

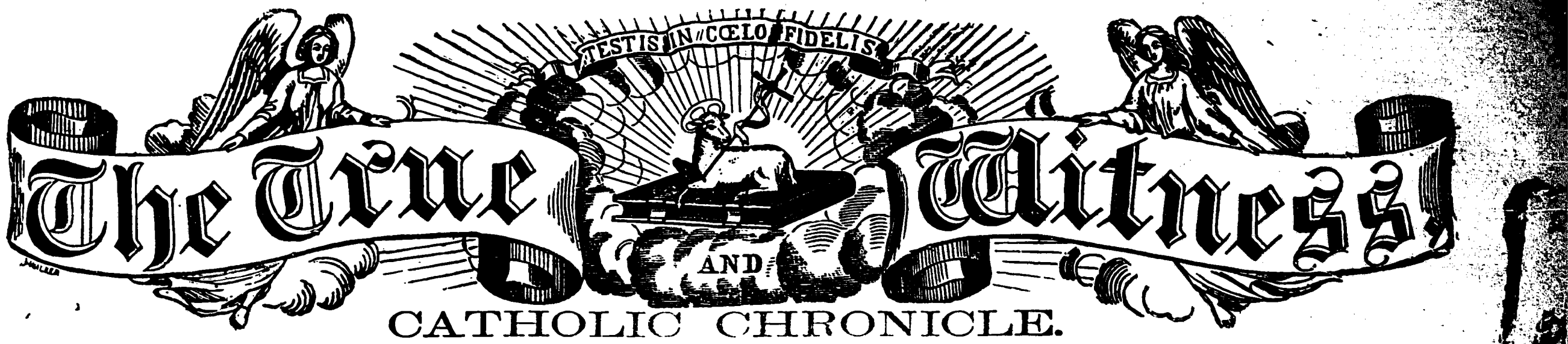
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AT ST. PATRICK'S.

CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES ON ASCENSION DAY.

Agallicent Music and Singing—Father Martin Callaghan's Eloquent Sermon.

On the evening of the Ascension, at about seven o'clock, St. Patrick's church was most beautifully illuminated...

promised to stand by his or her temperance pledge until twenty-one years of age. They were fully instructed in the nature of the pledge.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

On May 1, Rt. Rev. Edward McColgan, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, was 80 years of age.

Four years ago the membership of the French Canadian Artisans Society of Montreal was only 400. Today it reaches 6,000.

The third Congress of the Catholics of Austria will be held at Luz, the principal town of Higher Austria, in the beginning of August.

Seventeen young Irish priests have volunteered for the missions in Australia this year. This number is the largest in any single year.

The Catholic Club of New York, which is now comfortably housed in its new home at No. 129 West Fifty-ninth street, has voted to increase its resident membership from 750 to 1,000.

Bishop McGullick, of Duluth, will on the 9th of June celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination. On the 9th of June, 1867, he was ordained priest, for St. Paul, at All-Hallows College, Dublin.

Incendiaries supposed to be Anarchists are again active in Vienna. Their latest outrage is the burning of the panorama of "Christ Crucified," by Tighelheim, a work of great labor and considerable art.

A great festival took place in the Timok Valley, in Servia, to celebrate the baptism of 400 Mohammedan gypsies belonging to the tribe of Ibrahim Hamil. The gypsies are gradually coming over to Christianity.

Mgr. John Farley, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, New York, has received from the Pope the title of Domestic Prelate. This honor also gives him the title of Right Reverend, and places him next in rank to a Bishop.

Rev. L. L. Conrady, of Molokai, writes to a friend in Detroit: "I must inform you that my ordination jubilee is at hand,—June 15. Here nobody knows of it. What I wish of you on that day is a Holy Communion."

On May 15, Archbishop Elder, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, officiated at the dedication of Holy Angel's Church, Columbus, O. The new edifice, which was completed under the direction of Rev. Father Quatman, cost \$10,000.

The Holy Father has allowed Cardinal Lavigerie 400,000 francs for the missions in Africa. The sum was furnished from the collection appointed by Leo XIII, to be held on the Feast of the Epiphany in favour of the abolition of slavery in Africa.

Rev. Father Zahn, C. S. C., the professor of Physical Science in the University of Notre Dame has in press a work to be issued at an early day. It is a treatise on "Sound and Music," to be illustrated by upwards of two hundred engravings.

The Catholics of New York are signing a card to the public in which they pledge themselves not to deal with any business firm advertising in the New York Mail and Express. That journal's persistent anti-Catholic utterances has prompted this action.

It is announced that Cardinal Gibbons and the archbishops of the United States have requested Brother Marcellin, president of the Christian Brother's college, Memphis, Tenn., to act as secretary and manager of the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's fair.

Ald. Stuart, of Knill, representing the Bridge ward, who is a staunch Catholic, will be the next lord mayor of London. It is expected that he will appoint a Catholic priest as his chaplain. Should he do so, it will be the third instance of a Catholic holding the position since the Reformation.

Senator Leland Stanford has presented to Bishop Manogue, of Sacramento, a check for \$5,000. The money is to be used towards making improvements to

the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Sacramento. This generous contribution of the distinguished United States Senator is another illustration of his high regard for Catholic Institutions.

Rev. Philip O'Doherty, the popular and patriotic priest of Innishowen, County Donegal, Ireland, has been appointed a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Father O'Doherty is a distinguished Irish scholar, and is well known in the North for the prominent part he took in the nationalistic politics during recent years.

Monsignor L. C. Caillet, whom the Pope at the request of Archbishop Ireland, has just made a domestic prelate, is one of the oldest priests of the St. Paul archdiocese, and has done duty in that city for the past twenty or more years. Monsignor Caillet is the pastor of St. Mary's Church, St. Paul, one of the archdiocesan deans, a member of the episcopal council and chairman of the diocesan school board.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Dallas, Texas, has decided to establish mission stations at Hico, Gentry's Mills and Goldwaite in Hamilton county; at Lancaster, Dallas county, at Godley, Johnson, and Blum, Hill Co. He has accordingly, directed the Rev. Dr. Coffey to look after Catholic interests at these points. The Rev. gentleman has cheerfully accepted the task and will shortly appoint dates for his visits to all these places.

The French Minister of Marine has sent a fine ostensorium in silver gilt, ornamented with enamel and precious stones, to the Franciscans of the Convent of Jaffa, who received the shipwrecked crew of the cruiser Segnaty in April of last year, with an appropriate inscription. Funny that the Government which persecutes the members of religious orders in France should be so ready to reward their devotedness abroad.

Bishop Wiger of Newark, has been sustained by the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Last summer the Bishop ordered the suspension of St. Antoninus' Council, No. 116, of Newark, for selling beer at a picnic in the shooting park. The State Council met in Patter-on in December, and the members of St. Antoninus' fought the Bishop's order. The Council was sustained by a close vote. The Bishop appealed to the Supreme Council, which has sustained him. In the meantime a committee of St. Antoninus' Council waited on the Bishop and apologized for their disobedience. They were forgiven, and now the Bishop has appealed to the Supreme Council, John C. McGuire, of Brooklyn, to revoke the suspension. The petition will be granted.

A Presentation.

The pupils of the Archbishop's Academy, of which Bishop-elect Edmund has been spiritual adviser for many years, presented him with an address and souvenir on Monday, the 29th May. The gift consisted of a set of rich vessels for altar service, contained in a leather case.

In Favor of Early Closing.

La Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of His Grace Archbishop Fabre, says: "The City Council has already commenced, and will continue to discuss a question of the highest importance, the early closing of places in which liquor is sold. This is a measure that has long been desired by the people, and the adoption of it is the first step towards preventing the grievous ravages that have been directly caused by the sale of wine and beer."

"But what I object to with still greater force is the deplorable habit taken by our Canadian newspapers to prefix, in the name of 'Roman Catholics,' the name of 'Roman' to the name of 'Catholic,' and simply say 'Catholic,' as they do in France, when you refer to the children of the Church."

Roman Catholic.

A correspondent writes to the Miner approving the stand it has taken in claiming that the descendants of the French settlers should be designated as "Canadians" pure and simple, as thirty years ago, the placing before it the word "Roman" and the addition of the word "Catholic" is not added before the word "Catholic," the latter designates the Anglicans. Leave it for the Protestants to designate us by the name of "Roman Catholics," and simply say "Catholic," as they do in France, when you refer to the children of the Church.

How It is Non-Catholics Go To Heaven.

Cardinal Manning, in the Review of the Churches, explained for the satisfaction of the non-Catholic church members that the Catholic church is not a non-Catholic one. It is owing to the Catholic doctrine of the doctrine of grace. They presuppose the existence of a visible body, but also an invisible soul. The soul of the church is as old as Abel, and as wide as the race of mankind. It embraces every soul of man who has lived, or at least who has died, in the union with God by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. Nearly thirty years ago I published all this in answer to my friends, the late Dr. Pusey, in a letter on "The Working of the Spirit in the Church of England." This letter has been lately reprinted by Messrs. Burns & Oates. Thus far, then, I can lay a basis on which to write and to hope with all your contributions. We believe that the Holy Ghost breathes throughout the world, and gathers into union with God and to eternal life, all those who faithfully co-operate with His light and grace. None are responsible for dying heedlessly out of the visible body of the church. They only are culpable who knowingly and willingly reject its divine voice when sufficiently known to them. But I must go on, for you are seeking truth in its essence, and I have no will to strike a discordant note. You say truly, "This controversy to which most of our churches owe their rise have long been of your interest in us; some of them are hardly intelligible. I have two great advantages. I can hope and embrace you in the soul of the church, and I can rejoice in all, and gladly share in many of your good works."

THAT EARLY CLOSING BY-LAW.

ALDERMEN NOT ANXIOUS TO CLOSE SALOONS EARLY.

The Temperance League in Great Force—No Representatives for the Licensed Victuallers—Small Meetings Amount to Nothing.

Once more the question of early closing of "places where liquor is sold" has been discussed. This was at the meeting of the special committee appointed to amend the by-law referred thereto, and which was held on Friday afternoon. All parties concerned had been advised through the recognized officials of the different societies.

Ald. Prefontaine presided, and made it his business to head off the precipitate rushes made by either side to settle the question regardless of the feelings of the other. There were present Ald. Thompson, who is the strong temperance man of the committee; Ald. Wilson, who is inclined to use discretion in backing him up; Ald. J. M. Dufresne, whose business puts him on the anti-side of the fence; Ald. Farrell, who is also in the business, and Ald. Cresce. The Temperance League mustered in strong force, and were represented by the Rev. Mr. Dewey, Stanley street Church; Rev. Mr. Dixon, St. Jude's; Rev. E. M. Hill, Calvary; Messrs. A. M. Featherstone and S. P. Leet. On behalf of the Grocers' Association Mr. S. Demers, president; Mr. Fraser, of Fraser, Viger & Co.; Messrs. J. S. Scanlan, J. E. Manning, and J. S. Levesque attended.

The Licensed Victuallers were altogether unrepresented for a while, until the President, Mr. Hogan, was sent for, and in a few minutes made his appearance. When asked if he had anything to say he replied that owing to the short notice it would be impossible for him to give any idea of what the Association would do. He suggested that the meeting should be adjourned until the members of the Association had an opportunity of meeting and deciding upon what steps they should take. This was agreed upon, and the next meeting of the committee will be called within a fortnight, every society interested being duly notified of the date. The only reason for all the delay in dealing with the question right off, is the wording on the proposed amended by-law, which every one admits is stupidly constructed. The following is the text of the by-law, which is creating so much trouble in the city at present. It is stated, however, that the by-law was drafted in strict accord with the wishes of the Temperance League and virtually a reproduction of their petition:

By-law to regulate the time of closing of establishments where liquor is sold:

Whereas it is expedient, in the public interest to fix and determine the hours within which it shall be lawful, for persons keeping establishments in which liquors are sold in the city of Montreal, to allow such places to be open to the public:

Be it ordained and enacted by the council of the city of Montreal as follows:

Sec. 1.—All persons keeping an establishment in which liquor is sold in the city of Montreal, shall close such establishment at the hour of seven o'clock in the evening, on Saturdays, and at ten o'clock in the evening, on the other days of the week.

Sec. 2.—Any person offending against the above provision shall be liable to a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment of the said penalty, to an imprisonment not to exceed three months.

When the above was discussed it was admitted by all present that an amended by-law would be absolutely necessary.

Ald. Thompson reviewed the by-law at great length, and said that he thought it should only apply to those particular portions of hotels, restaurants, etc., where intoxicating liquors were sold. It was never intended by the members of the Temperance League that hotels should be closed at the early hours mentioned. This would upset all social and commercial arrangements and be a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to the public; at large. The platform (if he might so call it) which the Temperance League took was that they wished to close up those small groceries where filthy liquor was sold to workmen, where they spent their hard earned wages and arrived home without a dollar to provide for the wants of their families. Such places as the St. Lawrence Hall, Windsor and Balmoral, they did not wish to interfere with beyond keeping the bar separate and distinct from the hotel proper, and closing the bars at the hours named. Ald. Thompson expressed a hope that the committee, and even people interested in the liquor business, would assist the Temperance League in bringing about this much needed amelioration of the condition of the workingman.

Ald. Wilson fully concurred in the views expressed by Ald. Thompson. Some discussion here followed on the legality of the council enforcing such a by-law as was proposed.

Ald. Prefontaine, as chairman of the committee, declined to give any legal opinion, but suggested that the parties who wished this early closing movement to be carried into effect should take the advice of their lawyers and submit them

to the committee. If the committee disagreed in their opinions, they had always the City Attorney to fall back upon for advice.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, Rev. M. Dixon and Mr. S. P. Leet addressed the committee in the same strain that Ald. Thompson had adopted and asked that the by-law be amended to meet the views of all parties concerned.

Rev. J. H. Dixon thought that the law at present was impracticable. They could, however, draw up a better by-law. They were the city's legislators and it was their business to draw up a suitable law. The question had the moderate drinking men at its back. Grocers should not be stopped selling groceries, but a separation could be arranged.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Annual Examination at St. Ann's School.

The annual examination of this popular school was commenced and continued through the entire of last week. The Rev. Father Caron occupied the chair, and the examination was conducted by the Rev. Director, Brother Arnold, in person, in the presence of large numbers of the pupils' parents and many warm friends of the school. Three divisions of the school, viz., the primary, the elementary, and the intermediate, composed of seven classes, passed the most satisfactory and successful examination ever held within the walls of this venerable house of learning; and this is but a faint re-echo of the unlimited praise bestowed on teachers and pupils alike on all sides. The examination of the senior division, composed of three classes, viz., first, second and third, takes place only at the closing of the school for the approaching vacation. This will be a test examination—a trial of intellectual gladiators. Gentlemen of long practical experience in the teaching line, unconnected with the Christian Brothers' schools, will be invited to conduct the examination in conjunction with any present in the audience who will volunteer to lend their assistance on the occasion. In this manner the public will have a tolerably fair idea of the work done, and a good test of the intellectual calibre of each class and pupil. All the classes examined so far were superlatively good on every item of their school programme. A noticeable feature in the mode of teaching Sacred History is worthy of record. The examiner would put the question somewhat after this manner: In what respect, or in how many respects is our Blessed Saviour? The answer or answers were invariably correct; not parrot-like, not crammed, but plain, grammatical, and logical. We cannot pass over the tenth, or "baby class," without a word of commendation. This class has upwards of one hundred little "dots," ranging from six to seven years of age. They are simply marvels of precociousness. In notation and numeration, and the simple rules of arithmetic it would be hard to puzzle them; in the multiplication table from twice to twelve times included, they will defy the most ingenious; and in tracing a map of either hemisphere they battle description. Now, boys of the senior classes, you have yet to be examined, and by strangers, too. If you wish to keep up the fair fame of your noble institution, not forgetting the good name of your Venerable director, Brother Arnold, you must acquit yourselves in a manner deserving the same commendation as that which the little "dots" won and justly merited at their examination.

Help for Ireland.

We hasten to reproduce the following from the Catholic Weekly Review, of Toronto:

HELP.—The Irish party (whatever be their differences on minor points) will advance the amounting sum of an unbroken phalanx against the common enemy (we use an enemy's words). All the friends of Ireland should send quickly their contributions to the Irish fund, of which His Grace the Archbishop has kindly consented to be treasurer. An epoch mark is at hand, and a million valiant spirits will supply the place of actual personal assistance. Give it once!

This chimes in with our view exactly. It is money the Irish parliamentary workers require in order to carry their almost assured victory.

A Proper Suggestion.

A correspondent sends the following very timely letter to an evening contemporary on the Deacon affair:

SIR.—It is somewhat singular that one very simple method of dealing with and abating the not infrequent and somewhat rampant crimes and criminal scandals such as the foregoing does not suggest itself to the modern legislator. One wonders whether he, like the accusing Pharisees of old, is too much afraid of his own skin to risk casting the first stone! That simple remedy is, if the law of Moses be too drastic, to at least make the crime of adultery felony by statute, punishable by both fine and imprisonment at hard labor.

An eminent modern jurist, Edward Livingston, says respecting it in his work (p. 172): "Adultery is, as far as I am informed, the crime in the penal law of all nations except the English, and some of their most celebrated lawyers have considered the omission as a defect. Neither the immorality of the act nor its injurious consequences can be denied. Where the law refuses to punish this offence the injured party will do it for himself; he will break the public peace and commit the greatest of all crimes, and he is rarely or never punished."

A certainty of the plank bed, the tread mill, and skilfully cool the order of many recent spouses, would be a fitting punishment on the guilty persons and would satisfy the public conscience. Will the Minister of Justice insert such a clause in his new criminal code?

Roman Despatches.

We clip the following from the London Universe: it gives us an idea of how much reliance is to be placed in Roman despatches.

"Not much importance is to be attached to the despatches in our daily contemporary of London on matters concerning the Holy See, still we give you the following from the Daily News for what it is worth."

"Our Rome correspondent telegraphs: It is probable that no Consistory will take place before the second half of June, and any surprise is possible in the present state of Government and Vatican affairs. It seems that the nomination of a new French Cardinal may be proposed because of the Pope being very much annoyed at the conduct of the French Government. The Government, considering the old age of the Pope, has the greatest interest in having his full number of Cardinals, and the Pope, understanding this, makes a Cardinalate a weapon or an object to be regained for the Catholic immigrants in the United States, by asking the Holy See to form a Catholic national hierarchy. The American Bishops opposed the proposal on the ground that it would demean the Church of America. The Pope has decided in favor of the Bishops, and these have sent him, through Cardinal Gibbons, a letter of thanks saying 'The Pope has spoken for us, and we are satisfied with his decision.'"

"Some of this information is false, the rest is speculative."

Montreal, May 26, 1892.

IRISHMEN MUST UNITE.

A PLAN FOR BRINGING ALL FACTIONS INTO HARMONY.

A Meeting of Great Importance Held in New York.—The Results of It.

In 1891 a conference of Irishmen was held at Brevoort Hall, New York, for the purpose of considering the condition of the National movement at home.

After a long discussion resolutions were passed deploring the condition of affairs in Ireland where factions were contending with each other, and warning the leaders of these factions that support could not be expected from this country until all the troubles were settled. A committee of nine was appointed to communicate with organizations and individuals for the support of a programme of Home Rule. This committee was also instructed to use its best endeavor to bring about a union in Ireland and to call a convention of the Irish race in America.

On these lines the committee met at the Vanderbilt Hotel. From every point of the compass these men came, bearing with them the credentials and approbation of thousands of Irishmen in America who were members of the Irish National League.

This committee was in secret session the whole day. After a long and earnest discussion a programme was adopted. It will be the basis for a general call to the various factions. Here is the programme:

NEW YORK, May 24, 1892.

To the Irish Nationalists of America.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The constitutional movement for Home Rule in Ireland, brought apparently to the verge of settlement, has been arrested by the management of Charles Stewart Parnell, has reached a crisis involving grave danger of failure. Factional strife reigns in Ireland, and distrust and suspicion have brought about an almost complete cessation of effort in America and Australia, whence the "shew of war" for the National League has been withdrawn. The confessions of the Irish race at home and abroad has been shaken, and the respect of the civilized world, won by twelve years of resolute, unflinching and skillful leadership, has been welligh forfeited.

This is the position of the Irish cause to-day and its true friends must recognize the inadvisable fact before they can apply an adequate remedy.

Union in Ireland and for Ireland, regardless of English parties, is the essential factor in the settlement of the Irish question. To such a union the Irish race abroad will give its support unhesitatingly. That support will never be given until the people are brought together on a honest and straight-forward, if moderate, demand for Home Rule.

The false hopes raised in Ireland by reckless misstatements regarding the representation of the Irish race abroad will give its support unhesitatingly. That support will never be given until the people are brought together on a honest and straight-forward, if moderate, demand for Home Rule.

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DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY

A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS IRISH POET.

Dublin-Glasnevin-Scenes Familiar to the Bard-A Beautiful Pen Picture by a Friend of the "True Witness."

(Continued.)

Pointing with his forefinger to this stone, the guide remarked, "the grave of Denis Florence McCarthy, a poet, and a good one, I'm told." Here, under the shadow of the yew tree, lay the ashes of him who, in the days long since fled, had penned the sweet wail lyric that came to me as a breath of fresh air amid the arid sands of Irish Episcopal pretensions.

He used to come here often, said the guide, and in the summer evenings pass many an hour here. One day he said to me, as we stood by a grave not far from here, the grave of poor Mangan, "My friends are all dead, my hopes blighted," and then, laughing, "I am ready, grave digger."

In order to understand the meaning of "hopes blighted" and "friends dead," a cursory sketch of the poet is necessary. Unfortunately biographical matter, so abundant in the case of most Irish writers, is here wanting. The meagre sketch prefixed to his collected poems, published after his death and edited by his son, gives no adequate idea of the writings and personality of the author of Summer Longings.

From this sketch we learn that Denis Florence McCarthy was born in Dublin of a respectable family May 26th, 1817. The site of his birth is now occupied by a famous Dublin hostelry, the Imperial Hotel. Born in slavery, for the position of the Irish Catholics prior to the passing of the Emancipation Act could be no possible latitude be considered as anything else, his young mind was fed on those stirring tales of the battles fought by his sires in behalf of their conquered land and persecuted faith.

How on the ramparts of Boulogne, As lately by the lonely Rance, At evening, as I watch the sun, I look across the Channel France, Not a lion's cliffs, how near they be, It seems to love to linger o'er; But glides, by a remote sea, The shamrock of the Irish shore!

Memorial of my native land, True emblem of my land and race— Thy small and tender leaves expand, Hulloily in their native place. Thou nurturedst thyself and seed, Soit dewed around, kind sunshine o'er; Transplanted, thou'rt the nearest weed, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

Here on the tawny fields of France, Or in the rank, red English clay, Thou showest a stranger form of grace, A better front than thou'rt wont to display, More able to resist the scythe. That cut so keen, so sharp before, But that thou art no more the little Bright shamrock of the Irish shore.

Struggling, and yet for strife unmeet, True type of trustful love thou art; Thou'rt the whole year at my feet, To live and die with me, my heart, One day of festal pride to lie Upon the loved one's heart—what more! Upon the loved one's heart to die, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

And shall I not return thy love? And shall I not, as thou shouldst be, Punct on thy son's proud heart above The red rose or the fleur-de-lis? Yes, from these heights the waters beat, A river to press thy dust once more, And lie for ever at thy feet, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

The prophecy made in the concluding stanza was fulfilled; the bard rests on his own loved Irish clay, and the shamrock that he had so sweetly sung, in graceful lines, wreathes itself around the unpretentious little stone whereon is written:—

His Jewet. D. F. MCCARTHY. —Walter Lecky.

A BIG DEAL. \$250,000 paid for a Half Interest in the Trade Mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the United States.

The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which we understand, the consideration was \$250,000.

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The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which we understand, the consideration was \$250,000.

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was a student at Trinity College, lasted down to his death, which took place at Blacknock, near Dublin, on April 7th, 1882.

"My father's admiration of Shelly was of long standing," writes his son. It must have pained such a nature as his to have heard his loved poet called a "shrinking creature who had said or sung nothing worth a serious man being at the trouble of remembering," as Carlyle told him at Gavan Duffy's dinner table.

We are informed by Duffy that he was in great wrath, but controlled himself out of respect for the laws of hospitality. From Shelly he had learned to woo the spirit of beauty, and some of his minor lyrics might have been written by the English poet, so rich are they in fancy and language. Although the most of McCarthy's life was spent on the Continent, his heart was ever longing for the land of his birth. Spain, Italy, France, had charms for the poet, but they were of a passing nature. A letter or a piece of clover concealed in it from Erin brought tears to his eyes, recalled his wandering heart to her first love. A friend, mindful of the poet's patriotism, sends him a shamrock, and in return receives a copy of verses that has moved many another exile. Irishmen, as a rule, are not noted for hearts "immovably by memory's pencil." Few of them, far from the land that bore them, on the feast of their national saint, could behold that chosen "leaf of bard and chief," and not bless the poet for greeting it in words that move to tears:—

Enchanter, with thy wand of power, Thou makest the past be present still; The emerald lawn—the lime-leaved bower— The circling shores—the hills: The grass in winter's wintry hours, By dewy daisies dimpled o'er; Half-hiding heads in their trembling flowers, The shamrock of the Irish shore!

And thus, where'er my footsteps stray'd, By queasily Florence, kindly home— By Padua's long and lone arcade— By Spezzia's fatal waters that kissed My poet sailing calmly o'er; I look for thee, I mourn and miss thee, The shamrock of the Irish shore.

I saw the palm tree stand aloof, I trod the sands and the sea; I saw upon the tumbled roof Outspreads the wine that was to be; A giant-flowered and glorious tree I saw the last magnolia rose; But there, even there, I longed for thee, Poor shamrock of the Irish shore!

How on the ramparts of Boulogne, As lately by the lonely Rance, At evening, as I watch the sun, I look across the Channel France, Not a lion's cliffs, how near they be, It seems to love to linger o'er; But glides, by a remote sea, The shamrock of the Irish shore!

Memorial of my native land, True emblem of my land and race— Thy small and tender leaves expand, Hulloily in their native place. Thou nurturedst thyself and seed, Soit dewed around, kind sunshine o'er; Transplanted, thou'rt the nearest weed, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

Here on the tawny fields of France, Or in the rank, red English clay, Thou showest a stranger form of grace, A better front than thou'rt wont to display, More able to resist the scythe. That cut so keen, so sharp before, But that thou art no more the little Bright shamrock of the Irish shore.

Struggling, and yet for strife unmeet, True type of trustful love thou art; Thou'rt the whole year at my feet, To live and die with me, my heart, One day of festal pride to lie Upon the loved one's heart—what more! Upon the loved one's heart to die, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

And shall I not return thy love? And shall I not, as thou shouldst be, Punct on thy son's proud heart above The red rose or the fleur-de-lis? Yes, from these heights the waters beat, A river to press thy dust once more, And lie for ever at thy feet, O shamrock of the Irish shore!

The prophecy made in the concluding stanza was fulfilled; the bard rests on his own loved Irish clay, and the shamrock that he had so sweetly sung, in graceful lines, wreathes itself around the unpretentious little stone whereon is written:—

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

O Virgin Mother, Lady of Good Counsel, Sweetest picture artist ever drew, In all my doubts I fly to Thee for guidance, Mother, tell me what to do!

Plead my cause, for what can He refuse Thee? Get me back, my darling, from great sin, Ah! I know Thou dost not wish to lose me, Mother, tell me what to do!

Be, of all my friends, the best and dearest, O my Counselor, sincere and true, Let Thy voice sound always first and nearest, Mother, tell me what to do!

In Thy guidance tranquilly reposing, Now I face my toils and cares anew, All through life and till its awful closing, Mother, tell me what to do!

Choice Bits of Literature. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or his felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional and the mind is often dressed for show in painted words and fictitious benevolence.—Johnson.

The Catholic church has, from the beginning, cherished and preserved the Holy Scriptures with most vigilant and zealous care. The saints of God have manifested their love for it with every token of veneration. St. Charles Borromeo never read it except with head bare, and upon his knees. Edmund of Canterbury kissed the page whenever he opened the Book, and kissed it again when he closed it. In this way the saints of the Church have revered the Holy Scriptures.

The rose that waves upon its tree, In life sheds perfume all around; More sweet the perfumations from the Of roses trampled on the ground. —Father Ryan.

The quality of mercy is not strained— It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven, Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesses him that showers it and him that receives it; 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throne monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty, Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings; But mercy is above this scepter'd sway— It is enthroned in the heart of kings; It is an attribute of God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice. —The Merchant of Venice.

What to Teach a Daughter. Teach her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. That work is worthy always when it is well done.

That the value of money is just the good it will do in life, but she ought to know and appreciate its value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the man who tells her so and is willing to work for her, and not the one who whispers silly love speeches and forgets that men cease to be men when they have no object in life.

That her best confidant is always her mother, and that no one sympathizes with her in her pleasures and joys as you do.

That unless she shows courtesy to others she need never expect it from them, and that the best answer to rudeness is being blind to it.

That when God make her body he intended that it should be clothed properly and modestly, and when she neglects herself she is insulting Him who made her.

Teach her that her own room is her nest, and that to make it sweet and attractive is a duty as well as a pleasure. Teach her that if she can sing or read, or draw, or give pleasure in any way by her accomplishments, she is selfish and unkind if she does not do this gladly.

Teach her to be a woman—self-respecting, honest, loving and kind, and then you will have a daughter who will be a pleasure to you always, and whose days will be long and joyous in the land which the Lord hath given her.

Household Hovvites. Fish may be scaled easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stain; pour the water through the strainer and thus prevent its spreading.

Cream Cookies.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one half nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda, flour sufficient to roll. Sprinkle with sugar, buck quick.

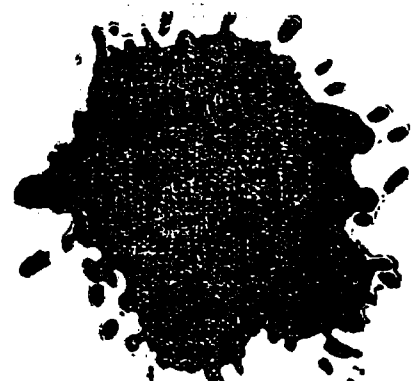
A remedy for creaking hinges is mutton tallow rubbed on the joint. A great many locks that refuse to do their work are simply rusted and will be all right if carefully oiled.

A Delicious Tartare Sauce.—One-half pint French mayonnaise, one-half cup best cider vinegar, one tablespoonful capers chopped fine, six small cucumber pickles chopped fine, a little garlic or onions chopped fine. Mix all together.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A very toothsome preparation of cold potatoes is to slice them in thick slices or cut them in long quarters, dip them in melted butter that has been salted and peppered; then dip them in flour and bake them in the oven for ten or fifteen minutes. A hot oven is required.—Boston Budget.

The Summer School. Last week we expressed the hope that one of the Thousand Islands would be chosen as the spot for the proposed summer school for Catholics. It is therefore with great pleasure that we find the following in a morning contemporary.

Several of the Catholic clergy of this city have received communications from the secretary of the proposed Summer School committee, in New York, asking their opinion in the matter and what the prospects are of Montreal clergymen taking their short vacation at the school during the summer months. The summer school idea originated in New York, the prime movers being the Rev. Fathers McCorry and McMan. The site chosen in the Thousand Islands, is at Carlton Island, in the Thousand Islands. The object of the school is to obtain in the summer months, for the convenience of the Canadian clergymen, a large number of whom will recuperate there during the warm months.



The Dearest Spot on Earth is the spot that's washed out without Pearline. It costs in clothes, in the rubbing and scrubbing that wears them out quickly; it takes twice the time, and double the labor. It's expensive washing before you get through with it—and the cost comes home to you, no matter who does the work.

Pearline saves money by saving work, wear, and time. It hurts nothing; washes and cleans everything. It costs no more than common soap, but it does more. It's cheap to begin with—but it's cheapest in the end.

Beware of imitations of Pearline which are being peddled from door to door. 126 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. No. 887. Dame Lilly Goldberg of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Harris Vlnenberg of the same place, trader, and duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Harris Vlnenberg, Defendant. An action for separation as to property was instituted in this matter on the thirteenth day of April last.

Montreal, April 19th, 1892. J. P. COOKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 2390.

Madam Adelin Payment, of the town of Coteau Saint Louis, in the District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste McNab, carter, of the same place, hereby gives notice that she took, this day, an action for separation as to property from her husband.

Montreal, May 25th, 1892. RAINVILLE, ARCHAMBEAULT & GERVAIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE ST. JAMES Hat Store. SILK and FELT HATS. Our Spring stock is now complete. PRICES : LOW. An inspection invited. ROBERTSON & CO., -220- ST. JAMES STREET.

A Specialty BOOTS and SHOES.

All the New Styles, and in all widths. A Man, a Woman or a Child can find the Shoe they want at our Store without having to run all over town. This is better than leaving your measure, and, after waiting three or four weeks, to get a misfit.

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THE SUNBEAM, a monthly Catholic youth, 50 cents a year, send for sample copy, 767 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.







Irish Catholic PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre, FOR MEN ONLY.

Under the Personal Direction of the Reverend Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

DOMINION DAY, FRIDAY, July 1st, 1892.

Per Steamer "Three Rivers."

The Pilgrims will attend Mass at 8:30 a.m. in the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, proceeding afterwards in a body to the steamer, which will leave afterwards at 10 a.m. for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, arriving at St. Anne de Beaupre at 11 a.m. on the 1st of July. On the return trip the Pilgrims will be afforded an opportunity of spending some time in Quebec on Saturday and in Three Rivers on Sunday, returning to Montreal early on Sunday evening.

Tickets—Adults \$2.10. Children \$1.05.

STEAMERS can be secured in the Vevey of St. Ann's, at 100, McGill street, on Sunday, 12th June, from 2 to 5 p.m., and every day thereafter until date of pilgrimage.

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

Forty Hours Devotions. Today the Forty Hours begin at Ste. Julie, on Friday at St. Catharines; and on Sunday next at St. R. mt.

Saturday's Fast. Saturday next, the 4th June, will be a day of fast and abstinence on account of it being the eve of Pentecost.

Feasts of the Week. Monday was the feast of St. Anselm; Tuesday was that of Ste. Angèle. Today is the feast of Notre Dame de Grace; and to-morrow will be the octave of the Ascension.

Papal Benediction. On Ascension Thursday, after High Mass, His Grace Archbishop Fabre gave the Papal Benediction. The ceremonies of the morning services were very grand and imposing.

Confirmations on Sunday. On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop officiated on his pastoral tour, and commenced at 2 p.m. by administering the sacrament of confirmation at the Cote des Neiges College.

Closing Exercises. Yesterday evening in nearly all the parishes, the exercises for the closing of the month of May took place. Although the month specially consecrated to the devotion to the Blessed Virgin is passed, still the Mother of God claims our love, honor and veneration every hour of our lives, and the good practices of May must be kept up, more or less, throughout the year.

First Communion. On Thursday last a great number of boys made their first Communion at the Jesuit Church. Over two hundred were confirmed by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hudon, Rector of St. Mary's College, and the church was gorgeously decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The music, as is always the case, was of a high order, and inspired the vast congregation with deep sentiments of veneration and devotion.

Month of the Sacred Heart. We desire to again call the attention of our readers to the fact that the month of June is especially consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In all the churches there are special services held at some time or other throughout the month for the purpose of adoring the Heart of All Love. At the Gesù, every evening there will be benediction and sermon; at St. Patrick's every Sunday evening there will be special devotions to the Sacred Heart and a sermon.

At the Jesuit Church. On Sunday morning it was announced that every evening during the month of June, which month is consecrated to the Sacred Heart, at 7.30 there will be a sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Gesù. The usual English sermons on Sunday evenings will be discontinued from this until next September. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed on next Friday, it being the first Friday of the month, from the six o'clock mass till evening. On Sunday next, the first of the month, the members of the League of the Sacred Heart will have a general communion.

A Busy Day. Friday last was a busy day with Father Martin Callaghan. All the forenoon was spent in the sacristy of St. Patrick's making out and distributing cards or diplomas, with beads and medals, to the children that had made their first communion and were confirmed. The diploma-like cards are of beautiful design. There are three pictures in one. At the top is the baptism of the children; in the centre the boys and girls at first communion, and below are the same boys and girls receiving confirmation. Needless to say how pleased and happy the young ones were on carrying home the trophies of their devotion.

A Cordial Invitation. His Lordship, the Bishop of Valleyfield cordially invites the members of the clergy to assist at the ceremony of his consecration, which will take place on Thursday, the 19th instant, at half-past ten in the forenoon, at Valleyfield. Besides the ordinary trains there will be two special trains leave Montreal from the Bonaventure depot, on Wednesday, the 8th June, at 7 p.m., and on Thursday, the 9th June, at 8.25 a.m., which will take on at St. Lambert the travellers coming from the South and East. The special trains will only stop at St. Lambert. Passengers may return to Montreal after the banquet which will close the ceremonies. The priests are asked to bring surplices and baclets.

The Notre Dame Tombola. At an early attended meeting of the lady patronesses of Notre Dame hospital, to make arrangements for the coming

Tombola, the following ladies were elected as officers of the ladies' committee: Pres. Madame Thibault; 1st vice do, Madame Amable Provost; 2nd vice do, Mrs. McShane; hon. treasurer, Madame St. Dennis; hon. sec., Mrs. Fitzpatrick. The following ladies have also enlisted themselves in the work: Lady Lacoste, Madame Rottot, Madame Geoffrin, Mrs. Ed. Murphy, Mrs. J. W. Parent, Madame Cartier, Madame Gerin-Lajoie, Madame Baby, Mrs. Waterspoon, Madame Alz. Brunet, Madame Chevallier, Madame de Beauzeau, Mrs. Baumgarten, Madame S. J. Forget, Madame C. P. Hebert, Madame de Bellefeuille-Macdonald, Madame Ouitmet, Madame Loranger, Madame Marcel and Madame Rodier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE TRUE WITNESS will not be responsible for the opinions of any correspondents. No communications will be published unless the name and address of the writer accompany the manuscript—not necessarily for publication, but for the purpose of identification. Please write on one side of the paper only.]

PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN AND THE TEMPLE EMANUEL.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—That it is the inalienable right of every man in this country to choose his own religion is undoubted. That our Hebrew fellow-citizens have a right, under the civil and religious liberty guaranteed to all, to give outward and visible expression to their views, is also undoubted. That a Unitarian minister should assist at the religious and other ceremonies attendant on laying the foundation stone of a new synagogue in our midst is quite appropriate, feeling that he should have much affinity with Jews and Mahomedans, inasmuch as his sect rejects Jesus Christ as the second person of the B.-e.-d. Trinity, co-equal and co-existent with the Father, and thus deny Him one of His most glorious prerogatives. But that Protestant clergymen—the Rev. Canon Ellegood, of the Church of England, who took a prominent part in the religious exercises, and the Rev. Dr. Barbour, of the Congregational Church, should take part in such ceremonies, and in the subsequent rejoicings in connection therewith, seems incomprehensible. That they should sanction by their presence and assist at the erection of a building which is to serve as a standing protest against Christianity and the divine mission of Christ seems incompatible with the allegiance they owe our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the divine founder and invisible head of the Church. It is inconsistent with their fealty to the Kingship of Christ, and savors, not of religious liberty, but of religious license. It is a sad commentary on their much-vaunted freedom of thought and right of private interpretation. I looked in vain among the names of those present for the name of a Catholic priest. Loyalty to the Master doubtless precluded his participating. It is no wonder that thoughtful men and women everywhere are looking towards the Catholic Church with admiration and love, and longing for the unity, consistency and rest she affords her children from the discussions and inconsistencies and confusion of Protestantism, and that in daily increasing numbers they are seeking admission into the one fold of Christ.

B. M. Montreal, 28th May, 1892.

OUR SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—I am glad to see by your editorial of last week that you are neither dead nor oblivious to the interests involved in the school question. It is one of those pressing, burning questions, requiring incessant public vigilance and unflinching attention on the part of the Catholic press. Volumes have been written on the injustice of the school law and its autocratic administration by the School Commissioners, but without any perceptible amelioration for the English-speaking Catholics, on whom this law falls most heavily. Remains of paper have been used up in discussing this question through the public press, on its merits—on rational and logical principles; but without affecting any real, permanent benefit to those more immediately concerned. Column after column has been devoted to the withering philippic of Aul. Grenier, now Ex-Mayor Grenier, from his place in the Council chamber; upon a system he abhorred with the intense hatred of a bitter heart. Yet his denunciations of men and system effected no amelioration. As long as the Commissioners find themselves entrenched behind what should be, in all conscience and justice, an absolute school law, so long will these autocrats stick to what they regard as privileged rights—perhaps, more logically inherent rights. But public opinion—the only opinion the Commissioners fear and detest, is a powerful lever, and should be unsparingly evoked against this irresponsible oligarchy. Its potent voice, uttered with no uncertain sound, would soon sweep from our statutes every vestige of a most unjust and humiliating school law, and place the Commissioners under the control—or at least in touch with their masters—the people. But this is the very thing they fear; hence their tenacity to what they call conservative principles. Some of those gentlemen have often declared they would not act on a commission to which reporters were admitted. Saving those declarations, public opinion did at least one good, generous act a few years since, and had it followed up the victory it then achieved, the "True Witness" would have no reason to-day, to lament the want of proper educational facilities in the public schools for our English speaking Catholic children. Public opinion, voiced by the now defunct "Evening Post"—one of the most powerful organs of its time, in Canada, forced the government of that day, very much against their will indeed, to issue a "Royal Commission," to enquire into the Roman Catholic School Commissioners' administration of the people's taxes, entrusted to their charge for educational purposes. That "Royal Commission" cost the Province, something to the tune of \$40,000, the same government received the Commission's finding; but through

lack of concerted public action at the critical moment, the coerced government saw their advantage, the finding was pigeon-holed, and never brought under the cognizance of the house. There must have been some powerful influence at work, to have a document of such importance pigeon-holed; procured as it was by the sheer force of public opinion, and at such an enormous cost to the province. What are the inferences to be drawn from this unprecedented flank movement on the part of the government? Had the finding been favorable to the School Commissioners' administration of the people's school taxes—had there been no talk of indefensible extravagance, the Commissioners were too politic by far to have the report pigeon-holed. Yes, they would have had it placed on the table of the House, in proof of their wise and economical administration of the public funds, and paraded in every penny sheet in the province as a magnificent victory, and standing rebuke to the editor of the "Evening Post," the chief instrument in forcing the hands of the government to grant a Royal Commission of Enquiry. Funds are scarce, and the Commissioners are looking once more for an increase of taxes. It is unnecessary to enquire at this stage for what purpose? This point will be fully discussed among others in my next letter. Appropos a depleted school treasury, it strikes me that the Royal Commission, alluded to above, elicited in evidence taken under oath that, there was something over one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) expended on extras for the Plateau Academy alone, this over and beyond contract and specifications, and for which no satisfactory reasons could be given, as the contractor to whom this sum either did, or should have fallen, was too illiterate to keep his own accounts. If this statement is correct, as I think it is, and further, fully borne out by the finding of the Royal Commission, would it not be in order for the taxpayers, before they allow themselves to be saddled with increased taxation, to demand that this unaccountable \$100,000, with interest from 1879, the year in which the Plateau Academy was first opened to pupils be placed in the public school fund, to their own credit? A demand of this nature would be a potent protest against increased taxation at the present moment, and a just retribution for the unparalleled extravagance of an irresponsible body; made supercilious on the strength of an indefensible school law. Finding, that your columns are open to all communications of public interest, while, thanking you in advance for the insertion of this letter, I shall esteem it a favor, to have such an opening at my disposal, to discuss, from time to time, the true worthiness of this—to most people complicated and question. Our Catholic School Commissioners, as known to the public, are supposed to be ineptuous to criticism, but the real, and only Commissioner—the Commissioner de facto, of the Commissioners, is quite another man; he is rather thin skinned, to use a colloquialism; somewhat sensitive on certain points; and shirks from the shafts of criticism when vigorously applied to the so-called system of education which he fathers with the most profound complacency.

Montreal, 30th May, 1892.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The representative character of the North American Review is again indicated by the synopsis which is announced for publication in the June number of the "North American Review Administration," and the participants in the discussion are Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, Senator Dolph of Oregon, and Senator Cole of California. The famous Revolutionist, Karl Blind, the friend and associate of Mazzini and Garibaldi, has written for the June number of the "North American Review" an article on "Modern Revolutions and their Results," into which he has woven many very interesting personal reminiscences. More pertinent things have been said by the London correspondents of American newspapers in reference to Dean Bradley's decision, it would be hard to find in any other or a memorial to James Russell Lowell within the precincts of Westminster Abbey. In an article which he has written for the June number of the "North American Review" Archdeacon Farrar points out that there is really no room for any more monuments in the famous church except two, which are the monument of the foremost Englishman of the time—Gladstone and Tennyson. The title of Archdeacon Farrar's article is "The Future of Westminster Abbey." The ever-vigilant Ouida is announced to appear in the June number of the "North American Review." Her subject is "The Penalties of a well-known Name."

GUIDE TO LATIN CONVERSATION. We have just received a copy of this admirable work. It was compiled by a distinguished scholar, and translated into English by Prof. Stephen W. Wilby, of Baltimore. The book is published by John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore. We give an outline of the contents of the book, and explain the object of the volume. The students of our colleges will welcome the appearance of this Guide to Latin conversation. The speaking of Latin is a most necessary part of the education of the most ordinary words in use and a knowledge of how he may skillfully employ these in conversation. The importance of the fundamental rules of grammar, as well as a store-house of material upon which these rules may be exercised. The importance of the proficiency in this art, and the question, the philosopher or theologian who is able to follow the regular lecture with lectures with grace and fluency has already stolen a march on his less fortunate classmate, and also reflects the lecture of much trouble. It is sincerely believed that in a great measure the difficulties that stand in the way of speaking Latin will be removed. The judicious use of this guide. The author has met with in France in all the Catholic Colleges, and the promise that has always accompanied it, speak heartily in its favor. Three American Colleges have already decided to introduce it, a fact that is highly gratifying to the author. The book is published by John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore. It is a most valuable work, and one that no book of the kind has yet appeared to supply the want which has long been severely felt. A summary of its contents, and a list of the principal titles of the work: 107 pages are devoted to thirty-three chapters, containing in alphabetical order things pertaining to God, the inhabitants of heaven and of hell, the four elements, air, water and fire, minerals, trees, flowers, plants, animals, cries of animals, the human body, qualities and defects. Diseases of the human body, clothing worn by men and women, the soul, the will, the passions, the judgment, a city and its parts, the inhabitants of a city, their avocations, their parentage, relationship, a house and its parts, furniture of a house, table victuals, delicacies, grammar, poetry, rhetoric, rivers, mountains, cardinal and ordinal numbers, numerical adverbs, astronomy, physics, architecture, music, painting and sculpture, medicine, mechanical arts, artisans, sports, games, amusements. A complete list of Latin comparatives, and superlatives follows; that of the irregular Latin verbs is inserted after which are the different ways in which questions are asked and answered in Latin. The second part of the book contains over three hundred pages. Fifty of these are given up to easy and familiar forms of conversation, such as are in daily use among all peoples. Over two hundred subjects are treated in the form of dialogues.

LUBY'S RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIANNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

AMERICAN SELF-RAISING FLOUR Prepared with FINE HORSFORD'S Phosphate of Lime or Cream of Tartar Substitute. This substitute was patented in the United States several years ago by Prof. Horsford; it is a simple acid, Phosphate of Lime, and restores to the flour the healthful and nutritious Phosphates that are lost with the bran in the process of bolting. M. HICKEY, 1091 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 1849, 1851 and 1851 1/2 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the FURNITURE BUSINESS, wishes to inform them that having re-leased his Store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each. Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B. W. and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B. W., Oak, Chestnut and enameled, from 20 to 250; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dollars each; Mahogany and B. W. Sofas, from 14 to 50 dollars; 4,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattresses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattresses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 8 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses, Eight day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles, an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washtands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city. Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at OWEN McGARVEY'S, 244 NOTRE DAME STREET,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates, free of charge. Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class Furniture. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN McGARVEY. Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame street, near the French square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIRMAKER WANTED.

The above advertisement is a copy of one which appeared in the "Montreal Herald" and the "True Witness" on the 18th May, 1860, and which can be found in the back numbers of either papers of that date as well as for a period of 10 years before. This will go to prove our assertion that we are the OLDEST FURNITURE HOUSE in this city, if not in the Dominion, and as age gives value to many lines of merchandise, we feel that our experience in providing for the wants and wishes of our friends and the public, and the way we serve them, has been appreciated, as evidenced by the very liberal patronage extended to us during the past 40 years, in doing the largest business in our line in the Dominion.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 1849, 1851 and 1851 1/2 NOTRE DAME STREET. NOTE—We have on file the "Montreal Herald" of May 18th 1860, and the above advertisement appeared in that issue.—The Montreal Herald.

"LA PATRIE" INDIGNANT. THE EDITOR WRITES A STRONG LETTER.

We Think His Criticism of Father Ruhlman Rather Rash and too Severe. It is alleged that during the sermon preached by the Rev. Father Ruhlman, S. J., at the Gesù, during the military service for the Volunteers, May 22, the reverend gentleman referred to France in terms that many present took exception to. On the Monday following La Patrie briefly referred to the matter, but since then it appears that the dissatisfaction has become more general over Father Ruhlman's remarks, and on Saturday it returns once more to the subject in a strong editorial signed by the proprietor of the paper.

"On last Monday La Patrie made mention of an incident caused by the Rev. Father Ruhlman in the sermon that he delivered on the occasion of the church parade of the Catholic volunteers to the Gesù, when the English General Herbert, commander-in-chief of the Canadian Volunteers, was present, together with Lieut.-Col. Provost, the officers and men of the 68th Regiment of Montreal. General Herbert is a Catholic, which explains his presence on such an occasion. And we say that Father Ruhlman is French, which, however, is not a crime in the eyes of any man in the presence of an English general in uniform and a battalion of French origin under arms, that France was humiliated and scoffed at in the presence of other European nations. It would be truly hard to believe, this statement if the words had not been confirmed in the most positive manner from the official reports of the officers who were present, and who blushed with anger and shame in the Lord's temple at hearing a Jesuit Father so brutally insult the glorious vanquished of 1870—the great and mighty nation of other times and of to-day. Let us add that it is precisely at the moment when the ambassador of England to Paris, Lord Dufferin, who was in Canada, was writing to his Government that the progress made by France in its military organization was marvelous, that Father Ruhlman in his great wisdom, took occasion to affirm the contrary from the pulpit of truth to an English general who has come to exercise a few weeks of military duty in the city of his birth. It is unfortunately not the first time that a French priest has considered it not inappropriate to sneer at the military organization of his own country. The opinions of such men as these are anti-patriotic. We have here, it appears, a few doctrinaires would seem to be in the habit of sneering from the map of Europe rather than to see it prosper and rise under the regime of universal suffrage. These men are rare, and it remained to Father Ruhlman to put these insulting opinions in words."

Mr. Beaupré continues in a strain of great indignation to unfold the story of all that France has done in the past, and is doing in the present for civilization, letters, missionary work and all that tends to the elevation of the human race. He quotes a letter from a French citizen of proud name and high position, in which La Patrie is congratulated on its first article. We do not know the exact temperature of the old France patriotic press; but we really think that the editor of La Patrie goes to quite an extreme. He is justly sensitive to aught that might serve to degrade the land of his ancestors in the eyes of the world; but does he not swing to the opposite extreme of the pendulum? We are inclined to think that Father Ruhlman is somewhat severely criticised. He scarcely meant insult to the bravery, the world-wide energy, the devotion to country and the proud patriotism of France's children. It strikes us more like an attack upon the course of infidelity which has certainly humiliated "the first daughter of the Church," and upon the anarchist, socialist and revolutionary spirit, to-day rampant in France, and which really causes the valiant defender of his nation's rights to be scoffed at as one who is squandering his great good virtues in an ungrateful cause. We may be mistaken; but we feel that the criticism savors too much of a heated mind and an indignant heart to be considered as a cool, calm and just expression of a case.

O'NEILL. With deep regret we chronicle the death of the late Joseph Murry O'Neill, eldest son of Daniel O'Neill, of this city, at the early age of 20 years. The death of this young man departed this life on Tuesday morning, May 24th, after a short illness. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from his father's residence, No. 125 Ottawa street, to St. Ann's church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, followed by a large number of sorrowing friends and sympathizers, which indicated the high esteem in which the deceased young man was held. We extend the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their sad bereavement.—H. I. P.

The Boston Pilot. Thus speaks the Pilot about the coming visit of Mr. John E. Redmond: "The announcement that Mr. John E. Redmond is about to visit this country for the purpose of raising funds for the Fenianites, shows that the attitude of the Irish-American people is not yet fully understood on the other side. Mr. Redmond is going to make a costly mistake. It is a pity for the moral value of the example that he sets. His party does not seem to have any interest in the Fenian cause, and he might then just as well have his name and address as regarded here. New French Vice-Consul. Mr. Auguste Girard, grain merchant, and member of the Chambre de Commerce, Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, has been appointed Vice-Consul of France for Montreal. He has already received his credentials. And old-fashioned? The Pilot says that a lunk. An ocean swell? The Pilot says that a lunk.







A CHRISTMAS TOAST.

The Frenchman's toast is the Tricolor; American's may be the Stars and Stripes whose blazoned folds float over a people free;

There are no vines on the sloping hills of the land of our hopes and dreams; No milkberries grow in the valleys below on the banks of her rushing streams;

Brave rans of old have withered apace, and sleep the sleep of peace; The Assyrian hosts, and the sons of Troy, and the Gauls of Rome and Greece;

Well think to the hopes of liberty, that ever from pole to pole, through the depths of each Irish song, to the hopes that never each nation's arm of our stars, and the banner of our crown;

Well think to the hopes of liberty, that ever from pole to pole, through the depths of each Irish song, to the hopes that never each nation's arm of our stars, and the banner of our crown;

ERGENE DAVIS.

A TRENTON MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE CURE IN A CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

A Remarkable Young Lady Raised From a Death-bed After Being Given Up by Several Doctors—A Simple Statement of Facts.

At Trenton during the past year the proprietor of the Courier has been publishing newspaper reports of miraculous cures occurring in various parts of Canada and the United States.

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These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations.

When you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood. The Crowning of St. Joseph. An exchange tells us that a ceremony, unique and unrivaled in the history of the Catholic Church in America, took place at St. Joseph's Church West de Pere, Wis.

well as ever she had been. Miss Fleming's aunt was next seen, and she corroborated what had already been told the Courier, giving as well some additional particulars. Miss Fleming was next seen, and we must confess to being surprised, and at first somewhat incredulous that this young lady in the bloom of womanhood and health was the person whom we wanted to interview.

Three years ago Miss Fleming's mother died of consumption. Up to four years ago Miss Fleming stated that she had enjoyed good health, but, taking a severe cold then, she had not had a well day since, until she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last December. She was reduced in weight to 90 pounds, but now weighs 111 pounds, a gain of 21 pounds.

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such an event is due to Rev. Father J. F. Durin, the pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Father Durin is the founder and director of the archconfraternity of St. Joseph, which has a membership of 7,000 in the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—Straight rollers are still quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.30 for ordinary brands and at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for choice. We quote prices nominal as follows: Patent Spring.....\$1.75 @ 4.05 Patent Winter.....4.45 @ 4.75

Wheat.—We repeat last week's prices, namely, No. 2 Manitoba hard, 65c to 64c and No. 3 62c to 61c; No. 1 regular 73c to 74c, No. 2 62c to 63c, and No. 3 52c to 51c. Canada red and white winter 80c to 81c.

Peas.—Prices are quoted at 70c to 75c per 60 lbs. alfalfa with a fair enquiry. Our advice from the Stamford district report further sales at 60c per 60 lbs. l.o.b.

Provisions.—Pork Lard, &c.—Short cut Canada mess pork have been made at \$17.00, while \$16.50 is bid to the market for fat, and the Eastern article can be bought for Lard is also in demand, and \$1.40 per lb. is bid to the market.

Dairy Produce.—Butter.—It is thought that at 10c to 17c some business in fine creamery might be done on export account. To the retail trade sales of creamery have been made at 12c in single tubs, but it is true that factorymen have sold to grocers at 12c, the above prices will be no longer obtainable.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Figs.—The sale is reported to 100 cases for shipment to the market for single cases selling at 10c for the ordinary run of receipts.

Maple Products.—The sales in bulk being quoted at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb., a few sales in casks having fetched 5 1/2c. Syrup this week to 60c. Sugar is quoted at 5c to 7c per lb.

Fruits.—Oranges.—Valencia are selling at from \$5.50 to \$7.00 per case, and \$7.50 has been obtained for many cases. Box fruit is in demand with sales at \$1.50 to \$1.90, while half boxes have sold at \$1.00 to \$1.20.

FISH AND OILS.—Oils.—Newfoundland cod oil is in small compass, with prices steady at 40c to 42c as to quality, last sales of round lard being reported at 1c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 70c to 80c as to quality.

When is a bill like a gun? When it is presented and discharged. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For bad legs, but broken reprints and scrofulous eruptions, it is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest gratitude of thousands who have experienced its unrivaled power over these complaints, has been the cause of its being a household name.

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PAID ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.



INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, ITS FRANCHISE MADE A PART OF THE GREAT STATE CONSTITUTION, IN 1879, BY AN EVER ENDURING POPULAR VOTE.

TO CONTINUE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1895. ITS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING TAKE PLACE SEMI-ANNUALLY (JUNE AND DECEMBER), AND ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING TAKE PLACE IN EACH OF THE OTHER TEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR, AND ARE ALL DRAWN IN PUBLIC, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

As stated as follows: "We do hereby certify that the superintending arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and conduct the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with integrity, fairness and good faith toward all parties and in accordance with the company's certificate, with no fraud or other irregularities."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers with a Prizedraw to the Louisiana State Lottery which we represent at our counters.

MAMMOTH DRAWING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

Table of prizes: 1 PRIZE OF \$600,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$200,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$100,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$50,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$25,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$10,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$5,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$2,500, 1 PRIZE OF \$1,000, 1 PRIZE OF \$500, 1 PRIZE OF \$250, 1 PRIZE OF \$100, 1 PRIZE OF \$50, 1 PRIZE OF \$25, 1 PRIZE OF \$10, 1 PRIZE OF \$5, 1 PRIZE OF \$2.50, 1 PRIZE OF \$1.00, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.50, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.25, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.10, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.05, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.02, 1 PRIZE OF \$0.01.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighties \$5; Twentieths \$2. Fortieths \$1.

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lottery, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Government, and in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Moresque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit: "I hereby certify that the Bank of Mexico and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of prizes drawn by the Lottery of the Beneficencia Publica."

Further, the company is required to distribute sixty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS—U. S. Currency. Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$60,000.....\$60,000 1 Capital Prize of 20,000.....20,000 1 Capital Prize of 10,000.....10,000 1 Capital Prize of 5,000.....5,000 1 Capital Prize of 2,500.....2,500 1 Capital Prize of 1,000.....1,000 1 Capital Prize of 500.....500 1 Capital Prize of 250.....250 1 Capital Prize of 100.....100 1 Capital Prize of 50.....50 1 Capital Prize of 25.....25 1 Capital Prize of 10.....10 1 Capital Prize of 5.....5 1 Capital Prize of 2.50.....2.50 1 Capital Prize of 1.00.....1.00 1 Capital Prize of 0.50.....0.50 1 Capital Prize of 0.25.....0.25 1 Capital Prize of 0.10.....0.10 1 Capital Prize of 0.05.....0.05 1 Capital Prize of 0.02.....0.02 1 Capital Prize of 0.01.....0.01

APOLINA CASTELLO, Interventor. Further, the company is required to distribute sixty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

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Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

The successful experience of many years with numerous patients entitled Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC to the public confidence. Numerous testimonials highly extol the merits of this remarkable preparation, but lack of space compels us to publish only a few lines of two of these testimonials.

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 18th 1890: "I have used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC in several cases of Asthma with very good success. I had a particularly bad case of asthma recently. An old man of 73 years of age had been suffering from Asthma for the last 15 or 20 years. His sufferings were so severe that he apprehended suffocation. I made him inhale the fumes of Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC and he immediately breathed freely. It is several weeks since this occurred and from what I know he has enjoyed an excellent health from that day. I cannot but congratulate myself upon having tried this most excellent preparation."

Robitaille, Chemist, Joliette, P. Q. Canada.

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To SAGUENAY - About 3rd May will leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 21st June to 15th September, four times a week - Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

To CORNWALL - When canal ready, Str. ROHEMAN will leave every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To THREE RIVERS - Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To BOUCHERVILLE, VALENCE, VERCHERES and ROUTE DE LISLÉ - Daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer VERCHERES at 2.30 p.m., Saturdays at 2.30 p.m., and every subsequent hour, from Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table.

To LA PRAIRIE - From La Prairie - From 15th April to 2nd May, 7 and 10 a.m. From Montreal - 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

EXCURSIONS - Commencing Sunday, May 1st, by Steamer Terrence every Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur, returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

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