voice seemed to smite the clouds and die there in a perfect ecstasy, as it were a lark's. Philip sat below in calm concern. At first the song seemed to mingle with his dream. He was at home in his garret, expressing a lovely image, and Saint's voice supplied a want he must otherwise have experienced; it spanned the actual and ideal; but soon the applause aroused him. Then, glancing upward, he saw and heard without any keen surprise, only murmuring half-audibly, 'Oh, it is

Saint!" When all was over the manager waited upon Philip to engage Saint. He de-

clined; she acquiesced.
"Saint," he asked, "do you wish to go
and sing for this gentleman?"

"No; I wish to sing to you only!" From that night he gave her constant instruction, spared no pains, left often and often his musical devoirs to superintend his musical recitations. Still he grew; his genius pushed its plumed wings through all these engrossing labors; it found a thousand encampments, which proved its genuineness. At last it soared! His name was in every mouth, his skill the topic and enthusiasm of the day. He grew rich as well as great; he, the once poor, neglected violinist, became the feted, the courted, the toasted, the everything that was splendid of court or country.

In the meanwhile, he thought, Saint must go to Italy; it would ripen her voice, give a roundness, a lusciousness that it needed. Not that it needed anything to him; but Art, he knew, was no regarder of persons. He would go too, but someone must chaperone her. He was not her brother. He knew that gladly; by and by the world would know it too. Just now—why, he could hardly say—he could not tell this heedless, selfish world.

They went to Italy; they drank the draughts distilled from its sky, and earth and sea; they wandered among the beautiful records of an ancient magnificence; it endowed him with its melancholy; but for Saint her spirits rose and fell like the irridescent bows of glancing waterfalls.

At Florence crowds followed them. And this proud young fellow-countryman what did he for ever in their train? Whatdid his rapturous glance seek? To Philip all woe and misery was comprised in the beam of those eyes. Ah, but Saint and he were not so much alike as brother and sister! She felt differently all this, you may be sure, and came even to him for sympathy. How, alas, this bond of brotherhood fretted him.

"I listen to the crystal voice of your sister Saint for the first time to morrow night, Signor," simpered the bland and widowed Countess Girondi, with one eye on Arthur Grattan, the handsome Eng. sackcloth and ashes. The judicial in-lishman. The unconscious shaft shive vestigation of the affairs of the Eastern ered Philip. This external din of sister or brother perplexed him; the heavy odors, the blinding brilliancy, the color, the flash of eyes and jewels in this Countess' saloon made his brain giddy. He was out of himself and answered with dreamy boldness, "Signor, you mistake; she is not my sister." It was his thought that took voice; he knew not that he had spoken till the astonished faces reflected his words as in so many magnifying mirrors.

At dusk next day his tellow-countryman desired a conference with Philip

'Allow me to demand," said he, "the circumstances of your connection with this young lady whom you have represented as your sister."

"Upon what ground?" as arrogantly questioned Philip.

Upon that of a suitor who scorns to ally his ancient blood with disgrace !" "Then you shall hear," said Philip coldly calm. 'Strange she had not told me of this," he murmured dreamily. 'True, I remember, she sent for me today but I was too ill to go. All this day I have not seen her. It was well to have begun the test-yes, you shall hear. She was such a tiny thing—the night was so chill and she lay in a doorway when I tound and took her to my garret. I was poor then, Mr. Grattan, and only twenty. I have kept her ever since. Her mother had left her to find a bite of bread; she never returned. I called her my sister

Saint to shield her youth. Nothing—"
"Enough!" interrupted Grattan. "I
relinquish all claim to your beggar girl. As for yourself you may challenge if you please.'

"I certainly shall not please." As the Countess had said Saint was to sing that night. When, therefore Philip—sad, heart aching Philip—went to conduct her she met him at the door, a whole heaven in her countenance. There was no time for words. He had delayed her so long in order to gain composure, Le could only say to him while assisting her to tne carriage, "Naughty Philip, couldn't you have postponed your indisposition that I might have told you my disposition? How little you know, sir, what you've missed! Dear Philip, kind brother."

"Dear little Saint," he said, shutting the carriage door, "to-morrow."

The house was crowded; every square inch of space flaunted plumes and diamonds and glittering faces. As she appeared it was as though a bit of swansdown had been blown before the fcotlights and oscillated there upon the blast of applause that it encountered—so petite, so exquisite, so shining, yet full of such magnificent power, all felt spel-led, speechless and awed as though gaz-ing on a mirage, an unreality. Silence

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sar-caparilla is the One! True Blood

fell like a pall about them till her song cleft it and somed into melody. Ladies held their breath; men of the world heard the invitation of angelic choire. Well might they attune their souls to this spirituality of harmony, it was the last strain of Saint's they would ever hear till in heaven she joins the Jubilee! For look you, fingers of flame are clutching at her garments—snatching, clambering; racing, they multiply around her, play with the ribbons of her hair, catch at the hanging of the stage and wrap all in undistinguishable terror. She had seen them as they leaped from her feet and confronted her. Paralyzed with fear and unable to cry out, she felt herself smothered in woolens and lifted away from death and destruction. And whispering "I knew you would save me, Arthur!" she raised her head from its pillows only to behold the living love in the dead, pallid face of Philip Arne there where he had fallen close beside her half-resting on the same cushions. He had lost his life to save her.

There stood long in Florence a stately mansion sculptured and splendid, with gardens swathing it on every side save that where the river went singing by. If one in a boat floated lazily below it at every window he would see cherub faces clustering, hear laughter and song and perhaps descry the scarred and disfigured phantom of that memorable night, Saint Ann, the children call her still, the mute cantatrice. And beyond, from the bosom of foliage and flowers, springs the white cross that marks Philip Arne's grave and breaks the sunshine into a thousand smiles.

For years Saint Ann taught children -poor, homeless children-to sing; took them into her heart as Philip Arne had taken her, and dying, divided her fortune among them. So now at lovely Florence they show you two small flower grown graves and an old bewildered violin. This is Ariel!-San Francisco Monitor.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

Judicial Investigation of the Prison System in Pennsylvania.

Some of the Facts Revealed—Interesting Statistics Regarding Its Effects.

[N. Y. Sun J

During the past ten or fifteen years a very great deal of consideration has been given to the subject of prison discipline. and interest in the subject is being still further enhanced because of the International Prison Congress, which is to meet in Berlin in 1900 and to which delegates are already being appointed by Governors of commonwealths, Governor Hastings having appointed Gen. Isaac J. Wistar to represent the prison system of Pennsylvania in that congress of prison directors, inspectors and commis-

aioners. In view of these facts it may interest the people of the United States to know that what may fairly be termed "Vauxology" or "the system of philosophic penology," is undergoing judicial investigation at the place of its birth - the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania and the friends of "Vauxology," in consequence, are in mourning, as it were in Penitentiary, held with the view of determining the good or bad effects of

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT upon the nervous system, was forced upon Judge Gordon of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court—who, by the way, is one of the most humane of all our l'ennsylvania judges-by reason of an application made to him for the removal of an insane criminal from the peniten tiary to the Norristown State Asylum for the Insane. The facts brought before him in that case led him to make a per sonal investigation, and after two or three visits to the Penitentiary he found that the number of seemingly insane persons was so great that he appointed a commission consisting of Dr. Dercum. recognized as the foremost specialist of nervous diseases in Pennsylvania; Dr Morton, President of the State Board of Charities; the Hon. Henry J. McCarthy, ex Justice of the Superior Court of Penn sylvania, and several other other gentlemen of like distinction to make exhaustive examination of the number and condition of the insane in the Eastern Penitentiary. The prison inspectors insisted that there were practically no insane prisoners in the penitentiary; the Gordon commission held otherwise, and in order that the people might see and know for themselves, Judge Gordon brought a number of the worst cases from the prison to the large Quarter Sessions Court Room, and in the presence of the Grand Jury, the newspaper report ers, the public of Philadelphia and the prison inspectors, made examination of the sanity of those so brought before the

A prisoner named John Jacobs, whose cell Judge Gordon visited by accident in his personal examination at the prison was stood up before the 500 persons present and exhibited by Dr. Dercum. On his head and face were scars that Dr. Deroum stated had been made by blunt instruments; his arms and breast and back were covered with scars which the doctor said resulted from burns by hot irons, and his wrists disclosed scars

made the doctor said, by thongs. No questions were asked of the prisoner, but two other sane prisoners were put upon the stand and under the solemnity of oath testified that Jacobs was

TOO CRAZY TO BE LEFT ALONE and had been put in the cell with them that the scars upon his back, arms, and

breast were made by the steam pipes in the cell in his efforts to burn out the devil that he constantly insisted was inside of him; that the sours upon his head were from the beating they gave him to make him become quiet, and the scars upon his wrists were made by the twine string with which they tied him to the iron wastepipes every night. Asked as to how olten they beat him, they re plied almost every night, for he was noisy every night of his life, and they could not go to sleep until after they had beaten him and tied him. Asked as to

whether or not the keepers knew of these whether or not the keepers knew of these beatings and tieing, they replied that the keepers did, that they had frequently asked the keepers to furnish straps for asked the keepers to Jurius.
his wrists, and the keepers had always refused to do so. All the other meaning cases thus publicly heard in onen court a like character and just as marked in their dementia. The prison inspectors' reply was that these men were not incane, but that they were malingering in order to be transferred to insane asylums. The unanswerable refutation of that by Judge Gordon was that in the case of Jacobs he had but fifteen days of an unexpired sentence to serve when these things were taking place.

The statement was made by the in-spectors of the Eastern Penitentiary under oath "that there is no more insanity, indeed not so much, incident to the separate confinement system as to the congregate. The fact was indisputable at home and abroad. The statistics showed that three times as many insane prisoners are discharged from the East ern Penitentiary cured as were discharged cured from all the congregate prisons in the State during a period of five years." In answer here is the annual report of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for the calendar and official year 1896 On page 146 the following appears:

MENTAL CONDITION OF THE 673 PRISONERS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

No. Per cent Insane (transferred to asylums by order of court) 11 Imbecile..... 3 0.45Weak 43 639Good......616 91.53

From the above will be seen that of the 679 prisoners discharged from solitary confinement during the year 1896 the surprising number o 57 were men-

tally weak, imbecile, or insane. Dr. Cnase, the able physician in charge of the Friends' Asylum in Philadelphia, fixes the proportion of mentally affected at about 210 to the 100,000 in the United States, divided relatively thus: About 2 to every 300 in large cities, and about 2 to every 500 of population in the country. The statistics of Great Britain show about 280 mentally affected to each 100,000 of population; but under the solitary prison discipline in operation at the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the ratio, as shown from the official reports made by the inspectors, Is 8,469 to each 100,000; or, in other words, while the normal percentage of mentally defective is about one-fourth of 1 per cent. in England and the United States, it is 8 47 per cer cent. under the so itary sys tem of our Eastern Penitentiary.

The Darkey's Inspiration.

In a little town of western Iowa there once lived a venerable, rheumatic negro, who rejoiced in the majestic name of Thomas Jefferson Jackson, but for practical purposes was known to everybody as Old Jeff. "Befo' de wah," Jeff had been the best runner, jumper, and allround athlete on his master's plantation. and he never tired telling of the wonderful feats he had performed when he was young.

The men and boys of the village, always anxious for amusement, had done their best to induce Jeff to prove his prowess in athletics, but their efforts were never successful. They waited, hoping that something would happen to effect it. One day something did hap-pen, and for the first and last time Jeff's ability to do marvellous things was put annoyance. A ter trying many remeto the test.

The day in qu stion several men were standing back of the village store making suggestions, while Mr. Smith, the proprietor, tried to empty a barrel of molasses. One end of the barrel was resting on a small box about two feet from the ground. In boring through the tough wood, Mr. Smith had broken the auger. He was just directing a boy to procure an axe and was standing near the barrel when Jeff shuffled around a

In an instant Jeff, who had heard the order given, understood, and a happy inspiration came to him; he could silence the boys" and do a good turn for Marse

Smith at the same time.
"Look out dar! boys," he cried, "ole
Jeff will fix yo'r bar'l," and before anyone could stop him he ran towards the upraised end. When very near it he paused, gave one mighty spring, turned a half somersault, and struck the end of the barrel with his head. The thick, tough wood gave way like pasteboard and Jeff, slightly dazed, but very much pleas d with himself, was struggling in the barrel of syrup.

He crawled out of the barrel backwards, digging the syrup out of his eyes and ears, and without a word slowly trudged off towards his cabin. What Mr. Smith said shall not be recorded in these beautiful white pages; but he was the only man in all the little crowd who saw nothing to admire in old Jeff's wonderful performance. As for the darkey himself, the effect on him was unfortunate. His old habit of boasting—the one picturesque thing in his poor old life—was gone forever.—John F. Daly in the Notre Dame Scholastic.

WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

VALUE OF THE EGG IN SICKNESS.

The value of egg albumen as food in certain diseased conditions is pointed out by Dr. C. E. Boynton. Wnen fever is present and appetite is nil, he says, when we want an aseptic article of diet, the white of an egg, raw, serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the volk remaining inside the shell; add a little

> A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

कि की जीर मीर मीर मीर मीर मीर मांच कर नोर मार भेर महि

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salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materi ly helps us in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen to a certain extent may antidote the toxines of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a "raw" egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they supp sed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.—Pacific Medical Journal.

Forty Million Dollars.

NEVER PAY CASH.

Advice of a Business Man Who Believes in Buying on Credit.

[N. Y. Sun.]

'Never pay cash for anything if you want to get commercial rating," said a business man the other day. "Get goods on credit, even when able to pay spot cash for them, and pay the bill with promptness when it becomes due. If you do this long enough you will probably get the reputation of possessing all the money you have got trusted for, and, at any rate, will be known in business circles where you wouldn't be named if you always paid cash. A man who pays cash for everything is supposed to be doing business on small capital, while a man who gets things on credit, or, what is better still, pays for them in notes, is generally believed to be operating on such a large scale that he has no ready money to spare for small deals.

"As for getting credit, it is the first step that costs, of course, but a man can begin by referring people to his landlord and the tradesmen with whom he deals, if he can do no better. If he has no accounts anywhere, he must set about having them; get trusts for small amounts and you will in time get trusted for larger ones. The first requisite to wealth is not money, but credit. Get credit and you will do business amounting to an indefinite number of times your capital. "Without dilating further on the ad-

vantages of credit, let me give you an illustration of the disadvantages of doing business on a cash basis. A country merchant I knew who had always paid cash for everything he bought (and did a correspondingly small business) determined finally to enlarge his trade, and to do this required the credit he had never before asked for. When he came to town and asked the men to whom he had al ways paid cash to let him have goods on time, they one and all became su-picious of him and refused. The very fact that he had always paid cash made them think, when he finally asked for credit, that he wasn't a sate man to trust. Moral: Never pay cash for anything if you would avoid suspicion."

POPULAR HOTEL MAN.

is I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much dies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle heiped me and I took four botiles. I am now completely cured. JAMES REILLEY, Proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick head-

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only com plete up to date report of patents granted by the United States Gov ernment this week to Canadian inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors, of patents and experts, Head Office, 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained :-

584849-Daniel Brenan, apparatus for mixing mortar.
584982—William A. Bunn, fastener for

neckties. 584771-Louis Delettrez, melting furnace

584992-Julia Egan, hat holder. 585027-Edward Gurney. stove. 585031-Charles L. Heisler, locomotive.

584955—George A. McLeod, calendar. 584895—Jacob Salé, folding baby carriage. 584900-Braxton L. Scott, funnel.

584967-Albert H. Strong, puzzle. 585066 -Louis B. Vincent, match box. 585146-William A. Winn, wind will. 585148-Humphrey B. Young et al, thill coupling.

A COUGH REMEDY.

A troublesome throat irritation or cough, the result of a cold, is most annoying, but a home remedy will relieve and oftentimes cure it without the aid of other medicines. The following formula was given by a physician many years ago and has been found to be of great value: Take a quarter of a pound of the best gum arabic and pour over it half a pint of hot water. Cover and leave it until the gum is dissolved. Then add a quarter of a pound of pure white augur and a generous half gill of strained lemon juice. Place these ingredients over the fire and let them simmer about ten minutes. Then pour the mixture into a bottle and cork. When taking this syrup, a little water may be added.

A Child of the Age-"Otto, you have a had report. What does that mean?" Yes, papa; teacher must have something against you!"

Jones Brown: Idon't see how you can afford to give her such valuable presents. Brown Jones.: Why, I get them back again, don't I, when we are married?

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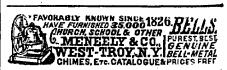
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MONTREAL?

Suggestions for Housekeepers-How to Bake in Various Forms.

Biscuits, Delicious Dinner Bolls, Potato Cake, Sarah's Crumpets, and Other Appetising Morsels.

A writer in the Sun, N. Y., deals with the subject of baking breads in the following interesting manner;

The possibilities of the attractive looking little yeast cake, smoothly covered should be called the housewife's ally. though of for every meal, and variety is mould into biscuit at 4 p.m. what is desired.

ROLLS AND BISCUITS

should bake quickly, and so require a hotter oven than for bread. Rolls will bake a nicer brown if they are brushed over with warm water or milk just before being put in the oven, and if the tops are rubbed over with butter just before being removed from the oven they will have a crispy crust. One of the compressed yeast cakes dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water or milk is equivalent to one cupful of the old home made

flour; add to it one tablespoonful of sugar and a little salt. When the milk is again cold, stir it into the prepared flour, add one yeast cake dissolved in water, and mix well, adding enough flour to make the mixture into the consistency of a soft dough. Make this dough about breakfast time and let it rise, kneading it or cutting it down several times during the day. Three hours before the rolls are required mix the dough and form it into long, slender rolls; lay them in a pan; let them rise to double the size; then bake.

TO MAKE LIGHT POTATO ROLLS,

peel and boil three medium sized potalukewarm stir in half of a dissolved yeast cake and add this liquid to the potato mixture. Mix in flour enough to make the mixture into a thick batter. Cover the dish and let the batter rise five hours. At the end of that time work into the batter as much flour as it will take to make it into a dough that can one and one-half hours, then brush the rolls over the top with sweet milk and place in a quick oven to bake.

SARAH'S ROLLA

are excellent. To make them, warm one pint of fresh milk and stir into it as much flour as will make it of the consistency of a bread sponge. Dissolve a yeast cake and thoroughly mix it with the milk and flour sponge, cover the dish, and let the sponge rise three hours. At the end of this time mix with the aponge three quarters of a cup of lard, one tablespoonful of sugar, and a scant teaspoonful of salt; stir in flour enough to make the mixture like a soft bread dough and again let it stand in a warm place and rise two hours. Roll the dough out into a sheet about half an inch in thickness and cut it into circles. Spread each circle with soft butter and fold over, making half circles, place in rows in a baking pan, and when they have risen again bake in a quick oven.

TO MAKE RAISED MUFFINS,

mix together one pint of sweet milk, two beaten eggs, a piece of butter of the size of two eggs, one-half of a yeast cake dissolved and a little salt, adding enough flour to make a very soft batter. Beat the ingredients thoroughly together and let the batter rise over night. In the morning heat fatty pans of pop-over irons and butter them. With a spoon dip the batter carefully into the warmed tins, not stirring the mixture more than is necessary and filling the tins only half full. Let the muffins rise about half an hour before placing them in a hot oven to bake.

TO MAKE ENGLISH CHUMPETS.

put one pint of fresh milk into a sauce pan with one and one quarter ounces of butter. Stand the pan over the fire until the butter is melted; then set aside for the milk to cool. When it is cooled add liquid into it, beating the mixture until it is a light batter. Rub a yeast cake with one tablespoonful of cream until it is soft and smooth; then stir in two more spoonfuls of cream and one teaspoonful of sugar; add these to the batter, thoroughly beating them together When the mixture has been well beaten cover the bowl with a cloth and place through. Stand a griddle over the fire season's jacket up to date.

over quickly, and brown upon the other side. When done tear the crumpets apart, butter each side, place together again, and serve at once.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS RUSK.

set a sponge with one pint of milk, half a veast cake dissolved in half a cup of water, and just flour enough to make a very thin batter. Beat well together, and stand where it will rise. When the sponge is light add to it two beaten eggs. one small cup of sugar, half a cup of melted butter, and not quite enough flour to make a dough to knead. Do not knead, but let the soft dough rise until it is double its bulk; then with floured hands form the dough into biscuits and place upon tins; let them rise until light and bake in a moderately hot oven. Glaze the tops of the rusk by brushing with tinfoil, are so numerous that it milk. When rusk are required for supthem with powdered sugar dissolved in per set the sponge in the morning, mix should be called an some form are much the ingredients together about noon, and

FOR BISCUITS MADE OF BREAD;

When making the bread dough into loaves, take about the amount of dough that will make one loaf for a pan of biscuit; to this dough add three tablespoonfuls of partly melted butter and part lard, one tablespoonful of granu lated augar and an unbeaten egg. With the hands work these ingredients into the bread dough and place in a dish to become light; while it is rising cut it down several times. When the dough is light enough, break off small pieces and mould them into balls, place in tins and is made by putting two tablespoonfuls of to mould bread dough into loaves a butter and one tablespoonful of lard into small portion of it may be put aside in one pint of milk. Place over the fire a cool place and used the next morning one pint of milk. Place over the fire and let the milk come to the boiling for fried bread, making an expoint. Sit into a large bowl one pint of dough is required for use do not knead or mix it, but roll it out about threequarters of an inch in thickness and with a knife cut the dough sheet in small diamonds, squares or finger pieces and let them remain upon the board half an hour or a little longer. Have a ket tle of hot lard and drop the pieces of raised dough into it and cook them a nice brown. Serve them hot, with powdered sugar sprinkled over them. Maple syrup is a good accompaniment for fried

The popular mode of making Sally Lunn in the South is to mix with yeast and let it rise. The following is a welltested recipe:

Warm a pint of milk sufficiently to toes; while the potatoes are not mash melt a piece of butter as large as a good them fine, add one tablespoonful of lard, sized egg. Beat three eggs light, add to sand beat together until the mixture is them half a cup of granulated sugar and light; then stir in one egg, which has stir into the warmed milk. Dissolve a been beaten, add one tabespoonful of yeast cake in a little lukewarm water sugar and a saltspoonful of salt. Scald and add to the milk and egg mixture. one pint of milk, and when it becomes Add flour enough to make a batter of Add flour enough to make a batter of about the consistency of pound cake. Beat the mixture very thoroughly and let it rise five hours, or until it is suffi ciently light. Put the batter in buttered bread pans, and when again light bake them in a moderately hot oven.

Yeast-raised wath a ar great favorites with many. To make them sift a gen be easily handled, taking care not to get erous quart of flour into a bowl with a it too stiff. Form the dough into rolls teaspoonful of salt. Mix with the flour of any shape desired and place in a one and one half pints of milk and a baking pan. Let the rolls rise about yeast cake dissolved in a third of a cup of lukewarm water. Cover the bowl with a cloth and let the mixture rise twelve hours; then mix with this batter two beaten eggs and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Have the batter stand half an hour or more and bake in wellbuttered and very hot waffle irons.

THE FASHIONS.

Color is very carefully considered this season. Red, white and blue are the key notes from which many pretty variations are made. The real royal red is a bright scarlet, but the particular tint which appears most conspicuously in fashionable dress is exactly like one of the velvet leaf germiums. Rose red, too, is very much worn by English women, as it symbolizes the national flower.

Sashes of chiffon and crêpe de chine, in light, dainty colors, ase a pretty feature of the summer gowns.

Jewelled embroidery is at the zenith of its popularity, which fact predicts its downfall in the near future.

The pinched bodice is certainly a prevailing element of fashion, and the latest is the one which overhangs the belt in the back as well as the front. This whim is said to encourage the habit of tight lacing again, since the effect of having the waist small adds so much to the beauty of this particular mode.

If we were to judge women by the expanse of brow they display now that the hair is so generally thrown back pompadour, it would seem that they had be-come more intellectual or afflicted with a loss of hair; but it is nothing more serious than fashion's fancy, and the curling tonge are quite as much in demand as ever to encircle the head with soft, large waves.

Girdles and belts with sash ends all made of ribbon, costing from \$5 to \$15, are shown in the shops in great variety. Ruffles of lace edging, set on two or One well-heaten eg; and a saltspoonful of the entire length, are one mode of decorathree inches apart across the ends for salt. Put about half a pound of fine tion; others are of fancy striped ribbon, sifted flour into a large bowl and stir the without the lace, arranged in deep pointed girdles, boned to keep them in

Pure snow-white is in fashion again, and nothing can be much prettier than the colored straw hats trimmed with white chiffon, white ostrich feathers, or dead white wings.

Tailor made costumes have a much where its contents will rise for about shorter coat than those worn last year, three-quarters of an hour; by that time and are more closely fitted to the figure, the batter should be light and spongy all so it is an easy matter to bring a last

and place greased mussin rings upon the griddle; fill the rings three quarters full with the raised batter, and when the batter is cooked a delicate brown upon the griddle side slide a pancake turner under the rings and a grant turning them.

Stand a griddle over the fire season's packet up to use.

The extravagant tendencies of the day are as well exemplified in the lingerie and underwear as in any other branch of fashion. The corset department dis plays many a pre-ty novelty in summer corsets, one of which is made of ribbon

to look more like a girdle than anything else, and to wear with the short corset there are the daintiest little bust supporters made of countless rows of beading through which ribbon is run. Others are of handsome lace bound with ribbon, and cost \$10.

Lace, chiffon and tulle bows are worm at the neck, carefully adjusted and held in place by jewelled scarf pins. Another fancy for a finish at the neck of a shirtwaist, when linen collars are objectionable, is a white mull scarf, trimmed at the ends with lace and long enough to wrap twice around the neck and tie in a sailor knot.

Sam o' Shanter hats in pliable colored straws, with double brims, flowers between, and upstanding plumes at one side, are very stylish and becoming to young faces. The double brim is the mark of the latest hats and it furnishes further opportunity for trimming.

Accident revealed the possibility of extending the usefulness and transforming the appearance of an old black silk crepon gown, when it was discovered that the outside crinkled layer could be torn away from the foundation as effectually as a knife peels an apple. The fabric which remains has no gloss, resembles a wool canvas, and is really quite presentable.

Dark blue veils are all the rage in raris, with cornflower blue hats trimmed with feathers in two shades of blue, blue chiff n and green roses.

Leather boas have taken a new lesse of life and bobbed up again as one of fashion's special favorites. Gray and clay are the pet colors. Black and white are both worn, however, and all the new boas are rather short, very fluffy, and supplied with three ends in one.

Toques all in one color, trimmed to give a sideway tilt-in effect, are the satest note in millinery in Paris.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

When perfumes are not disagreeable to a patient it is well to use them freely in a sick room, as they are a protection against contagion. It is said that if lavender water is sprayed through the living rooms of houses situated in a malarial locality, it will prevent the occupants from contracting the disease.

The back and arms of an old chair that seem to be of no use will make an excellent bed rest for an invalid. The rest is made by cutting away the seat and legs and padding the back and arms with pieces of an old comfortable and covering this with some delicate colored chintz or satine, or, when the rest is in use, one may fill the back and sides with pillows.

When hanging sash curtains in the summer cottage windows and rods are not at hand, take picture wire. It can be tastened securely from brass-headed nails, the curtains can be readily drawn up, n it, and it will not sag as a piece of twine will.

A zinc bathtub may be polished very satisfactorily with kerosene. Have the tub perfectly dry before using the oil. Cover one small place at a time with the oil, rubbing it well with a brush and then a cloth. When all parts have been cleaned, wash the tub with boiling

Now that the berry season has come around the convenient little article for hulling strawberries will be doubly appreciated. With a cherry stoner and mething for removing hu la on berries the housewife does not look upon this preserving season with such dread, and stains upon dainty pink finger nails are a thing of the past.

Do not forget in packing away silver for the summer to put a lew pieces of camphor in the box with it. This will help to keep the silver from becoming discolored, as it oftentimes will when not in use.

Figs that have become dried may be freehened by laying them upon a plate and placing the plate in a steamer until the truit is softened and full. Roll the figs in confectioner's sugar and let them stand in a warm room a while.

Mothers in the country with children will do well to visit the barn and secure a hox of oats to keep at hand. Wet shoes, as soon as they are removed from the feet, should be filled with the oats and left until perfectly dry. The oats absorb the moisture in the leather and preserve the shape of the shoe.

A piece of narrow webbing, such as is used for holding furniture springs in place, sewed upon the under edge of rugs, will prevent the corners from curl ing; moreover, the rugs are not so likely to pull out at the ends waen taken hold of too near the edges when they are beaten.

Crusts of bread are better than a soft cloth for rubbing photographs, engravings, or paintings to remove soiled marks and dust. The bread should be twentyfour hours old.

KEEPING THE HOUSE COOL.

BY A LITTLE CARE INTENSE SUMMER HEAT CAN BE GREATLY MODIFIED.

"How best to keep the house cool in summer is a grave problem " writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "During the hot months the house is much more livable if artificial heat can be cut down to the minimum Use the stove early in the morning, prepare certain foods that will keep well, and avoid the necessity of a big fire during the rest of the day. Bare floors are very much more pleasant in summer than atraw matting, although the latter is preferable to carpets or rugs. Where one can command a water supply the house is measurably cooled by reduc ing the temperature of the pavement and

For Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will salvice FREB sick with samp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of women.

More TREST Paul St. Montreal Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

grounds around by copious sprinklings. A goodly stream of new air should be allowed to sweep through the entire house morning and evening. The hot air of midday will condense quickly on cold walls and cause mould or dampness, consequently it should not be allow ed to enter any portion of the house. All the rooms in the house should be kept scrupulously clean and neat.
"If the outside temperature is not ap-

preciably lower at night than during the day it is almost impossible to keep sufficiently comfortable to obtain necessary rest. The sleeping-rooms may be cooled by placing in the centre of each a tub two-thirds full of cool, or better, ice, water. This will absorb the heat of the room in a lew hours, and will be found particularly helpful where there are children. If the heat continues during the night the changing of the water will preserve an even temperature in the room. Air your cellars at night when it is possible. Close them at nine in the morning and they will be cool and dry the entire summer. Exceptions to this rule are on windy days, as the rapid motion of the air does not allow condensation. Keep the cellar perfectly clean and fresh. Frequent coats of whitewash with plenty of lime are of the greatest value in summer."

PUT TO THE TEST.

THE MOST CONVINCING AND ABSO-LUTE PROOF GIVEN.

THAT DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE WHEN OTHER MEDICINES FAIL-WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS THEY WILL DO FOR YOU.

No remedy of modern times has offered more, or stronger proof of its sterling merit than has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cures are not those of people in foreign lands, but from all parts of our own country, and the statements made are easily verified by everyone in the vi cinity in which the cures reported occur. When such proof as this is offered doubt must cease, and the medicine must be awarded the palm of superiority over all others. Every mail brings letters from grateful people in all parts of Canada, who have been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sometimes after years of illness and after other medicines had failed, and it is the words of gratitude spoken by sufferers thus restored to health that has created the enormous demand this medicine has. The follow ing letter is but a fair sample of hundreds constantly being received :-

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. DEAR SIRS,-I have great pleasure in pearing testimony to the medicinal value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a blood purifier and health restorer. For ten years I was a victim to a complication of troubles, beginning with quinsey and followed by rheumatism and bronchitis. My physicians told me the trouble had become chronic, and that every winter I would either have to house myself up or go to a warmer climate. Two years ago I was confined to my bed and room from February until May, under the doctor's care. One day while reading of the cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I ed? determined to try them, and I found a cure at last in this splendid medicine, para I used a dozen boxes of the pills and I have never been better in my life than As I have aiready stated I was a sufferer for years, and during that period spent a small fortune in doctor's medicine and drugs, only to find in the end that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplished what all other medicines failed to do. When my friends who know how often I was laid asides aside with illness asked me what cured me I am always happy to say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills'

Yours gratefully, Mrs. J. A. McKim, Cataraqui.

Mr. and Mrs. McKim are among the best known and most esteemed residents of Cataraqui, Ont. Mr. McKim has been a travelling salesman for pianos and organs in the district in which he resides for upwards of twenty-five years.

What stronger proof than the above can be had for the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail? If you are ailing give this great medicine a fair trial and the result will not disappoint you. The public are cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations. Insist upon taking nothing but the packages which b ar the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

THE BICYCLIST'S MALADY.

HE HICCOUGHED FOR A FORTNIGHT AND LOST TWENTY POUNDS.

Herbert Millett, 17 years old, son of Geo. H. Mallett, of Washington avenue, West Chester, has been confined to his father's home with hiccoughs for fourteen days. When taken with the malady, on June 10, he weighed about 150 pounds. He has lost nearly twenty pounds. He has been an inveterate bicycle rider He left his home two weeks ago yesterday to visit some relatives in Jorsey City, going there on his wheel. He was just about to start out from their home on a business errand when the attack came on. His relatives tried the traditional treatments, but could not effect a cure, and realizing that his visit was spoiled, he left for home. The journey back was made on his wheel,

and he hiccoughed all the way. Mallet arrived home nearly exhausted, and up to yesterday he was able to eat and sleep very little. Drs. D ming and Simmons said that his rouble was due to a stomach disorder, caused by the fermentation of something he had eaten, this producing convulsions of the disphragm. During the last few days the convulsions have not been very hard, and they are no longer continuous.

Miss Gushington: How did you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in ten minutes? Captain salted: I felt for a life preserver.

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Saraparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENCTH. new and needed STRENCTH.

TELEPHONE No. 3838.

Or at Bonaventure Station.



WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE

Start wash day with good soap, pure soap, that's half the battle won.

SURPRISE SOAP is made especially for washing clothes makes them clean and fresh and sweet with little rubbing.

It's best for this and every

use.

Don't forget the name. SURPRISE.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

The Ar_derican Federation Wants to Know How to Stop the Inrush.

All the organizations in New York, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received a list of questions from the Executive Council of the Federation regarding the restriction of immigration, with a request that they be answered as speedily as possible. This step is taken in order that the Executive Council may know the sentiments of organized labor with regard to restriction of immigration, so that it can agitate for legislation in reference to the matter The questions, which have been sent also to the unions in all other cities, which are affiliated with the Federation.

Does your organization favor the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?

Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States?

Should the foreign consular service and our Immigration Department be intrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration lawa?

Should the violation of the Alien Contract Labor law by employers be punishable by imprisonment? Should the steamship companies be

held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers? Should a stricter civil and educational test be entorced as to qualification for naturalization?

Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intention of being a cititen of the United States?

What other provision does your organization auggesi?

The old story of Prometheus is a parable. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucassus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked

away. Are his sufferings to be imagin-

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the I am now, and I have not been troubled | bowels become clogged, they cannot in any way by my old complaints since dispose of the food that is given them. I discontinued the use of the Pink Pills. The impurities back up on the liver. Then comes the vultures—the torments of a diseased liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is more than equal to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging one's self. Sold by all medicine dealers the world over.

> Fuddy-" What a fellow Waver is! Really. I don't believe he knows his own Duddy-"Well, don't you think he is to be congratulated? Such a mind as he has cannot be a very desirable acquaintance."

Spencerian Pens.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND. Made in Birmingham, England, for over



WE SELL

Rutland Stove Lining IT FITS ANY STOVE.

GEO. W. REED, AGENT.

783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

GENERAL GROCERS,

Finest Creamery IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW LAID EGGS.

Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 36c OUR SPECIAL BLEND of COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets, Business Cards.

J. P. CONROY

(Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street,

Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc.Telephone, 8552.....

GEORGE BAILEY.

Dealer in Coal and Wood. Hay, Straw, Oats, Bran, Moule, etc. Pressed Hay always on hand. Orders delivered promptly. Dry Kind-ling Wood, \$1.50 large load.

278 CENTRE STREET.

TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'GONNELL

Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils,

137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER. GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER.

Rudand Lining, fits any Stove. Cheap. To Orders promptly attended to. ; Moderate

harge. : A trial solicited.

WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES, 95 Jurors Street, Montrest,

D. McDONNELL, . Proprietor, Special Attention to Bearding. TELEPHONE 1528.

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HATTER - AND - FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork. Special Rates for charitable institutions.

54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET

DANIEL FURLONG'

TELEPHONE 6474. E. O'SRIE M. HICKS & CO **AUCTIONEERS**

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. [Near McGill Street.] MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

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

CARROLL BROS. Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL

AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET。: near St. Antoine. Drainage and IV entillation a specialty.

Charges moderate.

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House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND, DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER

Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Bleury, Office 647 Montreal.

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent," and "Prizeson Patents." Advice free. Fees moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CALIFORNIA

And other Pacific Coast

- - Points - -A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure. Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 137 ST. JAMES STREET.

Lord Russell of Killowen on Technical Education.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS DURING THE LAST TH RTY YEARS.

Commemoration Services in Honor of the Martyred Priests of Liverpool.

A public meeting, convened by the Chairman of the Hackney Vestry and the members of the Charities Committee of that Vestry, was held on Friday, June and 47 in Scotland, making a total of 18, at the Hackney Town Hall, under 524 as against 17. In 1887 Catholic the auspices of the Technical Education schools were few and far between, mainthe auspices of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, to consider the steps to be taken for the establishment of a Technical Institute for Hackney. The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen) who presided, in opening the proceedings, dealt with the various institutions already existing in Hackney, which were willing to be amalgamated in the proposed Technical Institution. There was, he said, on foot a scheme which had been formulated by a scheme which had been formulated by the Charity Commissioners, which sprang out of the Sir John Cass Foundation in Hackney. That scheme provided that a Technical Institute should be established and maintained in Hackney on or near the Cass estate, adapted

MAINLY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL GLASSES.

It was a scheme which the people of Hackney were anxious should be carried out. It was not entirely a l'olytechnic Institute, but an agency which was to be auxiliary to such an Institute. Its main object was to enable the working classes in the neighborhood of their own homes to learn those lessons by which they might be taught to apply modern conditions of Science and Art to their every-day and work a day handicraits. The question then came—How were these important and desirable public objects to be attained? Where was the money to come from? By the exertions of their representatives on the Vestry, by their activity and vigilance in endeavoring to safeguard the inhabitants, they had secured a capital sum of £5,000 from the Sir John Cass Foundation—(hear, hear)—and they had also the contingent rights, which might in the immediate future bring in a further income from that Foundation of something like £500 a year. This latter amount was, however, uncertain, for this reason, that before they could hope to get any portion of it there were large carvings to be provided out of it; but it might be looked for to render some benefit

to Hackney in the future. If Hackney were in earnest in the matter, help might be looked for from the Central Body of the City Parochial Foundation. (Hear, hear.) They had the right also to look with confidence to the Technical Education Board of the County Council, which body had the administration of large public funds, to which they, as ratepayers, were large contributors, amounting to something like £170,000 a year. They in Hackney had not been in a position, nor had they the right, to go to the County Council and ask for their share of that sum, because to claim the right so to go, they ought to be able to show that they had prepared the ground, and were really in earnest. Woolwich had succeeded in obtaining no less than £5 000 a year from the County Council for technical instruction. Was there any reason why Hackney should not reap the benefit of a similar contribution? The population of Hackney

WAS A WORKING ONE,

but there was a fair sprinkling amongst them who could contribute something towards the object the meeting had inview, and it they did not so contribute he would cry shame on them. The importunce of insisting upon this was not so much for the amount which would be contributed, but because it was a condition compliance with which was neces sary before any claim could be made upon the Technical Education Board. He (the Chairman) had promised in 1891-92 that if a fund were got up locally he would contribute £100. He did then contribute a small sum, but they could judge of the miserable character of the contribution when he told them that the balance to the credit of the account of the bank was now only £67. He would now renew the offer he make in 1891, but only on the condition that at least £1,000 were subscribed in Hackney it-

self. (Hear, hear)
Mr. G. B. Holmes, of Hackney, proposed: "That this town's meeting recognizes the obligation resting on the efficient scientific and technical training possible, in order to equip them most fully for their duties in life, and heartily pledges itself to take every available ac in appearance than any of his other sons. tion to promote the loundation of a Technical Institute of Polytechnic in the Borough of Hackney." The Rev. Mr. Hillman seconded the resolution, which was supported by Sir Andrew Scoble, M. P. for the Central Division of Hackney, Mr. Quintin Hogg and Dr. Forman, and was carried with acclamation. The Chairman announced that Dr. Forman, Mr. S. J. Carter and Mr. George Mathie son had each promised to contribute £100 towards the object of the meeting. A lurther resolution was carried, approving of the opening of a public subscrip-tion and the appointment of a committee.

(atholic Progress.

claim virth and seath that which the control of the subject and sound not be exhausted in a pamphlet of much larger dimensions. The would require abbilly volume to tell the whole story. In the year of the Queen's accession, 1837, there were 502 Catholic churches, chapels and stations, without counting chapels in convents or private houses, in England; Scotland, and Wales; now there are 1,812; the proportion in England at the former date being 426. England at the former date being 426, and at present 1,402. In 1837 there were 567 priests and this year there are 8,115, the number in England during that period having increased from 487 to 2,685. In the 2,685. In the

YEAR THE QUEEN ASCENDED THE THRONE there were only six religious houses of men in England and none in Wales or Scotland; now there are 223 in England, 16 in Wales, and 14 in Scotland, making a total of 258. In 1837 there were 16 religious houses of women in England, one in Scotland, and none in Wales; now there are 467 in England, 10 in Wales, tained with great difficulty without state aid. The earliest printed record of the attendance of children in Catholic schools was in 1849 when there were 89 schools frequented by 8 445 day scholars; now there are 1,006 with an attendance of 235,776. The grant earned by Catholic 849 masters, and Liverpool 1,852 and Wandsworth 549 mistresses. Iu addition to these the number of Catholic Colleges and Convent hoarding schools has enormously increased.

The Martyr Priests of '47. The commemoration of the ten heroic

priests, the circumstances of whose death, in 1847, were recently detailed in these columns, was observed in Liverpool on Wednesday the 16th inst., with every species of sincere reverence. In presence of a large gathering of the secular and regular clergy of the city and district, and a congregation which crowded the spacious church, his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. Whiteside, sang a colemn Requiem Mass for the reposal of their souls, in St. Patrick's, Parkplace, after which an impressive pane-gyric was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Nugent The members of the chapter occupied seats in the sanctuary, in front of which a massive catafalque had been erected. The altar was draped in mourning, the calleries of the church being also heavily hung with black cloth, in the festor as of which appeared the names of the dead pricets. The deacons of the Mass were Rev. George Bede Cox, O.S.B., St. Mary e, and Rev. William Newsham, St. Anthony's, both respective rectors closely associated with the commemoration. The deacons at the throne were Very Rev. Canon Beggan and Very Rev. Canon Kennedy, the assistant priest being Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Carr, V.G. Fr. James Hughes was master of ceremonies. The music of the Mass, which was unaccompanied, was finely rendered be the Diocesan Choir. Mgr. Nugent preached from the text, "The Good Shepherd layeth down his life for his sheep," and having dwelt on the unhesitating sacrifice which the Catholic Church has ever expected from her ministers, gave

TOUCHING TALES OF THE HEROISM

peace of the solemnity by dwelling on them. He himself gave some assistance at the time, and he never forgot, nor could be ever forget, the bideous pestilential air which met the priest in every doorway during his average of forty sick calls a days. No district in the town was so scourged as was St. Patrick's and when Fr, Grayston, the energetic pastor and ripe scholar, fell, there was no Mass at St. Patrick's; the church was desolate and the presbytery was empty He caught the contagion, not merely in his ordinary and continuous ministry, but, like those who fell before him, he had gone from hovel to hovel, lifting up the tainted bodies of the deserted dead and placing them in the rude coffins which awaited them. Those ten priests, as well as Dr. Youens, the aged Vicar-General who died from the same fever soon afterwards, laid deep the foundations of tolerance in the minds of the people of Liverpool; and for Liverpool Catholics they had left a glorious heritage which would be remembered forever. The Absolutions were given at the conclusion of the service.

The Liberator's Son.

The death has just taken place in Bedford of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the Liberator, at the age of 78 years. Mr. O'Connell was for many years a Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, and was retired when the 65 Rule came in operation. Since community to give its workers the most then he lived at Bedford, where his younger children were being educated at the tamous public school. Mr. O'Connell was considered more like his father

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There is a class of people who never think of paying admission to any public entertainment or exhibition of any character. These people are frequenters of concert halls, lacrosse matches and other forms of amusement. The New York Sun, in referring to some features of this matter, says:

"The decision of one of the large music halls to 'suspend' the free list in a fashion somewhat more serious than the presence of those words on sign n The London Monitor says:—One of the best and brightest phases of the history ought not to be surprising to many of of the sixty years record reign is that which records the progress of Catholicity which free admittance is allowed in

Special and Exceptional Offerings will be found in all Departments!

BLOUSES.

25 Doz. BLOUSES, made of Fine Percales in Assorted Stripes, nicely laundered Collars and Cuffs, special prices, 39a.
 NEW RED MUSLIN BLOUSES, Detachable Collars, 75a.

50 Dos. SHIBT WAISTS, in Fancy Muslins, Percales, Organdles and Cambrics, Detachable Collars, usual price, \$1.25, sale price, 75c.

10 Dosen EMBROIDERED BLOUSES, with Fancy Stripes, worth \$2.85,

A special feature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be two Big Tables of SHIRT WAISTS, original prices were \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, your choice for \$1.50.

COSTUME SPECIAL!

LADIES' FANCY DUCK BLAZER SUITS, in White, Fawn and Blue Grounds, regular price, \$4.50, sale price, \$1 49.

PARASOLS.

A large assortment of LADIES' COLORED SILK PARASOLS, to clear at \$1. A Special Line of LADIES' SHOT SILK PARASOLS, with Steel Rods, to clear at \$1 85.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, from 25c.

STRAW HATS! A large assortment of STRAW HATS! LADIES' BLACK SAILOR HATS, reduced prices from 20c. CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, reduced prices from 12½c. MEN'S HATS, reduced prices from 40c.

FABRIC GLOVES!

FABRIC GLOVES, in all the Latest Shades and Styles, from 15c a pair.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe Street.

CARPETS.

See the New Openings at Thomas Ligget's.

CURTAINS and DRAPES to interest purchasers at Thomas Ligget's. LINOLEUMS, CORK and TILE FLOORINGS with Borders. Thomas Ligget.

An immense stock of all descriptions of Floor Coverings at popular

THOMAS LIGGET

2445 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. 1844 Notre Bame Street, Montreal. 175 to 179 Spark Street, Ottawa.

there were boxes ready for them. Many men vaguely described as 'about town,' who were constantly to be seen in those places, are never called upon to pay anything for admittance, and as most of thing for admittance, and as most of them are of just the sort that would pay admission, it has never appeared quite clear just why they should be excepted from the rule. But large numbers of them have been excepted, and it is not improbable that many of them will continue to enjoy that privilege. The wan-ing popularity of music halls has been regarded as the reason for this liberality on the part of the managers, and their prayer. Alluding to the horrors of the periou, he said he would not disturb the periou, he said he would not disturb the periou, he said he would not disturb the line thought to have hed its above in bringing about the great increase in the number of regular deadheads."

> Government is a costly institution, as the following list of expenditures of the United States Government Depprtment for the year ending to-day shows:

100 0000 3 0000 4-5514300		
Senate	1,102,116	
House of Representatives	2,843,823	08
Legislative, miscellaneous	90,177	76
Public printer	3,678,127	71
Library of congress	831,974	40
Botanic gardens	22,744	30
Court of Claims	891 993	74
Executive proper:	•	
White house	95,667	34
Civil service commission	97,251	
Executive departments:		
State	965 317	91
Treasury	66,032.897	03
War	52 601,516	16
Navy	26 943,908	46
Interior	158,050,042	39
Postoffice	11,719,016	
Agricultural	2 897,241	65
Department of Labor	163,935	
	302,925	
Department of Justice	7.658.618	
Judicial	1,000,010	00

Total actual expenses.. \$336 839,221 54 The budget brought down by the treasurer showing the proposed expenditure for this year shows that about \$416, 000,000 will be required.

A young man staggered across the walk and with inebriate laugh escaped a prancing carriage horse, rolled in the roadway, arose and was swallowed up in the shadows that clung by the trees. He was a well dressed young man and possibly belonged to good family, and he reminded me of a man who died in New York scarce a week ago who was once a rich clothing dealer in Gotham. A few days ago he dropped dead in the bowery a penniless "bum." At one time he was rated at \$600 000 and controlled a large trade. He became interested in trotting stock and this threw him in with sporting people and he became a "spender." He dissipated his fortune and sank lower and lower in the social scale until

ready and a convenient means of communication is provided between the southwest and west of Ireland.

The Baltimore Sun recently asked its readers to express their opinion as to what two of Maryland's illustrious sons should have statues erected to their memory in Statuary Hall, Washington. Out of all the candidates for this honor Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Roger Taney, both eminent Catholics, proved the favorites.

C. J. H.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

A fairly active trade is reported in smoked meats, but the movement of pork and lard is somewhat slow. We quote:-Canadian pork, \$13 50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 63c to71c, and compound refined at 1 5c to 5 1c per lb.; hams, 11c to 13c, and bacon 11c to 12c per pound.

In the Chicago provision market pork eased off 2½c to 5c, closing \$7.70 June, \$7.70 July, \$7.80 September. Lard was steady, closing \$4.15 June, \$4.15 July, \$4.25 September, \$4.30 December. Short ribs closed \$4 52½ June and July, \$4 62½ September. J. S. Bache & Co, of Chicago, wires :-

Provisions opened steady but quickly sold off on free offerings by packers and commission houses. On the decline, Cudahy's brokers bought September ribs and lard market advancing to opening prices. Near the close packers sold moderately, but there is a strong undertone to market.

There was a strong feeling in the Liv erpool provision market for lard and prices advanced 1s. Pork closed at 45s or western; lard, 21s; boneless long cut heavy bacon, 25s; long cut light, 24s 6d; short cut heavy, 24s 6d; and tallow,

Montreal Retail Markets.

Owing to the fine seasonable weather the gathering of buyers at the various markets this morning was large, and in consequence the demand for all lines of produce was good and an active business was done. The attendance of farmers was small, and the supply of grain, which consisted chiefly of oats, was light. The demand was good and prices ruled firmer at 65c to 70c per bag. All seasonable vegetables were abundant, consequently prices generally had a downward tendency. The demand was active and a brisk business was done. Old potatoes were offered in large quantities at 500 to 60c per bag, and new crop stock sold at \$1 to \$1.75 per basket. New sweet peas brought he became a ragged dirty frequenter of \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag. Cauliflowers were Bowery hotels and a terrible object lesson.

31 50 to \$1.75 per dag. Caulinowers were established and then died suddenly the suddenly respectively. The suddenly respectively and the suddenly respectively. The s increased receipts of American tomatoes best and brightest phases of the history of the sixty years record reign is that the persons familiar with the extent to which free admittance is allowed in some of these halls. In at least two of the progress of catholicity inder the Empress Queen. It is concluded the progress of the progress of catholicity of the Empress Queen. It is concluded the progress of these halls. In at least two of these halls. In at least two of them, there were twenty members of a fact of Works is steamer to with the Board of Works is steame and cucumbers of late prices have de-

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street 192 to 194 St James Street, MONTREAL.

The Store that is increasing Faster than Store in Montreal To-day

CANADA'S

GLOVE STORE

Dame Fashion decrees that White Kid Gloves are the correct thing for Ladies wear this summer They look cool, always dressy, and are easily cleaned. The assortment here embraces all that is really worthy or representation, culled from the great Glove centres of Europe.



Ladies' Fabric Cloves Ladies' Super Lisle Thread Gloves in selected abudes of Tan and Black, we pair.
Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread Gloves in pretty shades of Tan with Black Points, also in White,

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves in Black, with White Points, also in Tans with Black Points, Button effect, 27c.

Ladies' Silk Gloves.

250 dozen Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves in Tans, Blacks, Fawns, etc. Super quality, good fitting, and remarkable value at 35c pair. Special price, THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

MEN's Natural Wool Underwear Men's Summer Underwear is a specialty with the Big Store, shapes are always right and weight cor-rect, and prices indisputably the lowest.



300 MEN'S Natural Wool Pants, all sizes and best finish, Euch.

Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Pants, most comfortable Summer sarments, 29c each.

Balbriggan Underwear,

Balbriggan Underwear, the recognized Underwear for Summer wear, long sleeves and finished French neck, 296 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Boys' Summer Clothing.



Boys' Cotton Shirt Waists, 23c. Boys' Flannelette B'ouses, 40c. Boys' Fancy Point Blouses, 45c. Boys' White Cotton Blouses, 68c. Boys' White Cotton Blouses, 68c.

Bovs' Linen Coarts, 95c

Boys' Navy Blue Blouses. 95c.

Boys' Flannelette Coats, \$1 15.

Boys' Men-o-War Blouses. \$1.15.

Boys' Tweed Suits, \$1.15.

Boys' Navy Norfolk Suits. \$1.50.

Boys' Jersey Suits. \$1 75.

Boys' Crash Suits \$1 45.

Boys' Crash Suits \$1 45.

Boys' Crash Suits \$1 45.

Boys' Crash Suits States \$2 59.

Boys' Worsted Suits, \$3 80.

Boys' Worsted Suits, \$4 80.

THE S. CARSLEY CO... Ltd.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Men's Bicycle Suits.

Every day we have practical proof that men have awakened to the fact that they must dress suitably to enjoy the popular exercise of wheeling. In view of this we have just made up



Men's Bicycle
Suits; the material is good
diagonal tweed;
Coat is Sac
s hape with
lined sleeves,
patch pockets,
knickerbockers
are cut full at
knee and have
s af ety hip
pocket and reinforced seatWorth \$3.59. Special

Price \$2.78

Men's Rigby Bicycle Suits.

Medium Brown Shades of Extra Fine Tweeds made Norfolk Style, with Belt and Straps, Cap of same material. Best make and well finished. Good value at \$8.25 Our special price, \$6.59.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

The S. Garsley Ga. Ltd. 1/1654to:17/484NotresDame@treets

192619186 James Shoots MUNITED DATE

Alfairly sedirectirade continues in eggs, and sprices show no material change. Selectediness by stock sold at 10 to 11c; ordinary No. 1 at 9c to 9 c and No. 2 at 8c to 8 c per dozen.

The demand for maple product is of a limited character. We quote:—Maple syrup at 15c to 5c per 1b., and 45c to 55c per tin. Sugar 6c to 65 per 1b.

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There is nothing new in beans. Silve are slow and prices about steady at 55c, to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a small way.

small way.

The ufferings of old potatoes are increasing, and now that the new crop incommenced to be marketed they will commenced to be marketed. likely meet with less attention. Prices are quoted at 40c to 45c per bag, in car

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