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C. Y. M. S. LITERARY CONFERENCE

LECTURE BY REV. JAS. CALLAGHAN

The weekly conference of the Irish Catholic Young Men's Literary Academy was held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Wednesday, April 29, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Patterson, B.L. The programme was varied and select and the criticisms of the literary productions most favorably received.

St. Jerome was born at Stridon, in Dalmatia, in the ancient Republic of Venice, A.D. 342, and studied in Rome. In his youth he yielded to the gross instincts of nature, and, being converted from his evil habits, he devoted himself to a life of intellectual and moral improvement. He traveled through Gaul, Thrace, Asia Minor, and dwelt as a hermit on the confines of Antioch, Syria. He was ordained priest at Antioch, A.D. 378, returned to Rome, was appointed Papal Secretary to Damasus I., became a renowned clerical reformer and influenced Paula, Marcella, Fabiola, and countless other heroines of the noblest Roman families to renounce all worldly ties and serve God in the interests of the poor.

After the death of Pope Damasus, he quitted once more the capital of Christendom and repaired to the stable of Bethlehem, A.D. 384. He spent thirty-six years in study and penance in the humble grotto where his Divine Master was born of the Virgin. After he had been over thirty years in his peaceful retirement, his intellectual pursuits and his penitential exercises were interrupted by the landing of Pelagius in Judea. He refuted the error of the Anglo-Saxon monk and distributed copies of his treatise in all quarters around. His vigorous protest incited the Sectarians to open revolt. They laid siege to his cell and his two neig' boring monasteries. A deacon and a few servants lost their lives in the combat. Jerome and the others were saved only by getting into a tower. Through the influence of Jerome with the Governor of Judea, a mandate of expulsion was issued against the rioters and thus freed the country from these lawless intruders.

The execution of the herculean task was exceedingly tardy and painstaking. It took him 42 years to complete it and necessitated the acquisition of much additional knowledge. His proficiency in modern Hebrew availed him only partially, for the purity of the ancient dialect was notably impaired by the introduction of many Chaldaic idioms while the Jews were captives at Babylon. In truth, at the end of the Maccabean dynasty, that is near the time of the Birth of Christ, it had undergone such marked changes that it was used no longer in conversations or compositions, but solely and exclusively in ceremonial rites or by the learned.

Accordingly he had to study the mother tongue to fit himself for the right understanding and proper interpretation of the original text of the Bible. The "Vulgate" is, as far as faith or morals are concerned, the only official and authentic copy of the Bible. The verdict of the Roman Catholic Church on St. Jerome's translation is limited to its religious and moral legislation and allows a reasonable latitude of discussion among Biblical scholars on other points, such as history, science, arts, and the like, for she does not, by the virtue of her Apostolic approbation, hold herself responsible for any errors, or mistakes of the distinguished translator on these various issues. The Church acted with her usual prudence and tact in her judgment upon Jerome's work. Of course, her appreciation of the Holy Bible itself is ecumenical or universal, for the inspired penmen, in writing down upon their parchments, the whisperings of the Holy Ghost, could not err or wander from the truth in the supernatural or the natural order that is, whether they set forth a maxim of grace or nature, faith or reason, divine or natural science. St. Jerome kept on at this work with his habitual alacrity, though he lay prostrate under the weight of his infirmities, and had to lift himself from off his pillow with a cord attached to the roof of his bed. St. Jerome died, A.D. 420.

At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously voted in favor of the Rev. lecturer. His subject this evening will be "St. John Chrysostom, or the Golden-Tongued Orator."

REPORTED DISCOVERY

OF THE RUINS OF A HOUSE INHABITED BY THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The Pope and the Cardinals are much interested, according to the Journal Italic, in a discovery made by Father Esbasch, Superior of the French Seminary in Rome, during his recent journey in the East, with the assistance of Father Paulinus, Superior of the Lazarist community at Smyrna. The reported discovery is that of the ruins of a house inhabited by the Blessed Virgin and Saint John, after the Ascension of Jesus Christ. The house, it appears, was not situated at Jerusalem, as has hitherto been generally believed, but at a place three miles from Bethesus, where the site is located in the book containing the revelations of the Blessed Catherine of Emmerich, a German nun, whose visions of the various scenes of Christ's Passion have been published in most European languages.

man nun, whose visions of the various scenes of Christ's Passion have been published in most European languages. Fathers Esbasch and Paulinus found that the site indicated by Anne Catherine, of Emmerich, is known to the peasants as Panaghia Caperili, signifying the place of the Virgin, and that the locality exactly corresponds with the description given in the nun's books.

THE A. P. A. ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S OPINION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Archbishop Ireland, in a recent interview which appeared in several American newspapers, speaks of the A. P. A. in the following terms:—"Well, I have heard a good deal about them, but I have seen very little of them. They are not numerous in America, and where they are found they are usually imported Americans. They croak a good deal, to make believe they are numerous. Two or three frogs in a swamp may keep a whole household from sleep. The chief reason of the secrecy they attach to their meetings and their membership is that they must hide their fiveness of numbers. Why, if they counted votes by millions, as their spokesmen say, do they not come out and support a regular A. P. A. ticket? This they will never dare do.

"Their usual plan of campaign is to hitch themselves to the tail of a party or of a man whom they think likely to win, and afterward claim the victory as their own.

MGR. FABRE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Religious services were held on Friday at the Cathedral on the occasion of the twenty-third anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal. His Grace officiated at the service, assisted by Rev. M. Bourgeault, Grand Vicar, as assistant priest, and Canons Martin and Cousineau, as deacon and sub-deacon. Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface; Mgr. Gravel, of Nicolet; Mgr. Larocque, of Sherbrooke; Mgr. Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe, and a large number of the clergy, were present. The choir sang the same Mass that was sung at the consecration of Mgr. Fabre twenty-three years ago by Cardinal Taschereau. Mgr. Fabre has himself consecrated the six following Bishops:—Mgr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax; Mgr. L'Orain, Apostolic Vicar of Pembroke; Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield; Mgr. Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe, and Mgr. Langevin, of St. Boniface. His Grace has received a great number of presents from the different religious orders of the archdiocese.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Catholic Sailors' Club will hold their first concert of the season, in their new rooms, 53 Common street, corner of St. Peter street, on Thursday evening, May 7th. A splendid programme will be presented. In the new quarters a spacious hall is set apart for the concerts. Social entertainments will be given every Thursday evening during the season of navigation, to which the public are invited. Some good local talent will assist at the opening concert to-morrow evening. Come.

ST URBAIN'S ACADEMY.

Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's parish, and chaplain of St. Urbain's Academy, paid a visit to the Academy on the occasion of the anniversary of St. James the less. A pleasing programme, composed of literary compositions, classical dialogues, songs, etc., was executed by the pupils. To the addresses of welcome read by Misses Dwyane and Desjardins, the reverend gentleman made a suitable reply, complimenting teachers and scholars on the high standard attained.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PUBLISHER.

Louis Benziger of the firm of Benziger Bros., publishers of Catholic books, died recently after a short illness. Heart failure induced by pneumonia was the cause of his death. Mr. Benziger was born in Einsiedeln, Switzerland, fifty six years ago. His father and grandfather had been in the publishing business in their native town for many years, the business having been started in 1798 with the aid of several presses which the Benzigers bought of the monks in a neighboring monastery. The American branch was founded in 1853 and in 1860 Louis Benziger came to this country to share the management of the concern. Mr. Benziger went to Cincinnati and started a branch house there, after which he returned to New York and in 1878 became the senior manager of the American firm. The funeral was held in St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Brighton, L. I.

JOHN DILLON AN AMERICAN.

It may not be generally known, says the Buffalo Union and Times, that John Dillon, the recently elected leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was born in New York during the temporary exile of his father, John Dillon, in that city. But such is the case. The younger son, however, was not destined to spend many of his years in the new world just then, for with the return of his parents to Ireland young John, for the first time, gazed upon the land to whose national redemption his life was to be largely devoted.

BULUWAYO RELIEVED.

EARL GREY REACHES THERE WITH A STRONG FORCE OF MEN.

Earl Grey, co-administrator, with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, of the territory of the British Chartered South Africa Company, has arrived at Buluwayo with a strong escort. The recent actions with the insurgent Matabeles have resulted in inflicting such severe loss upon them that Buluwayo is looked upon as being practically relieved, and it is no longer likely that the natives will attack the town in force, although they still number over 15,000 armed men in this vicinity.

OVER 300 DROWNED.

THE RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN CHINESE STEAMERS.

A report comes from Shanghai that the steamer On Wo has been sunk by coming into collision with the steamer New Chwang, off Woo Sang, ten miles north of Shanghai. The On Wo went down immediately, and the New Chwang was beached to prevent her from sinking. Five foreigners and 300 Chinese who were on board the On Wo are missing. The European survivors of the sunken vessel are Second officer Cooper and Third Engineer Allen. The drowned include the captain and five British officers and 300 Chinese. The United States warships Olympia, Boston, Yorktown and Detroit sent boats to the assistance of the On Wo and saved many lives.

PERSIA'S SHAH DEAD.

WAS SHOT WHILE GOING TO HIS DEVOTIONS BY A FANATIC.

The Central News says that the details that have reached London of the assassination of the Shah are of the briefest character. As the Shah was entering the court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, the assassin, who is said to be a Sayid from Kerman, named Mollah Reza, delivered the fatal shot. The Shah was attended by his chief physician, Dr. Tholusan, and other physicians. The assassination caused much alarm. Prince Nalb-Es-Saltaneh, third son of the Shah, retired to his palace at the request of the Government. The heir to the throne, Mousaffer-Eld-Dine, is at Tabriz. He will leave for the capital as soon as possible. A possible reason for the crime is that there has been much discontent for some time owing to the dearth of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins.

Secretary Olney received the following cable message from United States Minister Alex. McDonald at Teheran:—

TEHRAN, Persia, May 1.

Olney, Secretary of State, Washington: Shah visiting shrine near city to-day for devotion, entering inner sanctuary was shot by assassin disguised as a woman, bullet entering region of the head. Expired in a few minutes. Regicide revolutionary fanatic. Great distress, but city quiet.

Nasr Ed-Dine, the assassinated monarch, was born July 17, 1831. He was the son and successor of Mousammed, and succeeded to the throne on Sept. 10th, 1848. Just after the Commune of Paris, Nasr Ed-Dine made a tour of Europe, and the educational advantages derived from his travel resulted in the institution of a more liberal administration of the Government on his return to Persia. The new Shah is Mousaffer Ed-Dine.

PEASANT LIFE IN IRELAND.

Professor A. C. Haddon, in a lecture on "Peasant Life and Industries of Ireland," said that lumbering continued to be practiced in some parts of Ireland, and, when trained, the Irish women were very expert in all kinds of needlework. The work of the men consisted chiefly of agriculture, turf cutting, fishing and kelp burning. There was very little good soil in the west, and in some places, as in the Arran Islands, the soil had actually to be made by bringing up sand and seaweed from the shore and strewing them on the bare rocks. The great extent of the bog land enabled the people on the mainland to get plenty of fuel. Fishing in Ireland was essentially men's work, and there was an abundance of fish off the coast. Speaking generally, the population of the west coast of Ireland did not produce good fishermen.

With regard to the means of transport, on which the commercial prosperity of a country depended, he remarked that until comparatively recently there were no true roads in many parts of the west of Ireland and consequently no wheeled vehicles. One of the blessings wrested from the awful famine period was the building of roads, and during later years the wise policy had been continued. It was to be hoped that the light railways of the present day or other means of conveyance, such as auto cars, would give yet greater impetus to nascent local industries and thus materially assist toward improving the condition of our charming fellow countrymen in Ireland.—London Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The real obstacle in the way of international arbitration is not so much a lack of efficacy in the method as the lack of disposition to try it. The sys-

tem of arbitration necessarily presupposes that nations desire an amicable adjustment of their differences. Such an adjustment may be prevented either by a willful opposition to it or by the adoption of a style of controversy that will render argument impracticable. Against such obstacles it is difficult to contend, since their direct tendency and effect is to bring about a collision before an arbitrator can intervene. It is obvious that arbitration can no more afford an absolute safeguard against such contingencies than can a system of municipal law absolutely prevent men from attempting to settle their differences by fighting in the street, if they desire thus to revert to primal conditions. Yet severe penalties, strictly enforced, may reduce such chances to a minimum, and it is conceivable that a scheme of international action might be devised so comprehensive as to render a resort to war exceedingly difficult and hazardous.—"The Possibilities of Permanent Arbitration" in Century.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Opinions of our Contemporaries.

In the course of a lengthy and able review of the Manitoba School Bill, The Tablet of last week says:—"The grounds on which the Opposition justify their hostility to the Bill do not, on the other hand, admit of so clear and definite a statement, as they rest on a casuistical defence of acknowledged wrong on the plea of expediency. Pledged, as a party, to the defence of provincial independence against Federal intervention, they acknowledge the necessity of redressing the grievances of the Catholics of Manitoba, but object to the means employed for the purpose as a blow to the autonomy of the province. Since they have formulated no alternative measure, their policy therefore amounts to the sacrifice of the oppressed minority to their convictions as political partisans. State rights, which in this case mean the right of local tyranny, are, in their opinion, no less sacred than those of a minority, and indeed, it would seem, a great deal more so, since they are prepared to throw over the latter in favour of the former. In order, however, to bring their position into harmony with the state of the law, they should propose the repeal of the existing constitution, which expressly guarantees the very rights which they, it appears, are prepared illegally to abolish or ignore. These form part of a solemn compact entered into by Manitoba and the central Government, and any policy which rests on their abrogation is of its essence unconstitutional and revolutionary. To omit to call it to action the clause of the Constitution designed for the protection of the minority is practically to suspend or violate it. These are the practices of a despotism not of a free government, and the means taken to secure their triumph, by the degradation of Parliament, are worthy of the cause in which they are made use of.

The Remedial Order issued by the Governor in Council, in consequence of the continued obduracy of Manitoba, was accompanied by an intimation that any reasonable offer of settlement would be accepted. It was only on the absolute refusal of the Provincial Government to introduce the legislation required to repair the violation of the constitutional rights of the Catholic party that the Remedial Bill was introduced into the Dominion Parliament, and even during its discussion concurrent attempts were made to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute. A Commission was sent to Winnipeg to negotiate with the Premier of Manitoba, just before the second reading of the Bill, with the understanding that the latter was to be dropped if any satisfactory alternative were proposed. The conflict averted was thus absolutely forced on the Federal Government by the failure of all attempts to arrange a compromise, as the passive acceptance of defeat would have implied abdication of all the powers entrusted to it for the protection of those ground down by local majorities.

One of the arguments on which most stress was laid by the Opposition in the course of the debate was that the Bill was an invasion of Provincial freedom of taxation, since some appropriation of money will necessarily be required in order to carry out its provisions. The contention is more specious than convincing, since no attempt is made to prescribe the amount of the school rate or the manner in which it is levied, but only the proportion in which it is to be distributed. The Government are, nevertheless, sure to lose many votes on this count among a people jealous of their local liberties and resentful of even the appearance of their curtailment. The constitutional aspect of the question divides parties by a line of cross cleavage, running at right angles to that of their religious classification. For it is the Catholic and Liberal section which, in its championship of provincial versus federal rights, is now opposing the concession of the demands of the Catholics of Manitoba, which the Conservative and Protestant Government, as the defender of centralized authority, is bent on conceding. Thus, in the division religious conviction in some cases proved too strong for party allegiance, and a fraction of the Protestant following of the Government voted against them, while a handful of Mr. Laurier's French Catholic supporters went into the lobby behind them. These considerations will equally complicate the issue at the forthcoming general election, and render it difficult to fore-

cast its results, as it is impossible to estimate before hand to what extent the cross currents of religious opinion will prevail on either side over the normal flood-tide of political passion. The cause of the Catholics of Manitoba has been much weakened by the desertion of their co-religionists in the other provinces, as the opposition to their claims by the latter is used as an argument against their justice. It is to be hoped, however, that the Catholic population at large may not endorse the action of their political leaders in regard to them, and that they will go to the poll for candidates who will on this occasion be the champions of religious freedom, whatever may have been the colors under which they have fought in the past. The coming election will be decisive as regards the settlement of the pending question for at least a decade, and religious considerations should be supreme in a matter which involves the Christian training of the rising generation.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

This is not for us a question of mere politics, it is one of conscience and religion. The cry about "the coercion of Manitoba" is the tale of the wolf and the lamb enacted in actual facts in the case before us. The majority of the Manitobans began the work of the coercion of the Catholic minority, invaded their educational rights, and steadily refuse to remove their grievances. Therein lies the real coercion, and the advocates of this condition of things are the real coercionists.

"TOILERS OF THE SEA."

REMEMBER OUR CATHOLIC SAILORS!

Now that the re-opening of navigation has again brought ships and steamers from abroad into our northern waters and with them the crowds of seamen who annually visit our ports, it is incumbent on us Catholics of Montreal—the commercial capital of the Dominion—to renew our efforts in furtherance of the great work, a ready so well begun, for the reception of the thousands of our own co-religionists who form the vast majority of those dear "toilers of the sea."

The ladies of the committee of the Catholic Sailors' Club earnestly request the Catholic families of the city who may have periodicals or newspapers, accumulated during winter, to send them to our new quarters, the old North west building, corner of St. Peter and Common streets, with as little delay as may be, seeing that the seamen are now arriving in numbers every day.

This is a very important part of the work, as it enables a package of Catholic pamphlets, papers and magazines to be given to the men of every outgoing vessel for reading during the voyage. And to be borne in mind that this is kept up all summer and during the early autumn as well.

Games of any kind will be most thankfully received, as the supply in hand is scarcely up to the demand. Books, too, that may be deemed suitable for the standing library—very small indeed, as yet—will be a great boon for the seaman who napsily goes to spend their leisure hours in the rooms, where a special reading room now awaits those who are studiously inclined.

Remember, then, Catholic ladies and gentlemen of Montreal, that donations of books, periodicals, pamphlets and newspapers—especially if they are Catholic—are earnestly requested for the Catholic Sailors' Club at the above address, and will be gratefully received by the chairman of the rooms for the Ladies of the Committee.

M. A. S.

N. B.—The Catholic Sailors' first weekly concert takes place on Thursday evening next, the 7th inst., at their own Rooms.

FORTIFICATIONS AT ESQUIMAULT.

In conversation with a British army officer, a Halifax reporter was informed that the strengthening and equipping of the military and naval station at Esquimault, B.C., was proceeding in a very quiet way and had been going on for a long time very quietly. He said it would be a surprising fact to know that this was now one of the most powerful and important naval stations in any part of the British Empire. Vast quantities of ammunition and war material of all kinds have been accumulated there in small shipments at a time. The fortifications were very extensive and as impregnable as time, patience and science could make them. The expenditure on this station was tremendous and it was evidently the intention of the War Department and Admiralty to make this place the stronghold of the Pacific. The officer said it was not generally known, but it was true, nevertheless, that there was a very large number of engineers at Esquimault, the works and fortifications of which would surprise the world when some idea of their extent and importance became known.

SALISBURY NOT RETIRING.

The Pall Mall Gazette claims that it has authority to deny the prevalent rumors that Lord Salisbury is about to retire from the foreign office owing to failing health. He was never in better health, the paper says, and never more eager for work. BENEVOLENCE.—Sidney Smith once commenced a charity sermon by saying: "Benevolence is a sentiment common to human nature. A never see him in distress without asking God to relieve him!"

OUR LADY'S MONTH.

[BY LIONEL BYRNE, IN THE "AVE MARIA"]

Not for thy grace alone, fair Month of old
Not for the jowled buds that "neath thy sway
Their tiny petals stir, then swift unfold
Their wealth of beauty to bedeck the mold
And woo the wanton winds that to mid them play;
Not for thy sunny mien or curls gay,
We bid thee hail and welcome manifold.
But chiefly that thou art Our Lady's time,
Her calm month of homage, praise,
and prayer,
When overland soul-harps sing in every clime
Faint hymns of love to Heaven's Queen
all fair,
The May-Day rites of yore are buried deep,
Three decades now of Mary's days we keep.

A FAVOR OF OUR QUEEN.

The following striking instance of our Blessed Lady's care for those who invoke her aid is recorded by a zealous Polish priest, who ministers to the spiritual needs of a portion of his unfortunate fellow-countrymen who are exiles in Eastern Siberia:

"Whilst on a recent tour of visitation among the villages of my extensive parish, I stopped at a small hamlet, where I was cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained at the house of a family exiled in 1865 by the Russian Government. Before their banishment they resided at Grodno and were in easy circumstances. The father has now been dead some years; the management of a farm in the vicinity of the village, on the produce of which the family mainly depend for their means of subsistence, is carried on by his sons. One room in their house is set apart to serve as a chapel, and it is here that the priest says Mass whenever he passes that way. Far removed as they are from any church or chapel, and able only at long intervals to approach the Sacraments, these people are all exemplary Catholics. The mother especially is an excellent woman, and Heaven seems to reward her piety by extending over her household a special protection.

"Whilst I was there I was told that not long ago, at the time when their corn was ready to be cut, the sky suddenly became overcast, and it was only too apparent that a heavy thunder storm was approaching. Alarmed at the ominous sights and sounds, the eldest son hastily entered the room where his mother was sitting, and exclaimed: 'Mother, there is going to be a terrible storm! Our crops will be destroyed,—we shall be ruined!' The mother rose and looked out of the window; she saw that her son's fears were indeed well founded. In fact, rain, mingled with hailstones, was already beginning to fall. Turning to her children, she said, with unaltered composure: 'My children, we can do nothing to avert this catastrophe. If Almighty God is pleased to take from us what He has given us, may His holy will be done!' She then ordered the shutters to be closed; and, after lighting the blessed tapers before the images in her little oratory, she called together all the members of the household, and, kneeling down, recited with them the Litany of Loreto. This ended they sang some hymns in praise of the Blessed Virgin. Meanwhile large hailstones were pattering upon the roof and beating violently against the shutters; and when their prayers being concluded, they once more looked over the fields in the near vicinity, they bore the appearance of a sheet of ice.

"As soon as the storm had sufficiently abated, the eldest son mounted his horse and rode out to the farm to ascertain the extent of the damage that had been done. To his astonishment, he found that his crops had not sustained the slightest injury; whereas the surrounding lands were in a most pitiable condition, whole acres of beautiful corn having been beaten down and entirely spoiled by the violence of the wind and rain.

"Which is it easier to believe: that our Blessed Mother heard the prayers of the widow and her sons, or that the hail-storm, which wrought destruction all about them, by mere chance stopped short the moment it reached their fields?"

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The following is a skeleton programme of the work to be done at the third annual meeting and conference of the National Council of Women of Canada. On the evening of May 11th, the Council opens a reception in the Windsor Hall, given by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen. Morning meetings throughout the week will be devoted to the reception of Council reports and the discussion of important resolutions of public interest. All are invited to attend. "Patriotism," "Immigration of Women," "Athleticism among Women and Girls," "Need of Charity Organization Methods," and many other subjects will be read at the afternoon meetings, to all of which the public are heartily invited.

The evening meetings will be of a more general character. Among those to appear on the platform are the following: Sir Alexander Leconte, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Louis Frechette, Judge Jette, Madame Dandurand, Mrs. Foster Avery and Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

The Influence of Oratory in Ancient and Modern Times.

A Masterly Review of the Actions of Great Orators, Past and Present—Their Powers and Aims—The Press the Great New Factor.

By N. J. McCLOSKEY, Students of Manhattan College, New York.

THE nineteenth century has been an era of wonderful progress; but the recent assertion of M. Zola, that in thought and action it has outstripped every other epoch in the world's history, cannot be accepted, the veracious Frenchman to the contrary notwithstanding. The advancement which our times have witnessed is almost entirely material, and though productive of a high degree of civilization, as the term is loosely used to-day, it has developed an all too strong tendency in men to follow closely the beaten path to wealth, and ignore the pleasant fields of thought, wherein our ancestors loved to ramble, which lie refreshingly green on either side of the dusty way. Knowledge accumulates; yet there is much justification for the belief that the science most cultivated is the diabolic alchemy which seeks to convert all things earthly, save even human flesh and blood, to gold. But the man of reflective predilections, who disregards at intervals the tendencies of his times and betrays a higher interest in the problem of developing spiritual human nature than in determining how man shall be fed and clothed and transported, finds a keen pleasure in the society of the men of old whose tastes were kindred, and in his journeyings with them he is furnished with many a proof that our vaunted progress has been far from universal. The domain of abstract thought shows clearly the truth of this assertion, but the arts—sculpture, architecture, and above all, oratory, establish its veracity beyond a doubt.

Aside from the charm that the oratorical art possesses for every person gifted with an emotional or artistic nature, there is no branch of literature which fascinates the general student so much as a people's oratorical productions, since these serve to display to him better than any other works of a literary nature—except contemporary history, national culture, characteristics, and perfection of polity. The reason is evident: the orator, while wielding a strong formative influence on the political and social conditions of his country, has been reacted upon by the tendencies and prejudices of the society surrounding him, and his works (more a reflection than a creation, as are the poet's) are therefore a safe criterion of his environment. It is not surprising that a field so fertile in information and food for thought should be traversed often, and we can readily credit the statement of Blair that the criticisms and imitations of famous speeches form a very voluminous secondary literature. But the orations of great statesmen not only elicit interest and admiration as literary masterpieces upon which all the resources of supreme genius have been lavished—they are treasured also like the blades of departed heroes, as the weapons used by one of the most powerful agencies that ever altered the political appearance of the world. The eloquence of Demosthenes guarded the liberties of Greece more effectively than fleets or armies: the sound of Cicero's voice was more terrible to the ambitious Anthony than the clash of arms; and when dark days came upon our own land, when Treason's sword was raised to strike, it was the words of Webster, expressing the longing of every patriotic soul, that nerved Northern arm to do and Northern heart to die. This aspect of positive influence is the most interesting under which oratory can be presented, and we have chosen it as the subject of our paper, because it leads to a comparison of the power of eloquence among the ancients with its efficacy at the present day, and may therefore tend somewhat to diminish the egotism of the age—that most prevalent of its sins.

The oratorical art was anything but a powerful factor in the earlier civilizations with which history familiarizes us, and the fact is easily explained; in Egypt and the Assyrian and Babylonian empires, where governmental power was perfectly centralized, all cultivation of rhetorical skill was useless because eloquence was impotent. Oratory is a flower which springs from the soil of popular patriotism and is nourished by the refreshing dew and zephyrs of learning, but its beautiful petals are opened only to the brilliant rays of the sun of liberty; where the conditions for growth are wanting, as they were in the despotisms of the East, the glorious plant never blossoms. The unmusical and inflexible oriental languages, and the dispassionate immobility of the Eastern intellect, were also insurmountable barriers to rhetorical advancement. A language flexible, musical, copious—fitted to express the highest flights of imagination and passion, as well as the most delicate shades of thought; a country where popular will and individual right were supreme; an auditor with a nature æsthetic, mobile, impetuous—these are the conditions which allow the orator the widest field for the exercise of his powers, and these are precisely the conditions which were furnished in the democracies of Greece. But the great productions of Grecian eloquence were not the sudden outgrowth of favorable democratic institutions. The speaker had begun to exercise a wonderful control over the Grecian heart long before history had been written by Grecian hand; Ulysses, rousing with his wild speech the recreant Greeks to action, and the silver-bearded Nestor soothing with his "honeyed words" the raging heart of Achilles, represent a

poet's ideal of an artist whose skill and power had been felt and loved. Thus in the twilight of Achaian history we see the orator dimly as a national character. As time goes on and the light grows in intensity, his figure becomes more and more prominent, till at last we see him in his full and splendid proportions, bathed in the full-day beams of Grecian freedom, when Athens had reached the zenith of her glory under the fostering care of Pericles. This was a man whose whole life was a testimony to the power which the speaker's art wielded in the republics of Greece. As a boy, Pericles realized the possibilities of eloquence better than his age and was the first of Greeks to devote himself to the theoretical as well as the practical study of the subject. The wisdom of his course became manifest as soon as he entered upon public life; he charmed all ages and conditions by the sweetness, delicacy and elegance of his speech, as well as by the purity and nobility of his sentiments. His long and brilliant career as a legislator and soldier was but the necessary consequence of the confidence which the masses reposed in him—a confidence which solely his eloquence had won. After Pericles' time oratory was recognized as a political benefactor. It became a branch of education and by cultivation was refined rapidly, until the highest perfection of the art was exhibited in Demosthenes, a poor, stuttering, crippled lad, who by dint of labor made himself the foremost figure in Grecian history, and has received by common consent the title of "the world's greatest orator." Demosthenes, as if the ultimate possibility of Greece's productive power, was the last of her great orators. There had been many speakers of great ability previous to him, and several prominent names occur after his time, but these are made familiar to us chiefly through that last expiring ray of Grecian eloquence, the treatise of Longinus on the sublime. The course of empire took its way westward, and culture followed her guiding star.

During the earlier periods of Roman history, the modern notion that eloquence was a weapon more dangerous than useful was generally prevalent, and rhetoricians were legislatively ostracized. Hence the art was long undisturbed among the Latins, and it was not until familiarity with Athenian polish had uprooted the predominant prejudice, that Roman youth were allowed to devote themselves to rhetoric. Intensity of application compensates somewhat for brevity of time, and the vigor with which the Romans applied themselves led to the gradual production of an excellent order of oratory. Soon the art made itself felt in politics, but, unfortunately, we know very little of many great Roman orators. Historians merely mention Cato, Crassus, Antonius and Tacitus; the history of Roman eloquence is almost comprised in the biography of Cicero. His triumphs were the most signal in all oratory, and it is chiefly through his works that we have become acquainted with the other orators of Rome. By means of his professions he raised himself to the highest offices in the gift of the Roman people, and guided the ship of state past many a shallow and through many a storm. His motives were sometimes unworthy so great a man, but he rose to an almost Christian sublimity in his better moments when he listened to the dictates of what the admiring Niebuhr called "his beautiful soul—*seine schöne Seele*." Posterity has awarded the palm of matchless superiority to this great Roman and the greater Greek; and the judgment becomes more fixed as the world grows older. Even yet, though ages separate us from them as they call to us through the past with their strong words and their honest, manly voices, the tones charm us—they echo in our human hearts—and spite of time, spite of distance, we stop and listen.

Soon after the death of Cicero, the absolutism that invaded the government of Rome caused the abandonment of rhetorical pursuits. The Muse of Eloquence, never brooking the restraint of tyranny, fled its abode, and found a long and happy shelter in the bosom of the Church ere she made her final journey to the West, to dwell with the Celt and the Saxon. "The Church," says Macaulay, "has many times been compared by divines to that ark of which we read in the book of Genesis; but never was the resemblance more perfect than during that evil time when she alone rode, amid darkness and tempest, on the deluge beneath which so many great works of ancient power and wisdom lay entombed, bearing within her that feeble germ from which a second and more glorious civilization was to spring." The Church treasured eloquence as part of her vast heritage of truth, utilizing it in her daily life, teaching it in her universities, and even perfecting it by devoting the talents of some of her greatest geniuses to its cultivation, until to-day, in every rank of her clergy, and especially in the great preaching orders, we have living monuments of her industry and care.

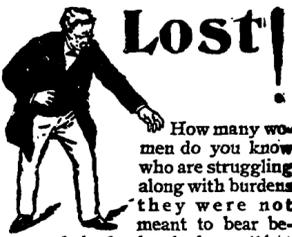
The governmental forms in the greater part of modern Europe did not permit oratorical excellence, except of the pulpit sort, till within the past fifty years, consequently the greatest productions of the German, Spanish and Italian minds are of this species. Up to Hygie's time eloquence had not reappeared in British political affairs, as he remarks in his essay on the subject; but not long after Great Britain gave to the world simultaneously her greatest orators. They form a galaxy, the brilliancy of which compares well even with the great luminaries of Greece and Rome. Burke, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Grattan and Curran are names that will endure with our language, and their works, though productive of little direct effect, will be lasting indications of their learning and skill. The most brilliant flashes of genius in deliberative oratory witnessed during the present century have shone forth in our own country. The efforts of Clay, Calhoun, Everett, Hayne, and, above all, Webster, are so elegant and powerful as to approach to some extent the productions of the ancient. Of late years mediocrity is the rule in forensic and deliberative oratory, not through lack of talent, but from want of opportunity. The subjects agitating the politics of the Anglo-Saxon countries are too commercial in character to permit of any display of elo-

quence. The regulation of trade and currency perplexes us; and our English and Irish brethren discussed Home Rule without considerations of patriotism but from the pounds, shillings and pence standpoint. This is our present attitude toward the art; for let us confess that however much we love it in an abstraction, we cannot bring ourselves to admire it in the concrete, when our admiration would involve pecuniary loss.

This retrospect justifies the assertion that the power of eloquence as a political factor has visibly declined in modern times, and that our deliberative and forensic orators fail to exercise the amount of direct and positive influence which was the property of the ancient masters. The truth of this statement can be demonstrated in some degree by a glance at the position which the art occupies to-day, in contrast with its position in olden times. The orator wielded an influence almost supreme in the democracies of Greece and Rome, as we have seen from the esteem in which he was held, and from the political success attained by Cicero and Demosthenes; in our existing governments the exercise of rhetorical skill is looked upon merely as one of those accompaniments of legislative and judicial proceedings which could be dispensed with, but are retained for custom's sake. Of old, oratory was one of the pillars supporting the political edifice; to-day it is superadded to the structure like those roof ornaments seen on modern buildings. The ancients regarded statesmanship as a necessary qualification of a great orator; we regard oratorical skill as a very useful acquisition for a great statesman. Formerly, rhetoric was an all important branch in the school; now it receives at best but passing attention and often is entirely disregarded. But the decline of oratorical influence is still more clearly demonstrated by hastily contrasting some triumphs of ancient oratory with the greatest efforts of modern speakers.

The effect of Demosthenes' oration on the Crown—that grandest of rhetorical productions and the funeral oration of Grecian freedom—is the best instance of oratorical power that history affords. The discourse was delivered under the most adverse conditions: the orator's opponent, Aeschines, enjoyed the favor of the audience, Demosthenes was compelled to defend a policy which had brought reverses upon the state, and last, he was pleading in his own behalf, and thus deprived of that sympathy which falls to the lot of one defending a friend. But at the sound of his voice these conditions were all transformed. We can imagine that clear, powerful reasoning overcoming every argument of the adversary, and those pure musical tones, like the notes of a rich instrument roused under the master's touch, seducing the hearts of the stern judges and stolid auditors into feelings, first of pity, then of fellowship, and finally, when he justified his life-policy of national unity as a matter of pride and honor in spite of its results, into a glow of patriotic emotion that placed the speaker forever first in their affections. Such a speech might be called a rhetorical masterpiece; its historical value might be regarded, for it is the last grand tableau in the fall of free Greece; but it is not the prosperity of one art or one people; I choose rather to think of it as the plea of an heroic soul, which, speaking from its environment of flesh, imparts to the utterance something of its own immortality, and sounds a note of godly honor that appeals to its fellows in every age and clime. By such means as this did Demosthenes sway the Greeks, and as surely as spirit is higher than matter his despotism over their minds was more absolute than ever tyrant exercised over their bodies.

Let us go to Rome. There was a trial there on a day of the year 46 B.C. The judge was a master of rhetoric and a soldier—the greatest of soldiers, perhaps—and possessed that attribute of all great commanders, an inflexibility of temperament. The case was predecided, and the judge, as he entered the hall of justice, held in his hand the written condemnation of the culprit. The latter's only hope lay in his advocate's appeal. All was expectancy, for the lawyer was a master. He began his plea



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with an acknowledgment of guilt and a request for mercy; he detailed circumstances that called for it; he showed the hopelessness of his case by resorting to disguised flattery. But suddenly then, as if by inspiration, he turned to the accuser, viewed in the man the intended murderer of this very judge; he pictured the field of battle where the deed was to have been done. He painted with such startling vividness that the judge was lost in the man, and as the convulsively clutching fingers crushed the edict of banishment the order was given for Ligarius' release. The unenthusiastic reader will doubtless call this an extraordinarily successful use of the *argumentum ad hominem*; but it is better called a triumph of eloquence. Caesar was the judge and he conquered the world; but the orator was Cicero, and he conquered Caesar. If conquest by mere force is admirable, what shall we say of that victory which makes one human heart the master of another's action. Finally, in modern oratory we have no parallel to the absolute control Cicero exercised over the city of Rome at the time of Catekne's conspiracy. For long weeks the eyes of every citizen were turned to the great orator as the saviour of the state, and by the whole course of events, from the startling denunciation in the senate house, to the last triumph when the proud title *Pater patrie* was bestowed, we justly regard Rome as virtually an absolute monarchy, with Cicero the central figure.

No triumph of modern eloquence can approach either of these. We seek in vain to find fitting counterparts for such glorious successes in our later civilization. Similar conditions have occurred, as when Burke undertook the justification of his public policy before the electors of Bristol. The great Irishman has been considered by such minds as Brougham and Macaulay the foremost of British orators. He pours through his beautiful periods a perfect stream of philosophic reasoning, illustrated with a profusion of imagery that would endanger the grandeur of his oration were the limning done by a less accomplished word-artist; but his left hand interweaves the figures with such skill into the speech, that they lose all appearance of being unnatural or forced. At Bristol, Burke demonstrated to his electors, by the coldest logic, that he had maintained their interests against their opinions, with the constancy of an honest man, who saw from his higher intellectual plane the dangers invisible to those beneath him. He proved from the statements of his adversaries, who charged him with having pushed the principles of justice and benevolence too far, that he could merit nothing but unqualified endorsement. The speech is not only the greatest piece of popular oratory on record, but it is a *shaper of political economy*. Yet, what did the good people of Bristol do, after hearing it? Why, they left the Guild Hall, went to the polls, and seated Burke's rival. Such was the positive influence of that speech. Again, when the great Commoner attempted the conviction of Hastings, all the conditions required for a magnificent and successful burst of eloquence were fulfilled, as Macaulay's spirited description of the scene assures us, yet, though Burke lavished the labor and learning of his gifted nature upon the opening oration, and even succeeded in surpassing the great expectation which had been entertained regarding it, he suffered the humiliation of seeing Hastings remain uncondemned, and eight years later of seeing him acquitted. Nor was Burke alone in this want of power. A glance over the list of modern orators will show that not one of them exercised that immediate directive control over the actions of their hearers which was the property of the Greek and Roman. Pitt was a utilitarian; he attempted to make oratory a principal means in the attainment of his ends, yet, beyond securing an advantage so important as the favorable decision of a question of procedure, he never met distinguished success. Fox was manly and powerful in his style; but his work is small if measured by its positive results. Sheridan was imaginative and entertaining, but these qualities failed to win him votes when needed. Grattan was sarcastic and at times brilliant, but his greatest efforts, those on behalf of his Irish parliament, failed dismally of their intended end. O'Connell was a pungent satirist, and the effect of his biting wit was often the defeat of the very measure for the success of which he was striving. The triumph of Emancipation was not the result of his eloquence, but of the overwhelming common sentiment which he represented, and which no government could resist. The great trio of Americans, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, produced rhetorical masterpieces, but these serve chiefly as a source of delight to persons who find enjoyment in vicarious asseverations of patriotism. Webster towers among the orators of our western land, but the immediate effect of his most elegant discourse was to crush a South Carolina Colonel; its true excellence is literary. Everett's speeches, like many of Webster's, were deemed to have answered their purpose in affording pleasure to a holiday crowd. We might continue citing instances indefinitely, but those given are sufficient to establish our point.

The favorite objection adduced against the position assumed here, is that people are more educated now than formerly, and therefore readier to detect any attempts at theatrical effect, or deft appeals to the sympathies. But while this is a forcible argument it is not by any means conclusive, for surely no one will say that Caesar was not a man of common sense and discerning judgment, or that the philosophizing discourses were undated and impressionable. The difference as far as circumstances point out seems to lie in the delivery of the speech, the arguments of the modern flow out in a steady stream, whose slowly moving current the mind could easily breast, but the ancient poured out his eloquence in a torrent, which swept away judgment, personal interest—everything that impeded its progress—and hurled the auditor along with it to its destination.

It may be objected further that the view here taken is too narrow; that the utterances mentioned were heard far beyond the walls of the edifice which contained their authors, and that the patriotic sentiments aroused by such public speakers are immeasurably beneficial, because they bring with them nobler ideas and higher aspirations for the individual citizen. True; but the objection only strengthens the argument we advance; for as soon as an address has appeared on the printed page it no longer bears the character of true oratory—it has become literature. Moreover, no public speaker can arouse a sentiment which has not already a place in his auditor's heart; the demonstrative orator cannot light the spark of patriotism in his hearer's bosom; his work is like that of the miner who delves for a gem that lies concealed, and which entrances us by its sparkling beauty when his dexterous strokes have brought it to light.

In a word, Oratory is intrinsically the great art of persuasion; its purpose is to give, in a particular instance, a certain direction to human action, and its influence can be measured by the facility and completeness with which it attains this end. The lawyer who, by the fascination of his eloquence, can blind grave judges and oath-bound jurors to their duty, the advocate who can procure the largest compensation for an injured client, the preacher who can melt his congregation to tears and exhortations in his struggle to convert the superfluities of the opulent into a treasury for the wretched, may not surpass in beauty or diction or adroitness of construction, but he, and he alone, is the truly great orator. This is precisely the point on which the statesmen of our day differ from their predecessors; they look, not to the effect of the word as it passes, an almost living reality, from their lips to their hearers' minds; they look to the effects which will be produced by their words as scattered abroad in the public press. Hence, considered in itself as the art of effective and directive speaking, oratory has departed from the realm of politics, I fear, forever.

The scope of eloquence has been narrowed in our modern life. Its use has been restricted in our courts and legislatures, and the generality of people believe that its proper place is the pulpit. If, for instance, there were to arise to-day in the halls of state or in our courts of justice an orator of supreme genius who would be able to carry the minds and hearts of his associates whithersoever he wished, the result could not but be disastrous to the general welfare; but within the walls of God's house, where the speaker's skill can be exercised without jeopardizing the interests of his hearers, where no rash judgment can be pronounced or destructive enthusiasm aroused, there is the true sphere of oratory. In this practical age of ours, there the emotions can safely be appealed to and the passions safely and everlastingly excited, for we do not know that one moment of heartfelt sorrow, thanks to an all-merciful God, is sufficient to blot out the transgressions of a life-time? What a vista of possibility then opens to our gaze! The elevation of the wretched by sin to heights of grace and happiness, the instrumental participation in the redemptive work of Christ—may, the very leading of the soul to those delights which its faithlessness has all but lost for it; this is the privilege and the prerogative of the sacred orator, a prerogative almost worthy of God himself.

We are now confronted with the task of determining the causes which have contributed to the decline of oratory and its influence. At first blush, it seems strange that, with liberal governments, general education, and unchanged human nature, there should be a diminution of the orator's power; but a little reflection discloses several cogent reasons. The learned Archbishop Whately, in his volume on Rhetoric, can account for the change on one ground only. He says that moderns are so apprehensive of rash or unjust judgment, and therefore so inimical to any art which would coerce the mind into too hasty decisions, that they have set the seal of condemnation on the orator's profession in particular, as tending to destroy a healthy public opinion, to impede the administration of justice, and to open the way to demagoguery and revolutionism. Hence, he states, legislative proceedings are regulated so as to eliminate all opportunity for influential effort, and public speakers have been compelled not only to suppress all reference to their skill in the art, but even to profess an ignorance of its teachings and a desire to conquer not by emotional influence, but by force of argument. We all appreciate the importance of this statement from our own experience, for outside of the theatre we are often made familiar with that most palpable of all artifices, "I am no orator as Brutus is." Again, the general tendencies of the times must be regarded as unfavorable to the art. The standard by which professions are judged to-day is monetary, and since oratory has little market value to anyone but a lawyer, it is little cultivated except by members of the bar, and those who pursue it from higher motives, the clergy. Even to the lawyer, it is far inferior in importance to clearness of

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The last and the great reason, for the decline of oratorical influence, is the influence of the press. In our time the audience of a public speaker is the nation. The three or four hundred persons who may be present while a speech is being delivered may be disgusted by the action of the orator, but in the reports which are read next day by hundreds of thousands all theatrical effects which he uses are stripped off and the production is measured not as oratory but as literature. Hence strife for effect has ceased, and inferiority of delivery follows as a natural consequence. The press has succeeded eloquence in public affairs. The moulding of popular thought and direction of public policy, which was once the function of the orator, is now the office of the journalist. To one who calmly reviews these things the modern method seems superior to the ancient, because action in the one case proceeds from conviction—in the other it proceeded from mere emotion.

The duty, therefore, of the young man of to-day, who seeks to control his fellows, is to perfect his mastery over that most powerful of weapons, the pen; and surely the ambition embraces every incentive which can appeal to the human heart—it furnishes fame, it furnishes possible wealth, but above all, it affords ample opportunity for doing good. Here, more than in the domain of oratory, could the words of Brougham be applied: "To diffuse useful information; to further intellectual refinement, sure forerunner of moral improvement; to hasten the coming of the bright day when the dawn of general knowledge and the light of God's truth shall chase away the lazy, lingering mists even from the base of the great social pyramid—this, indeed, is a high calling, in which the most splendid talents and consummate virtue may well press onward, eager to bear a part."

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The duty, therefore, of the young man of to-day, who seeks to control his fellows, is to perfect his mastery over that most powerful of weapons, the pen; and surely the ambition embraces every incentive which can appeal to the human heart—it furnishes fame, it furnishes possible wealth, but above all, it affords ample opportunity for doing good. Here, more than in the domain of oratory, could the words of Brougham be applied: "To diffuse useful information; to further intellectual refinement, sure forerunner of moral improvement; to hasten the coming of the bright day when the dawn of general knowledge and the light of God's truth shall chase away the lazy, lingering mists even from the base of the great social pyramid—this, indeed, is a high calling, in which the most splendid talents and consummate virtue may well press onward, eager to bear a part."

trust him

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leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

IRISH NATION-BUILDERS.

An Able Speech by Mr. T. D. McGee, a Student at Ottawa University.

[FROM THE OWL.]

REV. FATHERS AND GENTLEMEN.—The history of Ireland clearly demonstrates that her people have been a race of nation builders, a race whose influence has been felt in the four quarters of the globe, both in religion and society.

BY THEIR GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS in foreign lands. Whether we go to the tropical climate of Africa or to the beautiful far off land of Australasia, or come across the Atlantic's wide expanse to the land of the free and the brave, or to the snow-covered hills of our own dear Canada, we everywhere learn of the strenuous efforts put forth by Irishmen to raise up peaceful and happy homes.

Impelled to a certain degree by a spirit of adventure, but mainly driven from their native land by the operation of cruel laws, millions of the Irish race braved the dangers of exile and faced the perils of a new existence in a home across the Atlantic.

The United States have been and are the refuge of the poor and the oppressed, and we need go no further to seek for a cause that has drawn millions of Irish exiles to their shores.

HEART OF THE NATION to its depths? No, the foundation of the United States was sealed with their life blood. From every state, from every city, town and village, wherever the Irish were, they obeyed the summons of the national leaders and rushed to the defense of the common cause.

FORCED UPON HIS NATIVE LAND. The extraordinary progress of the Irish race in Australia bears a twofold aspect, religious and political.

The idea is to erect in each city association buildings, where Catholic young men may assemble as they do in the Young Men's Christian Association, where reading newspapers, magazines, and standard works, and where the young men of the church may have a well equipped gymnasium, which is to be an especial feature to attract, as it will, so many who would otherwise remain away, and where men may obtain aid to employment or suitable homes when coming from other cities.

THE YOUNG BLOOD OF IRELAND has also deluged the olive groves of Spain. And not only in the army but also in the civil government of that nation have Irishmen been renowned.

in the United Kingdom of to-day, the Earl of Dufferin, is an Irishman. Sir Charles Russell, the cleverest advocate, is another among the many Irishmen who have largely helped to make England the shaper of the destinies of the world.

in Norway, in Sweden, in Germany in Switzerland, in Italy and in far off Iceland? In a word, the influence of the Irish race has been felt all over the world. Whether they have penetrated into distant and unknown lands or have sought refuge in the countries nearer home, success has been the outcome of their efforts, victory the result of their struggles, and peace and happiness the consequence of their wise administration.

A REPLY FROM THE POPE. THE VATICAN ON THE POSITION OF PROTESTANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA. CHICAGO, April 27.—At the Chicago Methodist Ministers' meeting to-day, the Rev. John Lee, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Liberty for Protestants in South America, read a report, of which the following is a part:—

The Chicago Methodist Ministers' meeting, April 2, 1894, appointed a committee to invite the Pope's attention to the fact that our Protestant brethren in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia labor under the oppressive disabilities that affect not only the profession of their faith and the public worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but also their civil and inalienable right to be legally married without being compelled to forswear their religious convictions, and to respectfully and earnestly request him to secure for these Protestants the same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this country.

The following is Cardinal Gibbon's translation of the letter of the Papal Secretary of State:— "The (Pontifical) representative of the Holy See promptly complied with my request, and now I am in a position to state that the Protestants in Peru, far from being restricted in the free exercise of their worship, are rather accorded a larger degree of toleration than is compatible with a strict construction of the political constitution of these countries.

CHURCH AND CLERGY. YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC UNION. The following from the Wilkes Barre, Pa., Times, will be of interest, particularly to our young readers: "It is quite probable that at the next monthly meeting of the New York Archdiocesan Union of the Catholic Church, a movement will be started to establish an organization in the church similar to the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE ARMS OF THE SEE OF CANTERBURY. The Church Times is greatly annoyed because the Pope has granted Cardinal Vaughan the archiepiscopal arms of Canterbury on a different coloured field to that used by the present Archbishop. The Cardinal's arms are on a red ground, in honor of the English martyrs, in

stead of on a blue field. The Herald's College, to whom his Eminence is said to have first applied, refused to grant them; so the Cardinal went to headquarters. This has drawn forth some "tall talk" from our contemporary about the "rightful holder of the dignity of St. Augustine's successor"—Archbishop Benson, forsooth—and some foolish remarks about the encroachments on the rights and privileges of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Catholic University at Washington.

There is a general impression existing in the minds of many people that the Catholic University at Washington excludes anyone but a Roman Catholic from obtaining the advantages put forth in its curriculum. This is false, inasmuch as anyone having the preliminary requisites of education is admitted upon payment of the regular tuition fees.

A Catholic in attendance at a college under the ruling of a religion at variance with his own, is not obliged to conform to its tenets, then why should one outside of the confines of Catholicism be obliged to convert his mind and actions to Catholic dogmas?

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY is as much American as any institution in the land. As a religious sect the Catholic people of America are a part of the people of this great republic, but when we consider them as citizens, they have the rights and are bound to discharge the same duties and shoulder the same responsibilities as other citizens.

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CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

At a regular meeting of the above Order, held on 28th instant, the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—M. M. J. Phibagan, chief ranger, elected by acclamation; P. Howard, vice chief ranger; T. W. Maguire, recording secretary; do; A. Pilon, financial secretary; do; J. O'Shaughnessy, treasurer; do; Dr. Chas. O'Connor, medical examiner; J. F. Quinn, M. Scanlan, W. P. Meagher, trustees; M. Laroque, marshal; J. Rice, sr. conductor; M. Burke, jr. conductor; J. Conroy, inside sentinel; F. McCarthy, outside sentinel; J. P. Scanlan, delegate to convention; T. P. Senechal, alternate; Rev. T. Fahey, chaplain.

overcome, however, with the advancement and interest in science, and each year witnesses the entrance of more young men to our universities. If our sons are seeking a collegiate course, they can find it complete at Washington. If they want higher education let them find it among their own people, who are equal in all branches to the teachers anywhere.—Irishman Monthly Magazine.

PROTESTANTS AND THE SAINTS.

In a recent novel dealing with the Middle Ages, a popular writer—who, by the way, is a Catholic and ought to know better—casts some disparaging reflections upon the monks and recluses of the time because they preferred the peace and solitude of their retirement to the very literal "battleground of life" that the continent of Europe then presented.

That this saint of all others, should be chosen as the model of reformers by non-Catholics is not the least curious feature of the Catholic revival, for he was the embodiment of principles which Protestantism has been combatting for over three hundred years, and the antithesis of that other monk whom it has been trumpeting far and wide as the deliverer of mankind from social, intellectual and spiritual bondage.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$3.45 to \$13.75. Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$1.25 to \$8.50. Men's Halifax Tweed Suits, \$1.90 to \$7.50. Men's Recker Coats, \$1.40 to \$19.

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Boys' Blouses. The largest assortment of Boys' Fancy Shirt Waists and Blouses, and lower prices than any other store in Montreal, from 15c up.

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HATS and CAPS. Men's Hard Felt Hats, 95c to \$1.25. Men's Soft Felt Hats, 95c to \$1.10. Boys' Hard Felt Hats, 95c to \$1.50. Boys' Soft Felt Hats, 95c to \$1.50. Men's Straw Hats, 50c to \$1.50. Boys' Straw Hats, 50c to 65c. Boys' Fancy Colored Lingerie and Baseball Caps, 10c.

Men's Bicycle Hose. Men's Wool Bicycle Hose, fancy tops and colors, 57c to \$3.00 pair.

Men's Sweaters. Men's White Cotton Sweaters, 46c. Men's White Wool Sweaters, 70c. Men's Navy Wool Sweaters, 82c.

Men's Shirts. Men's White Unbleached Shirts, 35c. Special White Unbleached Shirts, 45c. Men's White De-sold Shirts, 75c. Men's Colored Cambrie Negligee Shirts, 75c.

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FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES. In Mother of Pearl, Silver Chain, \$1 each; unadorned, 50c. Plain, 25c. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.20 doz. White Bone, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25 doz. Red Bone, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25 doz. Plain Wood, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 90c doz.

PRAYER BOOKS. White Covers at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 ea. Dark Morocco Covers, 70c, 90c, \$1, \$1.25 and upwards. Chain Books at 90c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$100.

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LA BAQUE JACQUES CARTIER. DIVIDEND No 61. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, 72 per cent for the current half year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in the city, on the first day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marcelline Monette, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in a partition as to property against her husband, Jerome Constantin, of the same place. Montreal, 10th March, 1896. SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896

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

YOUNGER IRELAND AND M. J. F. HOGAN, M. P.

That success, like truth, is relative, is a principle peculiarly applicable to the consideration of certain great popular movements. For illustrations, the whole vast field of human struggle with vaunting wrong and wickedness in high places lies before us. And of all the examples by which it is crowded there is none more striking than the history of our blessed religion. Hard though it is to realize, the Church of God was once, to mere human seeming, a stranger ready to perish, a small and despised sect, seeking in vain from the world's masters the recognition bestowed on the impure cults of heathenism or the disdainful scepticism of a pretentious philosophy. But in God's good time the day of small things ended, and, in the great upheaval and readjustment of the nations, both conquerors and the conquered acknowledged the supremacy of a common Sovereign. Yet, as we look back to day, it is among the annals of persecution, of martyrdom, that we seek for the Church's grandest triumphs. Nor is it otherwise in the secular sphere. How often in "the story of the nations" are periods which, at first sight, seem tame and inglorious, marked only with defeat and disorder, overcast with clouds to which there is no lining of silver, become, on closer view, the seminal seasons of spiritual and intellectual revival, conceptional moments of the most far-reaching significance, to which, when the harvest begins to ripen, the patriot can look back with justifiable satisfaction and gratitude. In the annals of our own dear motherland, so long and sorely tried in the furnace of affliction, so many aspirations have seemed to lack fulfilment, so many a sowing, in tears and even in blood, has apparently been followed by no fruit—or, at least, no fruit after its kind—that the patriot may sometimes ask himself whether the struggle is of any avail at all or hope of any good issue is not a delusion. But it is in the doubt that the delusion lies. All honest, conscientious, noble effort must have its due sequel. It may be other than some of the toilers looked for and they may not hide their disappointment. But the man of true faith, who sees with unselfish eye and knows something of the relations of things, is not so blinded or biased.

In a lecture that he gave some time ago before the Irish Literary Society, of London, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, looking back to the stormy beginning of his own career, did not hesitate to pronounce the Young Ireland era "a singularly fruitful one." Of that movement he is the historian, and it was the supreme pleasure of his old age that he should have lived to see a younger Ireland and a movement that promised still greater fruitfulness. The society before which Sir Charles delivered the lecture just referred to is one of the proofs of its vitality. In Dublin the Irish National Literary Society serves a like object. These sister societies have already started a vigorous campaign against the apathy that would neglect or belittle the ancient movements of Ireland's civilization. The lectures are most inspiring—the subjects being well chosen and the lecturers being the foremost Irishmen of the day in letters, art and science. Dr. George

Sigerson, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Rev. T. Finlay, S.J., Standish O'Grady, W. B. Yeats, Dr. D. J. O'Donoghue, T. W. Rolleston, Alfred P. Graves, J. G. O'Keefe, Rev. Stoford Brooke and other eminent writers and scholars being of the number. The appeals in these lectures to the higher patriotism of the thinker, the poet, the man of letters, the antiquary, are soul-stirring, and the wealth of virtually unknown learning to which they direct attention, as swept away in Irish manuscripts, awaiting the task of the editor and translator, must be a surprise to many. The movement, of which these societies of London and Dublin indicate the spirit and the aim, has not, indeed, waited for their formation to enter upon its work. One feature of that work—the publication, in the original, in English, or in both, of the masterpieces of old Celtic lore, has already had a fair start. A more popular feature is indicated by the daily growing number of gifted singers and story-tellers who are worthy successors of Davis and Mangan and Ferguson, of Banin, and Carleton and Miss Edgeworth. Some of the singers have a note that seems to be an echo of the ancient Celtic strain. But younger Ireland includes more than the poets and story-tellers and sublime dreamers. Lovely and pleasant though these be, the common cause calls for a diversity of gifts—for the practical as well as the visionary. The parliamentary party of younger Ireland—under Butt, Shaw, Parnell, McCarthy—has been, on the whole, a party of rare ability, fidelity and devotion. Some of their prominent men have been personally known to our readers—the latest to visit Montreal being Mr. J. F. Hogan, an individuality attractive in many ways. To Canadians he is of special interest as a colonist. McGee dedicated his book of Canadian ballads to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and we have always looked upon those two distinguished friends as peculiarly fit representatives of Ireland—the one in Canada, the other in Australia. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Blake form another pair of Irishmen, representing the same great constituencies, not by their fame merely, but in the Imperial Parliament. Knowing Sir Gavan well, it was natural that Mr. Hogan should think of his martyred friend when he entered the "Catholic City," which was so long his home and guards his remains. His patriotic heart thrilled with pleasure at the sight of so large and prosperous a Catholic Irish population and he was much pleased with St. Patrick's Church. Recalling that the Hon. T. D. McGee was once the chosen spokesman of his compatriots in Montreal, Mr. Hogan is glad to be able to mention that in the Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., L.L.D., now Judge Curran, they had found a worthy successor to the gifted orator. He quotes the Judge's remarks on the position of the Irish Catholic community in this city and its vicinity—"one of influence, power and prestige." The charities and houses of education—especially the colossal convent of the Grey Nuns—excited the visitor's surprise and admiration. He does not forget to pay due tribute of praise to the self-devotion of Sister McMullen, the superioress, and the other ladies of the great convent, during the years of famine and fever when so many Irish sufferers succumbed to the plague. Though they knew that, in going to the help of the sick, they were exposing themselves to almost certain death, not one of those noble women hesitated to go to the sheds. "Servants of the poor"—that, says Mr. Hogan, is the motto of the Grey Nuns, and "right well do they act up to it."

THE MILLENNIUM AND HOME RULE.

The present generation has witnessed commemorations of centennials, jubilees, quarter centennials and of every multiple of the hundred up to the millennial. Some of these have been political, some literary, some civic, some religious, some military, and some, again, have partaken of two or more of these characteristics. In the nature of things, human institutions being sadly prone to change, from many causes, it can rarely happen that any nation, institution or community attains the age of a thousand years. At the same time, there is no nation that has preserved a record of the successive stages of its development, whether it remained independent or passed under the domination of a stronger neighbor, which could not, if so disposed, fix upon some date in its distant past as the starting point of some more or less characteristic feature of its organization or national life, or as marking the zenith of its promise or performance. Many a celebration has taken place all over the world since in 1874 Iceland commemorated the thousandth anniversary of its settlement by the Norsemen. It was while attending it that Bayard Taylor obtained a glimpse of "a grand and true-hearted people, innocent children in their trust and affection, almost more than men in their brave unassuming endurance." And now it is Hungary's turn to look back at so remote a birthday. The Millennial Exhibition which has just opened at Buda Pesth is one of the memorable events of the year 1896. Apart from its associations with a past so unlike the present that it might belong to another sphere of existence, the exhibition will have a thousand attractions for persons of every taste that is not absolutely bad. The list of congresses is almost without precedent, and East and West will meet in some of these on common ground. For the student of history, the story of Hungary has its fascinations. Here is a proud people that numbers among its nobles men of distinguished physique and of rare intellectual power, whose middle class has furnished writers of eminent ability, whose peasantry have sacrificed everything for freedom—a race which, for cultivation of the arts of life, is equal to any in Europe, and yet it is not Aryan or even Semitic. The Magyars, who from their language are said to be of the same stock as the Finns and Lapps, entered Europe about the year 884. About 899 they crossed the Carpathians under a chief named Almos, and on his death soon after, they chose his son Arpad as their duke. This warrior overran all Hungary and Transylvania, but before his death in 907 the strangers had made themselves formidable to the Empire. Goltan and Taksony, who followed, the former reigning 40, the latter 25 years, brought the record down to 972. During these three reigns the Magyars were a terror to Christendom, though Henry I. in 933 and Otto the Great in 955 defeated Hungarian armies. Under Geyza, who ascended the ducal throne in 972, a change of some importance took place. This prince married a Christian lady, and when his son and heir, Vaik, was old enough, he entrusted him to the Bishop of Prague, to be trained in Christian doctrine as well as secular knowledge and social accomplishments and duties. On Geyza's death, Vaik ascended the throne, as a professedly Christian prince. As was the rule in those times, his example was followed by his people and Hungary thus became a Christian nation. This important change took place just nine hundred years ago. Some years later (A. D. 1000) Vaik, on whom Pope Sylvester II. had conferred the title of Apostolic King, was duly anointed and crowned as Stephen I., and, being subsequently canonized, has come down to the veneration of Hungarians as Stephen the Saint or Saint Stephen. The Millennium of Saint Stephen will not, however, be witnessed till the year 2000. It is the oath to Arpad the Conqueror, after his father Almos had crossed the Carpathians and they had entered into a solemn compact, that each of the seven tribes should do justice to the rest, that is being commemorated to-day.

The long interval that divides the barbarous followers of Arpad from their posterity of the 19th century has seen many changes. But the Hungarians have always been extremely patriotic, jealous of their rights and loyal to their own princes. In 1222 the Golden Bull, a parallel for England's *Magna Charta* of a few years earlier (1215), was wrested from Andrew by his nobles. In the same century the country was laid waste by an incursion of the Tartars, and it was to compensate for the loss sustained by massacre that Bela introduced Ger-

man settlers. Andrew III., last King of the dynasty of Arpad, died in 1301, without issue. Charles Robert of Anjou, a kinsman through his mother of the extinct dynasty, succeeded by favor of Pope Boniface VIII. Under him and his son Louis the kingdom developed to a surprising extent. The first half of the 15th century was marked by onsets of the Turks, who in 1453 became masters of Constantinople. After that event Hungary was in still greater peril from the triumphant Moslem. At last, in 1526, the Ottomans, after capturing Belgrade and advancing into the heart of the country, slew the flower of the Hungarian nobility with King Louis at their head. On Louis' death, some of the surviving nobility declared in favor of John Zapolya, Way-wode of Transylvania, but Maria, the widowed Queen, having summoned a diet at Pressburg, had her brother, Ferdinand I., proclaimed King. From this time forward the sovereign rulers of Austria and Hungary have been the same; and, with the exception of Maria Theresa and the last two monarchs, they have also sat on the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

The troubles which culminated in the Revolution of 1848, and after the period of hated reaction that followed the defeat of the insurgents, ended in the crowning of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary in 1867, may be said to have begun on the death of Maria Theresa. Hungary is as striking an example of the salutary effects of Home Rule as could well be adduced from the pages of modern history. A couple of years ago the quarter centennial of the coronation was duly commemorated. The memory of the rough Arpad is doubtless dear to Magyar hearts, but it is safe to say that, had not the Emperor restored to Hungary its autonomy, and, with the crown of St. Stephen, solemnly assumed the guardianship of Hungary's rights, the millennial celebration, if conceived at all, would have had a very different significance from what it has.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLS

In the announcement of the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain, which is to open on the 12th of July next, four lectures on Christian Archaeology are assigned to the Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D., Dr. Conde B. Pallen, of St. Louis, will deliver five lectures on "The Philosophy of Literature." Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnson, of Baltimore, will discuss "The Evolution of the Essay" in a course of four lectures. It is said that \$50,000 will be expended in preparing the Assembly grounds for the session—this being the first occasion on which the grounds will be used for that purpose. An electric railway will carry visitors from Plattsburgh to the grounds. Special courses will be in progress from July 5 to September 1.

The Columbian Catholic Summer School, established last year at Madison, Wisconsin, will open its second session on the 19th of July and close on the 4th of August. Among the lecturers will be Bishop Spalding (Peoria), the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Cardinal Satolli; Archbishop Ireland and other prominent prelates.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

There is abundant proof that our Catholic colleges are alive to the needs of the times. One of the best evidences is, that in most of the institutions there are magazines in which the students are allowed to publish their essays. Amongst the college monthlies, two of the best are our Ottawa University Owl and the Scholastic of Notre Dame College, Indiana; some of the compositions being worthy of a place in the prominent publications of the country. Nothing could be devised, better calculated to induce students to do their best, than to have before their eyes, the prospective honor of a place for their productions, in the college literary organ, and many a man will look back with more than ordinary pleasure, in days to come, upon the first fruits of his literary endeavors. In this issue place has been given to an essay on oratory. Mr. McClosky secured the prize at Manhattan College, N.Y., and having been favored with a printed copy of the effort, we have great pleasure in placing it before our readers, as an evidence of the talent of the writer, and of the excellent training given by the Christian Brothers, in their most important educational establishment on the continent. In this city Mount St. Louis Institute enjoys a high reputation as a commercial college. The Archbishop's Academy, under Brother Denis, St. Ann's, formerly under Bro. Arnold, now under Bro. Prudent, and St. Lawrence school in St. Patrick's parish, which was under the direction in the early days, of such able educationalists as Bro. Owen and Bro. Patrick, hold deservedly high places in the esteem of the people.

In some quarters, for one reason or another, things have not gone so well, but, on the whole, no body of teachers in Canada, are more entitled to respect and consideration, for eminent services, than the humble followers of Jean Baptiste de la Salle. Those who read the essay of Mr. McClosky will, no doubt, disagree with him on some points. He has treated his subject admirably, more especially with respect to the orators of antiquity. With reference to some of the great orators of recent times, he has not been quite so happy. His estimate of O'Connell, for instance, is, to say the least, erroneous. O'Connell won from the world the title of Liberator of his native land. He secured that by his oratory. True, he was the greatest master of agitation, but in the role he had to play he displayed the most consummate statesmanship. It is detracting from his merit to say that he did not secure emancipation by his unrivalled eloquence, joined with his skillful management. He spoke to thousands, who carried away with them, to other tens of thousands, the enthusiasm he had kindled in their hearts. The world at large claimed for Catholics the rights of human beings, but it was the voice of O'Connell that awoke the slumbering millions. In most respects the essay is an admirable production. With the sound training the youthful essayist has received, at the hands of the Christian Brothers, it is safe to predict, that with persevering study and strict adherence to their training in religion and science, he will be heard from in the not distant future. Would that our young men, when they leave the college benches, felt, more keenly than they seem to do, the debt they owe to their God, their country and themselves. With the talent Providence has bestowed upon our race, with so generous a hand, there is nothing beyond their reach. There should be in the hearts of our young men of education an honest manly pride, the ambition worthy of a true Christian, and the steady perseverance and pains-taking industry which alone can ensure permanent success.

JAMESON'S RAID.

We can hardly wonder if some members of the Irish Parliamentary party have made mock of the remonstrances of a portion of the English press against President Kruger's course in taking a serious view of the raid and its Johannesburg sympathizers. The judgment of the British judiciary, fairly taken, could not fail to be on the side of the invaded Transvaal. If the justification of the Boer State depended on British precedent, there would assuredly be no lack of pieces justifiable. During the period of universal anxiety that preceded the dates fixed by successive alarms for the invasion of Napoleon Bonaparte, need it be said that short shrift would have been the fate of the man who had been convicted of conspiring with the enemy or assisting him with information? Circumstances alter cases. There is nothing more difficult than to be strictly just, to weigh men's and actions and motives purely on their merits, and to judge men by these alone, not by their origin, their creed, their purse or their influence. The later disclosures regarding Dr. Jameson's undertaking have made the task of defending it, which some persons and papers seemed at first to think so easy, much harder than it was before.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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The Montreal *Witness* says:—"The attitude of the Hon. Mr. Laurier when threatened by Rev. Father Lacombe, the mouthpiece of the Bishops, is a splendid instance of manly French-Canadian independence."—Toronto Globe.

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During the recent yachting tour of Emperor William of Germany and his family to Naples he paid a visit to Cardinal Sanfelice. Before departing the Emperor expressed the desire to see the

Cardinal again and invited him on board his yacht. The ecclesiastic was received with the greatest honors and spent an hour in private conversation with his royal host.

THE statistician, M. G. Mulhall, estimates that the United States could support 210,000,000 inhabitants.

PADEREWSKI has closed his season and sailed away for Europe, loaded with American shekels. The gross receipts of his three months' tour were \$247,000, of which Paderewski received 80 per cent.

THOMAS DIXON, a Protestant minister of New York, declares that not only is Protestantism a failure in the metropolis but that the "town could not be held from the devil twenty-four hours if it were not for the Catholic priesthood."

MISS EMMA C. STREET, one of our talented young ladies of St. Mary's parish, has contributed for the present issue an interesting article on "Protestants and Saints." We hope Miss Street will continue to devote her pen to the cause of Catholic truth.

THE National Convention of Irishmen from all parts of the world will be held in Dublin next September. The date has been fixed to afford all countries ample time to select delegates. Much is expected of the convention, which will be open to all sections of Irish Nationalists.

THE second congress of the Catholic laymen of the diocese of North Dakota, will open on the morning of May 27. The success of the first convention, held about a year ago, was seemingly most encouraging. The work begun then will be continued and perfected by the convention of this year.

DESPITE the narrow-minded, bitter and un-American storm of prejudice that has raged in Washington and the Northwest among a certain class of people, the statue of Father Marquette has been officially accepted by the Senate, and it will stand, henceforth, in Statuary Hall, a monument to the justice and liberality of the majority of the American people.

THERE will be a battle royal for supremacy in the St. Antoine division of this city between Dr. Roddick and Robert MacKay. The former is amongst the foremost in the ranks of the medical profession, whilst the latter is a great leader in commercial circles. Dr. Roddick is the nominee of the Conservatives and Mr. MacKay, as is well known, will defend the citadel for the Reformers.

REV. GEORGE ALBERT BERANEK, of St. James' Church, Baltimore, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth Thursday at the St. James' priests' house, Eagerstreet, near Aisquith street. He was born in Austria in 1806 and entered the Redemptorist Order in 1834. Three years later he was ordained, since which time he has been connected with many houses of the order. Father Beranek is the oldest priest of the order.

THE Pope is now the doyen or longest consecrated of all the Bishops in the world. He was consecrated Titular Archbishop of Damietta—a title borne by the late Cardinal Persico—on Feb. 19, 1843. Hitherto the distinction attached to the late Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, who was consecrated in 1841, and who shortly before his death was translated to the Titular See of Maricanopoli, when the Most Rev. Dr. Kain succeeded to the See of St. Louis.

THE Catholic International Scientific Congress, which will be held at Fribourg in Switzerland from the 9th to the 13th of August next, promises to be even more successful than those held at Paris and Brussels. His Holiness Leo XIII. has already addressed a letter of encouragement to the organizing committee. Papers for the occasion are now being prepared by scientists of the first eminence, and religious, philosophic, historical, physical, and social questions will be fully discussed.

THE Connecticut Catholic says that the census bureau's latest publication, which is on "Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence," tells that in 1890 there were in the penal institutions of the country 82,329 persons, of whom nearly 76,000 were males. More than half were native-born and the class of crimes most largely represented were forgeries, embezzlement, and kindred offences. As to age, the largest number of the criminals were between twenty and twenty-four years. About two-thirds owned to adictness of liquor.

DR. BRIGHAM, of San Francisco, was a witness in a case of one Frank Lawlor, who was bringing suit for damages sustained in a railway collision. He testified that he had examined Lawlor and could find no evidence of injuries, but that he complained of acute pains deep in the muscles of the back. On cross-examination, Dr. Brigham admitted

that he could not tell what these pains were, but on being somewhat pressed by Lawlor's attorney, the doctor dryly remarked that he had sometimes heard them defined as "litigation pains."

The John Boyle O'Reilly monument is to be unveiled some time next month. It is six years since O'Reilly's death and within that time the fund for the monument has been raised by private subscription. This monument has been completed and is ready to be placed on its pedestal in the Back Bay Fens, Boston.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has issued his manifesto to the people of Canada. It is a somewhat lengthy document. Briefly summed up, however, it means that the battle will be fought on such issues as the National Policy, Preferential Trade, encouragement of immigration and the Manitoba school question, to which latter subject he refers in the following terms:

"It is unnecessary that I should attempt, within the scope of a paragraph, fully to review the position of the Government in relation to the Manitoba school question. Although shamefully misrepresented by men who have had a purpose to serve in doing so, or have been misled by a misapprehension of the real merits of this question, the fact is recognized that the Government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believe to be right in taking up the duty laid at our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Knowing that our case rests upon a sound constitutional basis, and feeling we are doing right, it is our patriotic duty to adhere to the policy we have adopted in this regard; and we now appeal for vindication to the sober sense of justice of the Canadian people."

THE AGONY IS OVER.

THE CABINET SWORN IN.

MINISTERS TO IMMEDIATELY BEGIN CAMPAIGNING.

(From our own Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 2.—Sir Charles Tupper yesterday accomplished the task entrusted to him by His Excellency last Monday of forming a Ministry, and shortly before noon proceeded to Rideau Hall and submitted the names of the new Cabinet for his approval. His Excellency having approved came up to his office about 1.30, when the new ministers, with the exception of Colonel Tisdale, who had not reached the city, were sworn and took the oath of office. The Ministry is as follows:—

- Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Premier and Secretary of State.
Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance.
Hon. J. G. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals.
Hon. W. B. Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice.
Hon. W. H. Montague, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. A. R. Angers, President of the Council.
Hon. A. Desjardins, Minister of Public Works.
Hon. H. J. MacDonald, Minister of the Interior.
Hon. L. O. Taillon, Postmaster-General.
Hon. D. Tisdale, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. J. F. Wood, Controller of Customs.
Hon. E. G. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue.
Sir Frank Smith, without portfolio.
Hon. D. Ferguson, without portfolio.
Hon. J. J. Ross (Speaker of the Senate) without portfolio.

Sir C. H. Tupper, Solicitor-General, without seat in the Cabinet.
In addition to the above, the Premier authorizes the statement that there will be added to the Cabinet, without portfolio, a prominent gentleman in public life in Ontario. The Provinces will then be represented in the Cabinet as follows: Ontario, six; Quebec, five; Nova Scotia, two; New Brunswick, two; Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, one each. The Solicitor-General, it will be remembered, has not a seat in the Cabinet and consequently does not vote.

After the swearing in of the new Cabinet, the Premier entertained them at luncheon at the Rideau Club. In the afternoon a meeting of the Council was held, at which it was understood that the only business transacted was the appointment of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council and Treasury Board as follows:—
Railway Committee—Hon. Mr. Haggart (chairman), Dickey, Prior, Ives, Taillon and McDonald.
Treasury Board—Hon. Messrs. Foster, Costigan, Taillon, Angers and Wood.

After the council, Mr. Taillon was seen by your correspondent and asked as to his intentions. The ex-Premier of Quebec said it had not yet been decided what constituency he would run for. "I am in the hands of my friends," said he. "I shall run for any constituency that my friends may advise."

Mr. Taillon could throw no light upon the question of the Quebec premiership. "Mr. Chapleau, you know, is in Atlantic City, and I have not yet had an opportunity to advise his honor on the subject."

Mr. Angers seemed to be in the same hazy state as regards his probable future movements. "He did not know," he said, "whether he would remain to lead the Senate or run for the Commons, or if the latter what constituency he would contest."

A number of people were waiting to see Sir Adolphe Caron when your representative called upon him. Sir Adolphe

said: "Until the Government has formulated its policy it is not for me to say what particular course I shall take."

Mr. Daly was busy this afternoon packing up his papers.

It would be difficult to forecast the leading features of the platform upon which Sir Charles Tupper will appeal to the electorate.

Without question there will be a significant declaration upon the subject of preferential trade within the Empire as an adjunct to the protective policy.

It is not unlikely also that the people will be asked to sustain the policy of the Government in improving the equipment of the militia and strengthening the defences of Canada.

On the Manitoba school question the country will be asked to approve of the policy of the Government, which has given a pledge to maintain constitutional guarantees.

THE PAPER WON.

THE CURLESS TRIAL ENDED.

After an attentive hearing the case of Curless against the Star newspaper was brought to a conclusion yesterday. The proceedings consisted of the address by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q. C., for the defence, and the address by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., for the plaintiff, and the charge of His Honor, Judge Davidson, to the jury.

Mr. Greenshields delivered a very able address, in the course of which he argued that the publication of the two articles complained of were substantially true, were made in good faith in the public interest, and not the result of private spite, and asked for a verdict for the defendant on all the points.

Mr. Quinn argued that the defendant newspaper had no right to say anything insulting, disagreeable, or dishonorable about a man who occupied a public position, and asked for a good sound judgment against the defendant in the case.

The learned judge's charge to the jury was a masterly address, and he dealt in an able manner with the facts of the case. He showed that on the 23rd of April, 1893, the Star published two articles which the plaintiff believed involved not only serious, but unjust and false accusations against him in the discharge of his office as preventive officer. The defendant newspaper pleaded justification involving an assertion of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff. His Honor characterized Mr. Curless' conduct in strong terms.

The jury retired at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon to consider their verdict, and very shortly returned with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

CHAPEL OF ST. EDOUARD

BLESSED BY AN IRISH PRIEST ON SUNDAY.

Archbishop Fabre blessed the new chapel of St. Edouard at the St. Denis Boulevard on Sunday morning. He was attended by Rev. Canon Bruchesi, Fr. Lesage, pastor of Mile End; Fr. Auclair, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste; Father Rottot, pastor of the Immaculate Conception. The choir of St. Jean Baptiste church sang Fauconnier's Mass. Rev. Canon Bruchesi preached an eloquent sermon. Among the laymen present were: Senator Villeneuve, Judge Gill, Ald. Lefevre, Grothe and Prenouveau. Mayor Villeneuve, of Mile End. Rev. J. A. N. Morin is the curé of the new parish.

A MIRACULOUS INCIDENT.

The Courier de Charlevoix reports the following miraculous incident which occurred in the village of St. Joseph, near Baie St. Paul, county of Charlevoix, during last week:—

A pretty curious fact, and one which has its significance, took place on Wednesday afternoon. At a moment when the heaps of ice around the bridge were most threatening the parish priest was standing on the bridge looking at the scene of the disaster. Some women came to him and begged of him to invoke Divine Providence with a view to obtain that the ice might move on without sweeping away the village and the bridge. The priest then took a small statue of St. Joseph, patron saint of the parish, and threw it into the river, saying: "Save thyself and save us." Almost immediately the ice commenced to move on slowly. The fact that the bridge was not carried away, when everybody said that it was impossible for it to resist, is attributed to a miracle. When the water had gone down, Mr. Ferdinand Daniel found on the bank the little statue, which hardly measured one inch in length. Thus the words of the priest were realized; we were saved and the little St. Joseph also."

THE AWAKENING.

The winter's gone, and gentle spring its perfumes sweet and joys doth bring; The wild flowers bloom, the rivers flow, And balmy winds over meadows blow, And little blue birds sweetly sing.

No more the frigid breezes sting The rosy face; while steep bells ring No longer—for the children know The winter's gone.

To convant walls, fresh tendrils cling, And out their tender leaflets fling; Through all the land the farmers sow, And treads once sown, now bud and grow;

For Nature speaks as mighty King: The winter's gone. M. J. C.

Notre Dame Scholastic, Indiana.

MGR. LANGEVIN.

Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, officiated pontifically yesterday morning in the Mount St. Louis Institute Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Canon Racette as deacon, and Rev. Herman Langevin as sub-deacon. There was a large attendance. After Mass an address was presented to His Grace.

On the Ocean Steamer—"Does the captain say whether we shall break the record?" "Yes," he says "either the record or the boiler must go." "How lovely!"

THE LATE EX-ALD. M. F. NOLAN.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of ex-Ald. M. F. Nolan, which took place at his residence, on Ottawa street, on Friday evening. The deceased had just crossed the threshold of the prime of life, and was during the past five years a very prominent figure in municipal affairs in the St. Ann's Ward of this city, where he was born and educated. Previous to launching out into active participation of public matters, Mr. Nolan always manifested a very spirited interest in our local societies and organizations. In the early days of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, when it was located in the White building, on St. Joseph street, he was an active member of that organization, and remained associated with it until the removal to Dupre street. Mr. Nolan was also a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club for more than a decade, and, in company with a number of his young fellow-countrymen, did good work to further the interests of athletics among young Irish Canadians. During his career he was interested in several business undertakings. The first appearance of Mr. Nolan in municipal affairs was in 1891, when he was nominated and elected as Alderman for St. Ann's Ward to complete the unexpired term of the late Ald. Malone. He was subsequently elected on two other occasions for the same office, which he held



until February last, when he was defeated by Ald. T. Kinsella. Mr. Nolan, at the time of his death, was president of Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The deceased had been suffering for some months from an attack of pleurisy of the heart. He fought gallantly against the disease, but despite his great courage he gradually became worse until the end came. The day prior to his death Father Schellaut, S.S.R., the pastor of St. Ann's parish, administered the last rites of the Church. He was perfectly conscious to the last moment, and died surrounded by his brother, Engineer John Nolan, his nephews, and a number of intimate friends.

The funeral took place on Monday morning and was the occasion of one of the largest funeral processions which has ever passed through St. Ann's Ward. A detachment of sixty men of the city police force, under Captain Loyal, marched at the head of the procession, followed by a company of forty men of the fire brigade under Assistant Chief Buckingham. Immediately in front of the hearse marched forty men of No. 1 Branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which organization deceased was president, under Jas. McGuire, marshal, and twenty members of Branch No. 1 C.M.B.A., of which deceased was a member, headed by P. O'Reilly, grand president, and James Meek, grand deputy. The pall-bearers were six members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Messrs F. Mooney, M. J. Bogan, Wm. Keys, Bernard Tansey, Thomas Clarke, and M. Lynch. The chief mourners were Captain John Nolan, brother of deceased; Assistant Chief Jackson, of the Fire Brigade, brother-in-law; Frank, Thomas, Joseph and John Nolan, and Donald Jackson, nephew.

The Corporation of the city of Montreal was represented by His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith, Ald. Stevenson, Penny, Kinsella, Connaughton, Harper, McBride, Prevost, Grothe, Dupre, Jacques, McBarlow, Assistant City Surveyor; Chief Benoit, Messrs. Dillon and Morin, City Assessors; Mr. Downes, of the Treasury department; Mr. Bauset, of the City Clerk's office; Chief Detective Cullen and Sub Chief Kehoe.

St. Ann's Church, where the requiem mass was chanted was heavily draped, while special music was rendered by a choir of forty. The programme included Perault's harmonized mass, and Mitchell's "Pie Jean," at the offertory. The soloists were Messrs. Morgan and Emblem. The officiating clergy were Rev. Father Schellaut, C. S. S. R., Rev. Father Rioux, deacon, and Rev. Father Flynn, sub-deacon.

MR. C. P. ARCHBOLD, TORONTO.

Mr. C. P. Archbold, well-known in business circles in Toronto, died suddenly at the Elliott House on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman was born in Wexford County, in Ireland, in 1835, and came to Canada in the early fifties, securing employment as accountant with the firm of T. & J. O'Neill, who then kept a large dry goods house on King street east. In 1860 he became accountant for Hughes Brothers, and remained with them until about two years ago, when he retired from active work. Mr. Archbold was a well-read man and a Reformer in politics. The funeral service took place at St. Michael's Church.

THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT.

The Irish World, of New York, says:—"Quebec, the beautiful and historic city of the St. Lawrence, is about to honor the memory of its founder, Samuel de Champlain. This famous explorer was a noteworthy man in other directions. His zeal for the propagation of Christianity was great. All his heroic achievements were undertaken with the primary object of bringing a knowledge of Christianity to the savages of the New World. A saying which he often repeated is that the salvation of a human soul

is of more importance than the founding of a new empire. Messrs. Le Cardonnel and Chevre, of Paris, made the plan which has been accepted by the municipal authorities. It is said that it will be one of the finest monuments in America."

DEATH OF HON. T. W. ANGLIN

HIS END CAME SUDDENLY ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN UNWELL FOR A MONTH.

Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, died Sunday afternoon at his residence on Simcoe Street, Toronto. He had been ill of Bright's disease for about a month, but he had lately been somewhat better, and only on Saturday was out driving. He passed away very suddenly, before even a doctor could arrive.

Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin was born at Clonakilly, Cork County, Ireland, on August 31, 1822. He received a liberal education at the Grammar School of his native town. In the spring of 1849 he emigrated to St. John, N.B. He engaged in journalism and established the Weekly Freeman. In 1851 he founded the Morning Freeman, a tri-weekly. It was a thoroughly liberal paper and was the mouthpiece of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. In 1860 he was elected to the New Brunswick Provincial Assembly for St. John and was one of the first movers for the construction of the North American Railway, now a portion of the Intercolonial. Mr. Anglin was a successful candidate for the County of Gloucester in the elections for the first Dominion Parliament. Up to the time of his entry into the wider sphere of Federal politics he was chiefly known as a writer of much power. Since that period he achieved quite a reputation as a platform speaker, and during his occupancy of a seat in the House of Commons ranked high as a debater. He was also elected in 1872 and 1874. On March 26, 1874, Mr. Anglin was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Hon. Mr. Anglin's term of office as Speaker expired with the fall of the Mackenzie Government in 1878. He remained in Dominion politics until 1892, sitting until that year as member for Gloucester, N.B. He was engaged also in journalism in the East from 1878 to 1882. In 1883 Mr. Anglin went to Toronto and settled there with his family. For several years he was engaged in newspaper work there as managing editor of the old Tribune, a Roman Catholic paper, and editorial writer for the Globe. He continued in those pursuits from 1885 to 1887, devoting part of his time to politics, for 1887 he contested North Simcoe against Mr. Dalton McCarthy, but was unsuccessful. Since that date, however, Mr. Anglin has taken no active part in politics.

Mr. Anglin was for a number of years a member of the Separate School Board and had been also a member of the public library. He was one of the Municipal Commission appointed by the Ontario Government and likewise the Prison Reform Commission. He was appointed chief clerk of the Surrogate Court in May, 1895. Mr. Anglin has been married twice. His first wife was a Miss O'Regan, of St. John, N.B., who died there. In 1882 he married Miss McAvish, also of St. John, who is still living. Mr. Anglin has a family of five sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Frank A. Anglin, is a partner of the law firm of Anglin & Malton; the second son, Arthur W., is with the Blake firm; a third son, T. W. Anglin, jr., is in the Bank of Commerce, and the two other sons, Basil and Edward, are being educated at St. Michael's College. The two daughters, Mary and Helen, are living at home. During his illness Hon. Mr. Anglin was attended by Dr. Temple.

MAHANY ANTI-CANADIAN LAW.

IT IS REPORTED FAVORABLY BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

The report comes from Washington that after a sharp fight the House Committee on Immigration reported favorably Mr. Mahany's immigration bill by a vote of five to four. Mr. Bartholdi, chairman, is opposed to restriction and used his influence to defeat the bill. The bill prohibits the daily incoming labor of any kind, while they retain the



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURBER, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

QUEBEC'S TURN NOW.

PREMIER TAILLON RESIGNED.

HON. MESSRS. OUIMET, NANTEL AND CHAPLEAU MENTIONED FOR THE OFFICE—GENERAL ELECTIONS THIS YEAR—AN OPENING FOR A LEVEL-HEADED BUSINESS MAN—THE "TELEGRAPH" AND THE IRISH.

(From our own Special Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, May 2.—There was no small feeling of excitement in this city when the news arrived that Hon. L. O. Taillon had resigned the position of Premier to this Province, to accept the office of postmaster in the Tupper government. The Hon. Messrs. Casgrain, Beaubien, Chapais and Hackett were absent in Montreal, and the army of local politicians were in a state of panic in the endeavor to ascertain what would be the next move and who would be chosen as the successor of the Hon. Mr. Taillon.

The absence of Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau was also a source of great grief to the coterie of outside wirepullers, as they seemed to realize that nothing could be done in the direction of filling the vacancy until he arrived. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to return to this city to-day. Opinion is divided regarding the selection of the fortunate man for the plum; some people want Nantel, but a great number say that Casgrain is the man for the position.

The name of Peltier is also mentioned, whilst there is another rumor that the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, ex-minister of public works in the late Bowell administration, will be ultimately requested to assume the office. The prospects at present seem to indicate that the successor of the Hon. Mr. Taillon will have a pretty large contract on his hands to appease the appetites of anxious seekers after leading places in the administration.

The retirement of the Hon. Mr. Taillon will also re-open the very disagreeable question of having the office of Provincial Treasurer occupied by an English speaking representative.

There is certainly a splendid opening for a clever young business man in the Quebec Government, one having a knowledge of the French language and who is not afraid of work. The opinion is freely expressed of some knowing ones that in the event of the Conservative party achieving a grand success at the approaching elections, the Quebec Legislature will be immediately dissolved and the writs issued for a general election to take place at the close of the harvesting season. The Telegraph has lately become a most enthusiastic champion of the cause of the Irish people, and the question is being frequently asked what is the Telegraph looking after?

THE BRITISH MAILED.

As the Post Office will have to keep a minute record of the mails for Great Britain and Europe, via New York, between the 1st and 27th of May, inclusive, what English mails may be despatched, between the dates mentioned, will have to be closed 45 minutes earlier than usual. The mails, therefore, for Great Britain and Europe, from the 1st to the 27th of May, inclusive, will be closed at 4.15 p.m., instead of 5 p.m. The dates of despatch will be duly published in the monthly postal sheet, issued by the Post Office in this city.

"I would send you a kiss papa," wrote little Lucy, who was away on a visit, "but I've been eating onions."

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shamrock Amateur Athletic Assoc'n WILL TAKE PLACE On Wednesday, the 13th Day of May, 1895. Club House at the S.A.A. Grounds, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Business—Reception of the annual report of the Directors and Secretary—Treasurer and the election of Directors for the ensuing term. Notice is also given that the following amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association will be offered at the said meeting:— 1st. That Section 5 of Article 3 be amended so as to read: "Any player who has played or shall play fifteen years on the Shamrock Lacrosse Team shall be entitled to Life Membership in the Association." 2nd. That Section 1 of Article 5 be amended so as to read: "The Annual Subscription of the Association shall be Five Dollars (\$5)." 3rd. That Section 1 of Article 7 be amended so as to read: "That the Board of this Association shall be composed of the President of the Senior Shamrocks, the President of the Junior Shamrocks, the President of the Young Shamrocks, the President of the Snowshoe Club, the President of the Hockey Club, two members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and three members of the Association." 4th. That Article 12 be amended so as to read: "Should a vacancy occur by a Director elected by the Association resigning, a meeting of the Association shall be called to elect a successor." C. A. McDONNELL, Sec.-Treas. Montreal, May 6th, 1896.

domicile in the foreign country. It makes it unlawful for citizens of the United States who took out their naturalization papers to avoid the present law, to work in this country and have their home in the foreign country. Under the bill unlawful immigrants may be deported any time within two years after their arrival and violation of the immigration laws are made a misdemeanor. At present there is no criminal penalty. United States Commissioners are invested with judiciary powers for the trial of all minor cases.

The bill makes it unlawful for Canadian sailors to ship on American vessels of the Great Lakes unless they have resided in this country permanently for a period of six months prior to their engagement. As the season lasts about six months, the alien seamen will have to live in the United States practically all the time.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

AN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TREATY MAY SOLVE IT.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, formerly member of Parliament for Cork City, has written an article for the Nineteenth Century, in which he says that the prospect of an international arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States furnishes a possible solution of the Irish question.

CHAUTAQUA NOTES.

The Chautauqua program will lay emphasis next summer upon pedagogical topics. The School of Pedagogy under the charge of Pres. W. L. Hervey of Teachers' College, New York, will offer a wide range of courses in Psychology, General Methods, and special application. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler will deliver the opening address, and special lectures will be given by Prof. John Dewey, Prof. E. Benj. Andrews, Prof. W. L. Bryan, N. Y. state; Supt. Charles R. Skinner, Pres. Hervey, Supt. F. Treadley and others. Conferences of parents and teachers will also be organized with a view to securing the intelligent interest of fathers and mothers in the improvement of our educational system. The Schools of Arts and Sciences will offer 106 courses in all departments of collegiate instruction under professors from Yale, Harvard, the University of Chicago, Vanderbilt and other leading institutions. President Harper continues in charge of the collegiate work, himself giving instruction and delivering a course of public lectures.

ANOTHER CANADIAN PEER.

It is stated on good authority that Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner for Canada, will be created a peer of the United Kingdom on the Queen's Birthday. The new honor will be richly deserved, and Sir Donald will receive universal congratulations.

SIR CHARLES RIVERS-WILSON.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with his wife, Lady Wilson, arrived in New York on Friday night from London. He has come to inspect the Grand Trunk and partly to confer with the presidents of the Joint Traffic Association, with a view of taking such steps as will induce other companies to join that organization.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY

Donahoe's for May is, as usual, varied and entertaining, and has more than its ordinary amount of artistic illustration. The leading article is on the issue of the approaching presidential campaign from the pen of ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. The character and abilities of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, are made the subject of appreciative analysis by Rev. John Talbot Smith. Bernard Morgan contributes a carefully studied paper on "The Spirit of Frederick Leighton," illustrating his text with many pictures by the great painter lately deceased. "Lights and Shades of Life Insurance," by the Hon. John C. Linehan, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, presents the arguments in favor of safe methods of insurance. "Mexican Rambles," by Arthur Inkersley, takes the reader of chatty paragraphs and pertinent pictures on a delightful tour of inspection of this picturesque city. "Shakespeare's Authorship and Religion" are treated in the form of a dialogue by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and Rev. John Conway, A.M. The argument pro and con are most interesting. Joseph C. Drum writes on the Revival of the Olympic Games. A pithy article on elocution, contributed by Rev. Joseph V. O'Connor under the caption of "The Public Speaker," showing the things that make an effective orator. The fiction of the number is very good.

Mr. P. A. MILLOY, ginger ale manufacturer, of 121 St. Andre street, has secured exclusive privilege of furnishing the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation boats with his celebrated new beverage, ginger pop.

Business—Reception of the annual report of the Directors and Secretary—Treasurer and the election of Directors for the ensuing term. Notice is also given that the following amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association will be offered at the said meeting:— 1st. That Section 5 of Article 3 be amended so as to read: "Any player who has played or shall play fifteen years on the Shamrock Lacrosse Team shall be entitled to Life Membership in the Association." 2nd. That Section 1 of Article 5 be amended so as to read: "The Annual Subscription of the Association shall be Five Dollars (\$5)." 3rd. That Section 1 of Article 7 be amended so as to read: "That the Board of this Association shall be composed of the President of the Senior Shamrocks, the President of the Junior Shamrocks, the President of the Young Shamrocks, the President of the Snowshoe Club, the President of the Hockey Club, two members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and three members of the Association." 4th. That Article 12 be amended so as to read: "Should a vacancy occur by a Director elected by the Association resigning, a meeting of the Association shall be called to elect a successor." C. A. McDONNELL, Sec.-Treas. Montreal, May 6th, 1896.

Groceries for Lachine, Dorval

And all interesting points. Leave your orders to-day. Our wagons will make the trip to-day (WEDNESDAY), the 6th inst., leaving the Italian Warehouse at 7 a.m. FRASER, VIGER & CO. The season is now at hand when there is no beverage as refreshing as a bottle of GOOD BEER. We recommend

Beadleston & Woerz, New York, Imperial Beer. In white glass Tivoli bottles. 50 barrels (500 dozen) fresh stock just in. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 Cases Celestins Vichy Water Now landing ex Allan Line Steamer, also

50 Cases Mackay's Edinburgh Sparkling Kola, and 100 Cases Jewsbury & Brown's World-Famed Mineral Waters, Bismaya, Cylinders and Splits.

SODA, POTASH, LITHIA, GINGER ALE and QUININE TONIC WATERS. Also a car load of

Poland Spring Mineral Water Arriving by Grand Trunk Railway, Still and Carbonated Poland Water. Poland Water in Half Gallon Glass Bottles. Carbonated Poland Water in quarts and pints. Cases of 20 quarts and 1 case of 100 pints.

Londonderry Lithia Spring Water. (STILL AND SPARKLING.) Londonderry Lithia in cases of One Dozen Half Gallon Bottles. Carbonated Londonderry Lithia in cases of 20 quarts. Carbonated Londonderry Lithia in cases of 100 pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO, POLAND and LONDONDERRY, 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

House and Household.

ABOUT PAPERING.

A REASONABLE ARTICLE TO BE APPRECIATED BY ALL HOUSEKEEPERS.

During the spring house cleaning it is often desirable to paper a room in which the old paper has become soiled or torn. If the room is not too large this may be accomplished by the housewife, if necessary, and very simple tools may be used. To get your room ready for papering first remove your furniture, then carefully take out all the hooks and nails that may be driven in the wall, and if the room has been previously papered pull off all the old paper that you can get off, then thoroughly sweep the wall. If the room has been whitewashed rub the wall hard while you are sweeping it and afterwards wash it in vinegar to kill the lime, or your paper will not stick. Measure the height of the room and cut off the first length of paper according to measurement. Lay it face up upon the table, or, if your table is not long enough, upon the floor, place the roll down upon it and match the pattern of the next length by the first one, taking care to match the pattern each time from the top and to make each strip of the same length. It can easily be matched by letting the edge of the first or underneath strip project half an inch or so under the other, and is much easier than to measure each strip by itself, as some do. When as many strips are cut as will be required for the room turn them all over together, face down upon the table, and your paper is ready for the paste. A whitewash brush is the best thing to use in putting on the paste, which should be made of rye flour and allowed to get perfectly cold before using. Care should be taken to paste the corners and edges of the paper thoroughly, and if the wall is new and has never been papered before it will be found beneficial to wet it also with the paste, as it will fill the little cracks and crevices in the mortar and the paper will be more apt to stick. If the first length be put on straight and true but little trouble will be experienced, as the rest will hang exactly as it should go, if kept free from the wall at the bottom until properly matched and pressed down at the top. An old clothes brush is an excellent thing to press and smooth the paper with, as the color does not rub off on that as it does sometimes on cloth, and it will not tear the paper. After matching the paper at the top see that the trimmed edge hangs in place, then draw your brush down the center of the strip from top to bottom and smooth it from the center to the outside, being careful to press the edges down firmly. In turning a corner, never have your paper so wide that there will be more than an inch or an inch and a half to turn on the other wall. Even if you have to cut down the middle of a length it is better to fit it exactly into the corner, and then join the piece right on again, than to turn it the width of a strip, since, if turned in that way, it will crack down the corner when dry.

QUIBLINGS.

In some families nothing is taken for granted. Every action, every decision, every new departure, every acceptance or rejection of an invitation, must be endlessly talked and fussed over, explained and re-explained. In that way lie all sorts of stumbling blocks. As a rule, beyond your parents or your husband there is nobody who has the right to demand of your explanations of your own conduct. Don't give them. Establish a reputation for keeping your own counsel. It will serve you well in many a crisis, and be no end of a comfort. Again, don't be forever setting people right. There is a household fiend with a memory for dates and details who can never sit still and hear papa or mamma say that they went down town on Monday at eight, without correcting the statement with the remark that the hour was half-past eight. A dozen times a day exasperating frictions are caused by needless corrections of this sort, referring to matters where exactness is really not imperative, the affairs in question being of minor importance and no violation of the truth being for a minute intended.

FOR "SPRING FEVER."

When the body relaxes after the tension of the winter and spring, languor makes even the choice of a new bonnet a heavy affliction. Upon the way a woman meets this "spring fever" depends her vigor during the summer. Instead of investing in spring tonics let her look to her diet. She should cross off the blood-heating foods from her list and should endeavor to have as light a diet as is compatible with proper nourishment. Fruit should play an important part in it, and meat a small one. At least once a day a green salad, dressed with pure oil and lemon juice, should be eaten. Tea and coffee should be taken sparingly, and cocoa and chocolate not at all. A copious draught of hot water flavored with lemon juice should be taken the first thing in the morning to clear the stomach for its day's work. Exercise is another important feature in the spring health regimen. Two or three hours a day should be spent in the air and sunshine but violent sports are entirely out of place during the season when one feels the weakest lassitude.

TO CLEAN MATTING AND CARPETS.

Matting is washed with salt and cold water, and carefully dried. Rub the very dirty spots first with water and cream. If white matting has turned to a bad color it can be washed over with a weak solution of soda, which will turn it a pale butter-yellow. Use a pint of salt to a gallon of water. Use a flannel cloth, not a brush.

If a carpet is wiped over now and then with a flannel cloth wrung out of warm water and ammonia (a pint of water and a tablespoonful of ammonia), it will always look bright. It must be wiped dry with a clean cloth. After a carpet has been well shaken, it will clean and brighten it to wipe it over with a flannel cloth dipped in high-proof kerosene, and well wrung out; until perfectly dry, say

for forty-eight hours, no matches or fire should be allowed in the room. Tea-leaves and wet bran, sprinkled over a carpet before sweeping it, are wonderfully cleansing; but if the carpet is of delicate tints either of these will stain it. If ink is spilled on a carpet, cover it immediately with blotting paper, and renew it as soon as soiled. A velvet carpet is cleaned by sprinkling it thickly with damp bran and brushing it off with a stiff broom.

Another plan for cleaning carpets after they have been beaten and laid down again, is to wash them with one pint of ox-gall to a full pail of warm water. Soap a piece of flannel, dip it in the pail and rub a small part of the carpet; then dry with a clean cloth before moving to another spot. Before laying carpets have the boards scrubbed with two parts of sand, the same of soft-soap and one part of lime-water. This will keep away insects.

To remove grease from carpets, cover the spots with flour or dry corn-meal, and pin a paper over it. Repeat the process every six hours until the grease is drawn out, brushing the old flour off each time.

MODERN PASTRY.

A medical practitioner bewails in the *Lancet* the decadence of modern pastry. In the days of his youth, he says, the rolling-pin was an instrument constructed on scientific lines; now the very name of it has even dropped out of at least one popular dictionary. The rolling pin was formerly relied on to produce light pastry—"the delicious toothsome morsels that left our mouths un-clogged and were perfectly amenable to our gastric juice"—now we use special preparations. And in place of the former perfect manipulation, "the lump of impeded-kneaded dough is simply flattened out to the requisite thickness, with the result that 'dyspepsia, with its ever-lengthening train of woe,' has us in its clutch. We are inclined to think there is a good deal of truth in this impeachment of the modern cook, and, in the interest of wholesome pastry, we shall welcome the day when rolling-pins return to favor.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Celery is one of the most valuable of foods, and is a positive remedy for sufferers from rheumatism, nerve troubles and nervous dyspepsia.

Water carrying a little salt in solution is said to be an excellent wash for tired or inflamed eyes, when stronger solutions may prove injurious.

The discovery that cold coffee is an excellent tonic for growing plants should do away with the last remnants of the custom of warming over cold coffee.

For a sprained ankle, immersion for fifteen or twenty minutes in very hot water, and following this, an application of bandages wrung out in hot water, is recommended as the best treatment.

The only method of cleansing jewellery without scratching it, is to wash in hot soap-suds, to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and then placing the jewellery in a box of jewellers' sawdust to dry.

Tea or coffee stains in linen may be removed by moistening the spots with water and holding them over the flames of a burning match. Then wash immediately with water in which a little ammonia or soda has been dissolved.

HOW TO RETAIN A HUSBAND'S ADMIRATION.

It is commonly said that the woman who finds her matrimonial venture a failure is largely to blame for her own unhappiness. The belief is general that when she ceases to hold the admiration of her husband she has as a preliminary ceased to be the attractive, well-groomed woman who won his heart. She is perhaps less particular about keeping her hands daintily manured and her hair fluffily and fresh from a weekly shampoo. It is just possible that her footgear had become a matter of less earnest consideration, and that possibly her skirt-brands and facings are not so invariably immaculate. There is as much in being well-groomed after as before marriage, and the wise and happy woman considers these little things.

RECIPES.

EGGS WITH CURRY.

Scramble six eggs, and while they are cooking sprinkle over them half a teaspoonful of dry curry powder. Serve hot on toast for luncheon or Sunday night tea.

CRACKER TOAST.

Split butter crackers and soak them in cold water until they begin to swell. Remove them from the water, drain on a plate, and toast brown on both sides. Butter and serve hot.

RASPBERRY CREAM.

Take three gills of raspberry syrup; mix with a quarter of a pound of sugar and a pint of thick cream. Whisk until very light. Serve in custard glasses with sweetened whipped cream on top.

GRAPE SAUCE.

Add a cup of boiling water to a cup of grape juice. Put in a teaspoonful of butter and boil the mixture. Thicken with a little cornstarch mixed with half a cup of sugar, and made into a thick but smooth paste with water.

SALTED PEANUTS.

Shell the peanuts and remove the brown skins. Put in a baking pan, and pour over them about two tablespoonfuls of olive oil.

Shake them over the fire until each nut is covered with oil and slightly browned. Lift them carefully, put in a colander, and shake and dust with salt.

TO CLEAR COFFEE.

Housewives who scorn the new methods of making coffee and still cling to the boiling process, clear the coffee with egg. The egg, shell, and all, is broken into a cup and beaten. It is then mixed with six or eight tablespoonfuls of ground coffee, and the water is then poured on and the coffee boiled.

EGGS BROUILLE.

Beat 6 eggs, half a cupful of milk or cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a sprinkling of pepper together. Cut two mushrooms into dice and fry for 30

minutes. In two tablespoonfuls of butter. Pour the eggs over the mushrooms and stir over the fire until the mixture thickens. Take from fire and beat rapidly until the eggs become thick and creamy. Have slices of toast on hot dish. Heap the mixture on these and garnish with parsley. Very nice.

CREAM PUFFS.

Boil one cup of water and one-half cup butter together and stir in one cup of flour, stirring until smooth. When cool add three eggs. Beat well and drop on greased tins and bake in rather hot oven thirty minutes. When cool slit along one side with a sharp knife and fill with a cream made as follows: Beat two eggs and two-thirds of a cup of sugar until light and stir into one pint of boiling milk. When thick remove from the stove, cool and flavor with one-half teaspoonful vanilla.

A NEW DINNER DESSERT.

Whip a pint of cream to a froth and color a very pale green with vegetable coloring. Soak a fourth of a box of gelatin in a quarter of a cup of cold water until it dissolves. Stir three ounces of powdered sugar into the whipped cream. Then strain in the gelatin and mix thoroughly, but lightly. When the mixture begins to thicken add one-half teaspoon vanilla. Add half a cupful of blanched almonds chopped very fine. Pour into small glasses ready for serving, and serve very cold.

FOR LUNCHEON.

A good dish for luncheon is made from cold meat, either lamb or veal, chopped and mixed with chopped nuts, in the proportion of twenty-eight nuts to a pint of meat. Blanch nuts before using. Season this quantity with a dash of pepper and half teaspoonful of salt and bind together with a beaten egg. Make into small balls, put in a baking-dish with a half-pint of strained tomato poured around them and cook fifteen minutes. Put the balls on a hot plate cook the tomato until it thickens, season with a saltspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and serve poured around the meat.

PAUL, THE BILL-STICKER.

A TALK OF CORK CITY.

BY DANIEL LOONEY.

PAUL the bill-sticker, lived in a small smoky room in Barrack street. I entered it once, and I have no desire to repeat the experiment. It was an unhealthy room, was this domicile of Paul's—low, narrow, unfurnished, unlighted, cell-like; a miserable place for a man to spend night after night. But Paul didn't seem to mind it. He had grown used to it, and not having known better, believed himself happy. Paul was not a very old man, but his wretched life was having its physical effect—he looked worn and woe-begone. He was honest to a fault, and one of the most reserved and unsuspecting of men. But more important than all, he was a bachelor—an unwilling one. "Nobody asked him," he explained; and he was too passing shy to dream of asking for himself.

I worked in the dry goods store of Peter Pimple, and Paul scattered hand-bills for him. The city editors were consequently uncharitably disposed towards him; for Paul robbed them of patronage, as a conscientious doctor does an undertaker. "The Quarry Lane Search-Light" several times attacked him through its columns; and he also came in for some rough criticism in the pages of the *Blackpool Times*. The result of it all was that in the course of years he became better known than the "Oldest Inhabitant."

Peter Pimple, justice of the peace, merchant, etc., was a man of probity, take him as you would; courteous to his employees, truthful to the public, generous to the charitable institutions, championing the undefended weak on the bench—he was the very type of magistratorial dignity. He paid Paul the modest sum of six-pence a day, no more, because he had religious scruples about paying big salaries. He urged that it encouraged loose habits, and introduced young men and old into scenes and society of a questionable nature. Paul couldn't be brought to view it in this light; but then he was provokingly dense at times. He always accepted his day's pay under protest; and Peter, whose kingdom was not of this world, laughed kindly at the extravagant ideas of the poor bill-sticker.

Paul and I were particular friends; for although I was then a salesman, earning a weekly salary of fourteen and six-pence, and Paul, only a plain, matter-of-fact bill-sticker, I was never a "stuck-up" sort of a person. Nevertheless, I was somewhat surprised one day when he called me aside and whispered, "Joe, if I ever die, I'll will you everything—everything I have."

From that day forth, I felt proud of his friendship. To be sure, I knew that Paul could only leave me his paste brush and old tin bucket. But it was the tenderness that prompted him—the desire to repay me for my trifling favors—the mere suggestion of a legacy—the solemn pathos of the words—the solemn intonation—it was this that touched me; it was this that rendered Paul a different personage in my eyes for all-time. I doubted my zeal towards him, smuggling him a glass of water from the toilet-room when I thought him thirsty; offering him a chair when he seemed tired. I was Robinson Crusoe, and Paul was my man Friday.

One wet day, a beastly mid-winter one, when rain and snow fell from the heavens in the most provoking manner—Paul had been to the butter market to advertise our great bankrupt sale to the bargain-loving farmers, and was now awaiting fresh dispatches. We didn't do an enormous business in the best of times; and now, when the elements were

against us, a customer's face would have been an omen of ill-luck. I entered into a whispered conversation with the bill-sticker.

"Paul," I said, "you've often told me you'd like to get married. Were you really serious? It is a strange desire for one in your position." He smiled that curious, insinuating smile of his; rubbed his fingers over his coat tails around his hips. I knew I had touched an agreeable cord.

"Yes, Joe," he answered very slowly and deliberately, "it is the wan thing necessary to complete my happiness."

"Good gracious," I said in dismay; for Paul's happiness had no tangible existence.

"Paul, my friend, you are either a great humorist, or (pardon me if I say too much) a very simple man. Matrimony is a luxury that only the rich can indulge in, and to them it proves a very doubtful blessing in nine cases out of ten. For a poor man, and you're no millionaire, it is suicidal to even think of it."

"It has its drawbacks, I'll admit," answered Paul with yielding doggedness; "but you're young, and you haven't lived alone as I have, with no one to laugh with you, or even scold you; an' often as not, with scarcely enough to keep yourself alive."

"Just so," I said, seizing the point, "if you must starve to death yourself, don't bring another to the same fate; least of all one whom you love."

The bill-sticker gave a low, chuckling laugh.

"Why, that's foolish," he said. "It is easier to support two than one. Whoever heard of a husband and wife dying of hunger?"

"The cases are numerous where—"

"He went on as if he hadn't heard me—"

"And if I happen to put my eye on a good sensible widow, with a dozen pounds or two, an' maybe a little shop in her own name, things would look different."

I tapped him on the shoulder. "Paul, do you know what Mr. Weller says of the widows?"

"The soap-and-candle man, is it? Arrah, what 'ud that old goat know about anything?"

"No, no," I said, laughing. "Mr. Pickwick's Weller. He says 'beware of widows.'"

The words didn't produce the slightest effect on my hearer, and I felt offended. He might have at least fainted. Probably the quotation wasn't clear enough. I hastened to enlarge on it.

"Beware of widows. Keep to the windward of them. They're a queer race, Paul; a wily, self-seeking, man-hunting lot. Many of them wear weeds, not for mourning, but as advertisements. The sable dress and the trailing veil mean simply, for sale."

The entrance of an old woman for samples of baby cut short our conversation. I went home that evening with a light heart. Paul might get married or remain single as he chose. I had done my best to save him. If he approached the matrimonial precipice now or in the future, that was his own account, not mine.

Many months later, I retired one evening, after a supper of spare-ribs, vegetables and potatoes, and soon made the unpleasant discovery that I could not sleep, a by-no-means uncommon one in the "dog days." I got out of bed, drew a pair of inexpressibles on my nether limbs, and flung myself into a large rocking chair by the window. As I did so, I fancied a shadow fell on the grass in front of me; for I lodged in the suburbs of the city, and the house boasted a plot of green and some trees. Ah, I was right—a man was pacing up and down in the chestnut shadows. And then I saw it was Paul—Paul the bill-sticker. He glanced occasionally at my window, but the room being in darkness, could not see me. As I watched him in silent wonder, a small German alarm clock on the sideboard struck twelve. It was midnight. Why was Paul there at that strange hour? Not to protect me nor yet to injure me. But there was an explanation. He was there before me in the flesh—or, I shivered, could it be that he was dead? I hadn't seen him for some days, and he might have been sick. I wasn't at all afraid of the inhabitants of the other world; still I felt uncomfortable. Perhaps his body was even then awaiting interment in that gloomy room in Barrack street; and he was there to apprise me of the fact. He was still walking to and fro. I listened, but could hear no foot fall. The moon shone through the trees here and there; yet it seemed to throw no shadow on the green sward. But then, to my relief, Paul, or his ghost, sneezed, once—twice, a third time. Of course 'twas Paul himself. I've never heard of a spirit sneezing. I leaped out of the window.

"Hello, Paul," I cried "what on earth has come over you?" Without waiting for his answer, I hurried down stairs.

"Come in," I said, and he followed me to my bed-room.

"Now, tell me what's the matter," I said, lighting a kerosene lamp. "Why aren't you in bed? The heat hasn't driven you so far from home; mosquitoes are an unknown quantity hereabouts; duns would not find it profitable to torment you; you're too apathetic not to sleep heavily; and too superstitious to hunt the silence for nothing. Perhaps you're in love, and you want to tell me about it?"

I could see that he only half understood me.

"To be plain wid you," he said gravely, "I must get married—I'm in love."

The solemnity in the poor fellow's voice checked the laughter that swelled to my lips. I was wrong after all. Paul was not apathetic. He could feel the divine question as keenly as others.

"Tell me all about her. A daughter of the gods, divinely tall, eh?"

"No, she isn't. She's a daughter of Micky Foley."

"What, the widow Bullard? You don't mean it?"

"But I do, though. I haven't eaten a bit during the last week thinking of her. Oh Joe, and you knowing her all this time, and wouldn't tell me."

It was true; I used to keep the books in order for her since her husband died many years before. It didn't take me more than an hour each week, and I was glad to be of such a service. But it was hinted by Mrs. Grundy that I was

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Them Strong Nerves, Pure Blood and Healthy Bodies.

IT PLANTS THE FEET OF THE YOUNG ON THE SURE ROCK OF HEALTH.

It is now an established fact that the majority of boys and girls who are ailing and sickly, suffer from a weakened condition of the nervous system.

It should be remembered, that a boy's or girl's nervous system is exceedingly delicate, sensitive, and very easily deranged. When the young people are nervous, irritable, do not sleep well, have headache, variable appetite, sallowness of skin, and eruptions on face, be assured the blood is disordered and the nervous force weak.

When your children show signs of any of the above-mentioned troubles, give them Paine's Celery Compound, as there is no other medicine so well adapted for their peculiar ailments. It will soon banish every symptom of disease, give natural appetite, sweet sleep, and clear, healthy complexions.

angling for the old lady's money. For she did possess some, and a little confectionery store where hot drinks were served at the counter.

"My dear fellow," I answered, "don't you know that I'm expecting to figure very prominently in Mrs. Bullard's will?"

"I heard something of that," he answered despairingly. "but I didn't believe it. An' now, it seems, it's true. Well, I'd better be going."

This genuine sorrow moved me deeply. "It doesn't matter what'll become of me," he said presently. "I'm poor and old, without a friend in the world."

"Paul, you have at least one friend," I suggested.

"He looked me fixedly in the face. 'I know it, Joe; an' yet you stab me worst of all.'"

"But, Paul, you too have your faults, and they are very worldly ones. If you loved the widow, you wouldn't cast a thought on her money."

"Thou'nt-on-thin-it," said Paul, leaping to his feet, "isn't that what I want—the widow? You take the money, and welcome."

"Great Caesar," I cried, "did you think I was enamored of Mrs. Bullard? Why I'd scream if she tried to kiss me."

"Then it's all right?" said Paul joyfully.

"I hope so," I said, "but let's go to bed, and we'll arrange our plan of campaign in the morning."

Paul was soon dreaming contentedly; but there was no sleep for me that night.

The Widow Bullard was not unprepared when Paul, with a shuffling, hesitating step stood before her. He was pale and nervous, evidently ill at ease.

She smiled kindly at his entrance, and he took a mental note of it as a good omen.

"How d'ye do, sir? Want some nice, fresh buns, they're steaming hot from the oven?"

"No, ma'am; I don't like eating, lately."

"Poor man—perhaps then a cup of coffee?"

"Nothing that way at all, at all. I'm just jaded for want of sleep."

"The he, the heat," said the widow pathetically.

"No doubt, ma'am," said Paul, looking uneasily around.

"I'm expecting a friend of mine here—Joe, you know Joe?"

"Oh," said the widow, as if in surprise, "then you're Paul?"

He nodded his head vigorously.

"Did Joe leave no message for me?"

"None; he was called away suddenly." Paul threw the weight of his body from the left to the right leg, and then, for want of words, doubled his big toe in his shoe. He was glad when the widow asked him to withdraw to a side room, while she fastened the shutters on the little store. Rejoining Paul, she found him in darkness.

"How stupid of me, to be sure," she said. "I'll light the gas directly."

Crossing the room, her foot caught in the carpet. With a scream, she fell into Paul's arms; and lay there contentedly for some time. When she recovered her breath, she thanked him for saving her from a broken neck.

From every part of our Dominion, fathers and mothers have sent in thankful and grateful letters testifying in unmistakable language that their children were saved from disease by Paine's Celery Compound. Many cases are on record of young people snatched from the grave, whom the physicians had given up as incurable.

Dr. Phelps, upon whom colleges conferred their highest honors for his deep and valuable investigations in medicine, knew from ripe experience that his wonderful prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, was just suited for the needs of all little sufferers.

Now is the time to build up the little ones in health, so that they will be able to bear up against the hot weather when it comes. To accomplish this desirable and necessary work, Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe, sure and certain agent.

LEGALLEE BROS.
General Engineers.
ENGRAVED BRASS SIGNS
White Enamel Letters.
METAL AND RUBBER STAMPS
SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS.
Sole Agents in Province Quebec for Paine's Celery Compound.
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R. WILSON SMITH,
Investment Broker,
Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First Class Securities suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand.
1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CHROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.
Mrs. JOSEPH NOWICK, of 68 Sorauen Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs or a low fever. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."
H. O. BARNHART, of Little Rocker, N. B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

GEO. R. HEASLEY,
PICTURE FRAMER, &c.
Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps! Clothes, Wrinklers, &c.
Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan.
2087 ST. CATHERINE ST., 2 doors East of Blouvier.

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY SOAP for healing the delicate skin of Sore-eyes.
Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. Used "Palm-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child not perfectly well.
Mrs. HOLTZMAN, Crediton.
O. & C. Big Cake.

VIATORINE
IS THE BEST REMEDY TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.
DON'T FORGET
TO BUY A BOTTLE OF VIATORINE FOR YOUR SICK CHILDREN.

FOR COUGH.
VIATORINE CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.

For sale by all Apothecaries.

MEN & WOMEN
ought to make Crayon Portraits in spare hours at home by a new copyright method. Those learning my method will be furnished with all the things they need to start with. Send for my book. **EARN \$8 TO \$16 A WEEK.** particulars call on **M. A. GRIFF, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.**

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.
P. H. MULLIGAN, 2500, Out. Maple, 2200, 1st St. Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Block—Stuyvesant Heights, \$1.50. J. C. HARRIS, Richmond Square, Tel. 2858.

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Basement Bargains. ICE TOOLS.

Steel pointed Ice Picks, worth 15c. for ... 6c each
Doctors' Ice Picks, with heavy metal top, regularly sold at 50c. for ... 33c each
Ice Shaver and Pick, with metal band top, usual price 35c. our price ... 24c each
Ice Axes, double edge, narrow and broad point, pick and shave, usual price 40c. our price ... 25c each
Ice Shavers, for cutting fine ice for lemonades and table drinks, etc., usual price 75c. our price ... 50c each
Ice Chippers, with guard, used for chipping ice for ice cream freezing, table and sick room ice, usual price 75c. our price ... 25c each
Waxed Iron Lemon Squeezers, usual price 25c. our price ... 13c each

See our Refrigerators and Ice-Cream Freezers at Bargain Prices.

SPECIAL. 10 dozen glass Preserving Jars, one quart size, glass covers. First quality goods, to clear at 78c per doz

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 3888

C. P. E. STATEMENT.

The following figures represent the total receipts and expenditures by the C. P. E. since 1887 inclusively:

Table with columns: Receipts, Expenditures. Rows: 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Since 1889, there is a slight diminution in the passenger traffic which has decreased from \$3,009,015 in 1894 to \$2,923,793.

SPAIN WANTS CORN.

Despatches from Madrid say that owing to the prevalence of drought Spain is considering the advisability of abolishing the duties on foreign corn.

THE HAUGHTY WOMAN.

It is the strangest thing in the world that the woman who seems most distant and haughty and unapproachable is the woman who feels most shy and embarrassed. Why it is that the two diametrically opposite causes should produce the same effect, I cannot see for the life of me.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

There are doctors and doctors, but one of the most intelligent of all of these friends of humanity was one who had the courage recently to give a bit of advice to the head of a family. The man was robust, but exacting; healthy, but irritable—in short, a veritable bully.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S WIT.

The stories that are told of Archbishop Ryan's wit are public property, and would fill a small volume. Like all other wits, he has suffered from the habit of crediting some people with witticisms which other people invented. He did refer to Archbishop Ireland as the consecrated blizzard, but he did not call the suffragan bishops of St. Paul the Young Irishmen.

seen its best days before the war. "I would not give up that hat for twenty new ones," said the priest. "It belonged to my father, who fell in the rising of '48." And evidently fell on the hat," said the archbishop. His wit had no sting in it, for it springs from a genial and kindly nature.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

A small boy had a dog that was rough, as most small boys' dogs are, and a young girl who lived next door had a kitten, sly as all cats are. One day the small boy came nonchalantly into the girl's presence, and after some desultory conversation, he said: "You know my dog Barca and your cat Darling?"

A POPULAR CHINESE STORY.

There were two short-sighted men, Ching and Chang, who were always quarrelling as to which of them could see best. As they had heard there was to be a tablet erected at the gate of a neighbouring temple, they determined that they would visit it together on a given day, and put their powers of eyesight to the test.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.

To obtain a good wife take: As much of beauty as preserves affection, Of modest diffidence as claims protection, A docile mind subservient to correction, A temper led by reason and reflection, And every passion kept in due subjection.

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS.

Two ladies, who had not seen each other for years, recently met on the street, and their greeting was cordial. "So delighted to see you again. Why you look just the same."

HIS GREAT ANXIETY.

Athlete: "Did I—break it, doctor?" Doctor: "I will be plain, sir. The arm is broken, the collar-bone crushed; the skull is fractured."

THE POLITEST LAWYER.

We have found the politest lawyer in the country. A long and terrific roll of thunder having stopped him in the midst of his address to the jury, on resuming he bowed and courteously said: "Gentlemen, please excuse this interruption."

RIPPLES.

A young lady of our city keeps a list of her male acquaintances and calls it her "him book."



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

An European Cure. GOSDORF, LUXEMBURG, Feb. 1894. It was one year last month since I had the last attack of epilepsy, and I consider myself cured by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

Several Prominent Physicians.

GOLCONDA, ILL., Jan. 1894. My child had epileptic attacks once a month for which several prominent physicians could not find any remedy, and the girl could not go to school, but since she took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic she had no more fits and went to school again.

FREE

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any of our four patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig of Fort Worth, Ind. Since 1878, and is now under his direction by the

MARKET REPORTS

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There was no improvement in the local provision market. The demand for pork and lard continues of limited character and sales are in small lots. Smoked meats in fair demand at steady prices.

Canada short cut, per barrel, \$12.50 to \$13; Canada short cut mess, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.50; Hams, per lb., 7 1/2c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 8c; Lard, com. non-refined, per lb., 6 1/2c to 8c; Bacon, per lb., 8 1/2c to 9c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market continues firm, but with no finest white obtainable, prices are nominal at 9c. Butter continues heavy and depressed, and a buyer could very possibly fill his wants to-day in creamery at 14c to 14 1/2c.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

The attendance of farmers at Bonsecours market this morning was small owing to the fact that they are now all busy with their ground, and in consequence the offerings of grain were very small, there being only two loads on the market, and prices were firm at 75c to 80c per bag.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour, per 100 lbs. \$2.00 @ \$2.50
Oatmeal, do. 0.00 @ 0.00
Cornmeal, do. 0.00 @ 0.00
Mouillie, do. 0.00 @ 0.00
Bran, do. 0.00 @ 0.00
Oats, per bag, 0.75 @ 0.80
Peas, per bush, 0.80 @ 0.85
Cooking peas, per bush, 0.90 @ 1.00
Corn, do. 1.10 @ 1.25
Blackwheat, per bag, 1.05 @ 1.15
Fluxweed, per bush, 1.00 @ 1.10

VEGETABLES.

Parsley, per dozen, 0.20 @ 0.40
Cabbage, per dozen, 0.10 @ 0.25
Leeks, per bunch, 0.15 @ 0.25
Horse radish, per basket, 1.50 @ 2.00
Onions, per basket, 0.50 @ 0.75
Carrots, per basket, 0.30 @ 0.50
Potatoes, per bag, 0.35 @ 0.45
Turnips, per basket, 0.30 @ 0.50
Parsnips, per basket, 0.50 @ 0.75
Beets, per basket, 0.30 @ 0.60
Red cabbage, per dozen, 0.50 @ 1.00
Lettuce, per dozen, 0.30 @ 0.60
Lardines, per dozen, 0.30 @ 0.40
Artichokes, per basket, 0.50 @ 0.75
Tomatoes, per basket, 0.60 @ 0.80
Spinach, per peck, 0.50 @ 0.60
Mint, per dozen, 0.80 @ 1.00
Cucumbers, each, 0.10 @ 0.20
Asparagus, per bunch, 0.25 @ 0.50

FRUIT.

Lemons, per dozen, 0.10 @ 0.20
Oranges, per dozen, 0.12 @ 0.30
Apples, per barrel, 2.00 @ 5.00
Ranberries, per gal., 0.20 @ 0.40
Rhubarb, per dozen, 0.40 @ 0.50
Pineapples, each, 0.20 @ 0.40
Bananas, per dozen, 0.20 @ 0.30

EGG MARKET.

Spring chickens, per pair, 0.65 @ 0.75
Large chickens, per pair, 0.50 @ 0.60
Medium chickens, 0.60 @ 0.75
Fowls, per pair, 0.60 @ 0.80
Turkeys, hens, 0.65 @ 0.90
Geese, each, 0.45 @ 0.65
Ducks, per pair, 0.75 @ 1.00
Cook turkeys, each, 0.90 @ 1.20

Table listing various meats and their prices: Beef, choice, per lb. 0.12 @ \$0.15; Mutton, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12; Lamb, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15; Veal, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.12; Pork, 0.12 @ 0.14; Ham, per lb. 0.13 @ 0.15; Lard, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.00; Sausages, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.15; Bacon, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.50

MEATS.

Table listing various meats and their prices: Beef, choice, per lb. 0.12 @ \$0.15; Mutton, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.12; Lamb, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15; Veal, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.12; Pork, 0.12 @ 0.14; Ham, per lb. 0.13 @ 0.15; Lard, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.00; Sausages, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.15; Bacon, per lb. 0.12 @ 0.15; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 5.00 @ 5.50

FISH.

Table listing various fish and their prices: Pike, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10; Haddock, per lb. 0.06 @ 0.07; Bullheads, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.00; Whitefish, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.00; Cod, per lb. 0.06 @ 0.07; Dory, 0.10 @ 0.12; Halibut, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.15; Trout, per lb. 0.10 @ 0.00; Smelts, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.06; Mackerel, each, 0.00 @ 0.15; Finnan haddies, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.10; Fresh salmon, per lb. 0.15 @ 0.20; Black bass, per lb. 0.00 @ 0.00; Sturgeon, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10

GAME.

Table listing various game and their prices: Plover, per dozen, 2.00 @ 2.40; Snowbirds, per dozen, 0.20 @ 0.25; Black duck, per pair, 0.65 @ 0.75; Gray duck, per pair, 0.45 @ 0.50; Teal duck, per pair, 0.35 @ 0.40; Blue-bill duck, per pair, 0.50 @ 0.55; Fresh Mallard ducks, 0.90 @ 0.95; Quails, per dozen, 2.25 @ 2.50; Pigeons, per pair, 0.00 @ 0.25; Squabs, per pair, 0.30 @ 0.35; Sucking pigs, large, 1.50 @ 1.75; Sucking pigs, small, 1.20 @ 1.30

Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—There was an improvement in the demand for cattle, and a fair trade was done at about steady prices for best States, which sold at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c, but the market for Argentines was weak and prices declined 1c per lb. to 3 1/2c. There was also a weaker feeling for sheep, and values sold down 1c, best stock selling at 11c.

Messrs. John Olds & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of April 23rd:—The supplies from the States were short to-day, only 570 Michigan being for sale, but the demand was not brisk and prices for these and the 819 South American cattle offered for sale were without material alteration. Good States cattle made from 5 1/2 to 5 1/4d; good South Americans, 4d to 4 1/2d; tougher cattle 3 1/2d. The supplies of sheep were again heavy and in excess of requirements, 6 877 from South America were on the market at Deptford. The total number of sheep from South America for this week is the heaviest we have had for some time, viz.—15,000, and a clearance could only be effected by accepting last Monday's prices, or in some instances even a little less, good sheep making from 4 1/2 to 5d.

MONTREAL, May 5.—As was expected, as soon as navigation opened and the vessels commenced to arrive, business in live stock circles would improve, and this has been the case during the past few days, for considerable trade has been done in a quiet way notwithstanding the continued discouraging cable advices received from abroad in regard to the markets. The demand for ocean space has been fair, and the Fremonta, to London, was let at 40s, and the Hurona and Sarnia, to France, at 47s 1/2. Freight to Liverpool has also been taken at 40s, but it is stated that a firm offer of 37s 6d would no doubt be accepted, as the indications are that some of the vessels sailing this week will go out with only single deck loads. This, of course, is not due to the rate of freight asked, but principally on account of the high prices asked in the country for the stall-fed and distillery cattle. In regard to the trade with France, Mr. L. Delorme, one of the oldest exporters and live stock dealers here, will sail on Saturday direct from New York to Paris in connection with this trade, and he expects to be successful in making all arrangements with the Government to pass Canadian beef cattle and stockers into their markets. The trial shipments made last season turned out very satisfactory. Mr. Delorme intends purchasing the first shipment of 350 to 400 head in Toronto to-morrow and they will go forward by the Sarnia, sailing on the 10th instant. An Order in-Council was passed on the 28th of April reducing the live stock inspection fees to 1 1/2c on cattle and 3c on sheep.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 400 cattle, 500 calves, 100 spring lambs, and 30 sheep. Owing to the smaller supply of cattle, and the improved demand from shippers, the tone of the market was firmer, and prices advanced 1/4c per lb. There was a good attendance of buyers, including several shippers, consequently the demand was better than it has been for some time past and an active trade was done, there being very few cattle left on the market unsold at an early hour. The demand from exporters was principally for choice steers and heavy bulls, and quite a number were picked up. Choice steers and heifers sold at 3 1/2c to 4c; good, 3c to 3 1/2c; bulls, 3c to 3 1/2c; fair cattle, 2 1/2c to 3c, and common, 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. There was a good demand for calves and good to choice sold at \$6 to \$8; fair, \$4 to \$5, and common to inferior, \$1 to \$3 each. Although the supply of spring lambs was larger prices ruled higher, which was due to the active demand, and sales were made freely at \$2 to \$5 as to size. Old sheep met with a fair sale at 8c to 4c per lb. live weight. At the Point St. Charles market the supply of cattle was fair, for which the demand was good, both from local dealers

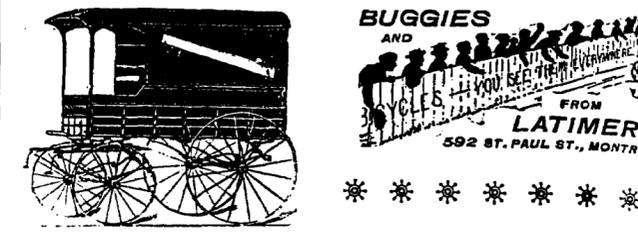
PIANOS. : PIANOS. "Karn is King!"

We are not moving, nor have we had a fire, and consequently cannot give the above reasons for offering you BARGAINS in Pianos. But feel sure you will consider the reason we give more substantial. That is, we are the Manufacturers, and not Agents, and can therefore offer you a High Grade Piano for less money than the dealer.

As an extra inducement to those who will favor us with their order during this month, we will give a special discount of 10 per cent. Our stock is complete in all the latest designs of cases and varieties of woods.

Call and verify our statements.

D. W. KARN & CO., 2344 St. Catherine Street.



ALL KINDS OF

Carriages, Farm Implements and Bicycles.

ALSO ... Chemical Fertilizers

FOR Farm and Garden Purposes.

ers and shippers, and a fairly active trade was done. All the choice stock was bought up for export account at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb., and local dealers paid from 3c to 3 1/2c. The receipts of live hogs were fair, for which the demand was good, and prices ruled steady at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. A few lots of sheep sold at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. live weight, and calves brought from \$2 to \$8 each, as to size and quality.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Beef—Receipts, 3,815; active and higher; steers, ordinary to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.70; oxen and stags, \$2.75 to \$4.10; choice do, \$4.25 to \$4.35; bulls, \$2.85 to \$3.65; cows, \$1.60 to \$3.50. Calves—Receipts, 3,292; lower; veal poor to prime \$3.00 to \$4.50; choice and extra, \$4.00 to \$5. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,325; lower; unshorn sheep, medium to prime, \$4 to \$4.60; clipped do., common to prime, \$3 to \$3.40; unshorn, \$4.50 to \$5.02; clipped do., \$4.25 to \$5.30; spring lambs, common to choice, \$1.75 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,719; lower at \$3.75 to \$4.10; state pigs, \$4.20 to \$4.30. Cables from Great Britain quote American steers, 9 1/2c to 10c dressed weight; American refrigerated beef, 7 1/2c to 8c; American sheep, 10c to 11c dressed weight. No exports to-day; to-morrow, 705 beefs, 1,500 sheep and 2,618 quarters of beef.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; stronger; common to extra steers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.95; cows and bulls, \$1.60 to \$3.50. Calves, \$3.00 to \$4.75; Texans, \$2.65 to \$2.00. Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; stronger and higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.35 to \$3.55; common to choice mixed, \$3.30 to \$3.57; choice assorted, \$3.55 to \$3.65; light, \$3.40 to \$3.65; pigs, \$3.90 to \$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; strong and higher; inferior to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.80; lambs, \$2.25 to \$5.00.

CANADIAN HORSES.

Success is a good thing, but it carries its penalties with it. Canada is finding that out just now in the gratifying development of her export horse trade. Canadian horses have won such a place in the favour of dealers and buyers, that it is becoming a custom to call American horses generally "Canadian," just as it is a favourite trick of dishonest grocers to palm off United States cheese as "Canadian cheddar." Hence, when Liverpool journalists had last week to account for an increase in glanders; they without hesitation put it down to "those Canadian horses." A similar libel was put upon Canadian horses in this country some time ago, when inquiries at the instance of the High Commissioner showed that the animals in question came not from Canada, but from Chicago. In the present Liverpool case, it transpires on veterinary inquiry that the disease is not glanders at all, but pulmonary influenza. Glanders is a disease which does not exist in Canada. It is not mentioned once in the annual report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, though, as the report shows, every little trumpery trouble among live stock is rooted out and reported on by the veterinary officers. Moreover, thousands of British buyers of Canadian horses can testify to their soundness in this and other respects. At the same time, in view of these coughs and colds caught in transit, it might be an advantage if the Canadian Government were to cause all vessels carrying horses across the Atlantic to be disinfected after each voyage, that there may be no spread of the ordinary pulmonary troubles to which healthy men and horses are at times subject.—Canadian Gazette.

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