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The True Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XLII., NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR READERS are requested to note the dates of the coming pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Last week we made mention of the St. Patrick's Pilgrimage, which leaves on the evening of the 17th, under the direction of the Rev. Father James Callaghan. On the evening of the 30th, the Men's Pilgrimage, from St. Ann's parish, under the direction of Rev. Father Strubbe, C. S. S. R., will leave Montreal, arriving on Dominion Day at the far-famed shrine. In another column will be found a local notice of this religious excursion. As to pilgrimages in general, and those to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in particular, they have been ever sources of great pleasure and innumerable graces. From a physical standpoint, no more healthy and delightful excursion could be taken. From a spiritual point of view, there is everything connected with these pilgrimages to elevate the mind, fill the heart with noble pulsations, and clothe the soul in a garment of faith that so well befits the nobler part of our being. There are to be many pilgrimages this year; yet there is room for all and more still. But we would advise our friends to take advantage of the earlier ones, as the season is more delightful than when the great heat comes on.

SO THE CITY COUNCIL, by a majority of one, has passed the four per cent. lager license. Well done good and faithful City Fathers! Thanks to the number who have voted against this iniquitous measure; but what are we to say of that slim majority? We have so much to say that we feel it necessary to refer our readers to our editorial columns. The name of Montreal's City Council will certainly become historic, its members are reaping notoriety, if not fame; the wonder is, what next blunder they will commit before the long-wished-for day comes when the people will have an opportunity of raising a unanimous voice in pronouncing a political death-sentence upon the violators of every popular wish.

THE Herald, referring to THE TRUE WITNESS, in a short editorial says:

"If our contemporary will attach to each editorial a carefully drawn diagram clearly demonstrating where it is at, The Herald will be pleased to break a pen with it."

In order that the Herald's very simplest and shortest editorial might be made comprehensible it evidently would require to append not only a diagram, but also several very clearly expressed notes explaining its explanation. Take the foregoing as a sample. If our contemporary wants to know, regarding the TRUE WITNESS, "where it is at," we can inform that wise organ that it is at No. 761 Craig street. There is no necessity for the Herald breaking its pen with us. We would be perfectly satisfied with a broken lead pencil, provided the chivalric feat resulted in checking the Herald's ill-advised and ungenerous sneering at Irish-Catholic Home Rulers of prominence. We are glad that our "old cam-

paigner" admits that even the "pellets" from our "pop-gun" "hit the mark." We did not intend them to slay or maim our sarcastic contemporary; we only wanted to tickle it into some kind of shame. A pop gun is not dangerous when aimed at an eagle, but, it is more effective than a canon when fired at a wasp. We choose our weapons according to the game.

WE CLIP the following interesting item from the Northwestern Catholic, of Sioux City, Iowa, one of the most enterprising and popular organs in that section of the Union:

"In a parish in Northwestern, Iowa, recently occurred a wonderful event which we record for the benefit of our readers. It is the case of a sick lady receiving the use of her faculties, so as to enable her to receive the rites of her church. As soon as the priest got the sick call, he hurried to the home of the dying person, some six miles distant, only to find her unconscious and speechless. Her friends were prostrate with grief at the prospect of her dying without the consolation of religion. The priest, having waited a couple of hours without seeing any indications of returning speech or reason, at length invited those present to join with him in prayer that God would be so merciful to the dying lady as to give her sufficient reason to receive the holy sacraments worthily. Still she did not appear to rally from the sad, senseless condition. Finally the priest said that it appeared as if he could not do much for her, but that, if he could do no better, he would administer the Sacraments Sub Conditione; but before doing so he would read the prayers of the Church prescribed in the ritual for the sick. Soon after he had commenced praying the sick lady showed signs of consciousness which the priest observed and handed her the crucifix. She kissed it fervently and whispered to him not to desert her. The priest moved to tears as well as the attendants at the manifestation of God's mercy, assured her he would remain to console her, as it was for this he had come. When the prayers were over she was completely restored to her faculties. Then she received the holy sacraments with great fervor for the last time, after which she sat up and partook of some refreshments. Scarcely had the priest left the house to return home than she became unconscious from which she never rallied and died soon afterward. We have the names of the parties and can vouch for the accuracy of the above facts. This is only one of the many manifestations of God's mercy that this priest has been an eye-witness of in his sacerdotal administrations."

EVER since the advent of the electric cars the public has been in constant danger, and it is wonderful that more accidents have not taken place. On this subject His Honor Mr. Justice Wurtele made some very timely remarks in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the present term of the Queen's Bench (crown side). They are words of wisdom and deserve the serious attention, not only of the officials of the company, but also of the public. His Honor said:—

"Another subject to which, in the public interest, you might call the attention of the City Council, is the overloading of the cars of the Electric Street Railway. It is true that this overloading is due in part to the fault of the passengers themselves who, of their own accord, get on cars which have already as many passengers as they can comfortably or safely carry, but the company and its officers and servants remain responsible, notwithstanding this, for the safety of the passengers that they carry. Should an accident occur, in consequence of the overloading of a car, the company's officers and servants might have to answer to a charge of manslaughter. The punishment, however, of those whose misconduct has caused the accident would be no consolation to the relations and friends of those to whom the accident may bring death. All we can do is to sound a warning note by which the attention of those having a supervising power may be directed to the dangerous practice."

IT IS VERY strange that our economical City Fathers can find means to grant \$10,000 to the Exhibition Company, and \$400,000 for permanent improvements, and yet are obliged to reduce the salaries of employees in order to meet the demands upon the City Treasury. A few

weeks ago we spoke very emphatically upon the subject of reducing the firemen's salaries; the same remarks apply in great part to the case of the policemen and of the other employees of the city. There is something radically wrong in all this, and sooner or later there will be a reckoning. If the wise ones of the Council, the men so interested in the financial prosperity of the city, would take a small piece of advice perhaps it might turn to their own advantage later on. It is not wise to fling thousands unnecessarily away and to strive to make up for these amounts by stinting the deserving, the hard-working and the honest officials upon whom the working of municipal affairs so completely depends. Not only is there no justice in such a course, but we can boldly say that it is the perpetration of a high-handed and a cruel wrong.

WE WERE about to write a few words of congratulation on receiving the splendid edition of the Western Watchman, which was issued on the occasion of that truly Catholic organ's silver jubilee. But having read the following in another of our contemporaries we thought that we could not better endorse its sentiments than by reproducing it.

"The Western Watchman came out last week in a magnificent edition in celebration of its silver jubilee. Its veteran editor received compliments and congratulations from every quarter. Twenty-eight years ago Father Phelan first tried his prentis hand at editing. He was then pastor of Medina, Missouri. There were at that time two bitterly anti-Catholic papers in that town. To stop the ignorant slanders of those two sheets Father Phelan conceived the novel idea of purchasing their type and machinery. In 1865 he bought them out for \$1,500 and started the Missouri Watchman. Thus he made those instruments of opposition weapons of defense. From that day to this he has never relinquished the editorial chair, and he is therefore, the oldest Catholic editor in the country. Father Cronin, of the Buffalo Union and Times, comes next. In 1867 Father Phelan was removed to a parish in the city of St. Louis. He brought his Watchman with him, changing the name to the Western Watchman. It soon took a position of influence which it has more than maintained ever since. He is, therefore, justly styled by Mgr. Satoilli the Dean of the American Catholic press. The delegate Apostolic in congratulating him took occasion to give his views on the work and methods of the Catholic newspapers, which we publish in another column."

A CORRESPONDENT, from Vernon, has written us some time ago making inquiry regarding the financial status of the Bank of Montreal. He asks "if the Dominion Government is responsible for the Bank of Montreal and whether said Bank is no better secured than was the Bank of Upper Canada some years ago." As to the relations that may or may not exist between the Government of Canada and the Bank of Montreal we are not sufficiently posted to be able to give a satisfactory reply. But to the second part of the question we can say that there is no more reliable financial institution in Canada than the Bank in question. Only the other day a species of sensational report was concocted to the effect that the Bank was on the verge of a crash. This caused a very momentary and spasmodic panic, the only in certain quarters. The slightest reflection was sufficient to show the hollowness of such a rumor. In the fluctuations of commerce every institution in the world has its periods of depression, when certain measures must

be taken to economically tide over the momentary wave. On such occasions small crafts sometimes sink; but the very weight and construction of an immense fabric, like the Bank of Montreal, constitute its own safety and the guarantee of all interested in it.

A FRIEND, signing himself "Observer," writes to ask if we will answer several questions regarding the union between England and Ireland and the course pursued by the former country in China. These questions one of our evening contemporaries declined to answer. We will gladly comply with the request; but as off-hand replies to such important interrogatories would scarcely suit "Observer's" purpose, we beg to be allowed a little time to look up the authorities that will substantiate our answers. Under a pressure of work we have not been able this week to examine, to our own satisfaction, these references. It will be more gratifying to the inquirer to know that the replies given are based upon historical evidence and not merely made at hap-hazard. We do not wonder that any one of our evening contemporaries would decline to consider these questions—because, for some people, especially those who are not over much in love with Ireland and her cause, they are simply ticklers.

THE New York Catholic Review tells the following story. We give it in full, and we ask the people who have charge of our public institutions, for the mentally or physically infirm, to read it carefully, and to examine honestly their own consciences and say whether or not they have been guilty of similar cruelties—perhaps not to the same degree, but in any way verging upon it. There are strange and well-hidden deeds performed inside many an asylum walls that the world knows nothing of. We must remember that, because God deems it proper, in His Infinite Wisdom, to darken the minds or afflict the bodies of some poor creatures, they do not become any less our fellow-beings and the deserving objects of our commiseration and charity. Cruelty toward them is at once inhuman and cowardly:

A ninety-year old woman (Mrs. Martha Emily Adair) died the other day in the Insane Asylum at Flatbush and when the body was taken to the home of a married daughter in Brooklyn, it was found to be covered with bruises. The coroner was summoned and the autopsy made by the direction disclosed that there were dark discolorations over the whole left breast and chest and part of the lower jaw, one on the upper part of the left arm; marked discoloration of the nose and both eyes, and also of the left cheek. There were several scratches on the right hand, and a deep wound on the middle finger, which had begun to suppurate. There were two abrasions on the right knee, two below the left knee, one on the left leg, two on the toes of the right foot, several on the left foot, also one on the fourth finger of the right hand and one on the forehead. There was fracture also of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs on the right side. The cause of death, they said, was fracture of the ribs and shock. The nurses at the asylum declared that she had not been ill-treated by them, and the doctors of the institution stated that the cause of her death was senile exhaustion. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Adair came to her death from injuries she received in the Flatbush Insane Asylum, and that there was culpable negligence on the part of the officials and especially in giving a wrong certificate of death. Think of the brutality that must be practised in that public institution when a defenceless old woman could have ten ribs broken by the attendants in it and the doctors would put in writing that the cause of her death was only the debility of old age!

LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

Though much younger than his companion, Walpole took the lead in all the arrangements of the journey, determined where and how long they should halt, and decide on the route next to be taken; the other showing a real or affected indifference on all these matters, and making of his town-bred apathy a very serviceable quality in the midst of Irish barbarism and desolation. On politics, too—if that be the name for such light convictions as they entertained—they differed; the soldier's ideas being formed on what he fancied would be the late Duke of Wellington's opinion, and consisting in what he called "putting down." Walpole was a promising Whig—that is, one who coquets with Radical notions, but fastidiously avoids contact with the mob; and who, fervently believing that all popular concessions are spurious if not stamped with Whig approval, would like to treat the democratic leaders as forgers and knaves.

If, then, there was not much of similarity between these two men to attach them to each other, there was what served for a bond of union: they belonged to the same class in life, and used pretty nigh the same forms for their expression of like and dislike; and as in traffic, it contributes wonderfully to the facilities of business to use the same money, so in the common intercourse of life will the habit to estimate things at the same value conduce to very easy relations, and something almost like friendship.

While they sat over the fire awaiting their supper, each had lighted a cigar, busying himself from time to time in endeavoring to dry some drenched articles of dress, or extracting from damp and dripping pockets their several contents.

"This, then," said the younger man—"this is the picturesque Ireland our tourist writers tell us of; and the land where the Times says the traveller will find more to interest him than in the Tyrol or the Oberland!"

"What about the climate?" said the other, in a deep bass voice.

"Mild and moist, I believe, are the epithets; that is, it makes you damp and it keeps you so."

"And the inns?"

"The inns, it is admitted, might be better; but the traveller is admonished against fastidiousness, and told that the prompt spirit of obligeance, the genial cordiality he will meet with, are more than enough to repay him for the want of more polished habits and mere details of comfort and convenience."

"Rotten humbug! I don't want cordiality from my innkeeper."

"I should think not. As, for instance, a bit of carpet in this room would be worth more than all the courtesy that showed us in."

"What was that lake called—the first place, I mean?" asked Lockwood.

"Loch Iron. I shouldn't say but with better weather it might be pretty."

A half grunt of dissent was all the reply, and Walpole went on:

"It's no use painting a landscape when it is to be smudged all over with Indian ink. There are no mountains swathed in mist, no oaks in trees swamped with moisture; everything seems so imbued with damage, one fancies it would take two years in the tropics to dry Ireland."

"I asked that fellow who showed us the way here why he didn't pitch off those wet rags he wore, and walk away in all the dignity of nakedness."

A large dish of rashers and eggs, and a mess of Irish stew, which the landlord now placed on the table, with a foaming jug of malt, seemed to rally them out of their ill-temper; and for some time they talked away in a more cheerful tone.

"Better than I hoped for," said Walpole.

"Fair."

"And that ale, too—I suppose it is called ale—is very tolerable."

"It's downright good. Let us have some more of it." And he shouted "Master!" at the top of his voice. "More of this," said Lockwood, touching the measure. "But for ale, which is it?"

"Castle Bellingham, sir," replied the landlord; "beats all the Bass and Allsopp that ever was brewed."

"You think so, eh?"

"I'm sure of it, sir. The club that sits here had a debate on it one night, and put it to the vote, and there wasn't one man for the English liquor. My lord there," said he, pointing to the portrait, "sent an account of it all to Saunders's newspaper."

While he left the room to fetch the two travellers both fixed their eyes on the picture, and Walpole, rising, read out the inscription: "Viscount Kilgobbin."

"There is no such title," said the other, bluntly.

"Lord Kilgobbin—Kilgobbin. Where did I hear that name before?"

"In a dream, perhaps."

"No, no. I have heard it, if I could only remember where and now! I say, landlord, where does his lordship live?" and he pointed to the portrait.

"Beyond, at the castle, sir. You can see it from the door without when the weather's fine."

"That must mean on very rare occasions," said Lockwood, gravely.

"No, indeed, sir. It didn't begin to rain on Tuesday last till after three o'clock."

"Magnificent climate!" exclaimed Walpole, enthusiastically.

"It is indeed, sir. Glory be to God!" said the landlord, with an honest gravity that set them both off laughing.

"How about this club—does it meet often?"

"It used, sir, to meet every Thursday evening, and my lord never missed a night, but quite lately he took it in his head not to come out in the evenings. Some say it was the rheumatism, and more says it's the unsettled state of the country; though, the Lord be praised for it, there wasn't a man fired at in the neighborhood since Easter, and he was a peeler!"

"One of the constabulary?"

"Yes, sir; a dirty, mean chap, that was looking after a poor boy that set fire to Mr. Hagin's ricks, and that was over a year ago."

"A name naturally forgotten by this time?"

"By course it was forgotten. Ould Mat Hagin got a presentment for the damage out of the grand jury, and nobody was the worse for it all."

"And so the club is smashed, eh?"

"As good as smashed, sir; for whenever any of them comes now of an evening, he just goes into the bar and takes his glass there." He sighed heavily as he said this, and seemed overcome with sadness.

"I'm trying to remember why the name is so familiar to me. I know I have heard of Lord Kilgobbin before," said Walpole.

"Maybe so," said the landlord, respectfully. "Kilgobbin Castle, King James came to stop after the Boyne; that he held a court there in the big drawing-room—they call it the 'throne-room' ever since—and slept two nights at the castle afterward?"

"That something to see, Walpole," said Lockwood.

"So it is. How is that to be managed, landlord? Does his lordship permit strangers to visit the castle?"

"Nothing easier than that, sir," said the host, who gladly embraced a project that should detain his guests at the inn.

"My lord went through the town this morning on his way to Laughrea fair; but the young ladies is at home; and you've only to send over a message, and say you'd like to see the place, and they'll be proud to show it to you."

"Let us send your cards, with a line in pencil," said Walpole, in a whisper to his friend.

"And there are young ladies there?" asked Lockwood.

"Two born beauties: it's hard to say which is the handsomest," replied the host, overjoyed at the attraction his neighborhood possessed.

"I suppose that will do?" said Walpole, showing what he had written on his card.

"Yes, perfectly."

"Dispatch this at once—I mean early to-morrow; and let your messenger ask if there be an answer. How far is it off?"

"A little over twelve miles, sir; but I've a mare in the stable will 'rowl' ye over in an hour and a quarter."

"All right. We'll settle on everything after breakfast to-morrow." And the landlord withdrew, leaving them once more alone.

"This means," said Lockwood, drearily, "we shall have to pass a day in this wretched place."

"It will take a day to dry our wet clothes; and, all things considered, one might be worse off than here. Besides, I shall want to look over my notes. I have done next to nothing, up to this time, about the land question."

"I thought that the old fellow with the cow, the fellow I gave a cigar to, had made you up in your tenant-right affair," said Lockwood.

"He gave me a great deal of very valuable information; he exposed some of the evils of tenancy at will as ably as I ever heard them treated, but he was occasionally hard on the landlord."

"I suppose one word of truth never came out of his mouth!"

"On the contrary, real knowledge of Ireland is not to be acquired from newspapers; a man must see Ireland for himself—see it," repeated he, with strong emphasis.

"And then?"

"And then, if he be a capable man, a reflecting man, a man in whom the perceptive power is joined to the social faculty—"

"Look here, Cecil: one hearer won't make a house: don't try it on speechifying to me. It's all humbug coming over to look at Ireland. You may pick up a little brogue, but it's all you'll pick up for your journey." After this, for him unusually long speech, he finished his glass, lighted his bedroom candle, and nodding a good-night, strolled away.

"I'd give a crown to know where I heard of you before!" said Walpole, as he stared up at the portrait.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUSINS.

"Only think of it!" cried Kate to her cousin, as she received Walpole's note. "Can you fancy, Nina, any one having the curiosity to imagine this old house a visit? Here is a polite request from two tourists to be allowed to see—what is it? the interesting interior of Kilgobbin Castle!"

"Which I hope and trust you will refuse. The people who are so eager for these things are invariably tiresome old hores, grubbing for antiquities, or intently bent on adding a chapter to their story of travel. You'll say no, dearest, won't you?"

"Certainly if you wish it. I am not acquainted with Captain Lockwood, nor his friend Mr. Cecil Walpole."

"Did you say Cecil Walpole?" cried the other, almost snatching the card from her fingers. "Of all the strange chances in life this is the very strangest! What could have brought Cecil Walpole here?"

"You know him, then?"

"I should think I do! What duets have we not sung together. What waltzes had we not had. What rides over the Campagna. Oh dear! how I should like to talk over those old times, old times again! Pray tell him he may come, Kate or let me do it."

"And Papa away!"

"It is the castle, dearest, he wants to see, not papa! You don't know what manner of creature this is! He is one of your refined and supremely cultivated English—mad about archaeology, and medieval trumpery. He'll know all your ancestors intended by every puzzling

TWO KINDS OF WOMEN

need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—those who want to be made strong, and those who want to be made well. It builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures.

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detail of this old house; and he'll light up every corner of it with some gleam of bright tradition."

"I thought these sort of people were bores, dear?" said Kate, with a sly malice in her look.

"Of course not. When they are well-bred, and well-mannered—"

"And perhaps well-looking?" chimed in Kate.

"Yes, and so he is—a little of the 'petit-maitre,' perhaps. He's much of that school which fiction-writers describe as having 'finely penciled eyebrows and chains of almost womanlike roundness,' but people in Rome always called him handsome—that is, if he be my Cecil Walpole."

"Well, then, will you tell your Cecil Walpole, in such polite terms as you know how to coin, that there is really nothing of the very slightest pretension to interest in this old place; that we should be ashamed of having lent ourselves to the delusion that might have led him here; and lastly, that the owner is from home?"

"What! and is this the Irish hospitality I have heard so much of—the cordial welcome the stranger may reckon on as a certainty, and make all his plans with the full confidence of meeting?"

"There is such a thing as discretion, also, to be remembered, Nina," said Kate, gravely.

"And then there's the room where the king slept, and the chair that—no, not Oliver Cromwell, but somebody else sat in at supper, and there's the great patch painted on the floor where your ancestor knelt to be knighted."

"He was created a viscount, not a knight!" said Kate, blushing. "And there is a difference, I assure you."

"So there is, dearest, and even my foreign ignorance should know that much, and you have the parchment that attests it—a most curious document, that Walpole would be delighted to see. I almost fancy him examining the curious old seal with his microscope, and hear him unfolding all sorts of details one never so much as suspected."

"Papa might not like it," said Kate, bridling up. "Even were he at home, I am far from certain he would receive these gentlemen. It is little more than a year ago there came here a certain book-writing tourist, and presented himself without introduction. We received him hospitably, and he staid part of a week here. He was fond of antiquarianism, but more eager still about the condition of the people—what kind of husbandry they practised, what wages they had, and what food. Papa took him over the whole estate, and answered all his questions freely and openly. And this man made a chapter of his book upon us, and headed it 'Rack-renting and riotous living,' distorting all he heard and sneering at all he saw."

"These are gentlemen, dearest Kate," said Nina, holding out the card. "Come now, do tell me that I may say you will be happy to see them."

"If you must have it so—if you really insist—"

"I do! I do!" cried she, half wildly. "I should go distracted if you denied me. Oh, Kate! I must own it—it will out. I do cling devotedly—terribly—to that old life of the past. I am very happy here, and you are all good, and kind, and loving to me; but that wayward, haphazard existence, with all its trials and miseries, had yet little glimpses of such bliss at times that rose to actual ecstasy."

"I was afraid of this," said Kate, in a low but firm voice. "I thought what a change it would be for you from that life of brightness and festivity to this existence of dull and unbroken dreariness."

"No, no, no! Don't say that! Do not fancy that I am not happier than I ever was or ever believed I could be. It was the castle-building of that time that I was regretting. I imagined so many things, I invented such situations, such incidents, which, with this sad-colored landscape here and that leaden sky, I have no force to conjure up. It is as though the atmosphere is too weighty for fancy to mount in it. You, my dearest Kate," said she, drawing her arm round her, and pressing her toward her, "do not know these things, nor need ever know them. Your life is assured and safe. You cannot, indeed, be secure from the passing accidents of life, but they will meet you in a spirit able to confront them. As for me, I was always gambling for existence, and gambling without means to pay my losses if Fortune should turn against me. Do you understand me, child?"

"Only in part, if even that," said she slowly.

"Let us keep this theme, then, for another time. Now for ces messieurs. I am to invite them?"

"If there was time to ask Miss O'Shea to cover over—"

"Do you not fancy, Kate, that in your father's house, surrounded with your father's servants, you are sufficiently the mistress to do without a chaperon? Only preserve that grand austere look you have listened to me with, these last ten minutes, and I should like to see the youthful audacity that could brave it. There, I shall go and write my note. You shall see how discreetly and properly I shall word it."

Kate walked thoughtfully toward a window and looked out, while Nina skipped gayly down the room, and opening her writing-desk, humming an opera air as she wrote:

"KILGOBBIN CASTLE.

"DEAR MR. WALPOLE—I can scarcely tell you the pleasure I feel at the prospect of seeing a dear friend, or a friend from dear Italy, whichever be the most proper to say. My uncle is from home, and will not return till the day after to-morrow at dinner; but my cousin, Miss Kearney, charges me to say how happy she will be to receive you and your fellow-traveler at luncheon to-morrow. Pray not to trouble yourself with an answer, but believe me very sincerely yours,

"NINA KOSTALERGI."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Owing to crush of matter, and the late hour at which the following letter was received, we were obliged to omit it last week. But the material of it is even more applicable to-day, since another week has gone past and the paper to which it was originally sent has not given it publication.—Ed. T. W.]

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—The original of the annexed letter, which is slightly extended for purposes of clearer explanation, was personally left at the Gazette office for publication, fully endorsed with my address, on the evening of the 24th inst. As it has not appeared in the columns of that paper up to date, kindly make space for it in your next issue, for the correction of a slander, no doubt reported in good faith by the Gazette, but in which it has now shown bad faith, by refusing to publish the rejoinder. K.

Montreal, 29th May, 1893.

A Member of the Council of Public Instruction, Diplomas and the Christian Brothers.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

SIR,—As a subscriber and a constant reader of the Gazette, kindly allow me space to remove a mischievous and gratuitous piece of information which appeared among your local items of this morning. Among other matters, your informant, who is stated to be "a member of the Council of Public Instruction," is reported to have said, in speaking of the defeated Masson motion:—

"The Sisters were all willing to pass the examination for diplomas, but the Brothers of certain schools were afraid to pass them."

It appears to me, from the tone of the above quotation, that your informant is none other than an ex-School Commissioner, one of the most pronounced enemies the Christian Brothers have in the Dominion. His hostility to religious teachers is the counterpart of what one might expect from the infidel centres of Europe. But enough of this for the moment at least. Who gave this "member of the Council of Public Instruction" information to state so emphatically, through the public press, that the Brothers were afraid to pass the examinations for diplomas? Is it not manufactured out of whole cloth—a creation of his own exuberant fancy? Does not a public pronouncement of this nature cast a grave reflection on the abilities of the many ex-B's in the employ of the School Board? What object has the "member" now in view for offering this insult, through the columns of the Gazette, to men who are debarred by their religious calling (as he well knows) from defending themselves? Should he want to provoke a discussion on old lines and revive memories of the buried past, I fear he has struck a wrong chord? Now, I wish it to be understood I am not an apologist for the Christian Brothers; I am not in their councils, nor have I been

asked to take up their defence against a malicious slander. My action in the premises is spontaneous, pure and simple; and whether well or ill-advised is for your readers to judge. This much, however, I am willing to state on my own responsibility:—As soon as a law is in force in this province, requiring the religious of either, or both sexes, to pass examinations qualifying themselves legally for the teaching profession, none will be found wanting in submission; all will be found amenable to its provisions—none will be found afraid to face the provisions of a just and honorable law of their country. Would the Christian Brothers be afraid to legalize themselves under such an examination as I am now called upon to speak about, or rather would it not disgrace the Order to do so? The examination in question was indeed a special (?) one, held some seven or eight years since. Our "Member of the Council of Public Instruction" was at that time, I think, a member of the Catholic School Board. He will remember that about the time mentioned all public school teachers who had not already diplomas were called upon by a law (long in existence, but not enforced in Montreal, at least,) to pass a prescribed examination, to entitle them to legally participate in the provisions of the "Pension Act" and to a legal status in the teaching profession. It is unnecessary to enquire, at this date, how many men were then exercising the duties of teachers under the Catholic School Board, without legal status. It would be no exaggeration to say, however, fully two-thirds of the staff. But this is not the point at issue. What is wanted is, to know the lines upon which that (special) examination was conducted, and its effectiveness in testing the abilities of men recognised as teachers, but without the legal Provincial status. According to the programme laid down for Model School and Academy Diplomas, the number of subjects required is quite numerous, and their range fairly high. Did the examiners take the number and range of subjects prescribed by law, for the granting of Model School and Academy Diplomas of the highest class, on that (special) occasion? Not at all! But let the public learn and appreciate. The candidates were subjected to this most difficult (?) programme of examination: A simple dictation, such as would be given to a child in the Third Reader, and a few oral questions on some primary subjects that would provoke the mirth of a school-boy of nine or ten summers. Such, then, is the history of that wonderful, that profound examination, as related in the columns of the Evening Post of the period. So outrageous and sublimely ridiculous was the enacted farce that the late Mr. William Doran, then an examiner on the Board (but in justice to his memory he was absent on that occasion) resigned his position, and no inducements could get him to withdraw, or even reconsider, his resignation on the Board of Examiners. As before queried, need the Brothers of any school fear an examination such as described? If length of service and experience in the art of teaching was sound presumptive evidence that the abilities of those candidates were sufficiently high for all or any grade of diploma, why not confer them, without insulting the intelligence of men? If, on the other hand, length of service and experience, together with permission from a high source, gave the examiners a prescriptive right to override the provisions of the school law, and to adopt a formula of examination for the granting of diplomas to Montreal public school teachers, ergo, the same prescriptive rights should apply to Brothers in the same category. But any examination of the kind could only carry contempt in its wake; and therefore I have no hesitation in stating it would not be acceptable to either the Brothers or Sisters. I will just give a further illustration of what is thought of the standard of present examinations. It will give a good idea of how they are appreciated by a young man of mind and intelligence. An ex-Christian Brother, at present a public school teacher, who was a candidate for a Model School diploma, last year, wrote afterwards to the Press, thus:—

"The method of examination followed to-day by the Board of Examiners is as crude and primitive as one might expect to have found it in the days of Jacques Cartier; every question put to the candidate is taken from a child's Catechism of the subject in the hands of the examiner—a truly novel method of discerning a man's intellectual abilities and sending

him forth to the world with full credentials to teach the rising generation."

Apologizing for so lengthened intrusion on your valuable space. K. Montreal, 23rd May, 1893.

NEW YORK.

Contesting for Army Cadetship.

On Saturday, May 27th, two interesting contests for positions in West Point Military Academy took place. Messrs. Fellows and DeWitt Warner, members of Congress, offered a cadetship each to the boy who would make the best showing in a competitive examination. Twenty boys, between 16 and 18 years of age, assembled in De La Salle Institute, Central Park, South New York City, to try their intellectual skill for Mr. Warner's prize.

Superintendent Sanger, of the Public School Board of Education, with Bro. Neal, Principal of De La Salle Institute, were the supervisors of the examination for Mr. Warner's candidate, the papers being corrected by Assistant Superintendent of Public School Education, Mr. Lea, Professor Kellog, principal of a private academy, and a Brother of the Christian schools from Manhattan College.

The candidates were from the New York Free College and public grammar schools, and the principal schools of the district.

The examination began at nine and continued till six, with an hour's intermission at noon. The papers were corrected on the spot, and the results were known about 10 o'clock the same evening. To each boy a number had been assigned; the examiners were in absolute ignorance of the name of any candidate whose paper they corrected. When they had completed their work the successful numbers were sent to Mr. Warner, who then compared the numbers with the corresponding name which he had, and the successful competitors were discovered.

The first five contestants held the following positions: Mr. Hunt, 744 marks out of a possible of 800; Master Hughes, 738; Coughlan, 729; McVeak, 727; Clearman, 719. Master Hunt is debarred by a missing inch in stature; so Master Hunt is the successful candidate. The first four boys are from the Cathedral Parochial school; the fifth from the Free College, New York City.

In the contest for Mr. Fellows cadetship fifty-seven candidates competed. The first of the fifty-seven is also from the Cathedral Parochial school—Mr. Brennan. Several of the next in merit are also from the Parochial schools.

We congratulate the successful candidates, and trust that whenever called into honest competition that our Parochial schools will show equally successful work, and that in our case, whether successful or otherwise, they will prove themselves worthy representatives of schools in which religion holds the first place and brings a blessing on all other subjects taught.—Com.

Mothers, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic, made especially for system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

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For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay \$500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

"Hallo, old chap—looking for fresh lodgings?" "Why so?" "Oh, for two reasons. First, because my late landlord's daughter played the piano all day long, and, secondly, because he turned me out for not paying my rent."

The Language of Flowers.—Fair one, I want to send him a flower that shall tell him to begone. What flower will be? Absurd Male Creature. I really don't know. Why not try him with a begonia?—Funny Folks.

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JOHN RUSKIN.

A few weeks ago it was announced that John Ruskin had been offered the post of Poet Laureate. Several of our contemporaries expressed surprise and found it strange that a man who had never written verse should have been chosen to wear the Laureate's crown. The Boston Pilot was taken to task by a western journal for having stated that Ruskin had "never written any poetry." In support of the contention that the eminent art critic, whose old age is thus honored by the Government of England, has written poetry, the following lines from his pen are quoted:—

"Awake! awake! the stars are pale, the east is russet gray;
They fade, behold the phantoms fade, that kept the gates of Day;
Throw wide the burning valves, and let the golden streets be free,
The morning watch is past—the watch of evening shall not be.

Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and eat your brands to dust:
A surer grasp your hands must know, your hearts a better trust;
Nay, bend aback the lances point, and break the helmet bar—
A noise is on the morning winds, but not the noise of war!

Among the grassy mountain paths the glittering troops increase:
They come! they come!—how fair their feet—
they come that publish peace!
Yea, Victory! fair Victory! our enemies' and ours,
And all the clouds are clasped in light, and all the earth with flowers.

Ah! still depressed and dim with dew, but yet a little while,
And radiant with the deathless rose the wilderness shall smile
And every tender living thing shall feed by streams of rest,
Nor lamb shall from the fold be lost, nor nursing from the nest.

For aye, the time of wrath is past, and near the time of rest,
And honor binds the brow of man, and faithfulness his breast—
Behold, the time of wrath is past, and righteousness shall be,
And the Wolf is dead in Arcady, and the Dragon in the sea!"

Some people imagine that to "write poetry," it is absolutely necessary to "write in verse." We remember having once heard a lad remark that there was no poetry in Milton's "Paradise Lost," because, as he said, "there is no jingle at the end of the lines." There is a saying that "one swallow don't make a summer;" no more does one piece of verse make a poet. Moreover, the bulk of the verses written in our day is most prosaic. However, that by no means affects the case of John Ruskin and the Laureate-ship.

Where we find that the editor of the Pilot's critic has missed the mark, is in saying: "Will he read the following from the pen of Ruskin and still persist that the new Poet Laureate 'has never written any poetry.'" The writer of this has not paused to distinguish between verse and poetry; had he done so he would have had a far more solid ground for criticising the editor of the Pilot. To say that Ruskin never wrote verse would not be surprising, even from the best read men of the day. The fact is the foregoing may be the only verses that Ruskin ever penned; and even had he written volumes of verse, he never published them, and the world does not know him as a maker of verses. But to say that he "has never written any poetry" is an entirely different and a very unjust statement.

No person can read Ruskin's wonderful works, his volumes of criticisms, his hundreds of pages upon the beauties and perfections of art, without recognizing at once the hand of a real poet. Read his "Stones of Venice" and in every chapter you will find subject-matter for a perfect lyric, all required is to change the words into verse. John Ruskin is a poet in the truest and highest acceptation of the term. He is a venerable poet and one whose head bends beneath the load of his labors in the cause of literature. He is old and his life sun has already descended almost to the horizon. He gave to English letters the fruits of his researches,

the results of his unceasing labor. It is a grateful and a gracious act to crown such an eminent man and distinguished writer with the laurel of the first poet in the realm. John Ruskin's wonderfully attractive works shall live when millions of so-called poems are in oblivion; his name shall survive, when those of many prosaic versifiers are forgotten. We can only express the hope that he may live many years and that his health will be sufficiently restored to enable him to enjoy the honor that has come to him in his old age.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

FIRST COMMUNION CEREMONIES.

An Eloquent Sermon Delivered by Rev. Father O'Brien, S. J., on Trinity Sunday.

A large audience assembled in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, on Saturday, the 29th May, last, to witness the impressive ceremonies connected with the First Communion of the parish children. The Blessed Sacrament was received, for a first time, by the happy children at half past eight in the morning, and at two in the afternoon over one hundred were confirmed by His Grace the Archbishop. These events are amongst the brightest in the history of a parish; and great credit is due to the popular and beloved pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, as well as to his able assistant, Rev. Father Shea, for the manner in which the young people were prepared for the two most important events in their lives.

On the following day—Trinity Sunday—the feast was observed with the usual appropriate ceremonial. High Mass was celebrated by the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Donnell, and a most eloquent sermon, on the Gospel of the day, was preached by Rev. Father O'Brien, S. J.

The following is a synopsis of the sermon. We regret very much that space will not permit us to give the full text of that impressive address; but from these few extracts our readers may glean an idea of how ably the subject was treated by the eminent preacher. Thus spoke the Rev. Father:

In the words, "Go, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," we have expressed the mandate which Christ gave to His Church, to go into the whole world and proclaim the immaculate gospel which He himself had taught during the three eventful years of his public career. Not only was the mandate given, but, Our Divine Lord, to show us the necessity of submission to that teaching, was careful to remind them of the source of their authority: "All power is given to Me, in Heaven and on earth, Go ye &c.;" that is to say, "The power I have received from the Father that same power I communicate to you; go into the world then, with my authority, as instruments for the regeneration and sanctification of mankind." Therefore the Apostles, representing the Church, come to us with the same power, authority and divine mission, as Christ Jesus, Himself. And what from this? It follows, what our Divine Lord taught more than once, that all who are submitted to Him, must listen to the Church. And the Church is not "an invisible something, somewhere in this world." No! It is a living, real, palpitating being, having for its august head the Vicar of Christ, and governed by the chief pastor in each diocese, as successor of the Apostles. It is the assemblage of the faithful, listening to the words of their parish priest, of the bishop in each diocese, and of the direct successor of St. Peter, and all these have the same right to be listened to, respected and obeyed as our Divine Lord Himself. But there is something else that this day's gospel reminds us of. We are told the reason why the generality of Christians obey and listen to the voice of Holy Church. "Go, baptize in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." These words are a reminder to us that we are called to the faith, that we are made the sons of God, co-heirs of Christ Jesus, sanctified temples of the Holy Ghost, and destined to a glorious eternity. When we look upon ourselves, therefore, in the supernatural life, how dependent we are upon God! But it is not necessary to go beyond this

natural life to see our entire dependence. By God's power we have been called into being; God's power and goodness creates and preserves the things around us that we see, and need for our sustenance in this life.

After pointing out in what we are dependent on God, the preacher said:—Not only has the Eternal Father created us, Christ, the Eternal Son, has redeemed us, and made us co-heirs of the Kingdom of God, but the Holy Ghost sanctifies us by His grace, descending into our hearts, and giving us the necessary strength to battle courageously for the crown of glory reserved for those who fight the true fight. It is then of our dependence upon Christ for supernatural life, of our dependence upon the Holy Spirit for the grace we need every day of our lives in order to obtain eternal reward, that we are reminded of in those Gospel words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Then the preacher dwelt at length upon the submission we owe to God and consequently to the church. "Whatever I have commanded you," says the Sacred Book, and "teach all nations," are texts to indicate the necessity of our submission to the teachings of the church. The first heresies; the religious revolution called Protestantism; the rationalistic theories of later years, were each dwelt upon in most energetic and logical language. He referred to France, since the spirit of infidelity took possession of the land and pointed out the fearful consequences of violating the laws of God. Referring then to the teachings of the church and what they are, the preacher said:—

"The Church has nothing to do with the material things of this world. She is not in any way opposed to modern progress. Her mission is the sanctification of souls. But side by side with this glorious mission comes the civilizing of nations. It is inseparably united with God's Church. The Gospel is the grandest, the highest factor in civilization. So that, beloved brethren, though her mission is not directly civilization, this great blessing follows the evangelization of a people.

The mission of the Church is not only to teach, but it is to point out and warn us of the danger to which we are exposed in this world. It does happen, sometimes, that God's minister, the parish priest, must raise his voice, must point out some danger and warn his flock against it. Then it is that reason tries to dominate and that some raise the standard of revolt. Men refuse to obey, saying, "We see no harm in that; others do this, why can't we do it." Ah! Beloved, this is insubordination. This is trying to live in the world without God. Speaking to a Catholic people, I need not refer to these onslaughts made constantly upon the dogma of Holy Faith, but I must signalize this insubordination, this dangerous spirit of so-called liberty. People refuse to obey when warned against some danger, and perhaps they will say they know what is their duty. But, dearly beloved, they do not know their duty; they do not see the danger. It is not for the rank and file to say what they have to do, and what they have not to do. The commander-in-chief gives the commands to his generals; the generals to the colonels of regiments, the colonels to the captains, the captains communicate to the rank and file, what is or is not to be done. Then it is that the army marches onward and victory is secured. Why? The commander-in-chief has full grasp; he knows what stratagems are necessary; he perceives the dangers and averts them. And so it is with regard to the family, and to the government of states in this world.

The authority of the Church does not clash with any other. It comes to consolidate and sanctify the authority which we find both in the family and the state. Therefore, we must obey it at all times. The ministers of God are as watchmen on towers. Their horizon is broader and wider, they see dangers which the ordinary Christian never thinks of. Knowing their solicitude for souls, knowing the dangers better than any one else, it is our bounden duty to submit to them, to obey in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Any revolt against their warning, would be a revolt against God, a rejection of that authority which Jesus Christ Himself established in His Church, and communicates to His ministers; against that power which is to last till the end of time and the consummation of the world. The minister of God speaks

to you as a representative of Christ, with the authority of Christ, and he has then a right to your respect and submission. It is your duty then to submit. We are not to say "I don't see any harm in this." We must do as in the ordinary concerns of this life, abide by the decision of those in authority. If ill, we send for a physician and do not meddle with our own health. In a matter of law, we consult a lawyer. In business concerns, we take advice, and so must we do with regard to those who have the direction of our souls. They know the dangers, they are the best ones to direct, their whole life is given to the care of souls, and consequently, we must submit ourselves to the guidance, to the kindly guidance of those to whom God has given His own power: "All power is given you in heaven and upon earth."

After pointing out the necessity of Catholics standing shoulder to shoulder: after drawing a vivid picture of the venerable prisoner of the Vatican, in the midst of persecutions and tribulations; after speaking of the disloyalty to the infallible Head of the Church exemplified in our own day and our own land, Father O'Brien closed his impressive sermon with the following appeal:

"Loyalty to the church demands that we submit to her decisions and that we lead good lives.

"Not every one that says Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven." Yes, words are no proof of loyalty to our church, unless supported by a faithful service. It is true, that sometimes we do murmur and grumble, and rebel against the church and the authority of her ministers. But it is christian to repent, and if we do err, let our first aspiration be to repair the harm we have done. This will always characterize the Christian man. He will regret his rebellion and inconstancy, and come back to the right path from which he had wandered.

Oh! Beloved Brethren, on this great day, when we are reminded of God's supreme dominion over us, when we are reminded of what we owe to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and to our Holy Mother, the Church, the exponent of God's voice in our regard, vested with the same power and authority as Christ himself let us bow down, and ask of God that power and strength to be always docile and submissive to lawfully constituted authority in the Church. By thus submitting, avoiding dangers pointed out to us, peace will be our lot, and one day, we may hope to enter into joy, and dwell eternally in heaven."



Mrs. H. D. West of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

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But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better, got two bottles more; took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. WEST, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, etc.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Another bad break has occurred in the Cornwall canal.

The Duke of Portland won the Epsom Oaks with "Mrs. Butterwick."

Chief Justice Strong, of Canada, has received the honor of knighthood.

No cases of diphtheria are reported aboard the Oregon, detained at Grosse Ile.

Francois Gauthier of St. Charles Que., died the other day, aged 114 years and ten months.

Sanford Becker, only child of W. J. Becker, Stratford, was run over and killed by a waggon.

Edward Hodgkiss & Co., fish dealers, of Gloucester, Mass., have assigned. Liabilities, \$50,000.

Walter Emerson, the well-known cornetist, died suddenly at Boston Thursday night of peritonitis.

Senator Carling, of Canada, has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The public debt statements just issued at Washington shows there was a net decrease of \$739,425.99 during May.

Brandstreet's reports 29 failures in Canada this week, against 27 last week and 34 in the corresponding week a year ago.

At Columbus Ind., on Thursday, Ralph Drake shot and killed Mrs. Ida Ward, then put a bullet into his own head, and will die.

C. B. Jewell, the Rock Island rain maker, began operations in Kansas last week. He sent his apparatus up in a cloudless sky and in six hours rain fell.

Albert Moore, aged 24, and unmarried, committed suicide at his brother's residence on the London road, four miles from Wyoming, by shooting himself through the head.

The Thorp & Martin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of typewriters and other light machinery at Boston, assigned yesterday. Reported liabilities \$100,000, nominal assets about the same.

Father Baxter Retires.

Rev. Father Baxter, the premier of the Algoma missionaries, has returned to Montreal, whither he has been called by his superiors, that he may enjoy the remainder of his life in well-earned quietness. Father Baxter has been in the Algoma district for over forty years. The field in which he labored extended over seven hundred miles.

A Pastoral Visit

Mgr. Decelles, the Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, started on his pastoral visit on Thursday morning. He is to visit twenty-seven parishes, commencing with L'Ange Gardien, and ending with St. Joachim. Rev. Messrs. Laroche, P.P., of St. Dominique, L. L. Boivin, P.P. of St. Gregoire, and R. Decelles accompany His Lordship, who is preceded by Archdeacon Bernard, who is examining the financial standing of each parish.

Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

The above society met in their hall, 223 McGill street, Thursday night, and elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, John P. Wers; 1st vice-president, Daniel O'Neill; 2nd vice-president, Wm. Grace; secretary, James McCann; assistant-secretary, James McVey; treasurer, Patrick Corbett; collecting treasurer, John Davis; assistant-collecting treasurer, Wm. Inskip; chief marshal, John Dwyer; assistant marshals, John Cusry and Nicholas Roach; auditors, Arthur Jones, James McVey and William Burke.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, will hold two pilgrimages this year, as usual, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, one for gentlemen and the other for ladies and children. The first (for gentlemen exclusively) will take place on Friday evening, June 30th, by the steamer "Three Rivers," leaving the Richelieu wharf at 10 o'clock p. m. and arriving at Ste. Anne de Beaupre the following morning (Dominion Day) at 11 o'clock. On Sunday morning, 2nd July, the pilgrims will attend High Mass in a body, at 10 o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and will leave the same day at 8 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip, arriving in Montreal on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. The pil-

grimage for ladies and children will take place within the octave of the great feast of St. Ann, viz. on Saturday, July 29th.

HOME RULE FUND.

The Home Rule cause still requires the patriotic support and substantial aid of all who sympathize with the old land in this great struggle. To the amounts and names already published in the TRUE WITNESS we add with pleasure, the name of Mr. Timothy O'Connell, of Vine Post Office, Ont., for the sum of \$2. While thanking all who have so generously come to the front we would invite the many friends of Ireland to lend a helping hand.

Personal.

It is with great pleasure that we join the many friends of our popular young townsman and rising lawyer, Mr. Thomas J. Doherty, of the law firm of Doherty and Sicotte, in welcoming him back from his prolonged visit to Denver, Colorado. Mr. Doherty went south for a while to recuperate his failing health and to secure that repose and change so necessary at times for men of study and unremitting application. It is gratifying to learn that his mission has been successful and that he has returned very much improved in health and strength. Mr. Doherty will in future give his whole attention to the business of his office, and his large number of clients will be glad to know that his services are henceforth at their disposal.

As will be seen by his card in another part of to-day's issue, Mr. E. J. Duggan, advocate, has entered into partnership with Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., crown prosecutor. Mr. Duggan was a considerable period connected with journalism in this city, and has in recent years been an able member of the Hanzard staff at Ottawa. His friends of the press and of a larger circle beyond its confines will be glad to learn that Mr. Duggan is so happily settled, and will unite in the hope that his career as a lawyer will be a meet sequel to his success as a journalist.

The Late Mr. William I. Kearns.

With deep regret we record the almost sudden death of a promising young man in the person of Mr. William I. Kearns, son of Daniel Kearns, Esq., our esteemed fellow-citizen. The sad event took place last week at the residence of the deceased's brother in Jersey City, New York. It was indeed a brief illness; on the threshold of life, just as a bright future was opening out before him, the cold breath of death swept over him and its icy hand chilled the life-blood in him. He was a good young man and popular amongst all who knew him. "It is easy to die when one's work is done," sang the poet, but it is very sad to be called away when one's life-labor is only commencing. Yet to the Catholic heart there is ever a consolation when it is known that the young spirit went forth preceded by the prayers of the Church and accompanied by her sacred rites. Three of the deceased's brothers came on from New York with the remains, which were laid out at the residence of his father. On Sunday afternoon the funeral took place, and the large and sympathetic attendance told eloquently the high esteem in which the young man was held. The floral tributes were both numerous and beautiful. As they lay in wreaths and crosses upon the coffin one was forcibly struck with the fitness of these emblems. Like them, his life had but bloomed into perfect existence, when it was seen to fade away, to wilt and to vanish. But as the perfume remains when the flower is gone, so the sweetness of goodness lingers behind those who depart. To his relatives and friends the TRUE WITNESS extends its sincere sympathy and joins in the prayer that he may rest in peace.

Death of Mr. F. X. Archambault

Mr. F. X. Archambault, Q. C., died Saturday after a somewhat prolonged illness, in his 51st year. Mr. Archambault held a prominent place at the Bar, and was also widely known in political circles. He was born at St. Vincent de Paul, on the 18th September, 1842, educated at the college at Ste. Therese, and admitted to the Bar in June, 1863. On the death, by accident, of his brother, Mr. Cyrille Archambault, with whom he was in partnership, Mr. F. X. Archambault succeeded to a considerable practice. In 1878 he was appointed a Q. C., and from 1878 to 1880 he acted as Crown prosecutor for the Montreal district. He secured a good commercial practice, being counsel for the Richelieu company, and legal agent for the late Senator Senecal. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature for Vaudreuil, his opponents being Dr. Lalonde and Mr. John McCabe, and ran for one term. He married in 1864 Miss Marie, daughter of the late Captain St. Louis, deputy harbor master at this port. He leaves quite a large family, one daughter only being married to Mr. Rodolf Tourville, son of Hou. Louis Tourville.

TIMELY WISDOM.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Casualties and Misfortunes of the Week.

AN ARM TORN BY MACHINERY.

N. N. Morris, a salesman in the employ of the Troy Laundry Company at Chicago met with a frightful accident in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair on Saturday. He was working with one of the company's big ironing rollers, when his hand was accidentally caught in the machinery and the right arm torn from his body. The whole thing occurred in an instant, and when Morris was found he was lying on the floor in a faint. His recovery is doubtful.

FOUND DEAD AND COVERED WITH WOUNDS.

On Saturday, about 4.30 o'clock in the morning, the dead body of Joseph Littig was found lying directly across the boundary line between Wellesley and Natick, at Wellesley, Mass., covered with blood from wounds in the head. The wounds were evidently inflicted with an axe or heavy clubs. Littig was an intelligent German about 36 years old. He came to South Natick seven years ago, during a strike in a local shop and was one of the original "scabs" let. Two others have met violent deaths. The Germans believe Littig was made away with by the same people who disposed of Kriese and Rohlig, the other non-union men who were killed. He left Buchman's about 10.45 and that was the last seen of him alive.

THE LOCOMOTIVE BLEW UP.

The locomotive of an east-bound coal train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which left Petersburg, Va., Saturday morning for Norfolk, blew up when about ten miles from the former place. Fireman A. W. Rodgers was badly scalded. The locomotive and twenty-one cars are a complete wreck.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A circumstance, peculiar and mysterious, and nearly attended with loss of life, took place at Point St. Charles a few days ago. In a house on Ash avenue a mother and child were in a room overlooking the back garden, expecting the home-coming of the father and husband to dinner. The three-year-old child was at the window, but, becoming impatient, clambered down from her high chair, and ran out to the front door. She had barely left her seat when the pane of glass against which her head had been leaning, was shattered, and two bullets, fired in rapid succession, entered the room and lodged under a stove in the next room; another shot soon followed, and also entered the room.

A BOY KILLED IN A THEATRE.

During a theatrical performance at Leghorn, on Saturday afternoon, a boy fell from the second gallery to the floor below. His head was crushed and he died in a few minutes. A panic followed and many persons knocked down and trampled upon.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

During a violent thunderstorm on Saturday, John P. Carrigan, a suburban grocery keeper of Chicago, was frightened to death. He had been ill and was lying on the bed with his head close to a window, a bright flash of lightning followed by a deafening peal of thunder frightened him so that he jumped up and rushed into the next room. He jumped through a window to the ground. He had a fall of only six feet and ran forty feet after striking the ground, but fell and was carried into the house unconscious. He died almost immediately.

A PROMINENT PLANTER'S CRIME.

A Chicago despatch of June 3d says:—T. J. McLowry, a retired capitalist, but recently returned from his plantation in Louisiana, committed suicide at the Metropole hotel today, on account of financial reverses. He was prominently connected. He leaves a wife and two children. The unfortunate man cut his throat from ear to ear and bled to death.

A FATAL FALL.

Daniel McFarlane, a sailor on the S. S. "Monte Video," fell down the hold of the ship Saturday morning, and was instantly killed. His body was taken to the General Hospital where an inquest was held Monday afternoon.

ITALIAN LABORERS KILLED.

Italian laborers at work on the Clinton street sewer, at Buffalo, sought shelter from the heavy shower of rain in an old tool shanty near the Erie tracks, Friday afternoon. They had been there but a few minutes when the structure collapsed and buried them under the debris.

BLIND DRUNK IN EARNEST.

From Saranac Lake, N. Y., a communication dated Saturday last says that John Madden, of Danemora, recently came to Saranac Lake because his friends would not allow him to have liquor. He was watched closely while here but yesterday he found a pint of wood alcohol and drank it. To day he is stone blind and doctors say he will never regain his sight.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

The Colborne "Exchange" tells of the shocking fatality that occurred at Lakeport on the Queen's Birthday. The wife of Joseph Kernaghan was attending to her household affairs as usual, and had occasion to enter the cellar with a lighted lantern, when she fell or fainted, being subject to weak spells, and was literally roasted almost to death. She was alone and her terrible condition unknown until she crept through the cellar window and attracted attention. Dr. Thornburn was in attendance, and, during a lucid interval, she informed him that she was unconscious of any suffering while her flesh was being burnt. The unfortunate woman lingered in great pain until early in the evening, when death mercifully released her from her sufferings. She was only twenty-two years of age, and a daughter of Mrs. J. E. Sproule.

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Saturday, June 17, at 5 p. m. is the date fixed for St. Patrick's Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. The Rev. James Callaghan will direct it again this year. The Rev. Luke Callaghan, chaplain of Hotel Dieu Hospital, will conduct the congregational singing on board and deliver the Pilgrim sermons. Meals will be supplied by the "Three Rivers," and the refreshment and picnic articles tables will be under the supervision of the Misses Annie Cassidy and Bella McCarragh. The Rev. Father Doyle, of New York, is expected to arrive in Montreal a few days before the pilgrimage.

GRAND PILGRIMAGE

Of St. Patrick's



TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Per Steamer "Three Rivers"

Saturday Afternoon, June 17, 1893,

At Five O'Clock.

TICKETS:

Adults \$2.00; Children \$1.00.

Staterooms Extra.

For further particulars, address: Rev. Jas. Callaghan, St. Patrick's, Montreal, P. Q. 45-3

GRAND ANNUAL Irish Catholic Pilgrimage

Ste. Anne de Beaupre

(FOR MEN ONLY),

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

FRIDAY, June 30th, 1893.

Per Steamer "THREE RIVERS,"

Leaving Richelieu Wharf at 10 o'clock p.m., and arriving at Ste. Anne de Beaupre the following morning (DOMINION DAY) at 11 o'clock.

The Pilgrims will attend High Mass in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will leave the same day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip, arriving in Montreal on Monday morning at 5 o'clock.

TICKETS - - \$2.10.

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street, Montreal.

NOTE.—The Annual Pilgrimage for Ladies and Children will take place on Saturday, July 29th.

THE FETE-DIEU PROCESSION.

Prevented by the Downpour of Rain.

The Fete-Dieu procession was stopped on Sunday morning on account of the heavy rain-storm and the authorities decided to cancel it until next year. The decorations were on a grand scale and of a similar character to those of former years. Notre Dame church looked very pretty with its decorations, while the British and French ensigns held prominent positions in the interior of the sacred edifice. The walls in front of the Seminary were draped with crimson cloth on which were shields surrounded by flags of sacred and heraldic devices, including those of the Pope. The main entrance to the church was profusely adorned with foliage and other symbols, while at the top of all was the British ensign. Not to disappoint the immense concourse of worshippers in Notre Dame church, a Grand Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Tallet, while the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Marre. The music was very fine. All along the intended route the bunting was profuse and streamers were strung across the streets. Grand vespers were held during the afternoon at Notre Dame church.

The Archbishop's Work.

As a sample of all the venerable Archbishop has to weigh him down, in the way of pastoral duties, we give his programme for the present week. Of course the first item was cancelled by the unfavorable weather:—

Sunday, morning, Corpus Christi procession; Sunday afternoon, Vespers at the Cathedral at 3 p. m.; Sunday evening, Confirmation at the Cathedral at 7.30, and afterwards the customary monthly reception at the Palace; Monday, 7.30 a. m., Confirmation at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ontario street; 10.30 a. m. confirmation at the Sacred Heart Convent, at St. Anne de Beaupre; 3.30 p. m., confirmation at the Nativity Church, Hochelaga; 4.30 p. m., confirmation at the convent, Hochelaga; Tuesday, religious profession at the Congregation de Notre Dame; Wednesday, Pontifical High Mass at the Providence Convent; afternoon, leave on the pastoral visit to Lachenaie; Thursday, St. Paul l'Ermite and Repentigny; Friday, St. Sulpice; Saturday, L'Assomption.

Mr. Sadlier's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mr. James A. Sadlier, took place at St. Lawrence's Jesuit Church, New York, on Friday, the 28th inst. His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, gave the final absolution. The celebrants of the Mass were Fathers Massi, S. J., Cardella, S. J., and Walker, S. J. A large number of the clergymen present in the Sanctuary, whilst the body of the church was filled with prominent laymen, which had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The pall bearers were General Alfred C. Barnes, P. V. Collyer, Joseph A. Corrigan, Louis Benziger, P. J. Kennedy, F. McCabe, F. Steinbach, Professor J. Madison Watson, and Dr. Birmingham. The music was of the simplest, yet most exquisite description, notably the singing of "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and playing of "Chopin's Hymn." Mr. Sadlier was interred in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush, L. I. May he rest in peace.

IRISH NEWS.

Patrick Johnson died at Newry, at the age of 103.

Patrick McDonagh has been made a magistrate for County Galway.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Nelson a magistrate for County Dublin.

John J. O'Sullivan and Thomas E. O'Brien have been chosen magistrates for this county.

The Rev. J. Canton, parish priest of Athenry, has been promoted to the dignity of canon.

The Rev. Michael Ryan, pastor of Knockaney, died on May 2 at the age of seventy-eight years.

Two new magistrates for County Kerry have been chosen in the persons of John Clancy, M. D., and Jeremiah Roche.

At a conference of butter merchants in Charleville, on May 3, it was resolved to establish an Irish Creamery Exchange in Cork.

J. Jordan, M. P., Thomas Maguire, James Gilleece and Hugh Robert Lindsay, have been appointed magistrates for this county.

There has been presented to St. Columba's Church, Waterside, a beautiful life-sized statue of the Sacred Heart, by Patrick Harkin.

Frederick Twomey, aged five and a half years, was drowned in the Lee River, on May 5, while playing with some companions.

John Mains, M.P., John Doran, John Dinsmore, Robert Young and George Kidd, have been appointed magistrates for County Antrim.

Mr. M. Kernan, a bank official of Kilmac, shot himself accidentally, while out hunting rabbits, on May 6. Death was instantaneous.

The Rev. E. Kenrick, the pastor, acknowledges the receipt of £20 from Archbishop Williams, of Boston, in aid of the new church at Borrisoleigh.

Michael J. Kelly, John P. Moore, Martin Darby, William Pellin, Edward Fenelon and Edward Conlan have been made magistrates for this county.

The Dublin Gazette announces that Richard Henry Prior Wandesforde, of Castlecomer, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for County Kilkenny.

Father Brangan, O.S.A., of Drogheda, who has been for some time past in very delicate health and under medical care, is making very fair progress to recovery.

Thomas Hewitt met a horrible death at the Portadown goods railroad station on May 10. He was knocked down by a train, run over, frightfully mutilated and killed.

Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, dedicated St. Macdara's Church, Killeen, on May 11. It is a handsome structure, built in the gothic style. The pastor is the Rev. Walter Conway.

Mr. J. J. Pender, of Belfast, son of Mrs. Pender, the popular Irish writer, has appointed by Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, to a position on the staff of the Inspectors of Factories.

These gentlemen have been appointed magistrates for County Cork: John Morrish, M. P.; Charles Martin, Richard McDonnell, Daniel O'Leary, Arthur O'Keefe and Francis W. Mahony.

A public meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, Cork, on Friday evening, May 12, for the purpose of taking steps to erect in the city a memorial to the Manchester Martyrs. The Mayor presided, and there was a large attendance. A resolution was adopted in favor of erecting the memorial. The Mayor subscribed £10. Letters of apology were received from Maurice Healy, M. P.; Mr. J. C. Flynn, M. P.; Mr. John O'Leary, and others.

A series of evictions were attempted on the estate of a Mr. Kough, in the parish of Glenmore, South Kilkenny, on May 9. The first victim visited was Michael Kennedy, of Rahenure. He was found sick in bed and was not disturbed. The party then went to the home of John Kennedy (oge). His rent was about £24 per annum, but he was compelled to pay £75 or thereabouts in two years, the last payment being on May 5. His surprise was therefore great when he saw the invaders. Father Henry Brennan, of Glenmore, tried to effect a settlement, but the agent was merciless, and after considerable parley the emergency men, with crowbars,

hammers and sledges, set to work. In the most reckless manner they threw out the poor man's furniture into the yard. The frail timber work of the dressers and beds was smashed, and the protestations of himself and his family were of little or no avail against the ruffianism of the pets of the Property Defence Association. After the victims had been put out of their home, they built a temporary shelter under the roof of a sort of hut composed of pieces of the broken furniture. Here they will be obliged to remain until a better shelter offers itself, and the wonder will be how they will manage to live at all in it. Richard Roche, Thomas Kennedy; Richard Grace, of Scartnamoor; and John Roche, Jr., were called on, but all four tenants were left undisturbed through the efforts of Father Brennan. But John Roche, Sr., was less fortunate. For a full half hour did the good priest plead the case of the tenant before the sheriff and the Divisional magistrate. Mr. Roche owed £36 and had paid a considerable sum to the agent on May 5, and all he had now was £10, which he offered. This was refused again and again, and at last the crowbar brigade began the brutal work. They threw out the furniture in a reckless manner, and as they did, and for some time after, they sang "God save the Queen," inside the dwelling.

ROMAN NEWS.

From the London Universe and other sources.

Father Soullier has been elected Superior-General of the Congregation of Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. He had been Assistant-General since 1867, and in that capacity had visited divers evangelizing stations in Asia, Africa, and America.

Mgr. Isidore Carini, Prefect of the Vatican, has been named Commander of the Crown of Prussia. This is but one of the many compliments conferred by the German Emperor on those of the Pontifical household who were assigned to receive him on his recent visit to the Vatican.

The most absolute silence is preserved at the Vatican on the German question. Reports are propagated about the conversation between the Holy Father and the German Emperor; but, as none other than the two illustrious speakers was present at the dialogue, we refrain from repeating these unauthorized disclosures. It is understood that the policy of the Pope on the interior affairs of Germany is one of abstention.

The reception of pilgrims at the Vatican will be suspended on the 7th of June, but will be resumed in October. The sole object of this interval of rest is to enable His Holiness to enjoy a needed respite from laborious duties during the hot season. In June, it is stated on good authority, there will be a Consistory, at which some Cardinals will be proclaimed and others reserved *in pectore*. Amongst those to be created the name of Mgr. de Montel, Auditor and Dean of the Rota, is mentioned.

The establishment of a nunciature at Berlin is on the tapis. Until now the matter has been solely treated by the resident minister at Rome, M. de Bulow; by the Nuncio of Brussels, Mgr. Agliardi, and by Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, who enjoys the confidence of both the Pope and the Emperor of Germany. But if we are to believe all that is asserted on the subject, the introduction of any Apostolic Nuncio at the Protestant court of Berlin will meet with opposition and obstacles which it is declared cannot be easily overcome.

In examining the general political situation of Europe, the Pope did not fail to prove that he had no preference relative to the form of governments. His Holiness, however, is said to have remarked that if he had a preference it would be for conservative traditional monarchy. But Catholicism accepts all and every form of government, republics as well as monarchies, being naturally most sympathetic with that regime which is most favorable to its well being. If a republic protects the interests of the Church, whilst a monarchy is hostile to them, who can feel surprise that the sympathies of the Church go with the republics? The allusion was sufficiently clear. It is not reported that the emperor made any reply.

Marshal McMahon, who was somewhat seriously ill, has recovered. He is in his eighty-sixth year.

GENERAL NEWS.

Several Anarchists have been arrested in Naples for complicity in a dynamite plot.

A new ukase has been issued expelling the Hebrews from the Asiatic provinces of Russia.

Frost in Japan have damaged the tea plants and silk cocoons to the extent of 6,000,000 yen.

The police of Warsaw have discovered a great Nihilist plot, more than 100 arrests have been made.

C. S. Rogers, a leading business man of St. Paul, committed suicide by leaping from a bridge into the Mississippi.

Brazilian Government troops were drawn into an ambushade in Rio Grande du Sud and then routed by the insurgent force.

Two of the French delegates to the Miner's Conference in Brussels were expelled from Belgium by order of the government.

Five of the largest distilleries in Perria, Ill., have withdrawn from the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company, an immense whiskey trust.

Seventy-five women fell in a heap twelve feet by the giving way of a floor at the World's Fair; nine were seriously hurt and a panic prevailed.

Cable dispatches received from Nicaragua say that a decisive battle between the revolutionists and the government forces began Monday morning.

A fire at Saginaw, Mich., on Saturday, 20th inst., destroyed over 200 houses, and caused a loss of about \$1,500,000. The insurance amounts to \$700,000.

Mr. Gladstone has prepared a plan for expediting the home-rule bill by which he expects to pass the measure through committee by the middle of July.

Sir Spencer St. John, at present British minister to Mexico, has been appointed to succeed Sir Francis Richard Plunket as British minister to Norway and Sweden.

Slate-Commander Cleary, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has ordered that Noah L. Farnham Post, of this city, should be disbanded, because of its action on the pension question.

Bismarck is honored in the land of the Dakotas and now we have a post-office in Texas called "Windthorst," where a Catholic newspaper called the Windthorst Zeitung is published.

President Cleveland has appointed William D. Quinby, of Detroit, editor of the Free Press, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia was given a dinner by M. Patenotre, the French ambassador. A small after-dinner reception was attended by a number of prominent people in society.

Czernowitz, a town of Austria, situated near the river Pruth, has been visited by a disastrous flood. Five persons are known to have been drowned, and numbers are rendered homeless by the calamity.

The French Chamber of Deputies, on the 20th inst., after a stormy debate, authorized the prosecution of M. Baudin, Socialist Deputy for the Department of the Cher, on the charge of having assaulted the police on May Day.

In the early part of June the Holy Father will hold a Consistory to present their hats to Cardinals di Pietro, late Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid; Galimberti, Apostolic Nuncio to Austria-Hungary; Vaszary, Primate of Hungary; Meignan, Archbishop of Tours; and Sanz y Feres, Archbishop of Seville.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour is to be presented on the 1st of July—not the 4th—at Stockport with a massive silver shield, decorated with gold and bearing round the central panel the words, "Peace Restored to Ireland." With such an ironical dedication silver and gold are hardly the most suitable metals. Iron and brass would be more appropriate.

Monsignor Floriano Stablewski, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, has arrived at Rome and taken up his residence at the Polish College in the Via del Maroniti. A pilgrimage of Poles is expected forthwith, and will be presented by His Grace. Other pilgrimages which

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are on the horizon are those of the Spaniards, at the end of the month, and the Maltese, who are expected to the number of eight hundred, about the middle of June.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Formal Opening Last Week.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th May, the formal opening of the Catholic Sailors' Club, at the corner of St. Jean Baptiste and St. Paul streets, took place. There was a large attendance, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Mr. Martineau, M.P.P., presided, Mayor Desjardins sending a letter of regret. On the platform were the Rev. Father Hudon, rector of St. Mary's College, the Rev. Father Jones, Dr. Hingston, J. J. Curran, M.P., M. Scanlan, of the Dominion Line; J. H. Semple, Mr. McNamee, J. H. Feeley and F. W. Wurtele, the secretary. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Hingston, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. James, Mrs. J. B. Casgrain, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Love, Mrs. McDonnell and the Misses Bartley, Mansfield, Guerin, Casey, O'Brien, Scanlan and others. A vocal and instrumental programme was gone through, and refreshments were served. The following letter, signed by about fifty sailors from the different steamships in port, was read that evening:—

"We, the Catholic sailors here assembled, hereby take this opportunity to express our gratitude by tendering our heartfelt thanks to each and every one who have been instrumental in providing a long felt want in the port of Montreal, and more particularly to the Catholic ladies who have devoted their time, energy and money to maintain the Catholic Sailors' Club, thereby giving recreation and rest to all sailors coming to this port. And we earnestly pray that the Almighty may be pleased to shower down His choicest blessings upon all engaged in this noble work of charity."

During the evening a sailor from one of the vessels in port created quite an enthusiasm by singing, in real Jack Tar style, the "Wearing of the Green." Some of the items on the programme were most original and well executed. In fact, we may say that the Catholic Sailors' Club is an active reality now, and we hope that no efforts will be spared to make of it a flourishing institution, an honor to Montreal and a boon to the sailors.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote Des Neige, Montreal, Canada

[For Boys From 5 to 12.]

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

Boys are received for vacation.

L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.

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President.

W. J. Burke,

DISPENSING CHEMIST

107 Colborne Street,

[Near Ottawa Street.]

Always on hand, an assortment of pure Drugs and Chemicals; also a choice assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

T. C. O'BRIEN

231 St. Lawrence Street,

(Near St. Catherine.)

Have just received my New Stock of the best lines of Shoes, including

Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear.

GREAT BARGAINS. GOOD VALUE.

THE IRISH IN WAR.

MEMORIES OF CREMONA AND DEVIL'S DEN.

A Writer in the Illustrated American Dwells Upon the Glory of Irish Arms in Two Great Wars.

It is a favorite condescension of Sassenach speakers at St. Patrick's banquets to stifle the celebrating Celts with the veiled sarcasm: "You have conquered every country but your own; how strange that you have never turned your great powers to Ireland!" Irishmen listen to this faint praise, this hardly civil leer, year after year, and cheer the satirist to the bottom of the bottle. When Rome had made civilization a trust and held all known lands under the rod, it was a favorite amenity at feasts and in social circles to laud the Greeks and confess the superiority of Hellas to all existing peoples. Just before great wars—or wars in which the the Briton finds that his purse is going to be filled—the heroism of the Irish is a topic exploded with cynical fervor. The wonders they performed under flag of St. George are recounted, and the names of battles and places arrayed in long lines that involve a new study of the earth's surface.

THE FIGHT AT DEVIL'S DEN.

Recently there was an animated, vehement discussion going on in a metropolitan journal as to the presence and number of the distinctively Irish engaged in Burnside's blundering onslaught upon St. Mary's Hill, at Fredericksburg, in 1863. Not long ago some querulous "American" scouted the inspiring incident that preceded the immolation of the Irish Brigade near the Devil's Den at Gettysburg. The leading regiments were aligning to make a charge or to meet the swarming ranks in motion before them. As if by instinct,

A PRIEST FLED AHEAD OF THE FORMING phalanx, motioning the leading color-sergeant to raise the flag; then, holding up his hands in the attitude of benediction dropped on his knees and raised his voice in prayer. So careful an historian as the writer of the Count of Paris's history of our civil conflict declares that the line of battle sank silently upon its knees and for one inexpressible moment war and piety stood face to face. But next moment full half the devout soldiery were laid low; but they had not prayed in vain, died in vain. The rebel hosts, fired by an equal love, equal valor, a serene confidence—for they had the prestige of unchecked victory—were battled, withered, scattered. The Irish who couldn't win a conquest at home, could destroy the Texan daredevils of the audacious Hood. This, like all other evidences of the Irish devotion to alien interests, is now, like a hundred score others, questioned, cogently disproved, and readily denied.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

There are three hundred years of just such denial. In 1660 there were from 25,000 to 30,000 Irish refugees in the armies of France, while 40,000 other Irish unfortunates swelled the armies of England or King James. After the treaty of Limerick the official existence of "The Irish Brigade" is recorded in state papers and the actual glory of the body attested in scores of historical papers. Of the hundred battles and the fifty years' campaigns in which this astonishing phalanx took part, it would require a volume to tell in full. Two or three episodes, which even in an age of military daredevilry rang through Europe, will prove that the disputed intrepidity of the Irish in the war between the States was a heritage, not an accident to men of Irish blood.

THE STORY OF CREMONA.

In 1702 the city of Cremona was the headquarters of the French army. The town, like all cities in those days, was commanded by a citadel. The Austrians, under the renowned Prince Eugene, were completely checked while the French held Cremona. Marshall Villeroy, the commander-in-chief of the French, was a fribble who knew little of war and the Germans made little account of him. Arthur Dillon and Walter Bourke, in command of 600 men of the Irish Brigade, held the principal gate of the city opening to the bridge across the Po.

Prince Eugene, who never despised treason or artifice to gain his ends, corrupted a friar to open a passage between

the cellar of his house and a sewer that emptied into the Po. Villeroy maintained no discipline. Before daylight on the morning of February 1, 1702, Prince Eugene had 500 men in the city ready to open the gates to his army corps, while another body, under the Prince of Vaudemont, 6,000 strong, attacked the Po gate where the 600

IRISH WERE ON GUARD.

By the merest accident an ambitious young French colonel was out with his regiment in the public square drilling—at four o'clock in the morning. He discovered the strange body moving toward the gates, and just as they were flung open he beset the entering masses with fury. Villeroy, meanwhile, and all the ranking French officers had been captured, and Cremona, the key of the French position, was in the hands of the enemy.

The 600 Irish were beset by 5,000 Germans. Indeed, at first there were but 250 Irishmen, under Major O'Mahoney, who held the gate. The rest arrived and then charged the leading lines of the Prince of Vaudemont. For nine hours this 600—charged by cavalry, beaten upon by artillery, accessible from both flanks—held the walls and bridge. Indeed, during the heat of the conflict a body of 50 moved under a musketry fire some distance down the river and burned a bridge that would have enabled the enemy to concentrate greater forces on the besieged *tele a port*. Fifty times the Austrian cuirassiers, by sheer force of weight, plunged over the obstacles and struck among the heroic Irishmen. They were beaten back, slaughtered, captured, every time. Prince Eugene, confident that he had won the town as he was unmolested in the city hall, learned of the desperate resistance. Prince Vaudemont was

ORDERED TO CARRY THE ENTRANCE AT ANY PRICE,

but he sent word that bone and muscle were well nigh worn out. Prince Eugene then resorted to his favorite tactics. There were Irishmen in the Austrian ranks as well as in the French. The Prince selected one of these, Captain MacDonnell, an aide on his staff, to go to O'Mahoney's and offer him a dazzling bribe and other recompense within reason he might name. O'Mahoney's answer was to send MacDonnell under guard to the prison, and a message of defiance went back to the prince. At 6 o'clock in the evening, after fighting from 4 in the morning, the Austrian acknowledged the Irish unconquerable; withdrew from the part of the town he had won, carrying with him the French marshal and all the leading personages of his staff.

In this incredible contest the Irish 600 was reduced to 260—88 of which were officers! The faithful O'Mahoney was sent as bearer of the despatches announcing the event to Louis XIV,—a mission always equivalent to promotion under that monarch.—*The Illustrated American*.

FREEMASONRY.

Some Recent Revelations About Its Doings in France.

The Justice, which is considered to be the organ of Cornelius Herz and of Clemenceau, says that if Catholics wish to have their sick tended by Sisters of Charity in the hospitals, they have only to build hospitals and support them at their own expense. This gives the Paris Croix an opportunity of coming down upon M. Herz, and showing at the same time what his real position is with respect to Freemasonry. This is a curious point and one worthy of notice. The statement has appeared in several Paris papers that in the list of Inspectors-General in Freemasonry, published in 1891 by the supreme dogmatic directory of Charleston, the name of Cornelius Herz figures as Inspector-General for England, France, and Germany. Allusion was recently made at length in this column to the supreme directory of Charleston as the centre of Palladic Freemasonry, or, in other words, of Occultism and Luciferianism, erected, in recent years into an international system under the headship of Albert Pike, the anti-Pope, now dead. Facts which ordinary Freemasons, whether in good faith or not, persist in denying, events are revealing, clear as the light of day. It is now certain that Satan's vice-regent on earth is the anti-Pope of Charleston, and that the satanic wire-pullers there direct the movements throughout the world

against the Church of Rome. While, no doubt, numbers of Freemasons know not what they are nor what they do, being, in reality, uninitiated, Cornelius Herz knows perfectly what he is about. He derives his authority from Charleston. Perhaps the Pope's recent Encyclical on Freemasonry, in which he urges the unveiling of Freemasonry on the part of the faithful, has already borne fruit.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

DOMESTIC READING.

A vast distance separates a high failure from a low success.

Scientific temperance instruction is now given in all the public schools in Sweden.

The merit of crosses consists not in their weight, but in the way in which they are borne.

Love cannot be idle. He who loves God cannot live without giving Him continual marks of affection.

One "God be praised" in moments of trial is worth a thousand of thanksgivings when everything goes smoothly.

Put in practice these precious words; Suffer, be silent. By doing so you will become in a short time holy and perfect.

How beautiful is the starry firmament! Yet it is but the portal of the blessed country where we hope to go one day.

He that resists the grace of God can have neither rest nor peace. "Who hath resisted Him and hath had peace?"—(Job ix., 4.)

Do that which you judge to be right, whatever the vulgar may think of you; if you despise their praise, disregard also their censure.

You must bow your head and bear yourself contrary to your habits or inclinations. Live humbly before God, amiably with your neighbor, and sweetly with yourself.

Love is an evergreen; in winter and summer alike it possesses the power of budding forth. Love is an everlasting flower; it cannot wither for it has within it the bloom of immortality.

Oh, souls, whose only desire is repose and pleasure, did you but know how advantageous it is to suffer, you would no longer seek your consolation in anything whatsoever.

A careful education is a great importance, for the mind is easily formed in youth. Habit becomes nature, and after a while we conform with pleasure to that we at first did with repugnance.—Seneca.

Be faithful to correspond with the wonderful graces which you have received from our Lord; they are a preparation for greater graces and more sublime lights, which will cause you to love God more, to acquire more solid virtue and to practise it in a more heroic degree.

Cast your cares earnestly upon the shoulders of the Saviour, and He will support and strengthen you. When He calls you to a kind of service which is contrary to your taste, your courage should not be less, but rather more, than if your taste concurred with His pleasure, for where there is least of self the work goes best. Do not permit your mind to consider itself, its powers, its inclinations. You must keep your eyes fixed upon the good pleasure of God and the accomplishment of His holy will.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

Fear kills more than cholera. Severe diarrhoea, purging, colic, cramps, etc., are often mistaken for choleraic troubles. A few doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will remove both the disease and the terror it inspires.

A Ghost in a Hospital Ward.

There is a lively story in the London Month, entitled "Footsteps in a Ward," told by a hospital nurse who asserts that it is true. For an hour or more when she was attending a dying man footsteps were heard going up and down the ward. They were audible by herself and another patient in the hospital. The sound of the invisible footfalls followed her about the ward when she went to get the medicines, and on one occasion when she turned sharply round she was conscious of being in some kind of communication with an invisible spirit, whether a man or angel she does not know. Of this, she says, she is as certain as that she is alive at the moment she is writing this account. When she went downstairs the footsteps followed her. She says:—"I shall never forget my going down those great silent stone stairs, with the

doors shut on the landings all round, and my own footsteps echoing through the silence, whilst behind, at every step I took, came the sound of a man's foot, just two stairs above me. I tried to think it was only the echo of my own, though I knew all the time that it was nothing of the kind, but a totally different and heavier sound, such as a man's boot would make on the uncovered stone. There was one very strange thing about it—the tramp of that invisible foot made one single distinct sound as it ascended each step, but there was no echo to it, whereas my lighter footfall was repeated—as all human footsteps were repeated on those stairs—in the hall below."

Finding that the patient was a Catholic, and had only a short time to live, she sent for a priest. As soon as the priest came, the footsteps ceased. The patient died an hour afterwards.


TAKE A PLEBISCITE.

Should a plebiscite be taken it would be found that Burdock Blood Bitters is by long odds the most successful and popular cure for dyspepsia, headache, constipation, biliousness, bad blood, etc. It is purely vegetable.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY,
Consulting Counsel,
SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS,
Montreal.

Scholastic Municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1, Chateauguay County.—WANTED, for the School district No. 1 of the above municipality a female teacher, with first-class elementary diploma in both French and English languages. References required. Apply to
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
No. 1482.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame ODILE MORAND, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of CLEOPHAS CHENETTE, trader, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband.
Montreal, May 5th, 1893.
DUPUIS & LUSSIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

M - Emmanuel - Champigneulle
PARIS. BAR LE DUC. FRANCE.
FIGURE WINDOWS } FOR CHURCHES.
STATUARY
Approved by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., Brief 1865.
Gold Medals at all the Universal Expositions.
Grand Prix d'Honneur, Rome, 1870.
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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 7, 1893

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE MARRIAGE RATE DECLINING.

Last week we quoted from the census returns to show the numbers of married and unmarried people in Ontario and Quebec. By glancing over the statements of the marriage ratio during a number of years, we find (and not to our surprise) that in proportion to the increase of population, the marriage rate has not augmented—in fact it seems to be on the decline. This is an evil from which the country must inevitably suffer. We cannot close our eyes to the facts that stare us in the face; but we think it would be well to seek out the causes which produce such pernicious consequences. Perchance when the causes have been discovered means may be suggested whereby the backward movement can be checked.

There are three principal causes whence spring this degenerating national bane. In glancing over the pages of history we find the first one of these playing havoc at all times and with all countries; in the last quarter of a century we notice the evil results of the second moral plague; and in our own day, here in our own Dominion and in this very city, the third one of these causes is ever on the increase. The first is general immorality, whether in the race or nation at large, or in the individuals comprising it, in particular. The second is the divorce court and the legalizing of separation between those whom God has united. The third is the frivolity, folly, heedlessness, fear, thoughtlessness, apathy, carelessness, and absence of all serious intentions and honest reflection upon the realities of life, in the young people of our day. Equally to blame are the persons of both sexes, but each in a different way. The young men are studious of everything but the future, the young girls live too much in an imaginary future and not sufficiently in the present. The young men are callous and the young girls are frivolous, and in both the absence of heart is the sure indication that they are on the wrong track.

To the first cause of national decline—the immorality of a race or people—we may some day call our readers' attention; but it belongs more to the domain of past rather than contemporaneous history. On the second—the divorce

laws—we shall have ample occasion to express our views and to point out its fearful results upon humanity, upon society, upon the bodies and souls of God's own creatures. For the present we must confine our few remarks to the third source of marriage decline; and even, for this week, we must be satisfied with speaking of the young men. We purpose speaking out plainly, and should the cap fit any of our young readers they may wear it.

Ask the young men of our day whether they ever intend getting married or not, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will reply that they most certainly purpose some day having a home and a family. It is the natural ambition of every reasonable man, it is the mission of everyone upon earth. Of course we make exception of those whose vocation leads them to a religious state of life. The young lad of sixteen imagines that his future is blasted if he is not permitted to marry at once the fourteen year old object of his first love. That fit passes off as rapidly "as grief from the face of a child." The boy of nineteen or twenty is most anxious to get married, he has built up aerial castles of undying bliss, he has peopled them with creatures of the imagination, fairy beings minister to all his pleasures and the queen of that ivory palace is to be the one at whose feet his bleeding heart is laid—to be taken up or trampled upon. But he has not finished his education yet, he has not received his profession, his father has not set him up in business, he has never earned a dollar; in fact there are countless obstacles in the way. Long before these can be surmounted the fairy queen has gone off with some other Adonis, the Spanish castle has faded into space, the visions of oriental happiness and enjoyment have disappeared like dreams of the night time, and twenty five summers have come and gone over the head of the ardent lover. The object of his affection, when he was sixteen, is completely forgotten; the idol of his life, when he was twenty, has been shattered and he would now scarcely recognize the fragments were he to find them by the way side.

At this stage he becomes somewhat philosophical—he is a stoic, an injured man. He strives to make himself believe that his future is blasted and his hopes buried with the memories of his first or second love. He vows never to marry. He has become a man of the world, has a start in business, or has set out in a profession. He is now on his own hook. He earns a fair allowance of cash, considering his years and experience. He has become to despise women, they are all treacherous, all flirts, all good-for-nothing in his eyes. He joins a club, he spends his extra change upon some of the older young men about town. He smokes cigars; drives a livery rig on holidays, dines out and, in the whirl of what he calls a society, he drifts on for four or five years.

At thirty he is still young, handsome, attractive. Yet he has not got money enough to think of marriage. He certainly has a good salary; more than sufficient to keep up a most comfortable home, but not adequate to the present demands upon his purse. He has grown to dread the idea of marriage. He is drifting into that dull and barren region of life called "old-bachelorhood." Still he is one of those "young bloods" at the club; he enjoys the society of his male companions; he loves a game of billiards; he is fond of the useless and meaningless conversations of the average young men of his choice. He goes to the theatre and comments upon the attractions of the ballet-girls; he returns

to his rooms to adorn them with suggestive photographs of the latest "star" in the variety. He sits up till all hours, smoking his cigar and criticising, with a few companions, the different points of attractiveness in a favorite actress, or (for a change) in a favorite race horse. He spends money on every one and everything—provided there is no return for it. He bets on matches and is stuck in; he dabbles in stocks and is reduced to a last cent. No matter, he can make it up in a week. But he could not—he thinks—support a wife and keep up a house. He evidently has lost all ambition for a home.

Five years more drift away. He is still young; but a little more cynical. He stands on corners, at church doors when congregations come out, at theatre entrances when audiences pass by; he stares the ladies, he criticises them in the same manner as he will criticise the most loudly dressed actress of the evening. He has now reached that stage when he concludes that all women are more or less frivolous; that had they only the opportunity and were certain of impunity, they would be light in conduct; that all females are merely created for man's special enjoyment and the gratification of his evil propensities. The moment the young-old man has reached this stage of mental and moral degeneracy all hope for his future is over. For ten, or twenty, or thirty years he may live. He may go on in the same whirl—his own powers of enjoyment growing weaker. If he marries later on he will be a burden to his wife, a torment in his home and a general nuisance in the community. If he does not marry he will go down to the grave, perhaps leaving a few dollars that some friends will squander for him, but without ever having made a home on earth, without benefitting humanity or adding an iota to God's glory.

We have thus hurriedly traced the career of the general young man of the day,—a career that is barren of all results either for time or for eternity. For this week we must come to a close; but we will continue the subject in succeeding issues. Our advice is to young men: "Stir up, look life in the face, make homes for yourselves and you will reap the reward of contentment and happiness."

IT IS WITH PLEASURE that we learn of the appointment of Mr. Frank Hart, of this city, to the position of Irish Catholic representative on the School Board. Last week we referred to Mr. Kennedy's nominee and spoke—without mentioning the name—of the eminent qualifications that the person in question possessed. We can but reiterate what we have already said upon the subject, and congratulate both Mr. Hart and the Irish Catholic rate-payers upon the appointment. We may also repeat that the name sent in, by our member in the Local House, was a wisely chosen one and that the nomination and appointment do credit to Mr. Kennedy's judgment and energy. We may be pardoned if we feel a species of personal pleasure on this occasion; because, for over a year, we have suggested, advocated, and worked in every way to secure fair representation for our people on the School Board, and the success that has followed those efforts is most gratifying to THE TRUE WITNESS.

THE PILOT very wisely says that "Chicago may have her rumshops and side-shows and her divorce-mills, but she will have no ungodly exhibitions of art or industry on the Sabbath day. The line has to be drawn somewhere." This

reminds us of a good old Scotch lady who told a traveller—who was lodging for the night at her inn: "Sir, you may drink in my house, you may play cards in my house, you may curse in my house, you may do what you like in my house, but you wont desecrate the Sabbath by whistling in my house on the Lord's Day."

LE CANADA'S SOPHISTRY.

The week before last we spoke somewhat strongly upon the course adopted by the French-Canadian organ of Ottawa regarding His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. We spoke pretty plainly, and our remarks, we now find, were not too pointed. In a few words, the whole question at issue was this: For some political reasons of its own, Le Canada sought to prove that a letter had been written and signed by the Catholic hierarchy upon the question of the Manitoba schools, but that for the object of screening the Government, in some mysterious way, the letter was suppressed. Rev. Father Gendreau, O.M.I., of Montreal, was cited as that organ's authority for stating that the letter and its suppression were facts. Archbishop Duhamel was interviewed upon the subject by a Free Press reporter, and denied having any knowledge of the letter in question. Le Canada concluded that the Archbishop must have not only known of it, but signed it, and that he told a falsehood when he said that he knew nothing about any such document. Not only did Le Canada think ill of the Archbishop, but it actually accused him publicly of the grave wrong of telling an untruth to shield political personages. On account of these disagreeable incidents, the Rev. Father Gendreau addressed the following letter to Le Canada:—

"Editor of Le Canada.
SIR,—In an editorial recently published by Le Canada upon the Manitoba school question, and a pastoral letter about to be published by our bishops concerning that question, you gave my name to uphold your pretention that this letter had not only existed, but that it was to be read in the churches. Here are the facts: One day, during the electoral campaign preceding the election of 1891, an authorized priest came to me with the manuscript of a letter which was about to be signed by our bishops and published before the elections. Having read the letter, I understood that no bishop, priest or Catholic citizen could have any objection to signing it, as this question of Catholic schools was of the religious domain. I thought proper to mention it to my parishioners to make known what conduct I would follow and that every Catholic should follow on that question.

I spoke clearly and firmly, because there were before me men of influence who could understand what I meant. During the same week I came to Montreal, and learned there that the said letter would not be read, and that it was not even necessary to call upon the bishops to sign it. His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa had no knowledge of this letter or of the details which I have not given to anybody, and His Grace had a perfect right to answer as he did to the reporter of the Free Press.

P. E. GENDREAU, O.M.I.
Montreal, May 24th, 1893."

Le Canada regards this letter as a corroboration and justification of its statement that the bishops intended publishing a pastoral on the Manitoba school question, and that it was suppressed.

Here is the best evidence of bad faith on the part of Le Canada. Up to this point we might think that there was some slim foundation for that organ's assertions; but in presence of the foregoing there no longer is any. There may have been the shadow of a presumption that such a letter was contemplated by the bishops; but even that shadow vanishes in the light of Father Gendreau's letter.

But where is the justification of Le Canada's course in not only suspecting the Archbishop of prevarication, but of having openly left the public to understand that the suspicion was well founded? Let us suppose, for a moment, that the writer in Le Canada sincerely doubted the accuracy of His Grace's statement when he denied having any knowledge of the pastoral in question; even then, according to the most ele-

mentary principles of justice, even human, the benefit of the doubt should have been given to him—at least until the whole matter was cleared up. But not so with the organ that saw a chance of making political capital out of a sensational editorial. The fact of the matter is that His Grace could not have known aught about a letter that he had never seen nor heard of, and about which he had never been consulted. Consequently, Le Canada acted in a most un-Christian, not to say anti-Catholic manner in attempting to drag the name of a dignitary of the Church into the public arena and to bespatter him with the ink of calumny from the pen of selfishness.

The duty of that publication, under the circumstances, would be to apologize to His Grace for the careless way in which his name was made use of and the ungenerous suspicion that was cast upon his integrity. It is time that Catholic writers should learn that they are responsible for what they publish. They are answerable to God as well as to society for the wrongs that their thoughtlessness or their intentionally unjust statements may cause.

We have no more to say upon the subject; but we do sincerely hope that the day will soon dawn when a more truly Catholic spirit will enter into the writers of a certain section of our Catholic press. We have enough to combat in the enemies of our faith, in that infidelity that blasts and that indifferentism that corrupts, without having to struggle with each other, without having to make an exhibition of ourselves and our misunderstandings in the eyes of the world. We must respect our clergy and our hierarchy if we desire that others should respect us. The members of that hierarchy cannot defend themselves against public attacks any more than a crowned head or prince of the state can enter into a controversy with his subjects. It is, therefore, cowardly to fire arrows at personages who are not in a position to shield themselves. And it is alien to the spirit of Catholicity to do anything that is cowardly.

A PROTHONOTARYSHIP VACANT.

By the death of the late Mr. Alfred Driscoll, of Aylmer, the position of Prothonotary for the immense judicial district of Ottawa becomes vacant. The appointment is one that will soon have to be made, and as a prominent Q.C., an Irish Catholic of that district is seeking the appointment. We deem it proper to point out to the Government the claim which he has.

In the first place every office connected with the courts in that district is held by a French Canadian. The Judge, District Magistrate, Sheriff, Deputy Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Hull Court, the Governor of the prison, the crier, in a word every official—without exception—is a French Canadian. For over thirty-five years the prothonotary's place has been filled by an English speaking Protestant; in the present instance there is no Protestant applicant for the position. The struggle seems to be between one or two prominent French Canadians and an Irish Catholic member of the Bar. The last person's application has been signed by all the lawyers of the district, also by the warden and the member of the county, and his appointment would meet with unanimous approval.

The applicant in question has helped the late Mr. Driscoll in his duties for some time past; and especially since that gentleman's severe illness, during the past few months, has he performed

all the important work of the office. He is not only a Q. C. but he is also the author of the most complete Code of Civil Procedure that our Province possesses.

When the late Mr. Haldane, Governor of the prison, resigned, he was replaced by Mr. Moussette—a French Canadian; Mr. Draper, the turnkey, was replaced by another French Canadian; so was the English-speaking crier of the court replaced by a French Canadian. Mr. McLeod, the District magistrate, was replaced by Judge Rouleau, who was succeeded by District Magistrate St. Julien. Mr. Grondin took the place of an English-speaking person in the Prothonotary's office. In all fairness we ask that Mr. Driscoll be succeeded by the first Irish Catholic who ever applied for any place of trust in connection with the courts of that district. Above all, when the applicant is beyond all question the best qualified and most competent man in that district for the situation, do we think it the duty of the Government to hearken to the popular voice in his favor.

OUR FOUR PER CENT COUNCIL.

On Friday afternoon the Montreal City Council put the cap on the climax of its heaped-up unpardonable actions. By this time every one of our readers is aware that by a majority of ONE the City Council decided to recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should sanction a license to sell four per cent lager at the Sohmer Park, on Sundays, during the coming year. Already have we expressed our opinion, somewhat emphatically, regarding the folly of legislation that declared a beverage to be a non-intoxicant, while the experience of long years has proven the contrary. However, the Legislature that passed this illogical and most pernicious act, escapes a considerable amount of the responsibility regarding its operations, because it only can come into effect in a locality upon the recommendation of the municipal authorities of that place. The lessee of the Sohmer Park applied to the City Council of Montreal for a recommendation to the Government in order that he might obtain a license to sell "soft drinks" on Sundays at the Park. Heretofore such a license would not have been a terrible menace to public morals; but since the Legislature has declared four per cent lager to be a "soft-drink," the granting of the permit has an entirely different significance for the public. Last year it would have meant the permission to sell non-intoxicating refreshment, on Sunday; the worst that could have been then said of it was that it was an encouragement for those who set up their attractions of games and amusements in opposition to the Church that strives to draw the people to localities more in accordance with the day. But this year it means the sanctioning of drunkenness and all the consequent evils upon the day that should be consecrated at another shrine than that of Bacchus.

And yet our city fathers blush not to carry a motion that virtually flings the park gates open to thousands and pours out for the multitude the most besotting and sickening of all intoxicants. However, we must be just. In speaking of the City Council we refer to that public body as a whole, not to all the individuals composing it. For the sixteen aldermen who opposed this most iniquitous measure we have only words of praise and of thanks, and in all we may have to say regarding the elected opponents of popular will, the interested disregards of the city's voice, the persistent violators of the mandates that

sent them to their seats at the City Hall, we desire that the very reverse should be chalked down in favor of the minority in this case. In order that there may be no mistaking who the men are who voted for this motion, we give the division list. Mark well their names; cut them out and keep them until next election day.

Ayes—Leclerc, Desmarreau, Marsolais, Farrell, Hurtubise, Beausoleil, Dubuc (P.), Savignac, Brunet, Villeneuve, Dubuc (A.), Perrault, Clendinneng, Germain, Rainville, Prefontaine, Hurteau.—17.

Nays—Bumbray, Renault, Costigan, Smith, McBride, James, Stearns, Wilson, Kennedy, Griffin, Tansey, Thompson, Nolan, Conroy, Stevenson, Jeannotte.—10.

We have a word to say regarding the action of Alderman Kennedy. It is unnecessary to say much; his words and his stand are upon record and must not be forgotten. He spoke out boldly and held out strongly against the granting of that license, or rather the recommendation from the Council to the Lieutenant-Governor. When the advocates of the infamous measure instanced the granting of licenses in the past to the lessees of booths on St. Helen's Island and at the Mountain Park, Mr. Kennedy settled the matter in one well-directed sentence; "two wrongs won't make a right." Decidedly it was not his fault if the majority was in favor of the disgraceful motion. There is one thing about Mr. Kennedy, he can be relied upon: his word is his bond; and it would be difficult to say as much about the majority of his colleagues in that chamber of horrors, called the City Council. Aldermen James, McBride, Costigan, Stearns, Tansey, Stevenson, and the others who held out against the "four per cent lager beer men," have done themselves credit, and by their votes on Friday have certainly done much to wipe out the evil impressions that the electors entertained regarding some of them on other questions.

But what are we to say of Alderman Clendinneng? Perchance what we would like to say, and what his conduct, on that occasion richly deserves, can be better felt and understood by the indignant electors of St. Antoine Ward than we could ever express it. Imagine the man who represents the great temperance ward of the city, the man in whom the first promoters of public morality and advocates of restricted licenses had repeatedly placed entire confidence, the man who so often left it to be understood that he was in harmony with the views of the people who voted for him, and that he was only seeking an opportunity of having their every wish gratified,—imagine that same man boldly and unhesitatingly standing up in the Council room and not only voting for the motion that was aimed at the best safe-guards of the city's morality, but even pleading the cause that he had been elected to oppose. Alderman Prefontaine moved the resolution—we are not surprised at him—and Alderman Clendinneng seconded it—but we are surprised at him. But great as our surprise may be it is but a zephyr compared to the hurricane of surprises that shall fall to his share when he next seeks election (if he has the audacity to do so) in St. Antoine Ward.

"All is lost save our honor;" this expression of the famous warrior can be easily applied in another and revised form on this occasion; "all is not lost, except the honor of the city." The Council has passed the resolution by a fluke, by an accidental majority of one. But that resolution has to go to Quebec, and upon the recommendation therein contained the Lieutenant-Governor in Council can grant the license. But the Government that can grant it on the City Council's recommendation can also refuse to grant it at the request of the people. Therefore no time should be lost in letting the *vox*

populi sound in the ears of the Government. The Council was deaf to the eloquent pleadings of the citizens, to the words of Father McCallen and to the powerfully expressed desires of important deputations; let the people take up these words and these representations and send them echoing down to Quebec.

In a word, we advocate a mass meeting of the citizens of Montreal, to be called at once, to give expression to the city's disapproval of the City's Fathers, and to call upon the Government to reject the recommendation that comes not from the people of Montreal, but from seventeen individuals who, by an accident, hold seats that—had we had a general election last winter—they would certainly not fill to-day. Let our leading temperance men, and some one or more of our prominent temperance organizations, take up this matter. It will brook of no delay.

FROM LONDON comes a despatch telling of the release, from Portland prison, of James Gilbert, the man accused of dynamite throwing. The reason of the release is said to be ill-health. There seems to us, in this humane act of the Government, to be a promise of a general amnesty. We know well that Mr. Gladstone is anxious to have this move made upon the board before he closes this eventful year in his public career. There is something that savors of civilizing influences in the action of a government that is merciful. There are crimes which deserve the severest penalties, yet often are there circumstances connected with the condemned's actions that appeal for a degree of executive clemency. Often is the crime fully expiated before the complete sentence is fulfilled. Even as in the action taken by the Government of England to recognize past injustices and the necessity of granting autonomy to a persecuted country, so in these minor acts of generous forgiveness do we see a brighter hope for the future. Each step is one that removes the ruling powers a degree further from the old tyrannical influences of the past, and a step nearer to the more humane spirit that must eventually govern the nations of earth.

IT APPEARS that Major LeCaron is dying in England. We are also informed that he is under a strong and watchful guard. It is feared that his end might be suddenly hastened were it generally known where he is kept. We think it would be a very good thing were the infirmer to quietly pass away. He can be of no further use to his masters and he is beyond ever doing any further harm to the cause and the people that never injured him. His life work—mean as it was—is performed and the sooner he goes in peace the better. Were he to be left too long upon this terrestrial sphere some better and honest man might be foolishly tempted to deal out to him the fate of Carey, and thereby risk the ruin of his own life, both in this world and the next. The sooner all these relics of evil days have quietly disappeared the better. When England grants the long-retarded justice of Home Rule to Ireland, we want to commence the dawning century with a clean slate. Informers, spies, traitors coercion acts, arms bills, and all the machinery of the past eras of misrule should be relegated to oblivion. Not even as reminders of the days of suffering and misfortune should their debris be seen.

The postage on letters to Newfoundland has been reduced from five to three cents.

The Halifax Liberals have elected delegates to the Ottawa convention.

A LAST WORD

As to the Attitude of Catholics.

It remains for me to say a last word as to the attitude which I think Catholics should maintain in view of modern Biblical science. Speaking generally, I would suggest a little more confidence in science—a little less confidence in scientific men. Of science, of accurate knowledge, we cannot have too much; let it prevail, a very sea clipping the rock upon which we of the faith are standing, as closely as it may. We welcome it as a most important element in the interpretation of Scripture, though not the only one, and as a factor in the integration of theological thought. But for the "minores" of science, the angry Aeoluses who do so cast the water about, and would fain cover us with the foam of their onset until we are drowned, or pass for drowned, they gauge nothing—neither our position nor their own. We must possess our souls in patience, and, making allowance for the subsidence of the foam-bells, endeavor to ascertain where the line of steady water will ultimately rest. Some of us, oppressed with the sense that the tide is on all sides gaining, may be tempted to remove our position, far from the water's edge to some safe platform aloof from the stress of conflict. But surely such a policy argues a lack of faith. If we cordially recognized that no ascertained truth of science can be really antagonistic to our position as believers; if we remembered that the God of reason is also the God of faith, we should not be in such a hurry to escape from a conflict which must ultimately result in harmony and is its necessary prelude. "Gentlemen," exclaims Lacordaire in one of his famous "Conferences," "God is not afraid of your reason; He made it." "If the literal sense of Scripture seems to contradict reason," says Henry of Ghent, in words I have already quoted, "we must seek for another meaning until one is found in accordance with reason." To conduct this search effectively we must remain at the point of contact without shrinking from the pressure.

A Catholic man of science may be a specialist, but he is bound to be—nay, he can hardly fail to be, something more. He must know something of all the territories of science, their outlines at least for he was a theology which is more than co-extensive with them all, and which has a word to say of each, though it be only, as is commonly the ease, to assure the student that here he is within his right, and that his way is clear. Still, it may well be that from time to time such student is disturbed by the notification that though the route is not declared "de fide" impassable, yet that he may not walk therein with safety to himself or to those whom he would fain conduct, that, in fact, he must refrain from making this or that statement that he would like to make, or that at most he must ventilate it as a mere hypothesis. In such a case he must remind himself that in the interests of traditional truth the Church is bound to be conservative of ancient forms, that she is entrusted with higher and more imperious interests than those of scientific development. Thus, although in the particular instance the action of authority may possibly be mistaken and productive merely of vexatious delay, the scientist whose Christian name is Catholic will not be the man to say as much, or even readily to suppose it. In the end science will hardly be the loser, in as much as the truth in question will get itself the better, because the more circumspectly stated.

Such I conceive to be the proper and natural attitude of the Catholic scientist. He will be too loyal on the one hand to faith on the other hand to science, to believe that their last words can be otherwise than in accord.—*Rev. H. I. D. Ryder in Catholic World for ("The Proper Attitude of Catholics toward Biblical Criticism").*

HOME RULE.

The Struggle in Committee Goes On.

London, June 2.—The Home Rule bill was again taken up in the House of Commons to-day. In debate on an amendment offered by E. W. Byrne, Conservative, the Irish members showed, for the first time, that they thought the Government was conceding too much without consulting them. Mr. Byrne's amendment was intended to prevent the Irish Legislature from enacting laws in respect to the use of arms by armed associations for drilling purposes.

Joseph Chamberlain said to permit

such use would be tantamount to permitting the formation of armed forces which might be improperly used.

Chief Secretary Morley said the Government would accept an amendment debarbing the Irish legislature from permitting the use of arms for military purposes.

Thomas Sexton, Nationalist, spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment, and expressed the opinion that in regard to such an amendment, as also the amendment of the previous evening forbidding the organization of a national constabulary under Irish authority, representative Irish opinion ought to be allowed to speak before the Government replied. The Byrne amendment was rejected by 283 to 254.

Col. Lockwood, Conservative for West Essex, moved that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing in the sale or purchase of arms and explosives. The amendment was rejected after a short debate by a vote of 294 to 245.

Wm. Brodrick, Conservative, for the Guildford division of Surrey, proposed that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing with the power and privileges of the armed forces stationed in Ireland.

The motion evoked a spirited protest from Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The intent of the opposition, Sir William said, apparently was to treat the future Legislature of Ireland as a monster of folly and crime. Such a presumption would be quite unworthy of parliament. (Irish cheers.) The Dublin Legislature would be no more likely to interfere with the army in the exercise of its duties than to promote the manufacture of dynamite. The amendment in question could not be contemplated in justice to the Irish people. The amendment was defeated on division by 289 to 249.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Before the consideration of the Home Rule bill was begun to-day, Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in reply to a question, said that after the importation of Canadian cattle was prohibited, 5,119 heads were landed. Of this number, but one was suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia.

LONDON, June 1.—In the Committee on the Home Rule Bill yesterday, General Goldsworthy's motion to replace the Irish Viceroy by a Secretary of State, was rejected by a vote of 265 to 219. Mr. Healy obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Act of William IV. relating to the display of flags and other emblems on licensed premises. In the House of Commons, T. Lea (Liberal-Unionist) asked whether the Government had ordered the removal of Union Jacks from the hotels at Belfast. The Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Morley, replied that he need hardly say that the Executive had not ordered the removal of the flags. The law empowered the police to enter licensed premises and remove or, if necessary, destroy any emblems displayed there and likely, in the opinion of the police, to tend to a breach of the peace. Mr. W. Sanderson (Liberal), who had talked of voting against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, on the ground that it perpetuated the property qualification, asked whether the Government adhered to the property qualification for the electors of the second chamber of the Irish Legislature. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government had laid the proposal frankly before the House. He had never stated that the scheme was stereotyped and unalterable. It would be open to modification in accordance with the views expressed by the House.

A PROMPT CURE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try B.B.B., and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache.

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OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. Alfred Driscoll.

The writer feels it a duty, an act of gratitude for many a kindness that was fully appreciated, to pay an humble tribute to the memory of a good man, a fond husband, a loving father, and a most popular citizen of this young country, in the person of Mr. Alfred Driscoll, Prothonotary of the county of Ottawa. The deceased was a native of Montreal, but has been a resident of Aylmer during the past thirty-four years. His father, the late Henry Driscoll, Q.C., was one of the brightest and wittiest members of the Bar of this Province. The late Prothonotary was a member of the Bars of Quebec and Ontario, also a Land Surveyor and Engineer for both Provinces. Thirty-three years ago he married a daughter of the genial and widely-known lumber merchant the late Robert Conroy, Esq. Of this union came four sons and two daughters, three of the former and one of the latter surviving. Mr. Driscoll's familiar face will be greatly missed by all his friends in Aylmer, and by the members of the legal profession in that large district; but his name will be ever recalled with feelings of regret that he is no more, and with sentiments of sympathy for those who were dear to him and are left to bear the sorrow that death ever brings to a household. There is scarcely a public man, a minister of the crown, a judge of the courts, or a person of prominence in our Province, who has not some pleasant incident to recall in life, with which the hospitable Prothonotary of Aylmer is connected. Many an outing on Lake Deschenes has been enjoyed, thanks to Mr. Driscoll and his yachts; many a happy hour has been spent amidst the glorious scenery of that romantic country, and Mr. Driscoll was the one to whom thanks were due for that hour. All who knew him are aware that no words of ours could exaggerate his fine manly qualities, his urbanity, his kindness; and people who never met him have heard of his name in all parts of Canada. Gifted with a good voice and fine musical taste, he was the soul, the life of the concerts and entertainments in Aylmer. Only three nights before his death he laughed loudest and applauded longest the last scenes in a drama given for the benefit of the Catholic Church. Little did he think that, as the curtain dropped upon the closing act of that play, the veil of death was slowly rolling down upon the last scene in his own life-drama. It came almost suddenly, the blow fell while in conversation with friends on the street, he never rallied—it came like night rushing over space—and in its shadow his spirit went out.

To his good wife, his children, and his many relatives and host of friends the TRUE WITNESS extends its sincere mead of sympathy. May the cherishing of his memory by hundreds be a consolation to them in the hour of sorrow.

THE LATE REV. ABBE VALOIS.

Rev. Louis Etienne Avila Valois, chaplain of the Carmelite Convent at Hochelaga, whose death was announced on the 30th May, was born in 1835. After passing through private schools, he graduated from the Montreal College and Seminary. Two years later he went to Paris and Rome, and was ordained October 28, 1859, by Mgr. Bourget, in the church the Abbe's father had built. For over six years he was chaplain of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary. In 1867 he returned to Paris and continued his studies, at the same time performing some duties at the Madeleine.

He was once received by the Pope in private audience and attended the Ecumenical Council. While in Europe, he served a term of office as vicar of the fashionable Church of the Madeleine, in Paris. Upon his return here, he took in hand the cause of the Carmelite Nuns, who had recently arrived in Canada, and furnished material aid in the construction of their monastery. He acted as chaplain to the monastery at the time of his death. It is believed that, while employing a large portion of his wealth for religious purposes, during his lifetime, the abbe has also bequeathed the residue for similar purposes. Deceased's mother survives him, she being in her ninety-third year.

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A BEAUTIFUL ESSAY.

An Old Testament Type of Mary.

One of the names under which Our Lady is known is that of Queen of Patriarchs. In this character we find her typified by Sara, the wife of Abraham, the mother of Isaac. How pleasing is the picture presented to us in the Book of Genesis of the free, pastoral life of the patriarchs of old, the princely shepherds of Palestine, the servants of the one true God in ancient times! Their state appears to us a singular mixture of lowliness and dignity, of grandeur and simplicity. Abraham is the most prominent and striking figure in this noble company. He is very rich in the possession of gold and silver, lord over a large body of dependents, the owner of flocks and herds innumerable; the master of servants and slaves, ready to do his bidding in his house, or take up arms at his command against the hostile tribes around. Yet we see him not disdainful to wait upon guests whom chance apparently has thrown upon his hospitality; strangers whose errand he has not yet heard. He himself selects from the herd a calf for their entertainment; he sets butter and milk before them; serving them himself with lowly reverence.

Such as Abraham, the prince of patriarchs; and such also was Sara his wife, who lived with him in modest retirement, in the practice of matronly virtues. Sara was childless,—not because, like Holy Mary, she had voluntarily relinquished the joys of maternity, the great desire of Jewish women, and had chosen a state of virginity; but because the Lord had restrained her from bearing children, and her advanced age now rendered it impossible. Yet she was to bear a son; in her case, as in that of our Blessed Lady, the ordinary laws of nature were to be set aside, and that was to be accomplished by command of Divine Omnipotence which appeared a thing impossible to man.

Sara is engaged within the tent, in household occupations, when the celestial visitants arrive who are commissioned to announce to her the miracle to be worked in her person. It is not a single messenger who comes to her, as the Angel Gabriel came to Mary with the startling intelligence of the dignity to which she was to be raised. Three travellers, representing the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, stand at Abraham's threshold; and while her husband receives them with Eastern courtesy, Sara hastens to prepare bread to set before them. Little does she think, as she exercises this humble office, that the cakes she is baking upon the hearth are to be the food of angels; little does she imagine whence those strangers come, how all-important to her is the message they bring, how great is the happiness in store for her. He that is mighty is about to do great things for her; she will be told that in her seed—the son that she shall bear—all the nations of the earth shall be blessed. But when she hears from the lips of the angelic messenger that, despite her age, and that of her lord, she shall conceive and bear a son, she secretly smiles; she can not believe at the first moment that he speaks seriously; she can not believe that a thing so improbable will really come to pass. All the more admirable is the act of faith she makes, and which earns for her, as did the fiat uttered by the lowly Virgin of Nazareth, a great and glorious privilege.

Mary, too, was troubled at the words of the Angel Gabriel, and asked, when he announced the miraculous birth of the Saviour: "How shall this be done?" Thus we see how Sara, who by faith obtained power to conceive,—who, "because she believed that He was faithful who had promised," became the mother not only of Isaac, the child of promise, but in him of a multitude like the stars of heaven and the sand on the sea-shore,—foreshadowed one greater than herself; one to whom her holy cousin Elizabeth said, "Blessed are thou that hast believed, because these things shall be accomplished that were spoken of thee by the Lord."

And Isaac, the son of Sara, born of promise, was the son of a free-woman in the order of nature, as our Blessed Redeemer was the Son of a free-woman in the order of grace. St. Jerome, in his commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes, explaining the 17th verse of the 10th chapter, "Blessed is the land whose king is noble," writes as follows: "Woe to the land whose king is the devil. But blessed is the land whose king is Jesus

Christ, a Son of noble lineage. He descends from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; from prophets and saints who shook off the yoke of sin, and were therefore doubly free. Of these was born a Virgin still more free—Mary, who enjoyed complete immunity from the bondage of the devil. The Apostles and saints of the Church are princes, having for their King a noble Son, a free Son, born not of the bondwoman Agar, but of the liberty of Sara the free-woman. Yes, glorious Sara! thou art the type of the true free-woman,—of her who alone of all the enthralled human race was free, sovereignly free: free from sin, free from Satan, free from the curse of a corrupt nature; born to reign; chosen of God in the depths of her humility to have a name which, after that of her Son, is above all names."

And is not the life of Mary with her chaste spouse St. Joseph foreshadowed in the lowly dignity of the patriarchal life,—not only in its humility, of which mention has been made, but also in other points? Observe the detachment, for example, of Abraham and Sara. Abraham was commanded by God: "Go forth out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house, and come into the land which I shall show thee." Thus he had to abandon friends, habitation, country, in a moment at the call of God. He took Sara his wife and obeyed at once, without reasoning, without questioning, without repining. "By faith Abraham obeyed,.... and he went out, not knowing whither he went."* Does not this recall the action of Joseph, who, when commanded by the angel in the dead of the night to "arise and take the Child and His Mother, and fly into Egypt; and be there until I shall tell thee," complied with equal promptitude with the order he had received, and set out upon his strange and perilous journey?

Well were it for us could we imitate the unquestioning docility, the uncomplaining resignation, wherewith the great Queen of Patriarchs accomplished the will of God when she was commanded to flee into a strange and unknown country. Well were it for us, wayfarers on life's highway, exiles in this vale of tears, could we imitate the patience and courage wherewith she encountered the fatigues and hardships of the journey, the miseries of a seven years' sojourn in a distant and idolatrous land. Like Abraham and Sara, like Joseph and Mary, let us proceed on our way, walking in faith, looking for the fulfilment of the promise.—ELLIS SCHREIBER, in the Ave Maria.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A \$5,000 church is to be erected in St. Mary's parish, Greenfield, Wis.

The gift of the Golden Rose will be bestowed this year on the Queen of the Belgians.

Pepe Leo recently gave a formal reception to 1,000 pilgrims from Malta. Archbishop Pace, of Rhodes, introduced the pilgrims.

At the Chapter held recently at SS. John and Paul's, Rome, the Most Rev. Bernard Mary (Silvestri), C. P., was elected General of the Passionists.

The Rev. Father Anderson, O.S.A., having finished collecting for the Church of St. Patrick at Rome, is travelling in New Zealand for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Holy Father the authorities at the Vatican Library have bought the original copy of the letter is "Epistolia Christophore Colum, de Insulis nuper inventis."

Brother Clementian, the visitor of the Christian Brothers from their headquarters in Paris, is at Manhattan College preparing to start on an inspecting tour of the schools of the order in the South.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Viator's College was celebrated by former and actual students on May 24th. A banquet was given on Thursday, preceded by a meeting of the alumni in Science Hall.

Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to His Holiness, has completely recovered from his recent illness. His first visit on being permitted by his doctor to go out was paid to the Prussian Minister to the Holy See, Herr von Bulow.

The Methodists on Friday last buried from St. John's church a man who wore a scapular in his coffin. The man was Judge Lanham. He was reconciled to the Church of his youth a month before his death; he recanted his heresy and received the last sacraments. When

a boy Philip S. Lanham served at the altar. For forty years he boasted that he was loudest and lustiest of shouting Methodists. But when he came to die he thought it was time to quit his foolishness.—Watchman.

Bishop Foley has prohibited the holding of church bazars for at least a year in the Detroit, Michigan, diocese. While he has no objection to this sort of entertainment, he believes that too many of them have been held of late.

The pretty little Church of Santa Maria at Olinda Park, Oakland, Cal., was erected by a wealthy lady, now deceased. In her memory E. Le Breton, her brother, had donated to the church a magnificent set of stations of the cross.

The next congress of the Catholics of Italy will be held at Milan. The days on which it will sit have just been fixed, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of October next. Cardinal Sanfelice, Archbishop of Naples, has been appointed honorary president.

From an interesting article in the Philadelphia Press it appears that the Church is making rapid advances in New Jersey. It is now accredited with 224,274 members and property worth \$6,050,682. There are 219 church organizations and 191 church edifices.

The corner stone of the Church of the Gesu, Milwaukee, Wis., was laid with becoming ceremonies on last Sunday by Archbishop Katzer. Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., and other prominent prelates and clergy and many people witnessed the exercises.

Among the manuscripts of the Borgia Museum, copies of which will be sent to Chicago, is a letter of Nicholas V. to two Irish bishops in regard to sending missionaries to Greenland. This letter was written in 1448, forty-four years before the discovery of America.

The Fathers of the Birmingham Oratory are about to bring out an interesting collection of Cardinal Newman's devotional papers. The Cardinal left behind him an important series of unpublished papers in the nature of meditations on various points of doctrine and devotion.

We are able to announce, says the London Tablet, that on the 2d of July there will take place at the oratory the solemn dedication of the whole country to St. Peter. The ceremony will be of the most imposing kind, and it is expected that the Cardinal and all the Bishops and representatives of the chapters and the clergy of all the dioceses and the heads of religious orders will assist. A sermon will be preached in honor of the Blessed Virgin in the morning, and of St. Peter in the afternoon.

The Moniteur de Rome says that the documents for the introduction of the Cause for Beatification of Jeanne d'Arc are being examined by the lawyers of the case, under the direction of Signor Alibrandi. The careful examination of these documents will continue until probably the month of August, and then, if the result is of a satisfactory kind, it will only serve as the base for the first meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, in which the cause will be introduced.

A Puny and Fretful Baby.

This is now quite unnecessary! Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream. 45-2

The New York Herald's Berlin correspondent sends by commercial cable an account of the German campaign, and predicts that the new Reichstag will oppose the Army bill and the Kaiser will declare it a law by royal decree.

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammon, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanations a nice Souvenir of Hammon Missions. 34-g

Emilio Castelar, for some time Dictator of Spain and for nearly fifty years conspicuous among Spanish republicans, announced at a breakfast Sunday that he had retired definitely from public life. He advises his friends to become Liberals and support the Monarchy.

The National Bank of Elmira, N.Y., has failed.

Catholic World's Fair Visitors

Catholic families and young men visiting the Chicago Fair can be accommodated at very reasonable terms, in responsible hotels and private Catholic families in Chicago, with whom very liberal arrangements have already been made by the Columbian Catholic Bureau of Information, 403 Owing's Building, Chicago, incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Endorsed by Archbishop Feehan and leading business men of Chicago.

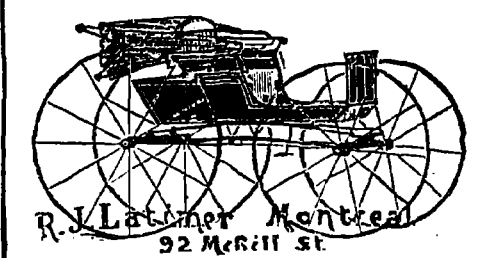
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Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY H. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.



R. J. Latimer Montreal 92 McGill St.

IF YOU WANT ANY KIND OF A Cart, Express Waggon, Open or Covered Buggy, Phaeton, Gladstone, Kensington, Mikado, Or almost anything to run on wheels, GO RIGHT TO R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul Street. HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM. ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

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WEDDING PRESENTS. Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WATSON & DICKSON, 1791 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late 52 St. Sulphur.]

ALL THREE MURDERED.

**Mr. and Mrs. Edy and their Daughter
Butchered.**

**A Tragedy Which is, Perhaps, Uneur-
passed in the History of Canada—
But Little for Detectives to
Work Upon.**

We give our readers the principal facts connected with the most horrid tragedy that our country has witnessed in many years. From Lacolle, P.Q., on June 4th, the Gazette's correspondent sends the details:—

One of the most terrible and mysterious tragedies in the criminal annals of Canada was enacted during the night from Friday to Saturday at Beach Ridge, four miles from Clarenceville, and about twelve miles from Lacolle. Omri Edy, a well to do farmer, aged 68 years, his wife, aged 61, and their daughter, aged 27, were shot at their fireside. The two women had their throats cut besides. The three lived together. For some years past Mr. Edy had been in the habit of letting his farm for one-half the crop to a tenant who lived next to him. Saturday morning at the usual hour, four o'clock, the present tenant, Mr. John Gilbert, got up to attend to his work. His house is about three hundred yards from that of Mr. Edy, but between the two are several barns and other structures, which would prevent him from seeing the Edy house. It was only after he had fed his horses that Mr. Gilbert walked around the barn and caught sight of flames issuing from the roof of the summer kitchen of the Edy residence. Immediately he became, like most people at the sight of fire, very much excited. He says: I picked up an old broom and ran to the kitchen door with the intention of breaking in. The door was closed and I did not attempt to open it but ran around to the dining-room door on the front side of the house. That also was shut, but I kicked at it with all my strength and the fastenings gave away. Rushing into the room I found it filled with smoke and did not notice anything on account of the darkness. I hollered 'fire,' 'fire,' a couple of times. Then I rushed around to the other side of the house on which the bedroom of Mr. Edy was situated. I broke the shutters open and to my surprise found that the bed had not been disturbed that night.

HE FINDS THE BODIES.

Then I again went back to the dining-room, and this time perceived the body of Miss Edy lying on the floor with her head towards and about three feet from the door. Stooping to pick her up, the only thought that struck me was that they had been suffocated by the smoke, and I carried them out. Then I went back to seek Mr. Edy. By this time the fire was burning through the wall dividing the kitchen from the main house, and by the light of the flames I saw Mr. Edy sitting back in his easy chair right near the burning wall. I also carried him out. The neighbors had now arrived and they were the first to call my attention to the wounds on the bodies. I had not until then noticed them. The last time I had seen Mr. Edy and the ladies alive was the previous evening, when they were attending together to the farm work about seven o'clock."

When the bodies were found the clothing seemed to be in perfect condition, and it seemed as if the three victims had been slowly and quietly preparing to go to bed. The family, all the neighbors say, went to bed seldom later than 9 o'clock and never got up before 5.30 in the morning. It must then be assumed that the triple murder was enacted in the early part of the evening.

ALL THREE SHOT.

The room where the body was found was evidently the one where the whole scene took place. It was about fourteen feet by twenty feet. In the centre was a large table. On one side were found the bodies of the two women, while Mr. Edy was found on the opposite, and from the position he appeared to be looking at the table and at his butchered wife and daughter. Mr. Edy was shot right over the right eyebrow and the bullet came out through the back of the head. The shot was fired from such close proximity that the chin was blackened and burned by the powder. The women's throats were cut from ear to ear. Mrs. Edy was also shot from very close quarters right

in the middle of the forehead. Miss Edy's face is the worst bruised. However, it is clear that the deed was committed by some blood-thirsty maniac, who was not satisfied with killing but wanted moreover to mutilate the bodies, and that is all that is clear. The first theory advanced was that the murder was done for robbery and arson resorted to cover up the crime. So far there has not been much evidence adduced in support of this theory, which many circumstances seem to render impossible. In support of it it is stated that on the hand of Mrs. Edy was found a rubber band which was similar to one which she carried on her purse. But when the body of Mr. Edy was searched it was found that in one pocket, undisturbed, he still had a pocket-book containing some papers and seventy-two cents. On the other hand the other pocket was turned inside out.

QUEER FEATURES OF THE CASE.

The old-fashioned wallet in which Mr. Edy kept his money, it must also be said, is missing, but the clothes he had on, were a working suit, and it is not probable that he carried a very large amount in his pocket. Then there does not seem to have been any struggle, although old Mr. Edy was hale and well built, active and used to physical exercise. The women were also tall and strong. Would all sit quietly when someone was demanding their money and threatening their lives? That is the most mysterious side of this horrible affair.

Another puzzling question is how the outsider, if such committed the deed, got in. The shutters were closed. Mr. Gilbert says the lock found in the fire proves that the dining-room door was locked from the inside. The only doubt that remains is about the kitchen door, which was closed when seen by Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Edy was known to possess a revolver. In the ruins were found a clasp knife, which is recognized as having belonged to him, with the blade open.

The Edy family came of United Empire Loyalist stock. Mr. Edy is said to have been worth about \$20,000. His house stood about two miles from the boundary line on the Beach Ridge road. No one knows that he ever made a will. The house, which has been burned, was insured for \$2,200. A married daughter of Mr. Edy, Mrs. Bert Hawley, lives near Plattsburg, N.Y. She arrived there next morning. She had been preceded on Saturday evening by her brother, Mr. H. O. Edy, doing business at 160 McGill street, as a manufacturers' agent for hardware. He is a well known commercial agent, having travelled in every section of the Dominion, from Halifax to British Columbia.

It was Mr. H. O. Edy who presented his father with a revolver some time ago. Mr. A. E. Kemp, of Toronto, a nephew of Mrs. Edy, has sent the following telegram: "I leave by the first train. This calamity does not seem possible." Miss Florence and Miss Annie Coleman, of California, nieces of the victims, are on their way from California for Beach Ridge. They are expected in a few days. Had they arrived last week they might not have been alive. Mr. Hawley, a justice of the peace, who lives near the scene, is related to the Edy's, and his first care was to drive to Lacolle to telephone the news. Meanwhile the bodies were left unguarded and people carried off what they would from the ruins. Dr. H. B. E. Mitchell, the coroner, who lives at Bedford, sixteen miles away, did not arrive until the afternoon to begin the inquest.

The inquest, which is over, reveals the full details of the horrible tragedy; but casts no light that would lead to the detection of the culprits. It is a real mystery and is likely to remain one for a long time.

St. Mary's Pilgrimage.

What promises to be one of the largest pilgrimages that ever left the city will take place on Thursday, June 16th, to St. Ann's church, Varennes, and to the Church of the Sacred Heart at L'Assommoir. The pilgrimage is under the auspices of the Ladies of the Rosary and B. Sodality, who with the pastor, Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, are leaving nothing undone to make it a signal success. The Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's, and O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's, with several other clergymen of the city, have kindly consented to be numbered among the pilgrims. The steamer Berthier leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 8 a.m. and Monson's wharf at 8.30. Tickets will be for adults 50 cents, and children 25 cents.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla has the careful personal supervision of the proprietor in all the details of its preparation as has **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla.

COTTOLINE

What is it

It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

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AT ALL GROCERS.
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Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

STAMINAL.

A FOOD
—AND—
A Tonic.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF
BEEF and WHEAT
With HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bale St. Paul Wharf," will be received until Friday, the 23rd day of June next, inclusively, for the construction of an additional length to the wharf at Bale St. Paul, Charlevoix County, Quebec, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Bale St. Paul, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 26th May, 1893. } 46 2

FISH AND OIL.

Fish Oil.—In cod oil the market remains steady at 37c to 40c for Newfoundland. Gaspe is quoted at 37c to 38c, and Halifax 38c to 37c. Cod liver oil, 65c to 75c as to quality.

Fresh Fish.—Fresh Gaspe salmon have been received, the first lots bringing 23c per lb. Yesterday, sales were made at 28c to 27c, and to-day at 25c wholesale. The fish are very fine. Shad have sold at 12c each, and lake trout have been placed at 7c per lb. Haddock 8c per lb.

MARRIAGES.

DONALD-TIMMONS—In St. Patrick's Church, May 23rd, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., Mary Ann, daughter of John Donald, Arvalee, county Tyrone, to Francis, son of the late Patrick Timmons, Mowhill, county Leitrim, Ireland. Tyrone papers please copy.

LACKEY-VAUGHAN—At Charlemagne, Que., May 29th, by the Rev. I. H. Lackey, incumbent of Glen Sutton, Jacob Albert Lackey to Marcella Vaughan.

O'SHEA-CLARKE—In this city, on Wednesday, May 31st, at the Archbishop's Palace, by the Rev. J. A. Valliant, John O'Shea to Miss Annie Clarke, both of this city. Boston, New York and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

DIED.

AUSTIN—At 9 Buckingham Avenue, on the 6th June, Kate, second daughter of the late Charles Austin, Esq., of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—Prices are quoted as follows:—

Patent Spring	.....	\$4.15 @ 4.20
Patent Winter	.....	4.00 @ 4.15
Straight Roller	.....	3.32 @ 3.55
Extra	.....	3.00 @ 3.20
Superfine	.....	2.60 @ 2.80
Fine	.....	2.35 @ 2.50
City Strong Bakers	.....	4.90 @ 4.00
Manitoba Bakers	.....	3.40 @ 3.75
Ontario bags—extra	.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers	.....	1.70 @ 1.80
Superfine	.....	1.30 @ 1.45
Fine	.....	1.10 @ 1.20

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.30, Standard \$4.05 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.05 to \$2.15, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.10.

Mill Feed.—Bran on track at \$15 to \$15.50, and shorts are quoted steady at \$18.50 to \$17. Moultrie \$19 to \$21.50.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba is offered at 73c afloat Fort William, but that figure cannot be realized. Wheat in Chicago broke badly to-day, May selling down to 67c and July to 68c, and September to 72c. Ontario winter wheat west of Toronto is 1c to 2c lower on the week.

Corn.—The market is quiet at 47c to 48c in bond, and 56c to 57c duty paid.

Peas.—Sales reported at 75c afloat per 66 lbs.

Oats.—Sales have transpired of about 30,000 bushels at 30c in store, and 39c afloat per 34 lbs for No. 2 white and mixed.

Barley.—Feed barley is quiet, with last sales reported at 42c. No. 2 extra is quoted at 45c. Maltng barley is quoted at 45c to 53c.

Malt.—Prices continue at 65c to 72c in bond.

Rye.—The market is steady 61c to 62c per 56 lbs.

Buckwheat.—At 58c to 59c per 48 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—

Canada short cut pork per bbl	.....	\$22.50 @ 23.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl	.....	21.00 @ 21.50
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl	.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl	.....	25.00 @ 25.50
India mess beef, per tierce	.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl	.....	14.00 @ 15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	.....	12c @ 13c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb	.....	12c @ 12c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb	.....	9c @ 11c
Bacon, per lb	.....	11c @ 12c
Shoulders, per lb	.....	10c @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Western is quiet at 15c to 16c.

Creamery..... 19c to 20c.

Dairy..... 18c to 18c.

Roll Butter.—14c to 14c, one lot of 7 pkgs selling at 13c.

Cheese.—Has sold at 9 1/2-16c to 9c. Sales of finest Western white were made on this at 9c 3/4, with finest French changing hands at 8c to 9c, and we quote French 9c to 9c. Several thousands boxes have changed hands on this market at 9c to 9c for French and at 9c to 9c Western white, and 9 1/2-16c to 9c for finest Western colored.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Cases have sold at 12c.

Beans.—A few lots of Western hand picked have been sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for ordinary to good. Inferior \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Honey.—At 6 to 8 for extracted. Comb honey 9c to 13c as to quality.

Hops—We quote good to choice 17c to 18c Poorer qualities 14c to 16c. Old hops 6c to 10c.

Maple Products.—Syrup in wood has sold at 4c to 5c per lb., and in tins 50c. Sugar 6c to 7c.

Baled Hay.—Sales have been made of No. 2 hay at \$12.00 to \$12.50 alongside steamer, and at \$11.25 to \$11.50 on track. Dealers are paying \$10.50 on track and \$9.00 at country points for export. Baled hay is quiet but steady at \$4.50 to \$8.50 as to condition.

FRUITS, Etc.

Pine Apples.—Prices ranging from 10c to 20c as to size.

Asparagus.—\$1.15 to \$1.80 per dozen bunches.

Cucumbers.—\$3.65 to \$4.

Potatoes.—We quote \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs for common to fair lot; but choice Early Rose have sold at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Apples.—Quoted at \$2 to \$3.50 per bbl as to kind and quality.

Cabbages.—Lots at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Onions.—2c to 3c per lb.

Cocoanuts.—\$4.00 to \$4.25 per hundred.

Bananas.—Bunches selling all the way from 75c to \$2.50 as to size and quality of fruit.

Figs.—Are selling freely at 9c per lb. in large fancy boxes.

Dried Fruit.—Dried apples 5c; Peaches and apricots 18c to 21c.

Strawberries.—From 15c to 16c per box in lots of a dozen or more.

Lemons.—Prices ranging from \$2 to \$4; per case as to kind and quality.

Oranges.—Messina \$3 to \$5.50 for \$2 and \$3. Sorrento \$2 to \$3 as to quality of fruit.

8% GUARANTEED by a leading Trust Company is offered at par. Suitable for large and small investments. Full information furnished by W. E. LOWN, Mills Building, New York.

A TRAGEDY.

A soft-breasted bird from the sea
Fell in love with the light house flame;
And it wheeled round the tower on its alread
wing,
And floated and and cried like a lovelorn
thing;
It brooded all day and it fluttered all night,
But could win no look from the steadfast
light.

For the flame had its heart afar,—
Afar with the ships at sea;
It was thinking of children and waiting wives,
And darkness and danger to sailors' lives;
But the bird had its tender bosom pressed
On the glass where at last it dashed its breast.
The light only flickered the brighter to glow;
But the bird lay dead on the rocks below.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

OUT IN THE RAIN.

Come down, O Storm! as never storm before.
You do not fall on an unsheltered head,
To me my dear love's lightest word is more
Than roofs of adamant about me spread.

The world's dark ways are not to me unknown,
How many years my steps have firmly trod
Paths where the traveller finds who fares alone
Sorrow and absence both lead up to God.

I ask no question and I make no stay,
Enough for me that you would have it so.
The heart is happiest that can best obey:
Into the dark with smiling feet I go.

B. P. B.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, at 1 o'clock, in the Bank building. Among those present were: Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Hugh McLennan, Jas. Burnett, G. F. C. Smith, W. H. Meredith, J. M. McCarthy, Jas. Shearer, John Crawford, Jas. O'Brien, Arthur Earle, Deputy Chairman Bank of Liverpool; Captain Benyon, John Morrison, A. H. Lunn, R. B. Angus, Hector Mackenzie, James Tasker, B. A. Boas, E. B. Greenshields, Sir Joseph Hickson, W. C. McDonald, W. J. Buchanan, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, H. R. Drummond, M. Burke, R. G. Starke, R. W. Shepherd, jr., H. G. Strathy, W. R. Miller, Peter Bell, J. McCarthy, Dr. McCarthy, H. Joseph, J. L. Marler, Peter McKenzie, Wm. McKenzie, John Hague, J. B. McLea, A. Macnider, E. S. Clouston, general manager.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald Smith, President of the Bank, was voted to the chair; and on the motion of Mr. G. F. C. Smith, seconded by Capt. Benyon, Messrs. James Burnett and W. J. Buchanan were appointed to act as scrutineers, and Mr. A. Macnider, chief inspector of the bank, was requested to act as secretary.

THE REPORT

of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 75th Annual General Meeting held 5th June, 1893, was then read as follows:

The Directors beg to present the 75th Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1893.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th April, 1892. \$ 535,615.83
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1893, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful debts. 1,325,810.20

Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1892. \$600,000
Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st June, 1893. 600,000
\$ 1,200,000.00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward. \$ 691,425.53

The figures in the accompanying statement show the Bank's position to be a satisfactory one in every respect, and the shareholders are also to be congratulated upon the very fair results of the business of the past year.

The Overdue Debts secured and unsecured show a reduction of \$338,000 in the aggregate as compared with the statement of the same date in the year 1892.

The Directors have to report that the Bank was appointed Financial Agent of the Government of Canada in England by Order-in-Council at Ottawa in December last, and the leased premises in Abchurch Lane have been enlarged to meet the requirements of the necessarily increased staff of clerks there.

During the past year a branch of the

Bank has been opened at Vernon, B. C., where it is expected a moderate and safe business will be done.

The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year.

D. A. SMITH, President.

General Statement—30th April, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$12,000,000.00
Reserve	\$6,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	691,425.53
Unclaimed Dividends	4,075.09
Half-yearly Dividend, payable 1st June, 1893	600,000.00
	7,296,101.22
	\$19,296,101.22
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$5,125,377.00
Deposits not bearing interest	7,556,402.28
Deposits bearing interest	19,542,424.87
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	173.18
	\$2,224,377.28
	\$51,520,478.50

ASSETS.	
Gold and Silver Coin	
Current	\$2,202,071.58
Government Demand Notes	2,747,311.00
Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	200,000.00
Due by Agencies of this Bank and other banks in Foreign Countries	\$8,905,938.73
Due by Agencies of this Bank and other banks in Great Britain	2,118,214.65
	11,023,838.43
Government Bonds, India Stock, &c.	1,834,000.00
Notes and Cheques of other banks	935,780.99
	\$19,003,667.00
Bank Premises at Montreal and branches	600,000.00
Current Loans and Discounts (rebate interest reserved) and other Securities and Assets	31,762,786.58
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	45,200.51
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	108,818.41
	\$1,916,811.50
	\$51,520,478.50

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 30th April, 1893.

The President's and the Manager's Addresses.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report said that his task was easy, that the profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts are \$1,325,810.20, and adding to that the amount brought over from last year, \$565,615.83, makes altogether \$1,891,425.53. The dividend is paid amounts to \$1,200,000, leaving as an additional amount to be brought forward this year \$125,800.20, making altogether \$691,425.53 at credit of profit and loss, in addition to the rest of \$6,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the actual capital of the Bank. Under all circumstances, properly considered, this statement is a very satisfactory one. In Quebec and Ontario particularly, the year's results are most satisfactory. He referred to the improvement in the cotton, woolen, dry goods, boots and shoes, and lumber businesses, which is most reassuring. There was a shrinkage in the quantity of grain, owing to the dry weather previous to the ripening period, but the outlook for the coming year is very bright. The immigration for the past year has been equal to that of former years, and a very good class of people came into our community. He pointed out that the failure of one Railway in the Northwest to keep up to what would be expected is a lesson for the future not to push enterprises beyond the requirements of the country. He then dwelt upon the commercial crisis that swept over Australia, and which naturally had an effect upon the money markets of the world. Speaking of the advantages derived from communications with Japan and China, he showed the benefits to be reaped from the establishment of a new line of steamers between Canada and Australia. After a retrospect of Montreal's commercial history from 1844 to our day he expressed himself in these encouraging words:—

"We believe at no time during the last seventy-five years was the Bank of Montreal in a better position in every way for the purposes for which it is intended, that of giving the best dividend possible to the shareholders, while properly safe-

guarding their capital, and promoting the development of the material interests in Canada, than it is at this time. Within the last few months this Bank has, as you are aware, been appointed the Financial Agent of the Dominion Government, and I think it will be admitted on all hands to be a fitting thing that this Bank should be the Agents of the Government of Canada. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I think we may feel just pride in that we have an institution in Canada which is fully capable of filling such an important position, and of this the Government informed itself before making the appointment."

After a few words of well deserved credit to Mr. Lang, manager of the Bank in England, Sir Donald moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Drummond, the adoption of the report.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, then submitted his report. He referred to the period of financial plethora, succeeded by a stringency of exceptional acuteness, due to the Australian Banking crisis, the unsatisfactory condition of things in the United States caused by the vexed silver question. He declared his belief that the worst was now over, and the panic feeling in London would soon be allayed by a settlement of this last mentioned question by the Americans. It is a relief to know that in the midst of all this unrest that the commercial business of Canada was in a sound condition and last year's trade was satisfactory. If profits were less, but debts were fewer; the grain trade was not quite satisfactory, but the lumber trade improved. He said that this should be a year of caution and economy. The Bank came through the last year's trying period in a manner to add prestige and credit to the institution. As to its financial strength the report was a sufficient guarantee. The large capital is a protection to the note-holder and depositor. In closing the manager said:

"It is my earnest desire to keep the shares of the Bank entirely out of the realm of speculation and place them in the same category as Government securities, where the Shareholders may be assured of undoubted safety and enjoy a fixed Dividend. With that object in view you will understand that it is my aim more to maintain and increase the high standing of the Bank rather than attempt to force large profits."

These addresses were followed by a regular discussion on different points of the report, in which Messrs. John Morrison, John Crawford, and Hon. D. A. Macdonald took part. When all the questions asked were answered in a satisfactory manner by the president, Mr. Hector Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. James Tasker, "that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attendance to the interests of the Bank." Mr. R. B. Angus, seconded by Mr. W. H. Meredith, moved a vote of thanks to the General Manager, to which that gentleman briefly replied. On motion of Mr. Morrison a vote of thanks was tendered the chairman. Mr. James O'Brien, seconded by Mr. B. A. Boas, moved "that the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that purpose only this meeting be continued."

THE DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Subsequently the scrutineers reported that the following was the result of the election of directors:—Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G.; Hon. George A. Drummond, Messrs. A. T. Patterson, Hugh McLennan, E. B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, Sir John Caldwell Abbott, K.C.M.G.; R. B. Angus and W. H. Meredith.

The President and Vice-President in the ordinary course of things will be elected at to-day's Board meeting.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

BAD DRINKING WATER.—Travellers suffer greatly from the different kinds of water they are compelled to drink, as nothing is so likely to bring on an attack of Diarrhea as change of drinking water. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the only safe, quick, and sure cure for Diarrhea, cramps, and Cholera Morbus, and the valise of every traveller should contain a bottle of the mixture, which he can procure at any reputable drug-store. 25c. for a large bottle.

John Murphy & Co's
ADVERTISEMENT.

MONEY IS NO OBJECT.

When an old established business house is paying the way for what may be termed "a peaceful revolution," the loss of even a season's profit is accepted as a matter of course. For a time at least money is no object. The main thing is to attain the end in view. To do this in our case a big reduction of stock is necessary. And a big reduction of stock means a big reduction of prices. Hence the following list:

SILK PALETOTS!

\$37.00, \$45.00, \$50.00.

Your choice for \$11.50.

- Beaded Capes \$ 1.75 for 59c.
- Beaded Capes \$ 3.00 for 75c.
- Beaded Capes \$ 3.50 for 85c.
- Beaded Capes \$ 4.15 for \$1.00
- Beaded Capes \$ 5.75 for \$1.25
- Beaded Capes \$ 6.50 for \$1.50
- Beaded Capes \$ 7.50 for \$1.75
- Beaded Capes \$10.00 for \$2.00
- Beaded Capes \$11.50 for \$2.50
- Beaded Capes \$13.75 for \$2.75

Country customers ordering any of the above can return them if not approved. We have about 100 of these Beaded Capes, and at these prices they are sure to go in a few days.

Hundreds of Jackets at exactly Half price.

Large lines of Ulsters and Ulster Wraps to clear at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Original prices from \$5.00 to \$17.50.

The place to buy BLOUSES is JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The place to buy PARASOLS is JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The place to buy READY-MADE COSTUMES is JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Heptonette Waterproof Garments in endless variety, prices from \$3.50.

Buy your Dry Goods at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET
And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter st.
TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE
Telephone 2193.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

FARM, MILLS AND HOMES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable; for the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will cure hiccoughs.

For a burn take sweet oil and lime-water (equal parts), mix and keep the burn well covered with it.

Draw the finger end or the thumb end of an old kid glove over your cologne bottle cork, and so save much of the strength of the cologne.

Set your tins on the stove or in the oven to dry, but remove them as soon as the process is completed. Don't bake them or roast them. It injures them.

Hard water may be rendered soft by adding sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), a half teaspoonful to a gallon of water. The addition of salt, in about the same proportion, will render soft water hard.

To remove fruit stain we have found out by accident that tartaric acid will remove any and all fruit stains from the hands. Apply it to the stains, dampened a little so as to rub on easily, then wash in soap and water and the hands will be free from any stain.

During the summer months light dresses, especially children's garments, are very apt to be stained by grass; these grass stains are easily removed by alcohol. Put a little of the liquid in a saucer, moisten the stains with it, rub well and the green will disappear.

Britannia metal that needs cleaning should be rubbed first with a cloth saturated with sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and wiped dry with a very soft cloth. To restore the polish make a paste of whiting and water, cover the article with it and polish with a piece of chamois.

THE WOMAN OF MANY ILLS.

Of course, you know at least one of her kind. We refer to the woman of many ills, either imaginary or otherwise, that she insists upon recounting to every person who unfortunately comes within earshot. She is the creature who one day has heart disease, the next is seized with inflammatory rheumatism and on the third is quite certain that she is suffering from some incurable malady that is sapping her life away.

With a ghoulish glee she dwells on her various symptoms and the rapid progress toward the grave that she is hourly making. She lingers over all the harrowing details, and is very much put out if you do not appear to enjoy the tenor of her conversation.

She dotes on medical works and reads with avidity of every known ailment that has ever visited the frame of poor humanity. If a new disease is mentioned in the papers, before twenty hours have passed over her head she imagines herself the victim of the latest malady and is quite hurt if anyone else of her acquaintance should dare to be more seriously ill than herself.

Notwithstanding the fact that she is tottering on the brink of the grave, she is able to eat her three meals a day with astonishing relish, and if there is anything on hand of especial interest she forgets for the time being what an invalid she is and appears to enjoy the amusements of the healthy with as much zest as do those mortals who cannot confess to an ache or pain. In fact, she is an all-round humbug who bores everyone but the doctors and the chemists, and for them she is a never-ending source of profit, though at times she must be a bit wearisome even to them.

EARRINGS BECOMING OBSOLETE.

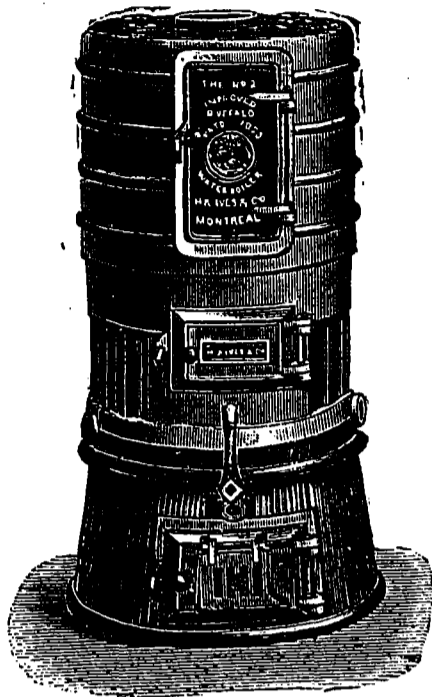
What becomes of all the earrings is a question often asked. A few years ago the fashion of wearing these relics of barbarism was quite general, but now it is the exception and not the rule to see a woman with a pair. The gems, however, had not been thrown away; thousands have been worked up into other and more fashionable ornaments. Many very handsome brooches have been made out of earrings which have outlived the fashion, and there has been quite a large amount of ingenuity displayed in the work, so as to do away with any suspicion of second-hand in the reconstructed adornments. More than one pair has been made up into sleeve buttons and presented to a member of the sterner sex, and others have been fitted with pins, and used by their fair owners as hat or hairpins. The best judges in these matters doubt whether earrings as such will ever become popular again, and it is very unusual for young ladies nowadays to have their ears pierced at all.

FLOOR PAINT.

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

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

P. D. DODS & CO., Proprietors,
188 and 190 McGill Street, - - - - - Montreal.



Before Purchasing a
HOT WATER HEATER,
EXAMINE THE
BUFFALO,
Manufactured by H. R. IVES & CO.,
Queen Street, Montreal, Que.

Below is one of the many certificates received from persons using them:

Butler street,
MONTREAL, April 20, 1893.

Messrs. H. R. IVES & CO.:

Dear Sirs,—The BUFFALO HEATER, which was put into my house last October, has given every satisfaction. The house is much exposed, and although last winter was a severe one, we had a warm and comfortable house. Besides it requires very little care to look after the heater, which is easily regulated.

Yours truly,
(Signed), FRANCIS McCABE.

Montreal, April 21, 1893.

When day is done, and sunshine's glow
Is fading into night,
'Tis comforting to all to know
That EDDY gives us light,

BUY only

EDDY'S
MATCHES.

THE BEST.

MAMMOTH WORKS:
HULL, CANADA.



A tea-kettle
of hot water

Gives enough hot water
to do the entire wash when
SURPRISE SOAP is used.
There's no wash boiler
required.

There's none of that hot

steam about the house on wash day.

This is a simple easy way of washing the clothes
without boiling or scalding them. It gives the sweetest,
cleanest clothes, and the whitest.

SURPRISE SOAP does it.

145

READ the directions
on the wrapper

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES.

Corrugated Pan over Firebox, doubling boiling capacity.



Small interchangeable syrup
pans (connected by siphon)
cleaning and storing, and a Perfect
Automatic Regulator. The Champion is as great an
improvement over the Cook Pan as the latter was over the old iron
kettle, hung on a fence rail. Catalogues mailed free on application.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que., Hudson, Ohio, and Rutland, Vt.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A contradiction in terms—He then killed the man with his life preserver.

The best friends of sauce-makers—Those who eat their meals with a "relish."

GIBBS: I hear Gus is going to get married. Dibbs: Yes. Gibbs: Is he in love? Dibbs: No; in debt.

ENTHUSIASTIC ANGLER: I can't fancy any one not fond of trout-fishing. Tender-hearted Maiden: Unless it be the trout.

DASHAWAY: I have fallen into the bad habit of talking to myself lately. Cleverton: I wondered why you were looking so bored.

"Who lives in that old house now?" "Nobody." "Why, it is occupied." "On yes—it's occupied; but the people aren't anybody."

DOMESTIC "HELP."—Aunt Amalie: And do you help your mother when she is cooking? Little Elsa: Yes, auntie, I keep out of her way.

MORE THAN SHE ASKED FOR.—Mrs. Spooney: Will you love me just as much, darling, when I am old? Mr. Spooney: More, Lydia; you won't be so silly then.

It was the newly fledged bee that, after venturing out of the hive on a wet day, sang out on his return, "There's no place like comb."

TWO TO ONE.—First Girl: Do you see that handsome fellow by the piano? I rejected him once. Second Girl: That's nothing, I rejected him twice.

AMBIGUOUS.—She: How was your speech at the club received the other night? He: When I sat down they said it was the best thing I ever did.

SELECT, VERY.—A: I hear that Ixthal, the new watering-place, is very select. B: No doubt, I have it on good authority that there are a couple of doctors to each invalid.

MITIGATION.—Judge: Have you any remarks to offer that may lead to a mitigation of your sentence? Prisoner: Yes, I will thank you to have a sofa put in my cell.

"Doctor, when do you think a man weighs most?" asked a patient who was undergoing a course of dietary treatment. "When he steps on my corns," answered the doctor.

Fond mother, listening to baby's cries: What a sweet-toned voice she has, dear. She'll be a splendid singer. We must send her to Italy and have her voice cultivated. Brutal father, trying to sleep: Send her now.

Strongly Endorsed,

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

MONTREAL, December, 1891.—I was suffering, for more than a year, from an obstinate cough, an abundant expectoration of a very bad appearance, night sweats, pain in the chest, debility and a progressive wasting, which caused me to dread consumption. I took several remedies unavailingly. I am now perfectly well, to the great surprise of my friends, and have been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I took 5 bottles of 50 cts. each. I can recommend this precious syrup to those who are coughing and think themselves in consumption. W. DASTOUS, No. 90 St. Antoine Street.

SOREL, 11th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, have used Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine for bronchitis, from which I was suffering for over one year. This syrup not only cured me of bronchitis but also of gravel and calculus in my kidneys, which had caused me intense sufferings for over 3 years and from which I was very near dying 2 years ago. I am now in perfect health, all symptoms of those diseases having completely disappeared for over three months. J. B. ROUILLARD, Inspector-General of Mines for the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, 18th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, certify to my little boy, seven years old, having been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Had caught "la grippe" last winter, took several remedies unavailingly. Cough most violent and very painful for us to hear. Towards month of July last, when cough was at its worst, made use of this marvelous syrup and was completely cured by two bottles. Never coughed since, and consider his lungs much strengthened by that wonderful remedy. J. A. DESROSIERS, No. 111 St. Christophe Street, (Agent of Estate-Skelly), 1598 Notre Dame Street.

A Serious Case of Bronchitis Cured.—Suffering since a long time with an obstinate cough which allowed me very little rest, I was advised to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. After the use of a few bottles the cough completely disappeared. PHILOMENE ROGER, Lay Sister, Providence Asylum, cor. of St. Hubert and St. Catherine Sts.

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING I
OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its **GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS** take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its **GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS** take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervised the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell
L. J. Villere
Commissioners

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. N. O'CONNOR, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans,
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1893.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - \$150,000

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 PRIZE OF \$150,000 is	.....	\$ 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 40,000 is	.....	40,000
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	.....	20,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	.....	10,000
2 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	.....	10,000
5 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	.....	10,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	.....	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 400 are	.....	40,000
200 PRIZES OF 200 are	.....	40,000
300 PRIZES OF 120 are	.....	36,000
500 PRIZES OF 80 are	.....	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of \$200 are	.....	\$20,000
100 Prizes of 120 are	.....	12,000
100 Prizes of 80 are	.....	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of \$40 are	.....	39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are	.....	39,960
3,434 Prizes, amounting to.....		\$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves \$5;
Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c
Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50.
Special rates to agents. Agents wanted everywhere.

IMPORTANT.

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

Address PAUL CONRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.
ATTENTION - For January 1st, 1891, our drawings will take place in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under a bid by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business.
PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the Ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, and Col. C. J. VILLERE, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N.B. - The tickets for the July Drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new Commissioner CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

WANTED,

An energetic Catholic man of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides.
Apply with references to

RENZIGER BROTHERS,
86 and 88 Barclay St., New York.

THE MOUNT ROYAL LOTTERY.

Heretofore The Province of Quebec Lottery authorized by the Legislature,

Next Drawings : - - - June 15 and June 30.

PRIZES VALUE, \$13,185.00. - CAPITAL PRIZE, WORTH \$3,750.00.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth	.....	\$3,750.00	.....	\$3,750.00
1 do	.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.50
1 do	.....	625.00	.....	625.00
1 do	.....	312.50	.....	312.50
2 Prizes worth	.....	125.00	.....	250.00
5 do	.....	62.50	.....	312.50
25 do	.....	12.50	.....	312.50
100 do	.....	6.25	.....	625.00
200 do	.....	3.75	.....	750.00
Approximation Prizes				
100 do	.....	6.25	.....	625.00
100 do	.....	3.75	.....	375.00
100 do	.....	2.50	.....	250.00
500 do	.....	6.25	.....	1,250.00
999 do	.....	1.25	.....	1,248.75
999 do	.....	1.25	.....	1,248.75
3134 Prizes worth.....				\$13,185.00

TICKETS, - - - 25 CENTS

Tickets can be obtained until five o'clock p.m., on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the drawing are applied to next drawing.

Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. - S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

WHAT IS

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

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

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

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

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Lavaltrie, December 26th. 1885.

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

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

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

DRUNKENNESS.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE CURE FOR

DRUNKENNESS OR THE MORPHINE HABIT ?

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

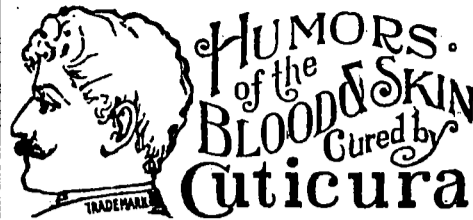
Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING :

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

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

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



HUMORS of the BLOOD & SKIN Cured by Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the **CUTICURA REMEDIES** consisting of **CUTICURA**, the great Skin Cure, **CUTICURA SOAP**, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and **CUTICURA RESOLVENT**, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humour Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. **CUTICURA REMEDIES** are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined. Sold everywhere. Price, **CUTICURA**, 75c; **SOAP**, 50c; **RESOLVENT**, \$1.50. Prepared by the **POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION**, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by **CUTICURA SOAP**.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated **CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER** 30c.



Established 1850.

J. H. WALKER

WOOD

Engraver & Designer

181 St. James S

MONTREAL.

Guardian Ins. Co.'s Building.

"Listen to the Story that I Tell."

When I hear the chorus swelling
From everybody's dwelling,
I should know without you telling
That **KELLY'S SONGSTER** is selling.

"AFTER THE BALL,"

THE HIT OF THEM ALL.

If you have not a copy of **KELLY'S Songster** No. 51, containing the above song, and 25 other popular Songs and Parodies, then do not lose a minute in getting it, or they may be all sold. Price five cents.

P. KELLY, Song Publisher,

Cor. St. Antoine and Inspector Streets.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Holloway's Ointment.

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

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

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

Gout, Rheumatism

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

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

CANADA. IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } No. 1019.

Dame Catherine Donaldson of the town of Cote St. Antoine, in the district of Montreal, wife, commune en biens of Henry Clarkson Russell, of the same place, accountant, judicially authorized to ester en Justice, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 4th April, 1893.
D. MCCORMACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

McGALE'S FOR . . .
BUTTERNUT PILLS
 25 cents per box.
 By Mail on Receipt of Price.
B. E. McGALE,
 CHEMIST &c.,
 8123 NOTRE DAME ST.,
 MONTREAL.
Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
 For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

DRESS REMNANTS
DRESS REMNANTS

AND
 ODD LENGTHS
 ODD LENGTHS
 OF DRESS GOODS
 OF DRESS GOODS

To-morrow and following days we offer all Remnants and Odd Dress Lengths of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods

— AT —

REDUCED RATES

OUR DRESS TRADE
 OUR DRESS TRADE

The Sales in our Dress Goods Department (notwithstanding the wet spring) have been extra large this season.

AS THE LADIES SAY
 AS THE LADIES SAY

The Goods are pretty and the prices low for such good qualities.

THE RESULT.
 THE RESULT.

The result of this extra run of Trade is that now Early in the Season we have a

LARGE ACCUMULATION
 LARGE ACCUMULATION

of Remnants, also of Old Dress Lengths.

ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP
 ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP

AND
 AND

ALL TO BE SOLD QUICKLY
 ALL TO BE SOLD QUICKLY

SALE BEGINS
 SALE BEGINS

The sale of these Remnants and Old Dress Lengths

BEGINS 9 A.M. EACH DAY.
 BEGINS 9 A.M. EACH DAY.

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' CAPES
 LADIES' JACKETS
 LADIES' JACKETS

AND

SEASIDE ULSTERS
 SEASIDE ULSTERS

SEVERAL LOTS

Of Ladies' Capes, Jackets and Ulsters to be cleared at greatly Reduced Prices.

THE FOLLOWING LOTS

Are only a few of what we have in stock.

S. CARSLY,
 Notre Dame Street.

LOT NUMBER ONE.
 LOT NUMBER ONE.

Ladies' Braided Cloth Capes, very stylishly made. Original price \$13 each. Reduced to \$3.75.

LOT NUMBER TWO.
 LOT NUMBER TWO.

Ladies' Long Tweed Ulsters for Seaside or Country Wear. Original price \$10.00 each. Reduced to \$2.50.

LOT NUMBER THREE.
 LOT NUMBER THREE.

Ladies' Long Ulsters with Capes, original price \$20.00. Reduced to 5.90.

S. CARSLY,
 Notre Dame Street.

LOT NUMBER FOUR.
 LOT NUMBER FOUR.

Ladies' Long Cloth Capes trimmed with Jet. Original Price, \$9.50 each. Reduced to \$4.75.

LOT NUMBER FIVE.
 LOT NUMBER FIVE.
 A big lot of Ladies' Short Jackets. Original price, \$4.00 each. Reduced to \$2.00.
 LOT NUMBER SIX.
 LOT NUMBER SIX.
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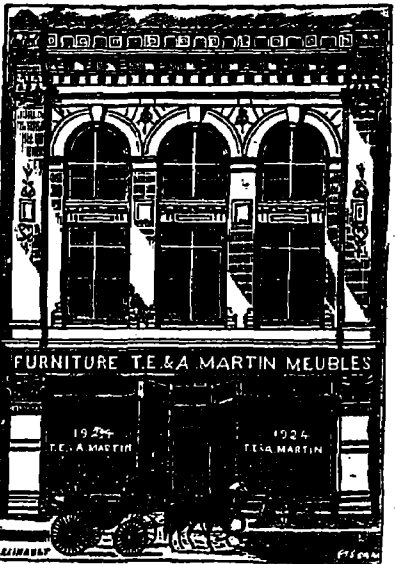
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