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If you have something that the people need "advertise with courage and faith," and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

VOL. XLV., NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896.

THOUSANDS OF IRISH CATHOLICS WILL WELCOME VERY REV: FATHER CAPTIER,

SUPERIOR GENERAL OF THE SULPICIANS, ON SUNDAY NEXT AT 7.30 P.M., AT ST. .PATRICK'S - IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ASSEMBLY WILL BE THE LARGEST EVER REEN IN THIS CITY.

The presentation of an address of welcome to the Very Rev. Superior General of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Father Captier, by the Irish Catholics of this city, will take place on Sunday evening mext at 7 30 o'clock, on the grounds of St. Patrick's Church. All the priests in connection with the various Irish congregations in this city, together with their flocks, have been invited to participate in the proceedings.

The visit of the venerable head of the Sulpicians to St. Patrick's should be made the occasion of a monster gathering on the part of the Irish Catholic people of this city. There is no doubt whatever that a reception such as will not be surpassed by any other city on this continent will be accorded to the Very Rev. Father.

#### ZOLA'S TROUBLES.

REPORTS SAY THAT HIS LATEST BOOK, "ROME," CONTAINS MANY GLARING EVIDENCES OF PLAGIARISM

The New York Catholic Witness contains the following desputch from Paris: Emile Zola's latest book, "Rome," on which he relied to get into the French academy, hids fair to become the ruin of his reputation. It has been proved beyond a doubt that he derived many of his most brilliant ideas and most striking expressions from a volume on the Vatican, published in French in this city last year.

These astounding revelations are the discovery of Mr. Gaston Deschamps, one of the best literary critics in Paris, though the ideas and sentences stolen are so many and so striking that the fraud could not long have been undetected. The "deadly parallel column" is being worked with fatal effect, and all Paris is talking of the disclosures, which undoubtedly led to Zola's being rejected one is on tiptoe with excitement; church at the meeting of the French academy the other day, in spite of the eloquence ness out of tune with the grief in which of Francois Coppee and the not uninter the Church is officially declared to be ted support of Paul Bourget. In fact it is very doubtful whether Zola will ever be admitted to the company of the 'immortals."

The book from which the alleged cribbing was done is entitled "The Vatican, the Popes and Civilization the Central Government of the Church," published by Firm in Didot in 1895. The chief writer of this work is M. Georges Goyau, and he was assisted by Andre Perate and Paul Febre.

For what is true in his portrait of Leo trip to Rome, has taken a book by Charles Benoist, entitled, "Sovereigns, Statesmen and Churchmen." Unfortunately, however, he has added to the trustworthy and careful statements it contains a lot of gossip and hearsay, obtained from attachés of the Vatican by means of appropriate tips," as he himself admits. Thus he has created a very fantastic Pope—an avaricious old man in his dotage, counting up in his dean of the college, presides; they swear private room the jewelry and money to preserve the utmost secrecy concernbrought by pilgrims, a sort of puppet, whose strings are moved by those mysterious individuals, the Jesuits. Even the details of public ceremonies and audiences with the Pope are full of inaccuracies. At any rate, there are Americans enough who have been received by the Holy Father to recognize the distorted image that Zola paints.

#### CATHOLICS AND WOMAN SUF-FRAGE.

Cardinal Vaughan's declaration of un-Conditional approval in respect to Woman Suffrage will be all the more appreciated by the advanced members of the sex that his venerable predecessor was so uncompromising an opponent of the movement. Cardinal Manning's prejudice against women presenting themselves at the polling-booth, if old-fashioned, was certainly deep-rooted, for he was always ready to admit that the cause of religion in England and, above all, the cause of temperance, would be enormously strengthened by the suffrages of the femal sex. But not even the possible result of seeing Local Option presed into law could move him from his attitude of opposition. Cardinal Vaughan's letter to the Women Suffrage Society will doubtless have the effect of promoting a more outspoken expression of Amboise and an honorary Canon of political aspirations amo gst Catholic ladies, many of whom have already done active political service in the ranks of the Primrose League. Curiously enough in France also, within the last few weeks, a society of "Fommes Feministes" has been formed with the Auch, is by right of birth Comte de express object of interesting Catholic Drap. He is a native of the Ardeche, women in the civil and political enfran- where he was born in 1828. He entered chisement of the sex. Until recently the Order of the Oblutes, and during much the course of Woman's Suffrage in of the first fifty years of his life he France had been entirely in the hands was a professor of dogma at various semof the Freethinking party, a condition inaries. In 1878 he was consecrated shelves, all filled, at the British museum. penses of the Popes have been on a scale for \$100 a sack.

of things to be deplored from many points of view. Now a little body of Catholic women have affiliated themselves to the movement and have started a monthly organ of their own, and while carefully dissociating themselves, as they are bound to do, from the unfortunate agitation carried on by the advanced sisterhood in favor of further facilities for divorce, they are ready to duties will take him among a popula-work hand in hand with them in favor tion very different in race and character of removing the various civil and political disabilities from which French women suffer. The whole movement is far less developed in France than in England, but it has displayed of late interesting symptoms of growth and vigor.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

#### BURIAL OF A POPE.

Impressive Ceremonies That Follow the Death of the Pontiff.

When the death of the reigning Pope draws near, the Cardinal Secretary of State informs the Dean of the Sacred College, who summons his colleagues to the residence of the dying man; the Cardinal Vicar issues orders that prayers be offered in the Roman churches; the Cardinal Penitentiary attends the bed-side of the Pope, to whom the Sacristan of the Pope's chapel administers extreme unction. As soon as may be after death has occurred, the body must be formally recognized by the Cardinal Camerlingo, who, in obedience to an ancient custom, first knocks thrice on the door of the bedchamber. Getting no answer he enters, and taps thrice with a silver mallet on the dead man's forehead, and thrice calls him by name. No response coming, the Camerlingo declares that the Pupe is dead. Thenceforth the Camerlingo is the most important of the Cardinals, having charge of the pre-parations for the conclave, of the govern-ment of the palace, and of the transactions with the representatives of foreign powers, to whom he officially announces the Pope's death; the papal Guard of Swiss Halberdiers attend him when he goes out; his arms are stamped on the medal of the vacant See; he takes an inventory of the property in the palace and affixes seals to the dead Pontiff's papers. But in order to prevent him from overstepping his authority the Sacred College appoints three Cardinals —a Bishop, a priest and a deacon—who are called the Heads of the Orders, and whose business it is to oversee his acts, They serve for three days, being replaced by others chosen in rotation.

Meanwhile the great bell of the Capitol, the so-called "Paterine," has tolled the news to the citizens of Rome. Everymen as well as laymen display an eagerthe Church is officially declared to be

succeeding the Pope's death, the celebration of his observation of his embalmed and then attired in funeral apparel. When masses have been said over it in the presence of the cardinals. it is removed to St. Peter's, where, on a magnificent catafalque, it lies in state. Finally, on the ninth day, the public funeral—one of the great pageants of the XIII., M. Zola, whom, it will be remem-bered, the Pope declined to see on his is coffined and laid away in the temporary receiving tomb, to rest there until, when the next Pope dies, it is lowered into the crypt of St. Peter's for permanent burial.

Needless to say, the funeral ceremonies of the novendial cause no abatement in the preparation for the conclave. The day after the Pope dies as many cardinal as happen to be in Rome meet to confer. The oldest of their number, the ing all their proceedings; they renew their oaths of allegiance to the Holy See, binding themselves to defend and guard the rights, prerogatives and temporal possessions of the Church (up to the effusion of blood); then they discuss questions of immediate urgency, listen to reading of the laws governing the election, and hear the camerlingo's report of his business. The congregation reassembles each day, its numbers being constantly increasing by the arrival of cardinals from a distance.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH

EPISCOPACY. One of the difficulties between the Vatican and the French Government is no longer that of the vacant Sees. The French Episcopacy, so diminished during the last few months by death, has been recruited by the official nomination of cleven fresh members. Of these four are Archbishops. Mgr. Renon, the new Archbishop of Tours, was born at Bourgueil in 1844. He was a military chap-lain when the war of 1870 broke out, and for the courage and charity which he showed on numerous occasions during the campaign he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the close of the war he was promoted curé archpriest 1893, and le now succeeds the prelate who then consecrated him, the late Cardinal Meirnan, Archbishop of Tours. Mgr. Blain, who succeeds the late Mgr. Gougot in the Archiepiscopal See of

Bishop of Nice in succession to Mgr. Sola, who is still rememberd by his strong attachment to Gallican doctrines and his opposition at the Council of the Vatican to the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Mgr Sueur, who succeeds the late Mgr. Vigne as Archbishop of Avignon, was born in 1811 in the Pas-de Calais, consequently his new from the people of the North with whom his lot has hitherto been cast. He became Bishop of Evereux in 1894. Mgr. Sueur is an exprofessor of philosophy and dogmatic theology, and he has written works of value on the relations between ecclesiastical and civil law. Mgr. Mathieu, the new Archbishop of Toulouse, was born in 1839 at Einville, Meurthe-et-Moselle. He was long a chaplain to a religious community, and it was not until 1890 that he was made

AN INTERESTING PEN PICTURE

OF THE DOINGS OF HIS HOLINESS-HIS SIM-PLE HABITS AND GREAT LABORS.

(From the London Daily News).

St. Peter's strikes seven, Centra, his valet, noiselessly glides into the bed-

of the utmost simplicity. Thus, Greg-ory XVI, did not exceed three Roman crowns (about 13s.) per diem, and Pius IX. spent one crown for his dinner.

At 12 the present Pope takes a simple repast, consisting usually of an omelette a roll and some of the sheep's milk cheese made at his native Carpineto. A single glass of red wine is drunk during the meal. After taking a little exercise in the Loggia of Raphael. he is carried in a portantina of red silk by two stal-wart bearers dressed in the same flaming This is how the Pope spends a day of livery through the library and the his busy life. When the great bell of Corte della Pigna into the garden, where he enters his carriage and drives down the alleys of oak and ilex trees escorted by an officer of the noble room, a large square room, simply fur- guards and two gendarmes. His Holiinspects the fine vineyard,

A TRAGIC STORY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A DRUNKARD'S RUINED LIFE.

FRANK L. WELLS IN DESMOREST'S MAGAZINE PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING PEN PICTURE OF A YOUNG MAN WHO SUICIDED THROUGH INTEMPERATE HABITS.

He was not a bad-looking man, the prisoner at the bar.

Dissipation had left its mark, but there was something about the face that made you think that back in his young manhood were other and happier days. He was not raised a thief, his man accused of stealing a diamond ring.

Ine court officials noticed the clearcut features which might once have been handsome, the matted hair which once curled in beautiful ringlets, and

The fellow is changed; prison life has done him good. When we got him he was the ugliest-looking fellow in jail; but since he has got the prison pallor he looks as if he might be an imitation of a gentleman."

Six months of enferced sobriety and good habits had certainly made a great change. Perhaps the jury noticed it, too. The ring was a valuable one, and yet the sentence was for only a year.

'Prisoner stand up!" said the judge when the foreman handed in the verdict. "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner slowly arose, and in

deliberate tones replied: "Your honor, I have something to speech, I think. I have been a worth-

less, drunken vagabond, your honor, but I am not a thief. The ring which was found in my pocket belonged to my mother, dead and in Heaven years ago. It is better so. I wonder, your honor, if the angels know of the shame: and disgrace of those they loved on earth?

The lady identified the ring, but I believe that she was honestly mistaken; the rings are probably similar. I stand hefore you to-day, your honor, the wreck of what once was a man; the urchins on the street jeer at me and laugh at my rags. I have been homeless and hungry, your honor, and would barter my soul for a glass of something warm to start the cold blood once more coursing through my veins. But I am not a thief.

"I would not harm God's weakest

creature. As a boy I gathered the mained and wounded animals from the treet into the kitchen, and fed them as no man ever yet fed and cared for me. I was a happy boy. My father was wealthy and distinguished, my home luxurious. I went to college and ceeded him in the practice of law. My Our revels were the talk of the city, and we were proud of the fact. We had none but the choicest wines, and I was glad when I could drink more than the others could stand; I thought it was a

mark of manhood, your honor.

'It is the same old story. I will make it short. I became a common drunkard, my property was gone, everything but the ring. I could not part with that: it was the only link which bound me to a happy past, the only tie between me and the mother who bore me, who cared for me, who loved me. Many a night when I was cold and hungry I have taken it out beneath the glistening stars, and its sparkles were as if my mother's eyes were looking at me with the brightness which once was theirs. It was only a fancy, your honor, but it was very dear to me. I was arrested while drunk, one night, and the ring was taken from me; then the lady thought she recognized it as one she had lost. But she is wrong, your honor. The ring is mine! I am a drunkard and a vagabond, but a thiefnever!"

As he stopped speaking he drew a small paper package from his pocket. Where he got it no one knew; and be-fore his hand could be arrested he had swallowed the contents. The lawyers jumped to their feet and seized the prisoner; a doctor was sent for; but before medical assistance could be obtained the prisoner was beyond the reach of human skill.

" Mother, I am not a thief-I was only drunk," he muttered.

"Judge, judge, stop the trial! I have found my ring. He didn't steal it. I was mistaken."
Too late! The soul had taken its

appeal to a higher than all human

THE LEAGUE HYMNAL.

We have received from the Apostleship of Prayer, New York, a copy of the new League Hymnal, which contains a collection of hymns to the Sacred Heart, selected by the Rev. William H. Walsh. The words of the hymns are really exquisite, and the music set to them is of a high order of merit. Too often, unfortunately, the music adapted to our hymns is not worthy of them, as they do not contain that measure of prayerfulness which is necessary. This has been overcome in the League Hymnal. The price of the collection is \$1.00.

# nished, and, opening the windows, wishes His Holiness good morning. This valet the His Holiness good morning. This valet the fine vineyeests the fine vineyeests. is a son of a hatter of Carpineto, and in which he takes more real interest stick, the cure of a parish. From that time from that humble position he has risen than in all the marbles in the Vatican, his promotion was very rapid, for three to be after his master the most powerful and which yearly yields 8,000 litres of

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND ASSEMBLY HALL, CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

ears later he was consecrated Bishop of Angers. Mgr Mathieu is regarded as one of the most learned and literary of French prelates. His talents have on several occasions received special recognition from the Académie Francaise. He was the successor of Mgr Freppel at Angers, and now he succeeds Cardinal Desprez at Toulouse. Mgr. Dizieu is the new Bishop of Amiens. He is young for a prelate having been born in 1846. Mgr. Beron, who succeeds Mgr. Mathieu as Bishop of Angers, was born in 1838. He is For during the nevendial, or nine days Paris, but it was only last year that he which lasts about three quarters of an solitary dungeon, and no one has as yet ceived a gold medal for his services during the cholera epidemic of 1866. Mgr. Colomb, who succeeds Mgr. Sueur as Bishop of Evreux, is considered a very eloquent preacher He was born in 1843. Mgr. Geay, the new Bishop of Laval, was born in 1845. In 1891 he was promoted archerist of St. John's Cathedral, at Lyon. Mgr. Ronard, face, he talks familiarly, with a majestic Bishop of Nantes, was born in 1834, and and fatherly benevolence, to the visitors. for a long time was professor of rhetoric at the little Seminary at Dijon, of which diocese he became Vicar-General in 1892. Mgr. Chapon, now Bishop of Nice, originally belonged to the diocese of Orleans, where he was intimately associated with Mgr. Dupanloup in his work and in his polemics. Mgr. Beguinot, who is the successor of the late Mgr. Gilly at Nimes, was born in 1836 in the diocese of Bourges, where he has remained until now, greatly esteemed by all classes of people.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. FRANCIS DOLAN.

We have to record the death of anperson of Francis Dolan, who for upwards of 40 years was a well-known figure in the dry goods tr de of the city. Mr. Dolan, it may be said, died in harness, as up to the time of his death, with the exception of the brief period of his illness, he was actively engaged in the same line of business. The deceased had a long career of usefulness and was highly respected among all classes in this city for his honesty of purpose and his genial demeanor. The funeral, which was held Monday morning, was largely attended. Mr. Dolan leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his loss

#### MR. BENJAMIN CLEMENT.

Another well-known business man amongst the Irish Catholics of this city. Mr. Benjamin Clement, died on Saturday last atter a short illness. Mr. Clement was for many years a prominent figure in connection with parochial societies Tours. He became Bishop of Amiens in | in Notre Dame, and especially with that organization which bears the name L'Union de l'rieres. During recent years he embarked in the business o dealing in real estate, and was for some time associated with the firm of Warren & Clement. The deceased was very popular in the ranks of commercial classes and bore a high reputation

personne n'est grand devant son valet, his saying may be especially applied to

Having finished his toilet with Centra's aid. His Holiness kneels on a velvet cushion and recites the prayers fond. ante-missam. He then passes into the next room, which he has transformed residence and goes quite alone into the into an oratory, and there celebrates colossal tower of Citta Leonina, a tower mass with a grave, majestic voice whose walls are three metres in thickand gestures full of patriarchal dignity. ness, and which dates from the time of Occasionally some privileged persons are Charlemagne. No ore, not even Centra, admitted to this matutinal celebration, knows what His Holiness does in that

But if the latter have incurred his displeasure the inflexible severity with which he receives the offenders is very impressive. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was so moved by the few words the occasion of his recent visit to Rome. bitterly reproaching the apostate, that and the pilgrims of different nationalities are astonished to hear His Holiness address them in their own language and busy world.

the work of yesterday, for the Pontiff is a nation's disaster. a great stylist, and polishes his productions till they satisfy his fastidious taste. A few pinches of snuff help to revive his ideas. At 10 precisely these literary labors are interrupted by the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, with whom His Holiness peruses the political correspondence brought by the morning

After carefully examining the docu-men's and giving orders to his Minister, the indefatigable Pontiff attends to his home affeirs, namely, the administration of the Vatican. Leo XIII. is not a miser, but he knows and appreciates the value of money. The key of his strong box is the only one which is not in the faithful Centra's keep. He saves prudently that he may give generously. Surrounded by hundreds of voracious employees, the Pope must be careful. He is, indeed, a splendid manager. The Vatican expenses amount to about £1.000 a day, and in this sum his personal expenditures only figure for 1s. for milk and eggs, for Leo XIII., like his more immediate predecessors is extremely frugal. Ever sinc. There are in all 39 miles of book | the sixteenth century the personal ex- in some of the Alaska mining regions

man in the Vatican If it be true that excellent wine. The principal relaxation of His Holiness consists in cultivating tea roses and in catching little birds with nets, a sport at which he was exceedingly clever as a boy in the woods

> at Carpineto, and of which he is still Towards dusk the Pontiff leaves his

He was an lates, the Pope retires to his study, where little nap; perhaps he meditates over for his loss are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral German war. He had previously rembalmed and then attired in funeral or many chapters are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral or many chapters are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral or many chapters are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral or many chapters are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be embalmed and then attired in funeral or many chapters are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be colossal projects of his ambitious graduated with honor, and soon aftercup of consomme and some chocolate mind. It is certain that much of his ward, on the death of my father, I succeeded him in the practice of law. My pastilles. After this light collation His literary work is done in this vast square Holiness goes into the library, where he receives some pilgrims.

Sitting down before a large table, his angular, thin countenance lighted by a angular, thin countenance lighted by a down again before his writing table, and like myself, possessed of ample fortunes. works obstinately till 12. Often, when the striving after literary perfection thoughtful expression of the intellectual torments his brain, he walks to the winface, he talks familiarly, with a majestic dow of the study and gazes long at the and fatherly benevolence, to the visitors. starry skies, as if invoking from the heavens the inspiration they gave to Lucretius, one of his favorite authors. This short sketch of Leo XIII.'s

daily life suffices to outline his character. He is one of the most intellectual which the Pontiff addressed to him on men of his age, possessed of extraordinary energy and resolution, austere to the bitterly reproaching the apostate, that point of asceticism, benevolent and when he left the Papal apartments he kind, but full of the dignity and majesty was deadly pale, and tears stood in his of his exalted position. No Pontiff ever eyes. "It has been the greatest trial of less deserved the accusation of nepotism. my life," said he, to an aide-de-camp, He treats his relatives with more severalluding to the short interview. It is in ity than strangers. One of his nephews, these audiences that the extraordinary a colonel in the Vatican troops, having memory and eminent learning of the complained of his scanty pay, received Pope is best understood. He speaks from his uncle the curt reply: "Try and German, English and Spanish fluently. live like me, on 25 soldi a day." Beyond doubt Leo XIII is one of the most enlightened and eminent Pontiffs that ever other landmark in the early days of discuss the leading topics of their countrade and commerce in this city, in the tries. For the august prisoner of the difficult times which succeeded the tilled St. Peter's chair, and none could tries. For the august prisoner of the Vatican reads papers, and is au courant of all the chances and changes of the natural that alarmist reports about his health always create a sensation, especi-After dismissing his visitors, Leo XIII. ally in Italy. For in the present criti-begins the work of the day. His factorial calcondition of Italian affairs, the Pope's task consists in retouching and altering

> Not long ago the Pope received the Marquis de Stacpoole at a private audience. On hearing that the late Marquis de Stacpoole was only 67 at the time of his death, he exclaimed: "Only 67! How young! I am 86, you know," continued His Holiness, "and I don't think there is any reason why I should not live to be 96. I feel very well and hearty, and look upon people of 80 and 90 as quite youthful." The Pope's health seems, indeed, to be excellent, and there is reason to believe that he may rival in age his uncle, Count Pecci, who died some years ago at the age of 97.

#### DURATION OF LIFE.

Of every man and woman living to-day at the age of 25 one out of two will live, according to the tables, to be 65 years of age.-Popular Science News.

At last accounts potatoes were selling

## MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER

ADDRESSED TO CARDINAL RAM-POLLA

ON THE SUBJECT OF CHRISTIAN REUNION AND THE VALIDITY OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

We now present to our readers the letter of Mr. Gladstone, which has provoked such an avalanche of criticism in the British press. It is considered a very important document, containing an earnest appeal for the recognition of Anglican orders by His Holiness. Coming as it does from such a distinguished member of the English church, and received as it was, by some of his coreligionists, with very great disapprobation, it will be read with interest. It is as follows :-

The question of the validity of Angli-can orders might seem to be of limited interest if it were only to be treated by the amount of any immediate practical and external consequences likely to fol-low upon any discussion or decision that might now be taken in respect to it; for the clergy of the Anglican communions, numbering between 30,000 and 40,-000, and for their flocks, the whole subject is one of settled solidity. In the Oriental Churches there prevails a sentiment of increased and increasing friendliness toward the Anglican Church, but no question of intercommunion is likely at present to arise, while, happily, no system of proselytism exists to set a blister on our mutual relations. In the Latin Church, which, from the magnitude and the close issue of its organization, over-shadows all Western Christendom, these orders, so far as they have been noticed, have been commonly disputed or denied or treated as if they do no more than harden the existing usage of re-ordination in the case, which at most periods has been a rare one, of Anglican clergy who might seek admission to the clerical order in the Roman Church, but very different, indeed, would be the moral aspect and effect of an authorized formal investigation of the question at Rome, to whichever side the result might incline. It is to the last degree improbable that a ruler of known wisdom would at this time put in motion the machinery of the Curia for the purpose of widening the breach which severs the Roman Catholic Church from a communion which, though small in comparison, yet is extended through the large and fast increasing range of the English speaking races, and which represents in the religious sphere one of the most powerful nations of

EUROPEAN CHRISTENDOM.

one; but the existing schism has not be an put into stereotype by any anathema to account for the purpose of inflicting o: any express renunciation of communion on either side. As an acknowledgethat it is wise to make the religious differences between the churches of Christendom conspicuous to the world and also to bring them into a state of the highest fixity so as to enhance the difficulty of approaching them at any future time in the spirit of reconciliation. From such a point of view, an inquiry resulting in a proscription of Anglican orders would be no less important than deplorable.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISCUSSION.

But the information which I have been allowed, through the kindness of Lord Halifax, to share altogether dispels from my mind every apprehension of this kind and convinces me that if the investigations of the Curis did not lead to a favorable result, wisdom and charity would in any case arrest them at such a point as to prevent their becoming an occasion and means of embittering re-ligious controversy. I turn, therefore, to the other alternative, and assume for the sake of argument that the judgment of the examining tribunal would be found either to allow upon all points the preponderance of the contentions on be-half of validity, or at least to place beyond controversy a portion of the mat ters which enter into the essence of the discussion. I will for the present take it for granted that these fall under three heads:

1. The external competency of the consecrators.

2. The external sufficiency of the commission they have conferred.

3. That sufficiency of intention which the eleventh canon of the Council of

Trent appears to require. Under the first head the examination would, of course, include, in addition to the consecration of Parker and the conpetency of his consecrators, the several cases in which consecrators outside the English line have participated in the consecration of Anglican bishops, and I have in this manner furnished independent grounds for the assertion of validity. Even the dismissal from the controversy of any one of these three heads would be in the nature of an advance towards concord, and would be so far a reward for the labors of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in furtherance of truth and p-ace. But I may be permitted to contemplate for a moment as possible or likely even the full acknowledgment that without reference to any other real or supposed points of controversy the simple abstract valid ity of Anglican consecrations is not subject to reasonable doubt.

HE WRITES AS AN ANGLICAN.

And now I must take upon me to speak in the only capacity in which it can be warrantable for me to intervene in a dis cussion properly belonging to persons of competent authority—that is, the capa-city of an absolutely private person, born cepting his lot there, as is the duty of all who do not find that she has forfeited genuineness of love for the whole Chrisher original and inherent privilege and lian flock, whether separated or annexed,

fortunes, and the part she has to play in this inquiry, and secondly in determinthe Grand History of Redemption. Thus ing and providing by the infusion both it is that her public interests are also of capacity and of impartiality into the his personal interests, and what they require justify what is no more than his ment should be overlooked, no guaranindividual thought upon them. He is not one of those who look for an early restitution of such a Christian unity as that which marked the earlier history of the Church; yet he ever cherishes the belief that work may be done in that direction, which if not majestic or imposing may nevertheless be legitimate and solid, and this by the least as well as by the greatest.

IMPROVEMENT ROMEWARD. It is the Pope, who, as the first Bishop of Christendom, has the noblest sphere of action but the humblest of the Christian flock has his place of daily duty, and according as he fills it helps to make or mar every good and holy work in this character. The writer has viewed with profound and thankful satisfaction during the last half century and more the progressive advance of a great work of restoration in Christian doctrine. It has not been wholly confined within his own country to the Anglican Communion, but it is best that he should speak of that which has been most under his eye within these limits. It has not been confine to doctrine, but has extended to Christian life and all its workings. The aggregate result has been that it has brought the Church of England from a state externally of halcyon calm, but inwardly of deep stagnation, to one in which-while buffeted more or less by external storm, and subjected to some peculiar and searching forms of trial, and even now by no means exempt from internal dissensions—she sees her clergy transformed (for this is the word which may advisedly be used) her vital energy enlarged and still growing in every direction, and a store of bright hopes accumulated. Then she may be able to contribute her share, and were null. A positive condemnation of them, if viewed dryly in its letter, would do no months a hard state, and even possibly no mean share, toward the consummation of the work of the Gospel in the world. Now, the contemplation of these changes by no means, unfortunately, ministers to our pride. They involve large admissions of collective fault. This is not the place, and I am not the proper organ, for exposition in detail; but I may mention the widespread depression of Evangelical Doctrine, the insufficient exhibition of the person and the work of the Redeemer, he coldness and deadness as well as the infrequency of public worship, the relegation of the Holy Eucharist to impoverished ideas and to the place of one (though, doubtless, a solemn one) among its occasional incidents, the gradual effacement of church observance from personal and daily life-in all these re spects there has been a profound altera-tion which is still progressive, and which, apart from occasional extravagance or indiscretion, has indicated a real advance in the discipline of souls and in the tant Christian principle than to be According to my reading of history work of God on behalf of man. A single-that breach is, indeed, already a wide minded allegiance to truth sometimes exacts admissions which may be turned polemical disadvantages. Such an admission I must now record. It is not to ment of Anglican orders would not be denied that a very large part of these create intercommunion, so a condemna- improvements has been in a direction tion of them would not absolutely ex- which has diminished the breadth of communicate, but it would be a step and separation between ourselves and the as would warrant my tendering them even morally a stride toward excom authorized teaching of the unreformed munication, and it would stand as a Church both in East and West. So that, person, much less of one laden with the practical affirmation of the principle while on the one hand they were important cares and responsibilities of the highest while on the one hand they were improvements in religious doctrine and life, on the other hand they were testi monials recorded against ourselves and in favor of bodies outside her own precincts, that is to say, they were valuable contributions to the cause of Christian long life in rather intimate connection

THE INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

With sorrow we noted that, so far as the Western Church was concerned, its only public and corporate movements. especially in 1870, seemed to meet the approximations made among us with something of recession from us; but it is not necessary to open further this por-tion of the subject. "Redunt Saturnia regna"-certain publications of learned French priests, unsuspected in their orthodoxy, which went to affirm the validity of Anglican ordinations, naturally excited much interest in this country and elsewhere, but there was nothing in them to ruffle the Roman atmosphere or invest the subject in the circles of the Vatican with the character of administrative urgency. When, therefore, it came to be understood that Pope Leo XIII. had given his command that the validity of Anglican ordinations should form the subject of an historical and theological investigation, it was impossible not to be impressed with the pro-found interest of the considerations brought into view by such a step if interpreted in accordance with just reason as an effort toward the abatement of controversial differences. There was, controversial differences. There was, indeed, in my view a subject of thought anterior to any scrutiny of the question upon its intrinsic merits which deeply impressed itself upon my mind. Re ligious controversies do not, like bodily wounds, heal by the geni I force of nature. If they do not proceed to gangrene and to mortification, at least they tend to harden into fixed facts, to incorporate themselves with law, character and tradition, nay even with lan guage, so that at last they take rank among the data and presumptions of common life and are thought as inex pungable as the rocks of an iron-bound coast. A poet of ours describes the sharp and total severance of two early friends-

They parted—ne'er to meet again, But never either found another To free the hollow beart from paining, They stood aloof, the sears remaining, Like cliffs which had been rent asunder

A dreary sen now flows between. A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO LEO.

Let us remember that we are now far advanced in the fourth century since the convocation of Canterbury under Warham, in 1531, passed its canon or resolution of the royal governorship of the Church. How much has happened during those centuries to inflame the strife! How little to abate or quench it! What courage must it require in a and baptized in the Anglican Church, ac- Pope, what an elevation above all the

place. I may add that my case is that of one who has been led by the circumstances, both of his private and of his public career, to a lite-long and rather close observation of her character, her this incurrence and still burning recollections in the spirit and for the purpose of peace! And yet that is what Leo XIII. has done in entertaining the question of this incurrence and secondly in determined. tee omitted, for the possible attainment of the truth. He who bears in mind the cup of cold water administered to "one of these little ones" will surely record this effort stamped in its very conception as alike arduous and blessed.

But what of the advantage to be derived from any proceeding which shall end or shall reduce within narrower bounds the debate upon Anglican orders? I will put upon paper, with the utmost deference to authority and better judgment, my own personal and individual, and, as I freely admit, very insignificant reply to the question.

THE COMMON CAUSE. The one controversy which, according to my deep conviction, overshadows, and in the last resort absorbs all others, is the controversy between faith and unbelief. It is easy to understand the reliance which the loyal Roman Catholic places upon the vast organization and imposing belief and action of his Church as his provision for meeting the emergency, but I presume that even he must eel that the hundreds of millions who profess the name of Christ, without owning the authority of his church, must count for something in the case, and that the more he is able to show their affirmative belief to stand in consonance with his, the more he strengthens both the common cause-for surely there is a common cause—and his own particular position. If out of every hundred professing Christians ninety-nine assert amidst all their separate and clashing convictions their belief in the central doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation, will not every member of each particular church or community be forward to declare-will not the candid unbeliever be disposed freely to admitthat this unity amidst diversity is a great confirmation of the faith and a broad basis on which to build our hopes of the future?

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL CHRISTIANITY I now descend to a level which if lower than that of these transcendent doctrines is still a lofty level. The historical transmission of the truth by a visible Church with an ordained constitution is a matter of profound importance, according to the belief and practice of fully three-fourths of Christendom. In these three-fourths I include the Anglican churches, which are probably required in order to make them up.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RECOGNITION. It is surely better for the Roman and also the Oriental Church to find the churches of the Anglican succession standing side by side with them in the assertion of what they deem an imporobliged to regard them as mere pretenders in this belief, and pro tanto reduce the "cloud of witnesses" willing and desirous to testify on behalf of the prin-ciple. These considerations of advantage must, of course, be subordinated to historic truth, but, for the moment, advantage is the point with which I deal. I attach no such value to these reflections cares and responsibilities of the highest position in the Christian Church. On the other hand, there is nothing in them which required that they should shrink from the light. They simply indicate the views of one who has passed a very with the Church of this country, with its rulers, its members and its interests.

LEO'S PATERNAL ATTITUDE.

I may add that my political life has brought me much into contact with those independent religious communities which supply an important religious factor in the religious life of Great Britain, and which, speaking generally, while they decline to own the authority either of the Roman or the National Church, yet still allow to what they know as the established religion no considerable hold upon their sympathies. In conclusion, it is not for me to say what will be the upshot of the proceedings now

## Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards.

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

### This and other similar cures prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills and liver stimulant. 250

## SEW WITH Harper's Needles

## Finlayson's Linen Threads

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED

what it may, there is, in my view, no room for doubt as to the attitude which the Land Bill, with no other apparent has been taken by the actual head of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to tnem. It seems to me an attitude in the largest sense paternal, and, while it will probably stand among the latest recollections of my lifetime, it will ever be cherished with cordial sentiments of reverence, of gratitude and of high ap-

W. E. GLADSTONE. Hawarden, May, 1896.

#### IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

At the Drogheda quarter sessions Judge Kisbey was presented with white gloves, as there was no criminal busi-

The sea fisheries in southwest Kerry are in full swing. Mackerel have appeared in vast shoals in the outer parts of Kenmare Bay.

The meeting which was held in support of the project to worthily perpetuate in Dublin the memory of the late Canon Daniel had all the success anticipated.

The contest between Mr. Cornelius King of Clifden and Mr. John Reidy, of Cleggan electoral division, was a rather keen one, the former being defeated only by a majority of four.

There are 17,000 persons in the county of Galway who speak Irish only. There are 445 primary schools, attended by 30,743 pupils of whom 20,629 are Roman Catholics and 10,023 Protestants.

The owner of the largest estate in the County Cavan, is Lord Farnham. He has 29,455 acres, valued at £20,938. next in extent is the estate of the earl of Annesley, which has an area of 24,221 acres, valued at £8,802.

Several students in the Queen's Colleges of Galway have petitioned for a chair of Celtic, but Sir Thomas Moffet replied that the Government from " motives of economy" had abolished them, and he was sorry it was done, but the visitors had no choice in the matter.

Mr. Bolton, manager of the Doneraile branch of the National Bank, Ireland, died at his residence on Sunday morn ing, May 24, from injuries received while out riding about two miles from the town on the Monday previous. Mr. Bolton was a native of Ennis, County Clare, and was son to the Rev Mr. Bolton formerly Rector of Clare Castle.

#### THE LAND BILL.

The following letter has been the chief subject of discussion in Dublin for sometime:

" House of Commons, ) May 22, 1896.

"I desire to draw public attention to the deliberate attempt being made by Mr. Dillon and those of his followers who have been attending here this session to wreck the Irish Land Bill of the Bill should be discussed, amended and passed this year.

is, I believe, no difference of opinion of wood. He continued the pills and among Nationalist members. In part it took two more boxes, making seven in is good, in part it is doubtful, and in part all, and to-day is as well as he ever it is probably mischievous, but it is such a measure as it is clearly our duty not to wreck, but to amend and pass. The Government have an enormous majority, and the asthma had left him, and they never and are quite independent of Irish votes. expected to hear of him being well They have decided that two English bills again. To one and all he tells that it Rates Bill-must have precedence of the and has recommended them to scores of Land Bill.

"We have no power to alter their determination, which means that unless these two English measures are disposed of in reasonable time the Land Bill will go by the board. All the Irish Nationalist members are in favor of the Education Bill and the Rates Bill does not concern us. Under these circumstances our plain duty ought to be to facilitate and not obstruct the passage of these measures. The Parnellite members have acted on this policy all through the session.

try points in the Rates Bill. I am not able to explain their idiotic proceedings. and su All I desire to do is to call attention to good." them. Mr Dillon, by his vote on the Education Bill, offended the Non-con-formist gentlemen, to placate whom Mr. Parnell was destroyed. These gentle-men have in return in their speeches and papers for the past week kicked and insulted Mr. Dillon and openly aban-

REAL MERIT is the character-istic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It

in progress in Rome, but, be their issue | doned Home Rule; and Mr. Dillon is now engaged in deliberately wrecking motive than to rehabilitate himselt in the opinion of these same gentlemen at the expense of Ireland. If the Irish Land Bill is wrecked the sole guilt will lie at the door of Mr. Dillon.

"Yours truly, J. E. REDMOND."

#### ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH

THE BOWMANVILLE NEWS INTER-VIEWS MR. JOHN HAWKENS.

AND IS GIVEN PARTICULARS OF A NINE YEARS SUFFERING FROM ASTHMA, FROM WHICH HE HAS BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH WHEN HIS CASE WAS LOOKED ON AS HOPE-

From the News, Bowmanville.

During the past five years the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have developed into a household word, and from several cases that have come under our personal observation, there is not the least doubt in our minds but that they are a boon to mankind, and in scores of instances have saved life, when everything else had failed. The cure of Mr. Sharp, whose case we published some time ago, was one of the most remarkable that we have heard of. To-day he is as well as ever he was in his life, and is daily knocking about in all weathers attending to his farm duties. Recently another triumph for Pink Pills came under our observation, and, after interviewing the person cured, he gave permission to make the facts public, and we will give he story in his own words. Mr. John



Hawkens, who resides in the township of A very sad occurrence took place in Fihora, near Arva, Cavan. A poor girl died from typhus fever, and had no one living in the house with the hadron of the county from living in the house with the hous living in the house with her but a wid-Cornwall, England, some 45 years ago, owed mother, Mrs. Duffy. On the day and up to the time of his sickness had appointed for the funeral not one could always been a hard-working man. One be prevailed on to coffin the remains till day, however, while attending his work, the parish priest of Dromard, the Rev. he got wet, took a chill, and a severe it should be a delicate brown. Profes-Father Mahon and the dispensary doctor cold followed, which finally developed sional makers of fine pastry dry or cook. for the consideration of any responsible happened to pass, and both of them to asthma. During the succeeding nine meringues in a very slow oven from a went into the house and removed the re- | years he was a terrible sufferer from that | half to three-quarters of an hour, and sease and gradually grew so bad he could not work, frequently spent sleepless nights, and had little or no appetite. Finally he could scarcely walk across the room without panting for breath, and would sit all day with his elbows resting on his knees—the only position which seemed to give him ease, and at one time he never laid down for six weeks. As it was a hardship for him to talk, all he asked was to be let alone. During this time he had been doctoring and had tried nearly everything, and spent over \$100, but got no relief. Finally some one recommended him to take Pink Pills. He thought Government. The position may be they could him no harm at any rate summed up in few sentences. It is and procuring a supply he commenced and procuring a supply he commenced manifestly to the interests of Ireland taking them. After he had taken three and of the Irish farmers that the Land boxes he found that he was improving boxes he found that he was improving and after taking two more boxes, to the astonishment of all, he walked across "As to the character of the bill, there | the field to the woods and cut up a cord the Education Bill and Agricultural was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that did it, people since his recovery.

With such wonderful cures as these occurring in all parts of the Dominion it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a greater reputation than any other known medicine. All that is asked for them is a fair trial and the results are rarely disappointing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease. driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor Plantagenet and Tudor Queens were marataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, "Mr. Dillon and his friends have done scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are the exact reverse. They have voted superior to all other treatment. They against every motion to give time to the are also a specific for the troubles which Government. They have voted against make the lives of so many women a every motion of closure. They have voted in favor of every attempt by the Opposition to obstruct and delay public business, and finally Mr. Dillon has identified himself with the control of the control tified himself with the small knot of Radical cranks in their effort last night to kill the Irish Land Bill by extending indefinitely the inane discussion of pal-Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as

LORD DUFFERIN.

piring under the age clause, has made a by the witty and rhetorical arguments | Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried that fell from his ready lips. To the this sovereign remedy—result, magnifi-Cures even after other preparations fail. Chamber of Commerce, who were his cent chevelure and a lovely wife. Sold hearers, he said this was his last speech by all chemists.

and dying confession, and alluded to the help he had always got from subordinates in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, nates in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Egypt, and Rome. Truly he has had some prizes in the diplomatic service, having ruled as the Queen's deputy in Canada. Calculta and the Dominion of Canada, He playfully corrected the tendencies of modern daughters to write improper-novels and sons to talk of their fathers, as "ancient chappies." The discourse was masterly.

### The Home.

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A hot bath taken on going to bed, even on a hot night in summer, is a bettercure for insomnia than many drugs.

The inside of the skin of the banana rubbed on the leather of tan shoes will clean and polish them as well as a regular dressing.

A handful of carpet tacks will clean fruit jars or bottles readily. Half fill the jars with hot soap suds, put in the tacks, cover, give vigorous shaking and rinse well.

If a lamp-burner is occasionally boiled in vinegar, it will cleanse every part. of it, and it is said that if the wicks are soaked in vinegar before they are used at all and then thoroughly dried they will draw well and will not smoke.

USEFUL RECIPES.

FRUIT SOUP.

Fruit soups are coming into general favor, particularly for luncheons during the warm weather. Cherries make a delicious soup prepared thus: Take one quart of sour cherries and cook with one and one half pints of cold water. When the fruit becomes tender stir in half a cup of sugar and rub the fruit through a coarse sieve. Again put over the fire and thicken the soup with a small tablespoonful of corn starch, which should be moistened in a little cold water before being added to the mixture. Let it remain over the fire long enough to cook the corn starch; remove and flavor with wine or lemon juice. Serve the soup cold in punch glasses with a little cracked ice in each glass.

The following cherry salad has been tried and found good: Stone half a pound of large cherries and save the juice that comes from them. Wash and pull into pieces the white heart of a head of lettuce. Cut into slices the half of a medium sized cucumber. Blanch and chop fine a dozen almonds. Mix all the ingredients together and arrange them on a lancy dish and pour over them the following dressing: Pour one gill of sherry over four tablespoonfuls of po dered sugar; add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and the same amount of maras-chino and stir until the sugar is dis-

HOW TO PREPARE A MERINGUE. The meringue on pies and puddings which should be a dainty foam several inches high, is often but a crust of leather, produced by too hot an oven. After making a meringue it should be spread roughly but evenly over the surrace of a pie or pudding that is nearly but not quite cold. Sprinkle lightly with pulverized sugar from a sifter. Turn the heat off your oven and bakeabout twenty minutes. When finished it should be a delicate brown. Profesthen brown them slightly with a sala-

mander. HOW TO COOK BACON.

Cut into the thinnest possible slices one-quarter of a pound of fat bacon arrange these in a bowl or crock with alternated layers of cracked ice; let stand thirty minutes; remove and broil on one side, then put them back in the ice and water; let them become very cold again, and broil crisp on the other side. The sudden changes in temperature disintegrate the fiber of the meat, making it more palatable. If broken fine with a knife, mixed with soft boiled eggs, and served on toast, the combination forms an appetizing breakfast

Select a choice piece of bacon, cut square and weighing from 3 to 4 pounds. Soak it over night; next day boil it slowly an hour to the pound and allow it to stand in the water until it becomes cold. remove, drain and skin; rub into the fat a liberal quantity of brown or granulated sugar; moisten with a pint of champagne, sauterne, or other light wine, and roast, or rather bake brown; baste constantly, and if wine is not convenient, use cider vinegar or hard

BRIDES DID NOT ALWAYS WEAR WHITE.

The months of May and June are known throughout the world as those in which more marriages take place than in any others. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the choice of white for wedding dresses is comparatively a modern fashion. The Roman brides wore yellow, and in most Eastern countries pink is the bridal color. During the Middle Ages and the Renaissance brides wore crimson, and most of the ried in this vivid hue, which is still popular in parts of Britany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade.

It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of bridal garments. At her marriage with Francis I. of France, in 1558-which took place not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame-she was gowned in white brocade, with a train of pale-blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused quite a stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure whitethe colors hitherto worn by French widows-became popular for bridal gar-

A certain gentleman having gray hair, Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador but in every other respect unexceptionto France, on the term of his office ex-piring under the age clause, has made a vain. He knew the cause of her refusal speech at Paris, in which he eloquently but was unable to remove it until a vindicated the Irishism of his descent friend informed him of the existence of

CANADA IN THE REALM OF LETTERS.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION -GOOD SUGGESTIONS IN THE DIRECTION OF ORGANIZING A READING CIRCLE AND A HEADQUARTERS FOR MONTREALERS AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

"Are you going to the Summer School?" is the question of the hour. To answer in the negative is to acknowledge one's self outside the charmed euge ones sen outside into charm circle of fin de siecle Catholic culture.

Why cannot Montreal have a representative Reading Circle? Boston boasts its John Boyle O'Reilly Circle, which is working untold good in the field of Catholic literature, yet old Ville Marie had Catholic schools ere the cultured "Hub" had mastered its alphabet.

While listening to Dr. Conaty's eloquent address on the Summer School, I said to myself: "This is a queer world," which was not a very brilliant or original remark, but it suited the time and occasion. We must be indeed behind the times, when it is deemed necessary that a missionary should visit us to instruct us as to the ideas and benefits of an institution but a few miles from our own doors, an institution which in part owes its origin to the zeal, energy, and, in some cases martyrdom of the early educators of Canada.

To prove a relationship between the humble stable where heroic Margaret Bourgeois taught a little band of Indian children the saving truths of religion, and the Catholic Summer School, with its dower of wealth, culture and science, would at first glance savor of presumption. Yet they are very near akinthe one of the tiny mustard seed of promise, the other the magnificent tree of fulfilment.

At the outset each had to contend with difficulties almost insurmountable, with this difference: our seventeenth century herome had not the facilities at her command nor the encouragement meted out to her successors in the field of Christian education.

The promoters of the Summer School are whirled to the historic shores of Champlain in the comfortable parlor car of the fast express. To open a school, the "Little St. Genevieve of Canada" journeyed on foot from Montreal to Quebec, a distance of over two hundred miles, amid snow and ice, through trackless forests swarming with hostile sav-ages. And when we take into considera-tion that this delicate cultured lady was at the time over seventy years of age, and that the journey was made in midmodern educators have, in comparison, an easy time of it.

During the ceremony of the formal opening of the Summer School grounds, a sudden downpour of rain caused the greater number of students and visitors to seek shelter where best they could. The studies of the scholars in the rude stable school of Montreal were often interrupted by the warwhoop and deadly tomahawk of the brutal Iroquois.

Let us turn over a few pages of history and see for ourselves what Canada has done in the realm of letters. Let us see if she is worthy of her title, "Mother of teachers and missionaries," and what is the result? We find a Jesuit college at Quebec and a Franciscan school at Three Rivers long before Harvard was even thought of. In Montreal, the Royal City, a few years later, a woman super-intends the erection of an hospital for the sick poor, a woman opens the first school. The altar at which the first Mass was celebrated was decorated by the hands of a woman, and to the foundress of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Venerable Margaret Bourgeois, is due the honor of building the first Catholic Church-that haven of weary soulsdear old Bonsecours.

The spiritual daughters of these famous Canadian women continue the good work of their noble predecessors; their schools are spread over the Continent and are famous for piety and learning, as many a Summer School student can testify.

listen to the surprise expressed in some quarters at our alleged indifference to the Summer School. So few of us attend | retreat. Then the Director returned and the sessions, etc., and forthwith we are accused of apathy. Well! well! So ly as though nothing had occurred to long as the "Good ship Champlain" sails disturb him. Some of the refugees reon the high sea of knowledge, manned and piloted by master minds of Canada's that there was to be seen an admirable training, we may be excused if we rest example of the true Frenchmam--kind and content, secure in the knowledge that charitable to the weak and oppressed, when we do wish to embark we have and stern and inflexible toward the oplickets for the first cabin.

Nevertheless, Montreal should have its Sottage at the Summer School as well as Other cities, and this could be done if we had a Reading Circle worthy of our city. Will not some of our prominent clergymen take the matter in hand? Americans name their Circles after some of their own distinguished litterateurs. Why should we not have a SADLIER Circle? What better name could we give a literary association than that of the revered and venerable lady who taught us to love good Catholic literature long before Summer Schools had even a dream of existence?

BABETTE.

#### ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

April has this most excellent advice to give to teachers: "A teacher does a bet-

excite sociability in those about him. He must not, out of an over-seriousness. believe it is his duty to have nothing to do with society. If the young teacher lives for himself alone after he leaves the school-room he will not, when success comes, find it easy to meet on an equal social footing people outside his

own line of work.

"The teacher need not have the graces of a Lord Chesterfield, but as the in structor of boys and girls, he should possess good maners. Perfect self-possession freedom from affectation, proper care for dress and the person, produce a subtle and insensible training in the school-room that is hardly less valuable than that which is given by direct instruction. Good manners are sadly wanting in children of all school grades above the kindergarten. Often the home pays too little attention to the cultivation of polite ways, but the school itself is responsible in a large measure. Teachers have here a valuable opportunity that they cannot afford to neglect; but how can they teach politeness if they are not themselves polite?

"Further, to make their social status in all respects as dignified as that of the profession it is the duty of each teacher to avail himself of the unusual opportunities for self-cultivation that this calling offers. Art, literature and history should be regarded by him not alone from a teacher's, but from a student's point of view."

#### The Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Armenians.

(Translated for The De La Salle.) The following is taken from Le Monde, published in Paris:

TREBIZONDE, February 29, 1896. MR. EDITOR:-In these sad days, when the powers of evil seem to be waging a continual warfare against the members of religious orders, it appears most appropriate to send you a brief account of how the Brothers of the Christian Schools of Trebizonde acted during the terrible days from the 4th to the 8th of October. 1895,—more especially so, as the French Government has publicly recognized the services rendered to suffering humanity by these modest but heroic religious.

At the very beginning of the massacre of the Armenians, the Brothers raised the French flag over their institution, the gates of which were immediately opened to receive the affrighted Christians who sought under the flag of France a refuge from Turkish barbarity. More than three thousand persons came from all quarters, to seek refuge in their vast establishment, every part of which, from cellar to attic, was crowded with these poor unfortunate beings. The Brothers gave up all they had : bedding, clothing -in fact, everything possible-to the many sick and wounded.

For more than ten days terror kept the frightened refugees with the Broth winter, we must admit that after all our ers, and during all that time these good religious were on foot both day and night. They employed themselves in watching the buildings, in caring for the wounded, in collecting and distributing food, in calming the fears of the women and children, and in sustaining the courage of men who, under the influence of terror, seemed to have lost their manly fortitude.

The Brothers sufficed for all; one of them went about, gathering together many Christians who were still exposed | ed it "a state of punishment in this life to Turkish insult, and the assassins. awed by the presence of the Brother, dared not molest them; another went about purchasing provisions, while a third stood as guard at the entrance, to prevent the intrusion of any undesirable person. Three other Brothers took care of the sick and wounded, and distributed the food.

Nor were the little children forgotten and poor mothers wept for joy on beholding the care lavished upon their now almost helpless offspring. It was a pleasure to behold the venerable Brother Director acting in turn as procurator, as friend of the needy and helpless, and then doing police duty; but ever with a serene countenance, and a smile upon his lips, which served to happiness in working and planning to-ir spire confidence and courage in all. gether to smooth the roughness of the One day, just as he was about to distribute some delicacies among the child-

ren, a messenger arrived and whispered something in the Brother Director's ear; he at once went to the main entrance of the institution, and locked the door, thus preventing the entrance of a Turkish official, who insisted on visiting the house. The refugees watched in trembling anxiety the result of the interview between the Brother Director and the Commissioners. The officer in command, on seeing the doors closed, advanced to In view of this, it is rather amusing to | force an entrance, but the Director, by simply pointing significantly to the French flag, caused the officials to beat a resumed his former occupation as serene-

M. Cilliere, the worthy and devoted French Consul at Trebizonde, proud and happy at the heroic devotedness of the Frothers, did not fail to report the facts to the proper authorities, and on the 23rd of February, 1896, he called on Bro. Olbien, the Director, and Bro. Tinnon Jore h, one of his assistants, to present to them, on the part of the French Government, a gold medal and the tricolor ribbon, which they are entitled to wear, for their courage and devote lness are an honor to their country as well as to their religion, and to the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

### LOOK UPON THE HOST.

AM ARMENIAN REFUGEE.

In an article on the liturgical aspect of the Westminster Cathedral, Father A writer in the Atlantic Monthly for Gasquet makes one remark which will mak. immediate appeal to the observa-tion of every Catholic: "Nowadays the whole meaning of the elevation of the ter work only as he grows through ex-perience, and as he broadens his mind Bless d Sacrament is lost by the general

sturgy that reople might look upon the Sacred Hest and then bow down with the priest in adoration, as a testimony to their belief in the real presence of our Lord in the most Holy Sacrament. Every pictured representation and every written account of the ceremony would testify to the practice of our Catholic forefathers, even if there were not a whole literature to speak to the point with certainty."—London Tablet.

GIVES AN OPINION ON JUNE WEDDINGS.

THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MARRIAGE DWELT UPON-A PATHETIC LITTLE STORY OF A MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN RURAL LIFE.

"Mine is the month of roses; yes, and mine The month of marriages!"
-Longfellow.

June has long been the favorite month for weddings, and the June of this year is no exception, for the usual number of "happy couples" are daily announced, although somebody whispers that Fashion's fiat has been promulgated in favor of September. The meddlesome Dame, so long implicitly obeyed in all the ma-terial considerations of her daily existence, must needs now assume the right of extending her sway over the secret confines of the heart, and arrogantly dictate the time when we shall or shall not wed. But perhaps we judge too harshly, and it is not, after all, an ambitious desire of acquiring new terrritory that prompts this new decree; but a shrewd calculation on the part of the hoary autocrat, that a leap year like 1896, with all its extended privileges, requires an extra special month for to bind securely Love's gleanings; and garner the large matrimonial harvest.

A wedding is always an interesting event, especially to a romantic young maiden who views it through the golden halo of her own glowing fancy and tints anew the beauty and the brilliancy of the bridal pageantry with the rosy hoes of Love, forgetting the while that the glory and the glitter of the wedding day will not last, the flowers soon fade and droop, the joyous music dies away, the spotless finery is soon crumpled and soiled, the happy voices of triends become distant and the bride and bridegroom are soon merged into the more commonplace characters of wife and husband, girdled about with 1 ew duties, responsibilities, which they two must assume and bear, strengthened by each other's love and sympathy and enriched with the nuptial blessing.

'Tis true the wedding music will ring again clearer, sweeter, and more joyous, they reproduce it in the harmony of their lives permitting no discord to mar the exquisite melody of peace that should echo through the Christian home; and the withered blossoms of the bridal may be replaced by the perfumed flowers of patience, charity, and forbearance, which will amply repay the care bestow-

There are many marriages which fully justify all the hopes and anticipations of even the most interested parties, but there are many, many more which point with truth to the definition of matrimony given by a bright little girl, who considerwhere some souls suffer for a time, before they can go to heaven."

Even the first wedding which was solenmized by the Creator amid the loveliners and luxuriance of the terrestial Paradise, was not followed by unalloyed happiness, yet there are toolish little mais and novel-schooled youths to-day who seem to think that matrimony is a blissful state of enraptured existence, in which Love goes forth every morning to push aside all the rough, jagged boulders and to clip the sharp briers and cruel thorns that beset the daily pathway. But Love is a winged urchin, and he flits lightly over these obstacles, expecting those whom he shelters with his shining wings to find their pleasure and

Weddings are solemn, serious affairs, no matter how light or airy an aspect they wear, for framed with music, flowers, smiles and happiness though they be, there is always the indissoluble, all important contract before God and man which can be cancelled only by the dark shadow of Death.

Memory unfolds a picture of one poor little June bride who was overwhelmed at the last moment by this serious view, while she still had courage sufficient to pronounce the irrevocable words that made her a wife. She was an unsophisticated country maiden-very beautiful, and her own skilful tingers had fashioned the pretty gown of silver grey and libre that she were as the first bride of the new village chapel. The bridegroom was a tall, manly-looking young tradesman from the neighboring town, who seemed very proud of the dainty bride by his The pretty chapel was filled with an admiring group of friends, relatives and companions, and soon the venerable pastor approached the altar rails at the close of a simple but beautiful hymn to the Virgin Mary, which was sung by the village children, and proceeded to perform the nuptial ceremony. But the singing was followed by sobs, for the silvery haired mother of the now pale and drooping bride was weeping at the thought of parting with her only child. Soon the infection spread until all assembled were in tears, and the little trembling bride almost drowned her responses in the flood of her emotions. The bridegroom alone was calm and erect, dry-eyed, and composed, though he seemed to consider himself, in some way, the cruel cause of this unexpected wave of lamentation which had engulfed even his willing bride.

The good priest addressed a few words of advice to them, dwelling on their duties towards each other, and the graces bestowed in the holy sacrament they had just received for the foundation and blessing of a truly Christian home, and form of disease is so fatal, unless its progradually under the influence of his gress is arrested by use of Scott's Emulby study and by intercourse with his fellowmen. First of all, the teacher needs to guard himself against the danger of to raise the Blessed Sacrament that it

not making acquaintances outside the may be seen by the people, and this but happy face to the warm greetings of school circle. He should seize every e evation was introduced into the sacred her assembled friends as she left the church that offers itself to be social and atturgy that reople might look upon the church. Years have flown and the sad little bride is now the honored queen of a happy home, and the dear old mother, so well-beloved, is at rest in the churchyard behind the village church where her child's bridal took place. Never were they separated—mother and child—-until death cut the tie that had so long bound is often a financial gain to do so. them. Wedding journeys were not so general in those days and the newlywedded pair had returned from church to their pretty cottage home, where their after-life provel that the tears that dimmed the wedding-day were but the summer shower that falls while the sun still shines brightly and warmly, and the rainbow of promise spans the sky of the future, and may all June weddings prove as happy as theirs. K. Dolores.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB CONCERT

The last concert of the Catholic Seamen's Club was as successful as any former one, the seamen turning out in strong numbers and contributing some excellent songs and dances. The SS. Numidian was strongly represented in Messrs. Keegan, Hennessy, Wilks, Mc-Gee and Griffith. Mr, Keegen was positively good and received a double encore. The Misses Wheeler and Delaney in duett, and Miss Roach, in recitation, took well. The little Misses Coghlin, in songs and dances, were good, as usual, and Miss McGovern, on the mandolin, accompanied by Prof. Sullivan, was a great success. Mr. John Scott gave a capital stump speech, and Mr. Greenwood recited "Bill Adams." Mr. George Parks in continuous transport of Millery Parks, in sentimental song, and J. Milloy in comic, concluded a good programme. Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, upon the invitation of the chairman (Mr. P. F. McCaffery) made some encouraging remarks to the committee of ladies and gentlemen managing the club, and heartily invited all seamen to come and enjoy the good things provided for them. There will be concerts every Thursday evening during the summer.

#### ADVANCE IN ART.

Within the past few weeks the Pratte Piano Co, have received from their factory at Huntingdon, Que., several pianos of a new style which bid fair to eclipse anything ever attempted before, judging from the many tributes paid it by some

of our prominent musicians.

This Pratte Upright Piano partakes of the character of a grand piano. It has marvelous singing power and great sympathetic resonance, with remarkable purity of tone and delicacy of touch.

Several improvements not contained in any other make of pianos have been added in this new style, a description of which would be too long to give here. That is why we would impress on all the necessity of examining this instrument at the Company's warerooms, 1676 Notre Dame Street.

It would serve as an educator in the science of "Modern" piano construction. The Pratte Piano Co. deserve credit for their steady march upwards and their efforts in trying to excel in the art of piano making instead of following the general tendency of the trade of making cheaper and inferior qualities.

#### EDUCATION AND BUSINESS.

"Do you consider a collegiate education essential or beneficial to a young man entering business?" was the question put by a New York Herald reporter professor of an American University This is the answer:

Education is always beneficial to all persons under all circumstances. But the question is narrowed to the point of collegiate education being essential or beneficial to young men entering business. As mankind lives by his labor, and his labor is his business, the question becomes a most important one, and can be answered generally by the single little word, Yes!

What is business? Many, and far too many, think that business means simply the procedure of getting money from the pockets of others into their own Such persons know from experience that a collegiate education is not absolutely essential for a young man entering business, and doubt very much if it is even peneficial. They know that some knowledge is valuable, particularly knowledge of the ignorance of those with whom they deal, and knowledge enough to write a little

College training enables the mind to solve properly the great business problems, for the masterful comprehension of underlying principles is the right understanding of the details of any callof underlying principles is the right understanding of the details of any calling. The discipline places all of the faculties of the mind in perfect working order and under control. Nothing but order and under control. Nothing but severe training accomplishes this result, | and the best training is had in the methods of education adopted by our colleges. A collegiate education is capital. A man may go into business without capital, but he does harder work, with poorer results, than if he were properly equipped.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

In a few years this century will be buried in the abyss of eternity, and the deepest thinkers look forward with apprehension to the closing years. The great problem of the day is to find some system of thought and action which shall combine perfect stability with limitless progress; and this system is found and can be found only in the Catholic Church-

The "Spouse of Christ" lays I er hand upon the past, with all its treasures of experience, and all that is good in it is hers; she goes forward to meet the future without fear and with unalterable mien, for it also, with all its untold possi-bilities, shall be hers to conquer, to inherit, and to possess. And she is all this, and can do all this, because she comes from God, and because the Divine Wisdom, which "reaches from end to end, directing all things strongly and sweetly," is with and dwells within her forever.-Sunday Democrat.

THEY DO NOT DESPAIR. An utter loss of hope is not characteristic of Consumptives, though no other PAYS TO BE GENTLEMANLY.

Colonel F. W. Saxton, of Oakland, Cal., was in Washington recently. . "A little incident that came to my notice just before I left home," he said, to a Times reporter, "impressed me that there is never any use for a man to act otherwise than a gentleman, and that it

"One of San Francisco's capitalists is Joseph Boardman. It is said he is a millionnaire, but to look at him you would not think it. You could hardly say that he dress a shabbly, but he comes very close to it, and appears to a stranger to be some kindly old gentteman whom fortune has never cared to smile upon. Mr. Boardman's house is over in Oak-

boat, and in his haste he forgot to transfer his pocketbook to his clothes. Of course he did not discover this until he had reached the wharf. There was no one in the crowd that he knew or that knew him. He searched every pocket in vain. A young man standing nearby witnessed the con usion of the old gentleman, and, walking up to him, thrust a coin into his hand and moved back into the crowd.

"The young man doubtless supposed that he had done an act of kindness to a needy one, and he hastened away, in order to make it less embarrassing for his beneficiary. He hid no opportunity to get far, however, before Mr. Boardman caught him and made him divulge his name and address. The next day land, but his office is in San Francisco, and each morning he makes the trip over on the ferry.

"The other morning he started for the dollars than he was the day before.

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with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline. A small matter, perhaps—but

remember that Pearline saves o trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money.

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on and arts.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to
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By order of the Board,

UV. RARBEAU, Manger. HY. BARBEAU, Manger.

Montreal, 30th May, 1896.

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WEDNESDAY,.....JUNE 24, 1896

#### THE WISEST COURSE.

In referring to the selection of an

Irish Catholic of the right stamp and

calibre to represent Montreal Irishmen at the coming convention, we indirectly indicated the qualities and character that such a delegate ought to possess. words further on the same subject. Almay depend very largely upon the wisdom, sincerity and earnestness manifested at the approaching convention. How much Ireland has suffered in the past and the sinking of personal ambitions of that kind as it is pleasant to contem- be within measurable distance. plate. The first essential, therefore, for a renewal of the patriotic movement on a safe footing and with a programme likely to yield good results is unanimity and so fervent a sympathy with the common cause that personal quarrels and clique feuds will be swept aside in the great current of national striving and loyal hope. To be loyal to Ireland, a man must be prepared to sacrifice more or less of his own preferences, and it is just because some men whose abilities anything for a united party that the scandal of a divided party has for years past shocked the proprieties of the Irish people the world over. We know, of course, that such stumbling-blocks to happy and successful co-operation must Disintegration is the natural tendency of political parties once the strong binding force of the born leader's will is withdrawn. Such a leader does not attempt to stifle men's consciences or to interfere with their personal likes or dislikes. His triumph it is that he gently constrains all such individual differences, as in some grand multiplicity of machinery, BO as to produce the desired result. But it is because the successful leader has who have first, like him, achieved selfconquest, and thus have learned how to control others, that he can work effectively on the mass of his followers. And underneath the lieutenants are chiefs of groups, from two to twenty-five and upwards, who are the spokesmen, chosen often unconsciously, for those who have faite in them.

Such is the organization of a parliamentary party, and it has been evident for some years that the Irish constitutional party needs to be disciplined under a leader fearless, honest and capable of retaining the allegiance of all its graps. But if there are difficulties in the ordering of a parliamentary party in revolt and insubordination, how much more arduous is the task of reducing to conformity of wise counsel and action such a body as this convention selected from the whole Irish nationality at home and abroad.

But, from all we read in the contemhorary press of the United States devoted to Irish interests, we have every reason | tend with, but the signs of the times are | reported that M. Tissot, the celebrated neighboring Republic will realize the journalism. In the recent campaign tiring to one of its monasteries.

extreme delicacy of the function, with the discharge of which a constitutional leader and his fellow workers are entrusted. However they may feel about the wretched misgovernment of the past, they will recognize the marked change good cause. Many who have thus apof opinion among English Liberals, and pealed are persons who have never conto a less extent, indirectly, among Eng- | tributed a dollar to maintain a Catholic lish Conservatives, which has been organ and who have always been ready brought to pass by their valiant persistence of the Parliamentary Party during the last quarter of a century. That change is so remarkable that, had any Irish Nationalist ventured to predict it | to be administered to awaken people to at the time when Dr. Isaac Butt assumed | a sense of the duty they have neglected the leadership of the party, he would and advantages they have spurned and have been looked upon as a perfervid enthusiast.

Now the great danger to be guarded against in a convention in which extra-Imperial Irishmen are invited to express their views is that rash and violent speeches may tend to undo what has been accomplished with so much toil and patience and forbearance. As we have seen, there is a clique (and happily it is no more) which would take advantage of the recent Irish vote to turn the minds of English non Conformists against their Irish allies. Now any utterance that would tend to justify such seceders as the Rev. Price Hughes would be most unwise. Nor would it be either wise or fair to forget what the Glad stonian Liberals have done for Ireland's cause, because, owing to conditions which they could not control, their efforts had failed to reach the final goal of success. The Home Rule movement has too many warm friends in England, Wales and Scotland to be injured by the factious cry of a man whose religious prejudices have got the better of him. The federal movement is practically on the same lines. The fact that the Scotch and the Welsh are asking for the same rights as the Irish is a guarantee that they will not desert the cause which they espoused ten years ago. We might almost say that, if there were no Nationalist organization in Ireland, the tendency of things, owing to the increasing pressure of work on the British Parliament is towards a division of labor. And local government, on the Canadian plan, is the only remedy for the congestion due to the present system. It would be unwise, therefore, to listen to any arguments in-Our readers will, we are sure, excuse a few tended to breed dissatisfaction with constitutional agitation. One result we together apart from personal considera- hope the Convention will produce—the tions, what the future of Ireland is to be | healing of the wounds that Ireland has received in the house of her friends. Conciliation established there, and a comprehensive policy agreed upon that will furnish opportunity to every from rivalries and divided purposes when | true friend of Ireland for helping the her situation called for entire unity of aim | common cause according to his abilities and means, a fresh stage in the movefor the general good, we need not consult | ment will have been reached from which the pages of history to know. Our memo- | the united party can set out anew tories alone will supply as much evidence | wards a destination that may be said to

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Last week, in an article reproduced from the Owl, a quotation was given from his lordship Mr. Justice Street, a prominent Protestant Judge, of Ontario. in which he severely commented upon Godless schools as places from which young people were turned out upon the the best Catholic publications at present world without apparently having learned the difference between right and wrong. gave them influence refused to sacrifice The charge was grave, but not made without reflection, and should command | Many others might be mentioned in serious consideration. Beyond doubt, there is a great increase in juvenile crime. Many are the causes that are leading to this state of affairs; the Godless school is at the come in the very nature of things. bottom of the evil, but it has many powerful accessories. The cheap sensational novel does its share in the work of destruction, but the sensational newspaper is most to be dreaded. To-day crime no longer hides its head, and we all know that notoriety is just as much craved for by those who are on the highway to depravity as eminence is sought for by nobler minds. The criminal is to-day prominently pictured in the daily press, no matter how the aid of lieutenants of like mind, men | heinous his or her crimes may have been, the full details either in their horror or their pruriency are set forth, and in the home of every family the poison is to be found on the table and this literature has become a daily necessity. The newspaper that does not publish such matters is voted by a large section of the rising generation as slow and without enterprise, and thus the work of moral destruction goes on. Publishers will always be found ready to supply the sensation loving reader with the stimulating stuff his heart and mind crave for. When we look around and study the results of the great improvements in the printing press and in the various departments of the publishsuch a way as to prevent outbreaks of | ing house, whether the good derived therefrom compensates for the evil done is a very debatable question. In ought to awaken a dee interest in the school-house, in the catechism class, in the pulpit and in the columns of the Catholic press. The latter receive a distinguished man of the world has no doubt many difficulties to con- of art into its membership, it being

ti kalin kalin

against Catholic education, the very violence and virulence of the unti-Catholic press has made many appeal to the heretofore despised Catholic journal to buckle on its armor and do battle for the to point to the many shortcomings of papers they had thus flagrantly failed to support. Persecution is hard to bear, but it is a medicine Providence allows the Christian activity in which they have been wanting.

#### THE MERCHANTS BANK.

The time was when the banking institutions of this country were free from the conditions which competition imposed upon other branches of trade and commerce, but within recent years it seems to be quite evident that banking institutions have to make a keener struggle in the great arena of finance, in order to secure that return for the capital invested which will enable them to satisfy the anxious shareholder. The Merchants Bank, as may be seen from its annual report, did a large volume of business, and succeeded through the wisdom and experience of its able general Manager, Mr. Hague, to pay the usual dividend, but the effort to attain that result was made only after a great deal of anxiety and labor Mr. Hague delivered an able and masterly address, full of detail, and marked by a sentiment of candor which must carry conviction as well as place him in the front rank of financiers in this country. There was a wealth of material in the deliverance, upon which all business men may well ponder. None the less effective was his clever attempt to raise the corner of the curtain which conceals the future. The report may be read with profit by all those who are interested in the institution.

#### CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

As the prominent reviews and magazines are daily deteriorating, devoting large pertions of their space to the pictures and doings of actressess and others of more or less questionable prominence, the love story taking the place of the instructive article, Catholic publications are gradually coming to the front with vigorous matter which will cause them to find their way into the hands of the thoughtful. Catholics cannot hope to compete with the daily journalism of the hour, but as there are few papers that are not hide-bound partizans, writing not from conviction, but in the interest of politicians, the formation of public opinion on all questions of interest will gradually become the work of the periodical. The time was when the largest number sought not only their information but their opinion from the columns of the daily press. That is no longer the case. The news is as eagerly sought after as ever, perhaps more so, but the editor no longer wields the influence on men's minds as formerly exercised. Amongst are the Catholic World, O'Donahoe's Magazine, the Sacred Heart Review, N. Y., the Catholic Reading Circle. which the useful and agreeable are deftly mingled, and in all of which a true Catholic spirit is to be found.

### VILLE MARIE BANK.

We presented our readers with the annual statement of the Ville Marie Bank last week. It was considered quite satisfactory, Mr. William Weir, the veteran financier who presides over the destinies of the Bank, made some very well timed references to the burning financial issues in the neighboring Republic. Mr. Weir also referred to the state of trade generally, and made particular allusion to the great benefits derived from the large hay crop in this Province. The president did not appear inclined to estimate the future in trade matters in consequence of the pending general elections in this country and the Presidential campaign in the United

In this issue we present our readers with a picture of the Administration Building and Assembly Hall of the Catholic Summer] School of America, which is under the special direction of the Rev. Dr. Conaty. All information regarding the Summer School may be secured by making application to the office of the TRUE WITNESS.

His Holiness has appointed Father de Augustinis, a Jesuit theologian, to enthe meantime, all these considerations quire into the validity of Anglican Orders.

THE Order of La Trappe will soon

#### A NEGLECTED BRANCH OF EDUCATION

When Saint Basil the Great lectured

to his youthful disciples on the study of

the Greek pagan writers, showing them,

by examples drawn from poets and ora-

tors, how the works of such gifted men

might be read with profit and even edifi-

cation, he did not foresee the use that

after ages were to make of his judicious

counsel. In the middle of the 4th cen-

tury, when Saint Basil flourished, Chris-

tendom had outlived the persecutions

that had tested the faith of its profes-

sors and had added most glorious pages

to the history of the Church. The spite-

ful restrictions by which it had been at

tempted to make Christian pupils derive

advantages from pagan writings had

long been annulled. Some zealous edu-

cators had tried to Christianize the

master-pieces of pagan genius, but the experiment was not successful. Indeed. it was practically impossible in the early ages of the faith for Christian parents to secure for their children a thoroughly Christian training under Christian teachers. Basil himself had studied under the able pagan writer, Libanius, whose writings were so much admired by Julian the apostate. His learning, therefore, as well as the strictness of his life and gravity of his manners, assured whatever judgment he should pronounce of more than ordinary attention. His little treatise must for centuries have exerted an influence on the mind of the Eastern Church, and doubtless contributed in no slight degree to the preservation from destruction of the treasures of old Greek thought and learning. In the Western Church the cultivation of heathen literature, after the conversion of Constantine, was main tained in the Christian schools, and so fond were some of the Fathers of this branch of learning that more than one of them began to regard it as a temptation and determined to abandon it. But so strong is the force of habit that Saint Jerome in his Preface ad Paulinum when he is complaining of the multitude of persons who undertake to interpret the Holy Scriptures without any previous training for the task, slips unconsciously into a quotation from the Ars Poetica of Horace. Nevertheless, it was the Fathers of the Western Church who first organized a system of education adapted to the spiritual needs of Christians. Before the beginning of the sixth century the writings of the theologians, moralists, historians and poets of the Christian faith were numerous enough to take the place of the old classical authors. In the course of time, heathen teachers disappeared altogether and Christians supplied their places. In every diocese there were institutions for the instruction of the young, both in the doctrines of their faith and in the knowledge required for the work of life. The Benedictine monasteries were homes of culture in every sense. They were at once, in the words of a modern writer, fortresses against crime, refuges for the oppressed, centres of instruction for the people, the free home of the sciences, archives of literature, schools for the young, universities for the learned. chanceries for kings, seminaries for priests, schools of agriculture, of manufacture, of music, architecture and painting." The pious and accomplished sisters of Saint Clare made provision for female education. The age of Charlemagne is generally looked upon as a season of refreshing in educational development. The great Emperor gathered around him some of the most erudite scholars of his time, Ireland, then distinguished for its learning, contributing O'Reilly be immortalized by the collecto the number. From this time forward it is possible to follow the evolution of educational theory down to the modern period. There were seven branches of knowledge, or, as they are still academically termed, liberal artsgrammar, dialectic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. Of these the three first formed the trivium; the four last, the quadrivium. The advance made in the arts, sciences and letters during the middle ages is only beginning to be fairly judged by those who had been taught that wisdom was born with the Renaissance. The scholastic writers, with Saint Thomas Aquinas at their head, the triumphs of architecture, the beautiful manuscripts and illuminations, painting on glass, and the poems of trouveres, troubadours and minnesingers, the Latin hymns of Adam de Saint Victor, and other masters of sacred song-these are only some of the triumphs of a period that many were wont to decry as barren. Not without reason did Cardinal Newman say that

But now comes to pass an anomaly that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. On the fall of Constantinople

'those who talk against the Church owe

it to the Church that they can talk at

literature, which was destined for centuries to revolutionize education. The study of the Greek and Latin classics, to a large extent, monopolized the time of pupils. Instead of being used with discretion as Saint Ba il the Great had recommended, and in such moderation as to leave opportunity for the study of the master pieces of Christian learning, the works of pagan poets, philos phers, orators and historians took precedence of the grandest intellects of Christendom. Nay, not only did they take precedence of them, save for stud ents of theology, Justin Martyr and Tertullian, Saint Cy; rian and Origen, Saint Augustine and the Gregories, Saint John Chrysostom and Saint Ambrose, Saint Bernard and Saint Thomas of Aquine and the long roll of Christian poets had no place at all in the new curricula Every now and then this strange ostracism of Christian literature from Christian schools suggested to thoughtful men misgivings to which they hardly ventured to give expression. It was not until less than half a century ago that a movement began in France for the introduction of Christian as well as profane classics into the schools that taught Latin and Greek. In the prefaces to some of the initial volumes of the courses or series to which that movement gave rise, the tone of the editors or publish ers is apologetic, as though deprecating any suspicion of rivalry with the eminent profane writers whose works had so long taken the lead in Christian education. In some cases, however, this later renaissance was made the occasion of ar expression of profound regret that the numerous and incontestable masterpieces of Christian literature should have been so long disdained and misunderstood by Christian educators." Aroused to a sense of the indignity that had been offered the great writers and teachers whom the Church had honored, those who exercised authority in educational matters endeavored to right the wrong. But the task was not easy in any case and in certain circumstances it was impossible. Almost simultaneously with the movement of which the Bishop of Langre was the honored leader in France, there began another movement which was largely hostile to the teaching of the ancient languages as a necessary branch of education. But the classics still hold their grounds, and to those who approve of them as an important phase of mental discipline a plea for what is best in Greek and Latin Sacred literature ought not to be made in vain. Indirectly the movement has not failed altogether. It has forced the attention of scholars to a branch of learning that abounds in beauties and sublimities, and of editions of the prose writers and poets of the Church, both Greek and Latin, there is no lack. There are also some excellent series adapted for use in the classes of schools. A course of lectures to which | able to read and write. This Act will be we have already had the pleasure put in force by the American Consuls at of calling attention must also impress on the minds of many the loss that it sustained by a Christian community brought up in ignorance of the life and work of the great doctors and expositors. preachers, historians and inspired hymn-

#### JOHN BAYLE O'REILLY.

ists of Catholic Christendom.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his introduction to the life of John Boyle O'Reilly, in his own beautiful language, says: "The best monument to a great and good man are the works with which his hand and his head have enriched the world. More fittingly than by towering shaft of granite or of marble will the name of John Boyle tion of his writings." A splendid volume of the works of the poet, literateur and patriot was published in 1890, and thus the best monument was erected. But the admiration of his fellow-citizens did not rest there. On Saturday afternoon a monument in marble was unveiled and will for all time adorn the city that witnessed the last efforts of his genius. John Boyle O'Reilly lives in the hearts of the people, his fame is increasing as years roll by. In the words of the great Cardinal, "The country of his adoption vies with the land of his birth, in testifying to the uprightness of his life, the usefulness of his career and his example, the gentleness of his character, the nobleness of his soul. The bitterest prejudices of race and creed seem to have been utterly conquered by the masterful goodness of his heart and the winning sweetness of his tongue and to have turned into all the greater admiration of the man,"

#### JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

The annual statement of the Jacques Cartier Bank was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting, held last week. The report of the directors while being frank and outspoken in regard to in 1453, many of the learned men of the the disappointment experienced during disrupted Empire turned their steps the year, in consequence of the westward, where a cordial welcome small profits realized, was, nevertheless, awaited them. By a singular coinci- reassuring, on account of the well dence, the discovery of the art of print- directed resolve to concentrate the ing made it possible at that time to operations of the institution, and curtail multiply books which had hitherto been the banking business in the branches. slowly copied by the hands of scribes, as well as to give a closer supervision to to hope that the delegates from the in favor of a hopeful future for Catholic French water colorist, contemplates re- religious or scular. The consequence new accounts. A half-yearly dividend was an enthusiasm for the study of Greek of three per cent. was declared.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

DURING the year 1895 there were 10,500 murders in the United States.

\*\* THE corner stone of the new Catholic-Protectory for boys in Philadelphia was laid on Sunday.

THERE will be a monster meeting helds in St. James Hall, London, Eng , this. evening, in connection with the release of Irish political prisoners. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., will preside.

Mr. J. T. Rodgers, superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Co , died recently and before passing away was at his earnest request received into the Catholic Church by Father Horne, S.J.

THE London Times says: The Swiss. Government is considering a law to com\_ pel all persons whose earnings do not exceed \$600 per year to insure themselves against accident and sickness.

A PARLIAMENTARY correspondent says: We are not likely to see any more of the Irish Education Bill, the Govern ment having, in consequence of the attitude of the Irish Catholic Bishops, abandoned all hope of making further progress with the measure."

We have received a very neat pamphlet, containing an able and scholarly address, delivered sometime ago, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Council, of Worcester, Mass, by the Rev. Dr. Conaty, the President of the Catholic Summer School of America.

The new parliament buildings at Budapest, costing nearly a million and a half sterling, were opened with great ceremony last week. The people of the Hungarian capital were treated to a splendid historical pageant, and the crown was. conveved from the cathedral to the Houses of Parliament, and thence to the royal palace at Buda.

In a letter to a Runcorn minister on the subject of the Turkish Government, Mr. Gladstone writes: "My opinion of the Turkish Government as now exhibited to the world is that it is the greatest scourge to mankind and the greatest scandal and disgrace to religion, including the religion of Mahomet, to be found on the face of the earth."

THE United States Alien Commissioners find that 67 per cent. of the Italian emigrants arriving in New York are illiterate, and an Act of Congress will be passed at once requiring all persons to be the port of embarkation so that the i convenience of returning the emigrants to their own country will be avoided.

A somewhat notel method of adver-

A firm of Chicago, to signalize the first anniversary of its entrance into the commercial world, offered \$1,000 in gold, to be divided among the three charitable institutions of the city that by public vote should be declared the most popular. One hundred and seventy-two charities appeared as competitors. Of these the Little Sisters of the Poor received 10,494 votes, the Fresh Air fund 9,491, and the Home for the Friendless 3,197. The money was divided among the three winners in the proportions of \$500, \$300 and \$200.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO BE HELD ON

JULY 11. The fourteenth annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's Parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupré will be held on the 11th July. It will be under the special supervision of the Redemptorist Fathers, and will leave the Jacques Cartier pier at 3.30 p.m. The Fathers have issued a very neat and comprehensive little programme showing the order of the exercises, as well as giving the names of the different villages which dot the banks of the St. Lawrence between this city and Quebeco The St. Ann's pilgrimage has always been marked by great success. necessary particulars regarding tickets and staterooms may be secured on making application to the St. Ann's

MOUNT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

MASTER J. J. SHEA WINS FIRST PLACE IN THE MUSICAL COMPETITION.

presbytery, 32 Basin street.

On Friday, June 19th, the final musical competition took place at Mount St Louis College. We are glad to learn that our young violinist, Master J. J. Shea only 12 years of age, was proclaimed champion. Master Shea is the son of John S. Shea, teller, C. & D. S. Bank, and a nephew of Revd. Father McMenamin, P. P., of Simcoe, Ont., and of Revd. Father Shea, St. Mary's, Montreal. W congratulate our young violinist.

The following gentlemen were ap pointed to take up the collection in St. Patrick's Church for the three next Sun days, viz., Messrs. John McCrory, John Crowe, William Kelly and J. J. Bolster

The total volume of gold and silver now in use in the United States is eight times as much as it was in 1878.

WILL FURNISH GOOD MATE-RIAL FOR THE HISTORIAN.

aschee pronounces in an emphatic manner in favor of Laurier-Ontario evinces a strong tendency for Reform-The result unprecedented in the history of electoral struggles since the incoption of Confederation—Four Ministers defeated—Joseph Martin, of Manitoba, and James McShane, of Montreal Centre, among the martyrs on the Liberal side.

The general elections which were held vesterday resulted in the overthrow of the Government. Many and varied were the opinions offered by the followers of the Liberal-Conservative party in the endeavor to explain the terrible defeat which the forces have suffered throughout the country. The opinions were very nicely and artistically colored in some circles in accordance with their religious and national sympathies.

There is no doubt whatever but that the great change which has come over the scene is due to a number of causes which will not be appreciated or considered by extreme partizans.

To the thoughtful citizen who does not give a subservient allegiance to either political parties, there is a great and powerful lesson in the political upheaval which took place.

Among the defeated candidates in the Liberal ranks are Joseph Martin, the promoter of the legislation in the local parliament at Manitoba which deprived the Catholics of their rights to separate schools, and Mr. James McShane, the only Irish Catholic representative in the House of Commons who voted against the Remedial Bill.

In the number of the defeated candidates in the Liberal-Conservative party, may be mentioned. The Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. A. R. Angers, and the Hon. A. Desjardin, the three Cabinet Ministers from the Province of Quebec.

There was no uncertain sound about the opinion of the Irish Catholics regarding the Remedial Bill which was intended to succor the weak and struggling French Canadian Catholic minority in Manitoba in their distress. The election of Mr. Quinn in St. Ann's division bears testimony in that regard.

As we go to press despatches received

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ONE of the features of the great electoral battle which was fought yesterday in this city was the defeat of Mr. James McShane, by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C. For the past week there were very marked indications that the redoubtable veteran who has so often carried the day in St. Ann's Ward would have to yield his place to his opponent. The new representative of the Irish Catholics of this city, Mr. Quinn, has now a splendid op portunity to display his talents, because he will not be fettered by the discipline of the routine and rule of a Government

#### UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Close of the College Year-Conferring the Begrees and Medals.

[Ottawa Free Press]

The closing exercises at the University of Ottawa took place last night, and as usual the academic hall was crowded by friends of the successful pupils who were there to share in the honors that came to their student friends by being mentioned upon an occasion of such importance. During the intermissions the band of the G. G. F. G. rendered suitable

Upon the conclusion of the opening selection, His Grace Archbishop Du-hamel, chancellor of the institution, arose and addressed the audience. He expressed regret at the enforced absence of the rector, the Very Rev. Dr. Mc-Guckin. He then went on to speak of what Christian education should be, and | besides pictures and photographs of traced its history through the ages of the | children, fifty six portraits of women of world, particularly pointing out what part the church had taken in the matter of its development and propagation. He alluded to the establishment of such seats of learning as Ottawa University, to show that with the progress of time comes also increased interest in educa tional affairs. The address lasted about half an hour, and was most attentively

The conferring of degrees then took place, after which the valedictorians, Mr. Walter Walsh, of Winnipeg, and allusions, tenderly expressed, were made, excluded from the shop windows, may panied Federigo on his expedition and created a certain feeling of sadness well have a showing in this exclusive again.)—Catholic Record.

degrees were given in last evening's not appear in the favored lists. The por-Free Press. Those who stood highest in traits of these distinguished fifty six their classes, and who consequently

received medals, were:
Excellence in Christian doctrine, English course.—Silver medal presented by His Grace the Most Rev J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, chancellor of the University.—Awarded to John Quilty, Ashdod, Ont. French course—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. M. Mc-Guckin, O. M. L., rector of the University—awarded to Leon Garneau, Ottawa,

For class standing, University course third year, sixth form-Silver medal presented by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada. Awarded to John Quilty, Ashdod, Ont.

Second year, fifth form-Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Lefebvre, O. M. I., Provincial, Montreal, P. Q. Awarded to Ferdinand Lappe. Ottawa, Ont. Collegiate course, third form-Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Keough,

V.G., Paris, Ont. Awarded to Frank Conlon, Thorold, Ont. Second form-Silver medal presented by Rev. E. Gendreau, O.M.I., Superior, Mattawa, P.Q. Awarded to Michael

Conway, Ottawa, Ont. First form, division A—Gold medal presented by Rev. O. Boucher, Haverhill, Mass. Awarded to Louis Renaud,

Boston, Mass. First form, division B-Silver medal presented by Rev. P. Droulet, Superior, Quebec, P.Q. Awarded to Joseph Murphy, Lac La Hache, B.C.

Commercial course—Silver medal presented by A. E. Lussier, B.A., Ottawa. Awarded to Jules Cote, St. Stanislaus,

Silver medal presented by Rev. P. Lecomte, O.M.I., Superior, Hull, P.Q. Awarded to George Kelly, Ottawa, Ont. Gold medal, presented by Dr. P. J. Gibbons, Syracuse, N.Y., for competition amongst class medalists. Awarded to Joseph Murphy, Lac La Hache, B.C.,

whose average was 901 per cent.

The Murray gold medal for excellence in English literature, presented by Mr. James Warnock Ottawa, Ont. Awarded to Timothy Holland, Moira, N.Y.

Special prize, history of the church, by Rohrbacher in 29 vols., bequeathed by the late Very Rev. Æneas McDonnell Dawson, V.G., LL D., to the best student in ecclesiastical history. Awarded to Mr. Aurele Belanger, Ottawa, Ont.

Those on the stage were Archbishop Duhamel and the Faculty of the University, and amongst those in the audience were noticed Rev. Fathers Ryan, of Renfrew, Holland of Tupper's Lake, N. Y. Sloan of Fallowfield, Myraud of Billings Bridge, and several priests from the palace.

#### CATHOLIC SAILORS CLUB.

The inaugural opening of the Catholic Sailors' Club, in their new premises, 53 Common Street, took place last Saturday afternoon, and was attended by a large door attractions of Saturday afternoon, the large and beautiful rooms were thronged by invited guests, who were loud in their praise of the reception accorded them by the ladies of the Committee of Management. Owing to the recent bereavement in Lady Hingston's amily she was unavoidably absent. Mrs. F. B. McNamee, first Vice-President, was called upon to do the honor of the occasion. Mrs. McNamee was assisted by other ladies of the Committee, all of whom were instrumental in making the entertainment a pleasant and happy event.

The floral decorations were lavishly and artistically arranged, enhancing the appearance of the different rooms. The orchestra under the direction of Prof. Sullivan discoursed sweet music which was fully appreciated. The refreshment tables were well patronized, the ladies of the Committee vieing with each other in catering to the guests. The Blue Jackets present also were not forgotten by the ladies.

The Rev. Father Slevin, S.J., delivered a lecture in the large Concert Hall, his subject being well chosen for the occa-"The Glories of the Creator, Wonders of the Deep" and was listened to with rapt attention. It was an instruc tive and intellectual treat. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered the Reverend lecturer, by Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, President Catholic Truth Society, seconded by Mr. C. F. Smith, and carried amid applause.

Notably present among the audience were the following gentlemen:—Sir William Hingston, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, F B. McNamee and C. F. Smith. The two latter gentlemen were untiring in their efforts in looking after the enjoyment of the guests. The reception was a grand success.

HIGH COST BEAUTY.

Boston Herald 1

The long promised book of beauties is on its way to America, but it is probable that here, as in England, it will cause disappointment and heartburning. It has already been enlarged, but in spite of that there are more "beauties" who desire to be represented on its elegant pages, and the publishers are said to be at their wits' end to know how to pacity these fair, but neglected ones. The present size of the book is imperial octavo, fi teen inches by twelve, and it includes, very high degree who are reckoned as truly "beautiful." Among them, of course, are the Princess of Wales, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Beatrice Butler, Mrs. Cornwallis West, the Countess of Dudley, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Arthur Paget. There are others quite as renowned for their charms as these ladies, and they all belong "to the late Victorian era," that has produced a wondrous array of female loveliness, considering the rarity

not unmixed with joy, amongst those who listened. The class medals were then distributed. The names of those who received Mrs. Curzon, nee Leiter, for instance do beauties are reproduced in photogravure from paintings by Lord Leighton, Sir John Millais, J. S. Sargent, Herkomer, Watts, W B. Richmond, Mr. Adrian Hope and many others. The price of this gorgeous book is commensurate with its contents. Beauty comes high, but society must have it even at five guineas. New York would doubtless exhaust the first issue of three hundred copies if it was given the chance, but it must wait until London subscribers have been satisfied and these precious copies can find their way to the inner sanctuaries at Newport. The names of the subscribers to this work which will also contain original writings, musical com positions and drawings by Zangwill, Hamilton Aide, Kipling, Beerbohm Tree, the Marquis of Lorne, Mallock, Lord Dufferin, Hall Caine and pretty much everybody else of note, are to be | 32 BASIN SIREET. - Montreal. printed in gold at the end of the book. It is a harmless bit of human vanity that is to be gratified by this public receipt of cash down, and the "gold print" will have a very comfortable "sound" for certain millionaire cars. In fact, the "Book of Beauty" is in every sense of the word an edition de luxe.

### ADVENTURES IN THE CATACONES.

When living at Rome with my mother as a child, I was frequently made the companion of a young artist in his expeditions in the neighborhood. On one occasion he assured me that we were going to see something very wonderful, as we walked on further and further between the white walls of the vineyards and the old ruins of the baths till we were quite outside of Rome. The sun shone hot; the peasants shaded themselves under green branches, placed over their carts, and slept quietly, while the horses left to themselves stepped forward. At last we reached the grotto of Egeria, where we took our breakfast. The whole grotto, the walls and the vault, were covered with the loveliest green, like a carpet of velvet, and around the entrance hung wreaths of ivy. A few steps beyoud the grotto there stands, or rather stood, for some ruins of it are all that is now left, a small deserted house, built over a low entrance into the Catacombs. The passage through St. Sebastian's Church and this, through the deserted house, were at that time the only ones remaining. When you descend to these subterranean passages you find one crossing another in a manner calculated to puzzle even those who know their gen eral direction, but my artist friend had no apprehension of danger when he took me down with him. He kindled his light, put another into his pocket, tied the end of a ball of string at the en trance where we descended, and we began our walk.

The passages soon became so low that and saw the yellow bones within. We too often a sign of tepidity, and even of went a few steps further and then he religious indifference. Let us turn, stopped, for the thread was not much button, fixed the light between the stones, and began to sketch the deep passage, while I sat down upon a stone. out, but a whole one lay close by; besides he had brought flint and steel with him so that he might be able to light it again if it were suddenly extinguished. My imagination conjured up pictures of wonderful objects in the endless passages which were now filled with an impenetratable darkness. All was quiet except when the drops of water, falling with uniform sound, broke the stillness which

down here." He endeavored to coax me, came still more uneasy and called to my by the shoulder and said: "I will beat you if you are not quiet." Then he fastened his handkerchief to my arm to hold me fast, but as he did so he stooped

down, and kissing me fervently, said: Pray to the Madonna." " Is the string lost!" I asked. "We shall find it, we shall find it, he answered and again began his search. Meanwhile the smaller candle had burned down, and as the larger one melted, and became smaller and smaller it about, his terror increased. It would be impossible to find our way back without the thread, every step would lead us himself down on the ground, put his arm round my neck, and sighed deeply. "Poor child!" he said. At these words I wept bitterly, for it seemed to me that should never return home again. Lying on the ground he pressed me to him, and my hand slipped down. I involunturily grasped the sand, and there was the thread between my fingers. "Here it is!" I cried. He seized my hand, and became wild with joy and thankfulness. for our life depended on this single thread. We were saved, and never did Mr. Alonzo Leduc, of Hull, spoke their message of farewell to the professors and students of the college, and to their several Ottawa friends. Many touching allusions, tenderly expressed were node. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGHIMAGE

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY. --TO---

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, UNGER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Redemptorist Fathers of St. An.,'s Church

MONTREAL. SATURDAY. JULY 11, 1896.

For Information or Staterooms, apply ST. ANN'S PRESBYTERY,

At 380 PM

#### FIGURES TO SHOW

THE EVILS ARISING FROM MINED MARRIAGES.

A CLEAR, CONCISE AND CONVINCING ARRAY OF STATISTICS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Rev. T. Donnelly, who has been delivering a series of important and interesting discourses on mixed marriages before the St. Francis Navier Sodality of Liverpool, Eng., contributed another of these able deliverances last week. We take the following report from an exchange:-

To-night I purpose to put before you the present state of affairs in the Empire of Germany, with the intent and purpose that it may prove an object-lesson to the Catholics of Great Britain. The Church detests mixed marriages on account of the fatal consequences that too often flow therefrom. In 1841 Prussia left to the Church full and complete power to demand, before the conclusion of the marriage ceremony from the Protestant partner, the fulfilment of the canonical conditions. By the revolution ary movements of 1848 the rest of the German States were forced to follow Prussia's example and give way to the Church. To day throughout Germany the law acknowledges the right of the parents of fixing before marriage the religion of the children that may be born, and only intervenes in cases where no contract has been entered into by the parents. But, although legal difficulties have disappeared, it does not follow that in practice the position of affairs has much improved, or that the Church has any reason to be pleased with mixed marriages. Just the contrary is the true state of affairs. The Protestant often fails to keep the promises. We have even I was unable to stand upright; lately seen a crowned head give an un-then they rose into high vaults and ex- fortunate proof of this. On her side, too, panded where they intersected into large | the Catholic woman often shows herself quadrangles. We went through the very weak and feeble in demanding the Rotunda with the little stone altar in fulfilment of the pledges given. We

the middle, where the first Christians cannot be much surprised at this beoffered the Holy Sacrifice, and Federigo cause the engagement in such a told me of the fourteen Popes and many marriage, without any other goarantee thousand martyrs who lie buried here, than promises that can be - easily We held the light close to a great tomb | broken and rendered worthless, is but drinks. however, to statistics, and learn from longer. He tied the end firmly to his them a lesson which ought to come home to every Catholic heart.

In 1890 there were 434,154 children born of mixed marriages. Of these 195, He had told me to fold my hands and 288 only are being brought up in the look up. The candle was half burned Catholic Faith; the rest, 238 856, are being brought up as Protestants What is going on in Prussia is being repeated elsewhere. Thus we find in the Grand Duchy of Hesse that of the male children, the issue of mixed marriages, 39 per cent, only are being reared as Catholies. The evil is most of all felt in the large cities. If we turn to Berlin, for instance, we find that by the census of December, 1890, its population was 1,350,-000 Protestants, 135,000 Catholics, and As I was sitting buried in thought, I about 80,000 Jews. In this population was suddenly terrified by my friend the of 135,000 Catholics there are more than painter rising with an exclamation of 26,000 mixed marriages between Catho tharm, and rushing about continually lies and Protestants, and more than 100 to ping down to the ground as if he between Catholics and Jews. Now, if we wished to pick up something; then he turn to the returns for the children, we lighted the other candle and looked all | find that the number of children brought about. As I became frightened by his singular behavior I got up crying. "For God's sake sit still child," he said, "do gives 195,780 Protestant, 13.011 Catholic, you hear;" and then he looked about on and 12,176 Jewish children. Now, perhaps, the ground again. "I will not remain it may be easier seen that, though the in this place;" I said, "I will not stay | Church tolerates these marriages, her clergy are bound to try every means to promised me pictures and cakes, and turn her children from them. Unfortutaking his purse out of his pocket gave | nately, the voice of the pastor of the me all that was in it, but as he did so I | flock is not always the strongest. Other felt that his hand was as cold as ice, and influences and attractions make themthat he trembled all over. Then I be- selves felt. Communication with other lands has become more easy, and mother, on which he shook me violently along with this intercommunion there is a diminution of the instinctive horror that every loyal Catholic should feel for heresy. The development of trade, and commerce, and manufacture has caused migrations of Catholics into Protestant countries, and of Protestants into Catholic countries. There has to be reckoned with likewise in the German Empire that vast army of Protestant officials whose main object too often is the conquest of some rich Catholic heiress. But may it not be said that from the rapidity with which he carried mixed marriages may be counted on as a means of bringing back a nation to the Catholic Faith? At present I am dealing with the German Empire as an astray. After a vain search he threw object-lesson for ourselves. Later on we shall consider our own position in Great Britain. How stand the two religions in point of numbers in the Empire? We find from the census of 1890 that the Catholics numbered 16 785 734, the Protestants 29,369,847, and the Jows 600 000 In the kingdom of Prussia there were 9,621,763 Catholics, 18,244.405 Protestants. The Catholics are in a majority only in Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine. In Bavaria the Catholics are about 4 millions to 13 million Protestants. In the Grand Duchy of Baden there are more than 1 million Catholics and about half a

million Protestants. In Alsace-Lorraine

the Catholics number 1,210,000, to 315,000 Protestants The important

there is an ever-increasing proportion in favour of Protestantism. Toking the whole of the Empire, we find that from 1871 to 1885 the Protestant population increased by 148 per cent., and the Catholic population by 129 per cent. only. It is chiefly in Oldenburg, Bavaria and Baden that Catholicism is losing ground. Thus, in Baden, in 1846, out of every 1.000 inhabitants 664 were Catholics; in 1867, 646; in 1880, 633; in 1885, 627. In Alsace Lorraine, in 1871, out of 1 000, 797 were Catholics; in 1885, 774. The proportion of Carholics is also decreasing in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia. It is increasing, thanks especially in the latter case, to the immigration of Catholic Austrian workmen from Bohemia. Moreover, during the five years stretching from 1882 to 1887. I find from the statistics before me that throughout the whole Empire there were only 1,364 conversions from Protestantism to Catholi cism, whereas in the same period 11,240 Catholics passed over to the ranks of Protestantism. We find in Germany no such movement as prevails in England towards the Church. In the small States Catholics are an insignificant body, and are just permitted to live. Ecclesiastical work is subject to every kind of diffi culty. The active work of the Aposto-late is almost impossible. The work of propagating the Faith is punishable, or, in the case of a priest, he will be forbidden to exercise his sacred muc tions. Under this head would come such an act as the loan of a book, or the treatment of a Catholic reli in a sahisteri question from a Catholic point of view At Lubeck, where there are only 800 Catholics in a population of \$2000, the text of the law is so formulated that the priest could be forbidden to give up the nuptial blessing at a Catholic wedding. under the protext that it was favouring the extension of Cathelicism. If a Protestant wishes to become a Catholic he must inform his paster, who is enjoined by law to use every effort to prevent it and it is only after months of resistance that the neophyte it he persevere, can be admitted publicly and legally to the Sacraments in a Catholic sanctuary. In that which once was the Duchy of Nassau the formal permission of the Pretestant pastor is required, and a certite cate stating that he has sufficient know ledge of Protestantism Moreover the law fixes everywhere an age of reason, before which it is absolutely forbidden to work a conversion. This age varies in the different States from 14 to 20.

WHAT CAUSED ONE SONS FALL

The following incident, which is related by a writer in Onward, carries its own moral with it: A story is told of a father who was in the habit of taking every night a glass of whisky and water. Sometimes he took a piece of sugar out of the liquor and gave it to his little son, with the words: "Here Jack have a bit of sugar, boy." The boy took it willingly, and though at first the taste of the whisky was unpleasant, he soon overcame this and began to like its flavor, till at last the father was persuaded by the boy to give him a sip out of the glass. One evening a sister of the boy was standing by, and the father offered her a piece of sugar from his glass. Fortunitely at this moment the mother entered and said: "No; stop. Whatever you give to the boy, I cannot allow you to give it to the girl She shall not learn the taste of intoxicating

Many years had passed away, and the THE MAJORITY OF THEM HAVE NOT BEEN lather had grown old and bent, when it was called upon to perform a most on pleasant duty.

He had to visit his son in prison. How changed was the once bright. happy boy. His face baggard, his eyes sunken, dressed in the meager dress of the convict, he was led out to see his father. He did not welcome him, but looked at him angrily. "Ah," he said, you see me in my shame and punishremember it was your fault that I am thus piaced. The sips out of your glass led me to love drink, and that love has been the cause of my crime. I am here because I was taught by you to become a drunkard." The father felt the truth of what his son said. It was an arrow that pierced his heart. He hung his head in sorrow. He had no reply. Surely we should take warning and shun the beginning of evil.

#### AN ANATOMICAL SUBJECT.

New York is just now entertaining a man of the not uncommon name of Fitzgerald, who claims that he is the pioneer in his line of work, and he doesn't tear rivalry. Several of the re-cently published medical text books contain many photographs of Fitzgerald and one glance at them will convince any one that the original isn't likely to suffer by competition. Fitzgerald is an undersized, wiry-looking man with muscles of iron. He doesn't look like a freak, and he is only one when he choos es. For nearly twenty years now he has made a living as an anatomical subject for various medical colleges. His value as an illustration for a teacher of anatomy is due to the fact that he can, at will, dislocate almost any bone in his body. He can also stop his pulse or control the large arteries in his thigh so

that varicose veins will result. " I have been doing this sort of thing for nearly twenty years," he said a day or two ago, "and I haven't suffered any serious results. Once in a while my muscles knot up and I suffer severe pain for a few minutes, but otherwise fam perfectly well. How did I find that had the power to dislocate my bones Well. I found it out accidentally, and then I began to experiment and develop this power. I have appeared before almost every medical college in this country, and I am trequently called upon to mason in the world. He has had eight give private exhibitions before little groups of doctors."

#### THE HARP OF BRIAN BORU.

The sight-seer in Dublin who fails to visit the Trinity College and spend a day among the treasures preserved in the great museum belonging to that institution makes the mistake of his life. In that museum there are hundreds of thousands of relics, but the one in which most people take the greatest interest is point now to be noted is that the harp which once belonged to Brian their favorite paper.

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Boroihme, or Brian Boru as he is mos commonly called. Bran Boru was the Irish monarch who was killed in the great battle at Clontarf in the year 1014 A.D. Brian left his harp and his crown to his son, Donagh, who succeeded as King. Soon after Donagh was deposed by a war like nephew and was forced to retire to Rome. He took his father's crown and barp with him, and they were kept in the Vatican collection for several centuries -- the crown which is of massive hammered gold, being still numbered among the Pope's treasures. The harp, however, was sent to Henry VIII., and he presented it to the first Earl of Clauricarde. It was deposited in the museum mentioned in the opening of the year 1872. The harp is 32 inches high, and of good workmanship, the sarving on the loak being equal to anyhing that could be done to day. It is well preserved, and does not look to be an instrument upward of a thousand years old. -- St. Louis Republic.

LOOKS OF GREAT MEN,

REMARKAPLE IN APPEAUANCE.

So far as can be ascertained from portraits or statues that have come down to us, the indority of great men have not been striking in personal appearance. The greatest intellect of all time, William Shakespeare, would not have attracted the attention of passersby in the streets of London. Milton, Wordsworth and Tennnyson displayed in ment. You think me a bad son, but the eye and brow the thoughtfulness of the student, but nothing more, says the New York Mercury.

Of the great statesmen Oliver Cromwell might have passed as a respectable farmer, Walpole and Fox as bluff squires and the younger litt as a private gentleman. The hawk nose and piercing eyes of the elder litt did indeed indicate exceptional powers.

Our great warriors certainly did not evince their genius in their physical appearance.

Marlborough had a handsome courtierlike face. Nelson would not have looked out of place in a surplice, and Wellington in a frock coat might have passed for a country gentleman. The same will hold good for the great men of other

Bismarck indeed has a strong, determined countenance, but there are hundreds of German faces that might belong to a genius equal to his. The appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte was certainly remarkable, but some of the younger Bonapartes have displayed his lineaments without his genius.

The portraits of Columbus, Galileo. William the Silent, Dinte and a host of other leaders of men do not usually convey the impression of extraordinary genius, and the same remark will apply to the representations that have come down to us of Alexander, Casar, Socrates and other uncients .- "aston Republic.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN YEARS OLD.

Dr. William Salmon, of Penlynn Court, Glamorganshire (to whom last year Mr. Gladstone sent "sincere wishes here and hereafter," has enter d on his 107th year. He was born in Suffolk in 1790, and moved with his father, also a doctor, to Cowbridge in 1798. He has been for fifty years a magistrate for Glamorgan-shire, and claims to be the oldest Freechildren, but only one, a daughter, is alive. He sleeps well, rises at noon, dines at 6 o'clock (when he takes two glasses of wine), and goes to bed at 9. He has not smoked since be was 90, nor has he been out for a drive since his 100th year.

A WORD TO OUR READERS .- Beaders will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada. Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing. The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests.

Abenakis sineral spring Water certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c. MINERAL WATER DAIHS.

MMERAL WATER DAIMS.

The Richelicu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer "Berthior" leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every IUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 pm, for Abenakis Springs, connecting at Sorel with steamer "Sorel." arriving at the Springs at 7 p.m. Parties coming to Montreal by rail or steamera can connect with steamer "Berthier." for the Springs as stated above. Also parties coming to Sorel by rail or boat, can connect with steamer "Sorel." for the Springs, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., and on Saturdays at 2 p.m. Sond for Circulars. Rates reasonable.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, No. 118 at. iames Street, Montreal. 48-13

THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK Mountains, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath; broad plazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. C. S. SWEENEY, Prop.

FROM THE MESSENGER OF THE SAGRED HEART.

HE twelve o'clock whistle had just sounded, and the employees of the firm of Smith, Walker & Co. came pouring out into the spring air and separated in different directions; some running as if their lives depended upon their reaching home in a given time, others lingering to light their pipes, and a few walking soberly side by side in groups of twos and threes.

Amongst the latter were a man named Owen Ryan and his brother in-law, James Darcy. Ryan was a big muscular man of thirty-live, dark browed and strongfaced, with a disposition that bordered on the ta iturn. Darcy was several years younger, good looking, talkative and standing just the least bit in awe of his silent brother-in-law. Contrary to his usual custom, James was very quiet on this particular occasion, and the two had almost reached home-they lived in adjoining houses-before he spoke. When he did it was in an injured tone. "Do you know what old Creeping Moses asked me to-day?" he enquired.

"To join the Sons of Toil, I suppose," was the laconic reply.

Darcy opened his eyes a little wider: "Why, how did you guess?" he ex-

"Not much guessing about it. He asks every new hand the same thing.

The tone was interrogative and Darcy hesitated a moment before answering. "I told him I'd think about it later on," he said at length.

"Do you know its a forbidden so-

ciety?"
"I thought as much, but how is it that Brennan and White and a lot of others belong to it? They're all Catholics !"

"Yes," replied Ryan with perfect gravity. "They go to Mass on Sundays and to lodge on Thursdays. Great heads

"Did Moses ask you to join?" For some reason Darcy began to be aggressive, he could not have told why.

"And what did you say?"

Ryan paused for a moment at his own door, and knocked the ashes of his pipe against the brickwork as he answered slowly. "I told him that I belonged to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and that was henefit society enough for me. I'd advise you to do the same;" and without waiting for an answer he went into the house.

"Hump!" muttered Darcy, following his example; but it was not very apparent whether he relished the advice or

That same afternoon, as Darcy was busy about his work, the foreman, Alex. McGregor, better known to his subordinates as Creeping Moses, came up to the bench, ostensibly to talk about the job in hand, but in reality to impress upon Darcy's mind the advantages to be gained by joining the Sons of Toil.

"It is such a help to a man to belong to a good benefit society," he said, in his deliberate, Scotch accents, watching Darcy as he spoke. "You get acquainted with a lot of nice fellows; and then, of course, if work gets slack a foreman who belongs to the lodge will look to the interests of his brethrenyou understand?"

Darcy looked embarrassed. "I-I'll think of it, Mr. McGregor," he answered hesitatingly. "It is a little expensive,

though." "But look at the benefits, man! look at the benefits! Why, if you were to fall sick the very day after you joined you would draw—" and he went into an exhaustive enumeration of advantages that took him fully live minutes to re-

"It is a fine thing, I'm sure," admitted Darcy, still hesitating, "but I must see what the wife says first!"

idea had just occurred to him, "I believe you're a Roman Catholic, but you need'nt let that stand in the way Nearly a third of the Southern Comet Lodge go to your church. We make no mention of religion in our constitution —indeed it's forbidden to do so—and I'm sure if your clergy knew what the Sons of Toil is they'd only be too glad to have you join it. Talk it over to-night with your wife and let we have you have have he no longer made are have been decreased as a second of the second have he will be no longer made are have he no longer made are he will be no longer made are he will be no longer made are he will be no longer made are not set of the second have you have a second have no longer made are not set of the second have you have a second have you have you have you have a second have you have a second have you have y with your wife and let me know to-fence of acknowledging any—with the morrow. We have a meeting to-morrow sole result of making him more deternight and, if you decide to join, I'll propose you myself."

"You're very kind," muttered poor Darcy, inwardly ashamed of his own lack of moral courage; and the foreman went his way, musing to himself as he passed down the shop with slow de-

liberate steps. "Yes, I think I have him, though he does'nt half like it, I can see. When they wriggle like that it is usually a good sign," and he finished his reflec-

tions with a little dry laugh. His Scotch sense of humour had been tickled at Darcy's too evident embarrassment, the real cause of which he had divined from the first.

That evening, after supper, Darcy broached the subject to his wife when she returned to the kitchen after putting the children to bed.

"Of course you don't mean to join," she said, when he had repeated his conversation with McGregor.
"I don't see how I can help it. The

Sons of Toil-confound them-run the whole shooting match over in the shop and I've got to join or get out."

"But it's a torbidden society and you can't," answered his wife, as if that

far as she was concerned. "I know it is," he cried impatiently, "but that is not going to keep you and the kids in bread and butter it I lose my place. I was chased out of Murray & Brown's by the P. P. A., and I'll be chased out of Smith & Walker's by the Sons of Toil if I don't look sharp and

join them. It's a shame that a Catholic can't keep his sit without that kind of thing, but what the lodge says goes, you can bet, and I'll be amongst the first batch of dismissals if I don't do something to prevent it."

"Owen has been in Smith & Walker's for five years and he does nt belong to any of the lodges," his wife reminded him quietly.

"Because there is'nt one man in fifty that can turn out the work he does.

They can fill my place any day. "Listen to me Jim," said Mrs. Darcy, putting down the tiny sock she was mending and folding her hands on the table before her. "We have been married going on nine years now, and in all that time we have always had full and plenty. Don't go now and do a thing that will bring bad luck into the house. Trust in God, and He will take care of

us."
"Bad luck, bosh!" ejaculated Darcy, ignoring her last words. "There'd be a lot more bad luck in not taking the hint lapsed into silence. He was literally inold Moses gave me to-day. I've got to | capable of saying any more at the mojoin the Sons, Molly, so you may as well ment. get used to the idea. After all, religion is never mentioned amongst them, so there's no real reason why the priests should object so much."

Darcy in despair.

laying down the law for my taste."

'Oh Jim'" said his wife reproachfully. It was the first time she had ever

"Never mind, old girl, Owen is a good fellow after all, I know," he said, feeling ashamed of the remark that his own hammer and some tacks and I'll put my views this afternoon." down that carpet you were talking about yesterday. House cleaning is a nuisance, anyhow."

Seeing that it was utterly useless to say any more just then, Mrs. Darcy did as she was bid, and the subject of the Sons of Toil was not mentioned again until he was going out to work next morning, when she said beseechingly, 'you'll not join that society, Jim dear, just. will you?"

Don't be a goose, Molly," he answered crossly, "you know very well I can't afford to be out of work now, with a wife and tour kids to provide for;" and he the Sons of Toil. The foreman began went out, slamming the door behind to expostulate, but he stopped him

of women. Finding that her expostulations were in vain, she sat down calmly to consider the matter and to think over some way out of the difficulty, if, per-to—Halifax. If I had'nt been an idiot chance, there should be any. Truth to I'd never had made such a bargain, and tell, she was not greatly surprised at her you may tell them that with my comhusband's action. His laxity in matters pliments at the next meeting. What is of principle had been a source of grief to more—I'll do my best to get every Cathher for many years, True, he went to olic out of that society by hook or by Mass on Sunuays, and always managed crook. That's air warning." Mass on Sunuays, and always managed to make his Easter duty—generally on Low Sunday-but that was the extent of his religious observances. Anything retire for a while. Darcy's threat about that called for more was a nuisance to getting other Catholics to withdraw was him, and he did not hesitate to say so. Missions and retreats he regarded as inventions for the annoyance of people who were good enough if let alone, and he never attended them unless his more energetic brother-in-law carried him off in spite of himself to hear the sermons. As for going to Mass on holidays of obligation—had it not been for patient persistence on the part of his wife, which cost him less exertion to yield to than to combat, he would never have gone at old girl," he said, answering her ques-

Many times, during the course of married life, Mrs. Darcy had felt discouraged and disgusted with the task of striving to infuse some energy into her husband's inert soul. He was such a deadweight, so utterly without interest in the things that to her were all important, that it is scarcely to be wondered at if she des-paired at times and felt inclined to leave

him to his log-like supineness.

The thought of her children always sustained her at such times and gave her renewed determination. Three of the four were boys, and the thought of how quickly they would outgrow her feminine | Toil. How often, since, have they not influence and begin to mould themselves upon their father was never absent from they appropriately put it, "Well out of upon their father was never absent from her mind. For their sake now she de-termined to leave no means untried to counteract the influence that was leading her husband astray. "If everything "No doubt, no doubt," agreed the else fails I'll pray him out of it." she foreman readily; and then, as if the said to herself resolutely, and forthwith began a novena in honor of the Sacred Heart, whose month was drawing near.

> Twelve months went by, and June was again at hand. During all that time Mrs. Darcy had seemingly prayed in vain. Both her father and her brother mined to pursue the path he had chosen. Joining the Sons of Toil as a pressed

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

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man, he had now become an enthusiastic member and was high up in the order, having already held several offices; a fact that 'tickled his vanity not a little.

For the last month or two there had been signs of disaffection in the particular lodge of which he was the "Most Worthy and Worshipful Noble High Master." What the trouble was or who was the originator of it he could not discover; but it was very evident that some adverse influence was at work stirring up the members to "kick" about everything that was done or said at the weekly meetings.

At last matters were brought to a crisis by half a dozen of the leading lights suddenly announcing their intention of settled the question—as it really did, so withdrawing and founding a new lodge.

Of course the threatened split made a tremendous sensation and the lodge was divided into two camps at once, some for, some against; while Darcy oscillated between the two, trying to find out "what all the row was about, anyway,"

as he expressed it. Matters continued in this state until the first week in June, when the problem was solved for him in a very unexpected manner. On the morning following a stormy meeting he was at work in the shop as usual when McGregor came up to him and began to discuss the situation.

"I can't make out what they're kick ing about," said Darcy disconsolately. 'I'm sure I've done my best to make

things run smoothly."

McGregor seemed to reflect for a moment, then said in his deliberate manner, watching Durcy keenly the while, "Perhaps I'd better tell you the secret. I know you have the good of the lodge too much at heart to let personal feelings stand in its way. The fact is that the fellows think there are too many Roman Catholics in office in our lodge. There's you and Downing and Brennan and Fitzgibbon and who's the other? Oh ves! Carroll. That leaves only one Protestant

in office you see, and they don't like it."
"I see" said Darcy stupidly and re-

"Of course such things are not supposed to happen," went on the foreman apologetically: "but everybody has not your good sense, you know. It doesn't "Did you tell Owen?" queried Mrs. really matter what church a man goes to, as long as he does his duty by the "No; you may if you like. We'd lodge; but some of them are too thickprobably have a scrap about it if I told headed to see that and the only way for him myself. Owen is a bit too fond of you to save us from a split is to resign office and get one or two of the other officers to do the same. I'm ashamed to have to say it, but that will clear up the heard her husband speak disparagingly trouble at once. It's too bad; and I of the brother she was so fond of, and it hated to tell you, for I know how hard you've worked to bring in new members.

But you may as well know the truth." "I don't think you need say any more, ashamed of the remark that his own sense of wrong-doing had forced to his lips. "Now run away and get me a situation perfectly. I'll let you know

> The foreman sauntered away and Darcy was left to his meditations. Anger, mortification and self-contempt filled his soul. This was the return he had received for sacrificing principle and honor at the shrine of temporal interest! But what better had he deserved? his conscience asked him severely, and he had to admit that the punishment was

That afternoon, when McGregor came to learn his decision, he handed him his resignation, not only from office, but also from the organization of saying firmly, "Now look here, Mr. Mrs. Darcy was not of the crying order | McGregor, I was fool enough to give up my church for your lodge a year ago, and I've been paid out for it. Now I'm going back, and the Sons of Toil may go to-Halifax. If I had'nt been an idiot

Jim Darcy was certainly very angry, and the foreman thought it prudent to most embarrassing. If he kept his word—and he looked as if he meant to there would be a notable diminution in the Order's receipts.

For a day or two Darcy did not tell his wife what had happened; but on Saturday night as she was going out to confession he put on his hat and said he was going too.
"Why Jim?" exclaimed Mrs. Darcy.

tioning glance; and when they returned from church he did so. Mrs. Darcy made very few comments upon the subject, but the following week three masses of thanksgiving in honor of the Sacred Heart were offered up at her request in the parish church for the dissensions in the lodge which had smoothed the way to so welcome a change.

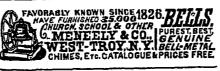
To-day her husband is an exemplary Catholic in every respect; and, strange to say, he is still an employee of the tirm of Smith and Walker, despite the fact that he induced at least half a dozen of his friends to forsake the Sons of

EMMA C. STREET.

THE TIME FOR BUILDING

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hoop's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All drug-



FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

MR. HAGUE'S ADDRESS-AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN CANADA MADE AND DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in the Board Room of that institution on June 17th, at noon, when there were present Messrs. Andrew Allan, Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, T. M. Dunn (Quebec), Robert Mackay, John Morrison, John Crawford, Senator O'Brien, Captain W. H. Benyon, J. H. R. Molson John Dunlop, Q.C.; F. S. Lyman, Q.C. T. D. Hood, James Moore, M. S. Foley, C. A. Briggs, Michael Burke, J. Y. Gilmour, William Reid, J. S. Murray, James Croil, Alex. McDougall and Murdoch McKenzie.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Andrew Allan, President, taking the chair and requesting Mr. John Gault to act as Secretary.

Mr. Gault having read the notice convening the meeting, the President submitted the following report of the Directors:

THE ANNUAL REPORT. The Directors of the Merchants Bank

of Canada beg to report to the Stock-holders that the result of the year's business has been as follows:-The net profits of the year after payment of interest and charges, and deducting

appropriations for bad and doubtiul debts, have Balance from last year...... 57,277 79

\$559,277 30 This has been disposed of as follows: Dividend No. 54.

at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum ......\$240,000 00 Dividend No. 55,

at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...... 240,000 00

**-\$1**80,000 00 Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of next year.. 79,277 30

\$559,277 30

The business of the Bank has been well maintained during the year, both deposits and discounts having shown a steady increase in volume.

But the net profits have been much smaller than the average for many years back, owing to lower rates and larger appropriations, both of which are the result, directly or indirectly, of the severe competition now prevailing in business and banking.

Two new offices have been opened during the year, one in the West End of Montreal and the other at St. Jerome. Your Directors, during the year, have had to deplore the decease of their old esteemed colleague, Mr. Robert Anderson, for twenty years a director and for

thirteen years vice-president. Until the closing years of an unusually prolonged life, Mr. Anderson devoted much time to the affairs of the Bank, and by his prudent habits of mind and wise counsels, materially aided in attaining the position it now enjoys.

The Directors not thinking it desirable to fill the vacancy, have left a new election to the whole body of stockholders. The customary inspection of all the

offices of the Bank has been made, and submitted, be and the same is hereby 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

the Directors have pleasure in testifying to the zeal and faithfulness with which they have been served by the officers of the staff.

All respectfully submitted, (Signed), ANDREW ALLAN, President.

Montreal, 9th June, 1896. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

LIABILITIES. 1.—To the public.
Notes in circulation......\$ 2,315,031 00

Deposits not bearing interest ......\$2,091,933 33 Deposits bearing interest. 8,664,944 01

Interest due

thereon to date..... 73,085 95 - 10,829,963 29 Balances due to Canadian

banks keeping deposit accounts with this Bank.. Balances due to Canadian banks in daily exchanges..... Balances due to banks and

agents in United States.. 20,288 87 Balances due to agents in Great Britain..... 481,219 50 Dividend No. 55..... 240,000 00

Dividends unclaimed...... 1,402 00 \$14,421,317 28 2.—To the Stockholders.

Capital paid up ..........\$6,000,000 00 Kest ...... 3,000,000 00 Surplus profits 79,277 30 **-\$** 9,079,277 30

Contingent Account..... 95,095 00 \$23,595,689 58 ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin on hand.....\$ 370,200 22 Dominion notes on hand... Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks..... 530,904 64 Balances due by other

Canadian banks in account and daily exchanges..... 85,379 97 Balances due by banks and

agents in the United States.... Dominion Government bonds..... Railway and municipal

debentures ..... 403,069 31 Call and short loans on bonds and stocks..... 911,490 25 Total available assets....\$ 4,081,323 71

Time loans on bonds and stocks..... 230,353 50 Other loans and discounts (less reserved for rebate)......18,022,601 91

Loans and discounts overdue (loss provided for 210,117 16 - 18,463,075 57

Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation...... Mortgages, bonds and 159,312 70 other securities, the property of the bank..... 281,392 88

Real estate..... Bank premises and furniture ..... Other assets.....

> \$23,595,689 58 GEORGE HAGUE General Manager.

16,126 69

The President then moved, seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, That the report of the Directors, as

adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution among the Stockholders. The President called upon the General Manager for a few remarks upon the

financial outlook. At the ciose of Mr. Hagu's address, the motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

It was moved by Mr. John Crawford, seconded by Mr. Robert Mackay :-

"That the thanks of the Stockholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year, and to the General Manager for his

efficient management during the year."

In making the motion, Mr. Crawford expressed the satisfaction that it afforded him to propose such a resolution, and said that, though there had been a dim-inution in profits, it was no reason why the Shareholders should withhold the thanks that were certainly due to the management.

1,579 84 This was concurred in, after which Mr. J. H. R. Molson moved, seconded by Mr. T. D. Hood:-

"That Messrs. Michael Burke and F. S. Lyman be appointed scrutineers of the election of Directors, about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at 3 o'clock p. m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, the ballot shall there-

upon be closed immediately."

The President mentioned that the Directors had had under consideration the advisableness of changing the date of the annual meeting, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, to the effect that the by-law be amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank shall be held, in future, on the second Wednesday in June, in each year, instead of the 842,101 00 third Wednesday.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, after which Senator O'Brien moved, seconded by Mr. F. S. Lyman :-

"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The motion was carried with cheers, and shortly afterwards the Scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected as Directors:— ANDREW ALLAN,

HECTOR MACKENZIE, JONATHAN HODGSON, JOHN CASSILS, H. MONTAGU ALLAN, JAMES P. DAWES, T. H. DUNN, SIR. JOSEPH HICKSON, ROBERT MACKAY, The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met in the afterno n, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Hector Mackenzie was re-elected Vice-President.

LEGALLEE BROS.,

General Engravers. **ENGRAVED BRASSSIGNS** 

White Enamel Letters. METAL: AND : RUBBER : STAMPS SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. - R. J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

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Refrigerators!

You see, we are careful to put good

work into them. And then,

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they are so cheap. G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few odd sizes that we are selling

from \$4.00 up.

#### M. J. DOHERTY Accountant and Commissioner

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THE SUBJECT OF A MASTERLY DE-LIVERANCE BY BISHOP FOLEY,

IN ANSWER TO ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIS LORDSHIP BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE CATHOLIC TEACHERS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

On Sunday, the 31st May, the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, the new Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was made the recipient of many addresses on the occasion of his consecration, which was held in the Cathedral at Carlow. Among those present were a number of Christian Brothers and Catholic National teachers of the diocese. His Lordship, on rising to reply, received an ovation. He said: The Irish nation stands out conspicuous among the peoples of the world, but all the while the mighty hand and the outstretched arm of Divine Providence were and are being put forth to save from the awful wreck the immortal spirit within. Notwithstanding her chequered history, blurred as it is by the brutal hand of Albion's boasted sons, our country stands before the world to-day bearing upon her brow all the marks and tokens of "a chosen "a purchased people," generation," a people whose aims, hopes and aspira-tions are illumined with light from above, a light which God grant may never fail them until they be changed into the fruition of blessed sight. (Loud applause.) It is this radiant light of Catholic faith that casts such a halo around me in your eyes to day, and as the setting sun bathes in gorgeous gold the barren slopes of the neighboring hills, so this luminary of yours imparts to me a brightness which compels you to see in my very weakness a promise of power and efficiency that can never unfortunately be realized. I feel deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, and can only eay in conclusion that

#### YOUR PRINCELY GIFT

will abide with me for many a day, not merely as a memorial of your splendid generosity, but also as a strong stimulus to do what in me lies to earn and retain the affectionate respect and esteem of such a noble-hearted people. (Applause.) And now, having spoken thus far, by way of reply to those who are responsible for the very eloquent address and elaborate gift which have been presented to me by the people of Carlow and the surrounding district, I pass on, to thank the good Brothers of the Christian Schools and the representatives of the Catholic National Teachers throughout the diocese for the very kind and flattering terms in which they have come here to greet me, on the threshold of my episcopal career, and to assure me of their hearty good wishes, respect and esteem. Speaking as I am in the very town where I have spent more than half my life in the work of learning and teaching, it can hardly be necessary for me to state that no interest lies nearer to my heart than

THE GREAT AND PARAMOUNT INTEREST of the proper education of the youthful mind and heart. (Hear, hear). A Christian Bishop would be unworthy of the name were he not prepared to devote to the sacre himself heart and cause of education. For what is education, as we understand it, but the due preparation of the individual for the future that is before him? What is education but the gradual evolution of all those latent capacities that make for, and the effectual restraining of all those propensities which are calculated to tell against the success of the child in its future career? What is education but the means-the only possible but all powerful means—whereby one is enabled to enter into possession of those goods, temporal and eternal, which Providence intended that he should secure and enjoy? What is education but the aggregate of all those influences, physical, mental, moral, and religious, which give growth and grit and consistency to the texture

#### THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER,

which educe and train to the highest perfection of which they are capable the several senses and faculties, and impart to the individual an inward strength and power whereby he may clearly know and officially do his duty to himself, his family, his country and his God. (Loud applause.) Such being the scope and aim of education, it manifestly must needs be both secular and religious. If there be a God above us, if the eternal years await us in the world beyond the grave, and if our condition there depends, as we know it does, upon our conduct here, it is plain that the religious element in education is as far above the merely secular as Heaven is above earth. (Applause.) Hence I am deeply gratified to find that not only the good Brothers of the Christian Schools, whose very raison d'etre is religious teaching, tone, and atmosphere, but also the representatives of the Catholic National Teachers o the whole diocese, emphatically pro-claim in their address to-day that "the religious education of the children shall always receive our first and most earnest attention." (Applause.) I am specially pleased, I say, with the spontaneous and outspoken expression of determination on the part of

THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL TEACHERS OF THE DIOCESE

to do their duty in this respect, for it appears to me that this declaration, coming from the representatives of the Catholic Teachers of such an extensive diocese, ought to have the effect of inducing certain representative men in the teacher's organization to pause before giving expression to views, in their representative capacity, which they have no right to assume are anything like extensively entertained by the teachers throughout the country. (Applause.) I feel that I ought not to detain you any longer. (Applause.) I might go on to say something of educational systems and methods, but the discussion of such of views that would be open to control in stating that during the last few versy. I have already said sufficient to months there has been a marked return

mark the importance—the enormous importance—of the work of education, and consequently the consideration to which all those who properly perform auch work are unquestionably entitled. Unfortunately, in most countries, the educational machinery is more or less out of gear. In this country

WE HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING HARD, especially for the past few years, to repair some of the most glaring defects in the educational machinery. We have nothing like a graduated system of edu-cation at all, and judging from the latest attempt which has been made by the responsible Government of the day to get over the deadlock that has occurred in connection with the schools of the Christian Brothers, there does not seem to be the slightest ground to hope that anything further is going to be done in this fundamental matter of primary education. (Hear, hear.) To-day we are confronted with a Government who have been returned to office with the strongest protestations from its leading members in favour of religious teaching and freedom of conscience, and the only attempt they make to fulfil their promises, as far as this country is concerned, comes to us in the shape of

A MISERABLE PITTANCE unredeemed by the smallest shred of a safeguard for the individual conscience. (Loud applause.) The very party to whom we are indebted for a very efficient safeguard as far as the schools in connection with the Intermediate Board are concerned, for some reason which it is impossible to fathom, decline to grant any such safeguard when it is much more stringently needed in the primary schools of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Balfour is very ready with motives, but very weak with reasons to justify his efforts at statesmanship. (Applause.) "If you don't take this you'll get nothing" may be very well as a motive, but surely statesmen are not exempt from the common necessity under which ordinary men lie of being able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. (Loud applause.) I feel deeply grateful, gentlemen, for your thoughtful kindness in approaching me to-day with such marked evidence of the high estimate which you have been good enough to form of me, and I trust that the friendly relations so auspiciously begun may be maintained and strengthened by the coming years. (Renewed applause.)

#### JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank took place at noon on Wednesday, June 17th, the Honorable Alphonse Desjardins in the chair. Among those present were: Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Vice President; A. L. de Martigny, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, Adolphe Roy, J. E. Beaudry, J. P. Lebel, Odilon Beauchemin, H. Laport, Thomas Gauthier, A. Larose, Lucien Huot, Hubert Desjardins, Michael Guerin, Chas. Desmarteau.

The President, the Honorable Alphonse Desjardins, was called to the chair, and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, cashier, acted as secretary.

The President read the report of the Directors as follows .-GENTLEMEN,-The Board of Management has the honor of presenting to you

its report on the operations of the Bank during the year ended the 30th of May, IS96:—

Balance to the credit of Protit and Loss Account on the 31st

of May, 1895......\$ 8,608 53 Net profits of the year ended

30th May, 1896, after deducting expenses of management, interest on deposits, and total losses...... 31,243 65

Appropriated as follows: Dividend of 31 per cent. paid

on the 1st of December, 1895.....\$17,500 00

Dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 1st June, 1896... 15,000 00 Balance to the credit of Profit

and Loss Account May 30th, 7,352 18 1896.....

\$39,852 18

The hopes we expressed last year for a turn of affairs more favorable to the Bank have not been realized, owing to well known financial events which for some time past have affected more particularly the clas of business men from among whom we recruit our clients. The result has been that it has been necessary for us to exercise redoubled foresight, to keep a strict check on the extent of our operations, and in consequence to lessen our sources of profit.

In consequence of competition which left no margin for reasonable profit, we decided in the course of the year to close several of our branches, and thus liquidations were brought about which also resulted in the reduction of our profits for the year.

During the period of difficulty we have just passed through, your Directors have applied themselves with energy to safeguard and maintain the credit of the Bank, while at the same time taking the steps necessary to enable the Bank to continue to render the services it has rendered in past years to commerce, which counts more particularly upon it. As you have already been informed, Mr. A. L. de Martigny has resigned his position as Manager, although he continues to be interested in the adminis-

tration of the Bank as Director. We sincerely regret to have to record the death of Mr. Joel Leduc, one of our Directors, which took place during the

past year. Mr. Leduc, during the years that he served on the Board of Directors, gave the Bank the benefit of his long experience, and showed a devotion for its interests which has always been keenly

appreciated by his colleagues. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. N. Ducharme, who is well and honorably

known in the business world. The Directors have to congratulate themselves on the activity and prudence topics would take me too far afield and displayed by your new cashier during doubtless tempt me into the expression this trying period, and we have pleasure



of confidence, which has had a favorable influence upon the general movement of the business of the Bank.

The Head Office, the various branches and agencies of the Bank have been regularly inspected, and your Directors feel it their duty to bear witness to the zeal and intelligence with which the Cashier and the other officers have fulfilled the duties entrusted to them. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed), ALPH. DESIARDINS, President.

General Balance Sheet of the Jacques Cartier Bank on the 30th of May, 1896.

LIABILITIES. Notes of the Bank in cir-\$381,267 00 lation ..... Deposits bearing interest..\$1,761,959 94 Deposits not bearing in-309,552 89 terest..... **\$2,071,512 83** Due to other Banks in Canada, daily exchange ..... Due to correspondents of the Bank 50,471 60 abroad..... \$2,504,331 35

Capi paid up\$ 500,000 00 235,000 00 Reserve, Reduction of Dis-25,000 00 count...... Profit and Loss Account-Balance of available pro-7,352 18 fits..... Unclaimed dividends...... Dividend No. 1,181 71

61, payable on the first of June, 1896... ·15,000 00 783,533 89

\$3,287,865 24 ASSETS. Specie ..........\$ 19,219 56 Dominion 141,601 00 notes ..... Deposit with the Dominion Government in guarantee of cir-20,288 47 culation..... otes and cheques of other Banks.. 182,402 06 Due from other

Banksin Canada..... 24,804 15 Due from other Banks in Europe and the 33,551 17 United States Call loans on shares and debentures... 218,747 82

--\$ 640,614 23 Current discounts (interest deducted on current bills \$25,000).....\$2,269,432 <u>4</u>1 Overdue Bills ..... 11,303 76 Other debts not specially guaranteed - losses deducted..... 71,284 85 Due from the Branches of the Bank in daily exchange ..... 18,454 31

Mortgages..... Real estate..... 93,978 92 Bank Buildings, Montreal and Branches..... 109,746 40 Fixtures and stationery..... 31,792 55 \$3,287,865 24

TANCREDE BIENVENU, Cashier. Proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, that the report of the Directors and the general statement just read be adopted and published for the information of the shareholders .-

On the motion of the Vice-President, Mr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Dumont Laviolette, Messrs. L. J. O. Beauchemin and A. Larose were requested to act as scrutineers, and the election of Directors was proceeded with.

After the ballots had been counted the following gentlemen were declared elected as the Board of Directors:—Hon. Alp. Desjardins, Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, A. L. DeMartigny, Dumont Laviolette and G. N. Ducharme.
Proposed by Mr. L. J. O. Beauchemin

and seconded by Mr. Michael Guerin and carried, that the thanks of this meeting be voted to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Bank for the attention they have given to the interests of the institution.

On the proposition of Mr. Adolphe Roy, seconded by Mr. Chs. Desmarteau, it was agreed that the thanks of this meeting are voted to the Cashier, the Inspector, and the other officers of the Bank for the services they have rendered during the

past year. On the motion of Mr. A. de Martigny, seconded by Mr. G. N. Ducharne, thanks were voted to the scrutineers and the meeting was declared closed.

(Signed), ALP. DESIARDINS, President. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Manager. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. Alp. Desjarding and Mr. A S. Hamelin were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President, respect-

ively.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

#### Fighting the Cattle Bill.

The Canadian Gazette (Eng.) says, in its last issue, that "it was only after seven hours of persistent fighting that Mr. Long, with all his big Ministerial battalions behind him, was able to force through the Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday his little Bill of two clauses for the permanent exclusion of imported cattle. In the first division 202 Ministerialists responded to the call man. from the Treasury bench to go into the of closer inter-Imperial unity, we will coast, joined in the protest against this not attempt to decide. The Colonial death blow to a flourishing Colonial inwithin hearing of the division bells had dian stores they used to import, there is he wished to respond to their summons. Some members complained of this abful for it. A Minister could not fairly

field, Ont., writes as tollows :-

two years I suffered from indigestion.

not lie in bed owing to pain in my back;

day. Any one may refer to me in re-

gard to these statements, or to any of my

the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

No other medicine in the world could

the best people in Canada.

resting on

of a colleague on a matter especially affecting that colleague's department but by deliberately abstaining from all part in the discussion, Mr. Chamberlain may be said to have gone as far as he could in dissociating himself from a course of action so hostile in principle and in fact to the movement for the closer political and commercial relations of the Empire as a whole, of which he has made himself the chief spokes-

The opponents of the Bill were to be division lobby in favour of the Bill; be- found on both sides of the House. They fore the end came the number had had an easy task in riddling it with fact dwindled away to 105. How far this and argument. The East Anglian memfalling away of the majority was due to bers showed that the Bill meant ruin to a realisation, even among the professed an agricultural industry, which, in Nor champions of the distressed British folk. Suffolk and other east-coast counfarmer, of the superfluousness of the ties, employs more labor than any other Bill, and how far it was due to the feel-branch of farming except alone hoping of what Sir Howard Vincent called growing. The representatives of Aberrepellence at the idea of treating the deenshire, Kircardineshire, and File Colonies as foreign countries in this age shire, and of the ports all down the east Secretary was conspicuous by his ab- dustry and showed that whereas the store sence from the House during the whole cattle they now have to buy cost on an of the debate, though he was said to be average £4 a head more than the Canano comparison, especially in the case of Irich stores, on the ground of healthisence. We, on the contrary, feel grate- ness and general utility. The consumer speaking through a Lancashire Minis be expected, upon so comparatively terialist, protested against this perminor a question of British politics, to manent wall of exclusion against a openly sever himself from the conduct healthy food supply; and imperialists

Smye had made a trial of the majority of

The moral taught by Mr. Smye's expe-

The great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound is as far apart from the guess

Paine's Celery Compound is an able

approved ingredients that are so neces-

sary for the making of pure and healthy

If you are convinced that your con-

such as Sir George Baden Powell and Sir Howard Vincent on the Ministerial side, and Mr. Bryce and Mr. Sydney Buxton on the front Opposition bench, expressed their concern at so wanton a violation of the principle of inter Imperial sympathy and co-operation. Canada might have expected that, seeing his Canadian experience and Canadian sympathies, General Laurie would have thrown himself heartily into this support of the Imperial principle; but, thinking of his Welsh constituents, he preferred to make a foolishly exaggerated lament over the supposed horiors of the live cattle trade. Whatever may have been the case in the past, there is now, as often-quoted statistics show, no possible ground for any such allegations against the trade as now conducted.

Mr. Long had really nothing new to say to these attacks. "I am for the British farmer," he said, in effect. British farmer wants this cattle breeding business, and he shall have it " course, as Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Long is quite entitled to speak in this parochial way; but one might have expected that, in view of the Colonial interests at stake, and the urgent Colonial protests which have been made against the measure, some Minister capable of taking a wider view of the question might have favoured the House with his attendance and opinion. It does not augur well for the closer relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies that the Treasury Bench should for the greater part of the evening have been deserted by all but the spokesman of the one department to whose action strong Colonial bjection has been taken. The Bill now stands for third reading with all its objectionable features intact, and it will no doubt pass through the House of Lords without difficulty, but Canadians cannot forget that on this to them most vital matter British Ministers have shown an utter inability to approach the cuestion in a broad Imperial spirit. No one would blame them for their decision to persevere in the Bill if some proper regard had only been paid to the grave Colonial objections raised to their action. Colonial representations are entit ed to more considerate treatment.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Berville, Rouses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

#### Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with socieies, clubs, military and other organizations The Trip is as follows:

Leave Romaventure Station by special excursion train about 8 p.m., twenty minutes' ride to Lack ino Whorf, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying enquarity of 700, will be in attendance for a fired hour monlight sail through Lake St Louis and return to Lachine Wharf in time to teach Mordred by special train at 1130 p.m. These monthight exensions will only be run on application of societies, chibs, etc., the Exension Committees being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired.

For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Struct, or to D. O. Pense, District Passenger Agent, Rocaventure Station.

Boyaventare Station.



Leave Windsor Street Station for

Leave Wildser Street, Stateman Restaura, \$8,20 p.m. Portland, 9,00 a.m., 18,20 p.m. New York, \$8,10 a.m., \$2,25 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, \$8,20 a.m., \$29,60 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$2,910 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m Ste. Anne's, Vandrenil, etc. \$8,20 a.m., \$1,50 p.m., \$4,15 p.m., \$5,15 p.m., 6,15 p.m., \$9,60 p.m. St. Johns—\$9,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., \$8,20 p.m., \$1,8,40 p.m.

St. Johns. St. Oak.m., 4.65 p.m., 485 p.m., 188.40 p.m.

Newport.—89 a.m., 4.65 p.m., 485 20 p.m.

Hallifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 188.40 p.m.

Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m. and 188.4 p.m.

Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 8.10 a.m., 11 a.m., 44.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.

Hudson, Rigand and Point Fortune, 11.30 p.m.

a 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.

Leave Bullbonkle Square Station for

Leave Balhonsie Square Station for Quebec, ss. 10 a.m., \$83.30 p. m., \$10.30 p. m., Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p. m. Ottawa, Lachate, \$8.30 n. m., 6.05 p. m. St. Lim, St. Eustache, 5.30 p. m. St. Jerome, 5.30 a.m., \$9.15 a.m., 5 30 p. m. St. Jerome, 5.30 a.m., \$9.15 a.m., 5 30 p. m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p. m. Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8 30 a.m., (a) 3 p. m., 5.30 p. m., 6.25 p. m.; Saturday, 1.45 p. m., [n-stend of 3 p.m.

stead of 5 hm (Daily except Saturdays, 'Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, a Parler and sleeping cars, 2 Saturdays only, Sandays only, (a) Except Saturday and Sandays only. Sunday.

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Paine's Celery Compound

Renewed His Life.

Farmer Smye says: "I Am a Living Witness."

Mr. George J. Smye, farmer, of Shef- | the public for all the ills of life. Mr.

"It is with great pleasure that I test these advertised remedies before he

tify to the value of your great medicine, heard of Paine's Celery Compound, and

kidney and liver troubles. After trying rience, and the past testimony of thous several medicines that did not effect a lands of other people, is, that kidney and

care, I decided to try your Compound, liver troubers and indigestion can only

Before using it I was so low in health be cared effectually by Paine's Celery

knees that I was enabled to obtain a work remedies advertised as black is

slight degree of ease. Before I hadfully from white. In the judgment of able taken one bottle of your medicine I be- physicians, this great medicine is the

gan to improve. These now taken in all triumph of the century. They prescribe fourteen bottles with grand results. I it for their patients and carry it home to

neighbours around Sheffield, where I am | medical scientist's prescription; it is a

well known. I am a living witness to preparation that combines all the most

The proprietors of Paine's Celery Com- blood and strong nerves. It keeps up

pound have on file thousands of such | perfect digestive action and vigor, there-

strong and convincing testimonials from thy giving good health and strength of

have met the requirements of Mr. Smye dition of health demands the use of as Paine's Celery Compound did. Suffer Paine's Celery Compound, avoid substi-

ings such as Mr. Smye endured are not tutes and the "something just as good"

conquered by the common sarsaparillas, that many dealers recommend for the nervines and pills that are presented to sake of profit.

WHAT IS

ws and

Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly they failed to cure him.

that I could not eat or sleep. I could Compound.

am a farmer and am now working every their own families.

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its naturned color, making it soft and glassy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair lyes, for it does not stain the skin and is moswails applied One of its most remarkable qualities is the property u possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. - Numerous and very flettering testimonials from well Incom PESICIANS and other variens of good standing testity to the marvelous efficacy o RUBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to re produce only the two following.

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolvia

Lavaltrie,

I have used several bortles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot up 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 Bestorer is a smooth, olsaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishments the mair, preserve its vigit, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater partof the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Ronson'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 Bestorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Beenline, December 19th, 1885.

fatelites of Dr G. Desrosiers, St. Fills de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robana's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which presserves the original color of the bair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glorry, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Howing the principle ingredients of Robson's Robbert, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparation. In fact the substance to which I allude follows not exercise in a high degree an emolect and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to see the fine of the first and softening influence on the hair. It is said highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to see the first of the first adapted to see the first of the first of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish presence this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESHOSIERS, M. D.

B-Péliz de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

## Sadlier's Perfected \_

Sanctuary Oil. The Original! al! The Cheapest! The Best!

The only pure 8 day oil in the market. It gives constant light, without smoke, without waste. The Wonderful 8 Day Taper

Burns 8 days with Sadlier's Perfected Sanctuary Oil Tapers for one year. - - -Tapers for one year.
Ring for Glass,
S. P. S. Oil per Jar,
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Paraffine Wax Candles. Moulded Bees Wax Candles. Wax Souches Unbleached. Wax Tapers. Stearic Wax Candles, Gas Lighter and Extinguisher, Floats, etc.

Floats for Sanctuary Lamp, - 75c doz Milton Floats, - - \$1.00 Incense for Churches.

Extra Fine. - - - \$1 00 per box. Incense No. 2, - - 75c '' '' Incense No. 3, - - 3:c '' '' Artificial Charcoal Box containing 50 tablets, - 50c. Large Wooden Box. Inconsed, - \$2.0. Celluloid Roman Collars and Cuffs. Collars, sizes 14 to 171. - - price 25c each. Cuffs, sizes 9, 91 and 10, - 50c per pair.

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#### EMMET CATHOLICS

LAY THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW TEMPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT GIVES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES WHICH WERE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH IT.

The new Roman Catholic Church now in course of erection at Emmet, Mich., will be a beautiful structure. The following are the dimensions of it: depth, 78 feet; transept, 186 feet; tower, 148 There has been considerable trouble, as the people were divided upon the question whether a new church was necessary or not. The old church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel having been burned one month ago, the indications now are that the people will all unite and complete the new church. Emmet. the site of the new church, is a small town pleasantly situated on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, sixteen miles west of Port Huron, and numbers in all about nine hundred souls. It is surrounded by a rich farming community consisting mainly of Irishmen, and, taken all in all, is an ideal location for the church. The zealous pastor, Rev. Father Loughran, is working might and main to place it there. The church will be built of sandstone and pressed brick.

The corner stone was laid by the Rt.

Rev. Bishop of Detroit. The day dawned wet and dreary, but toward noon it brightened up and remained fine during the afternoon. His Lordsnip was met at the noon train by the following committee: Meers. James Cogley, Patrick Coltar, John Dunnegan and the Richmond band, who escorted him to the parish presbytery, where dinner was served. His Lordship was accompanied by the following priests: Rev. Fathers Kelley, McManno, Sadelier, Coyle, Kilroy, and Baumgartuer.
At 1.30 o'clock the procession formed

at the presbytery in the lollowing order: Richmond band, Clergy in carriages, St. Patrick's Temperance Society, C.M.B.A. Sodrlities and other church societies, and the parishioners in general, and proceeded to the new church, where the ceremony of laying the stone was per-

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship addressed the large as-sembly. Among other things he feelingly referred to the national colors, the proud symbol of that country, which guaranteed civil and religious liberty to each of its inhabitants. He hoped they would all unite with Father Loughran and push the work of completing the church to a speedy conclusion. He highly complimented the parishioners on their past enthusiasm, and regretted that there was even the smallest difference of opinion on the subject of the site of the church. In closing he counselled unity and earnestness of aim, which, he said, was the only means of carrying out the design of erecting a temple which would be an honor to their religion and to themselves. The attendance at the ceremony was not less than 3,000. It is estimated that the structure will cost \$40,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE EDUCATION BILL WITHDRAWN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, June 22 .- The Times says that at the Cabinet Council, held Saturday, it was decided to entirely abandon the Education Bill and to introduce in 1897 a short bill increasing the financial assistance given by the Government to voluntary schools. The Times denounces the decision and declares that Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, is largely responsible for the mi-management of parliamentary business, which has compelled the strongest government of modern times to surrender to a feeble and discredited opposition. A hastily summoned Cabinet Council met at the Foreign Office this forenoon

and sat for an hour. It is rumored that A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Govern-ment leader in the House of Commons,

has resigned from the Cabinet. The rumor of the resignation of Mr B dfour cannot be confirmed. When the House of Commons resumed its sittings in Committee of the Whole on the Education Bill to-day, Mr. Balfour moved that the Chairman leave the chair, which motion is equivalent to dropping

the bill for the present session. Mr. Balfour, speaking to his motion that the chairman leave the chair, said Pur iament would meet early in 1897, which is a state of the part of a Government backed by

Pur iament would meet early in 1897, and before completing his of the part of a Government backed by

Count of his perfect snowledge of the English language and familiarity with American affairs, gained during years state of the part of a Government backed by

Count of his perfect snowledge of the English language and familiarity with American affairs, gained during years state milk delivered at the factory was not sour it would be accepted. Making taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening the trade. The process of ripening the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the trade. The process of ripening taken up, and the very inside figure now is 42s 6d, and in some cases as high as 45s the customer or refunding t

a large majority. In theory the advan-tage of a big majority would be that it would have overwh lming authority if physical force decided Parliamentary questions, but really the only advantage of a great majority in Parliament was that it was difficult to turn it into a minority. Mr. Balfour said he did not feel at all moved by criticisms, asserting that the course decided upon was not discreditable to the Government. He only regretted the obstructive tactics of the Opposition as giving evidence of Parliamentary decay.

The said

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, justified the right of the Liberals to defeat a revolutionary attack upon elementary education.

#### SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

An Interesting Sketch of His Brillians Career by Mr. T. J. Butler.

In an exchange Mr. T. J. Butler gives the following outline of the splendid career of Sir Charles Russell, Chief

Justice of England: The subject of this sketch, Charles Russell, is better known as Sir Charles Russell and later still as the Lord Chief Justice of England.

This celebrated man was born in Newry, Ireland, in 1833, and at an early age became a solicitor at Belfast, from whence he went to Liverpool, and after a short stay in that city proceeded to London, where he achieved greatness as a lawyer few ever hope to attain. Soon after locating in London, being a sup-porter of the Liberal party he was put up for member of Parliament and was returned by an everwhelming majority. After the dissolution of parliament he was nominated a second time, and on the

advent of the Liberal government to power Mr. Gladstone appointed him attorney-general for England.

Here is an example of toleration and broadmindedness on the part of English people from which our A.P.A. friends may learn a useful lesson.

Elected by a constituency by far the greater number of whom were strictly Protestant, he, a Roman Catholic of the finest type, to-day, as well as when he was a young beginner, has no warmer friends or greater admirers than those who worship not at the same altar as he.

Again, on Mr. Gladstone's becoming prime minister in 1892, for the last time, no doubt, owing to his advanced age, he gave Sir Charles a very responsible position in his new cabinet, and on the death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in 1894, offered him the vacant judgeship than which there is nothing more exalted in the land. No man was ever better suited for it and none deserved it more. This eminent lawyer is associated

with three of the greatest law cases in this our day, namely: The trial of Mrs. Maybrick, the Behring Sea question, and last, but certainly not least, the trial case of Charles Stewart Parnell. In the latter he distinguished himself beyond all expectation; he electrified judge and jury with his marvelous eloquence, which is admitted by competent critics to be equal to and in many instances better than the grandest efforts of O'Connell, Currran and the many other illustrious legal luminaries who shone so effulgently at the end of the last and the beginning of this century. Needless to add he vindicated the character of Parnell, gained a complete victory over the strongest bar of lawyers the "London Times" was able to retain, while the principal witness in the case—Pigott—seeing the collapse of the trial inevitable, suddenly shocking to add, committed suicide! The speech of Sir Charles on this occasion was issued in pamphlet form and was eagerly read by the entire public of Great Britain and Ireland, and it is said by competent critics to be one of the finest pieces of English or Irish pleading

ever delivered in a court of law. The interest of his country he has ever had at heart, and whether in the House of Commons or at a great political gathering or in a parochial hall surrounded on the platform by innumerable priests and Catholic laymen of all shades of opinion, his voice was ever raised in defence of the land of Innisfait and that grand old church planted there so many years ago by the glorious apostle, St. Patrick, its patron.

## EVERY FAMILY



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-TERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and won-derful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Chills, Diarrham, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Lowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST rem-sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, PAIN-KILLER is unquestionant the DEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings sperily and PERMANENT SELLER in all cases of Brailses, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Saliar, and in fact all chases wanting a medicane (ways at hand, and safe to use intermally or externally with Certainty of relief.

Beware of indications. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." bold everywhere; 15c. big bottle.

Very large bottles 50c.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SATULLI

FORMERLY A MISSIONARY AT HARBOR GRACE, NEW FOUNDLAND.

Despatches received say that Mgr. Falconio, Titular Archbishop of Acerenja, will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Monsignor Falconio is considered especially qualified to fill the place on account of his perfect knowledge of the English language and familiarity with

preparatory studies he came to the United States and attended St. Bonaventure's

College. Alleghany, Pa. He subsequently served successively as professor of philosophy and theology, vice president and president of the same institution. He afterward went to Newfoundland as a missionary and vicar-general of the diocese of Harbor Grace.

RETURNED TO ITALY.

In 1885 he was recalled to Italy by the head of the Franciscans and was elected provincial and later procurator-general of his congregation, with headquarters

He was appointed Bishop of Lacedonia in 1892, and in November of last year was appointed to the rank of Archbishop, with the titular see of Acerenja.

Monsignor Falconio has long been held in high esteem by Pope Leo, like whom he has always taken the keenest interest in everything concerning the American Republic.

THE CURSE OF MONEY ON POLITICS

A prominent business man in the interior of the State has declined a nomination for Congress on the ground that he "has no money to spend on politics." It is a concise expression which illustrates a great evil in our American system of government, and the worst of it is that the remark will be universally accepted as a sufficient reason for refusing to be nominated. Nobody expects to be elected to Congress without spending money, and a great deal of it. The few excepcions to the rule in this respect are so rare as to be conspicuous. Yet there is no such thing in our theory of government. According to that, the citizens select the man best fitted to represent them in Congress and elect him without asking him to expend a cent, or even to purchase a postage stamp with which to mail his letter of acceptance, since his acceptance is taken for granted. Every good citizen is expected to serve in any office to which his fellow-citizens may call him. The maintenance of such a theory in political practice makes a government of the people, by the people, for the reople. Its opposite tends to make men practically buy their seats as has been charged too often against United States Senators—and this leads to oligarchy and subversion of the public interests—as may, perhaps, be seen in the same Senate to-day.—Philadelphia

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See our Special offerings this week.

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### China Mattings.

## Thomas Ligget

1884 Notre Dame St. GLENORA BUILDING.

A CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE

MAKER'S CONVENTION. From Hoard's Dairyman.

The Cheese and Butter Maker's Convention held at the Dairy School, Guelph, was a grand success. The makers turned out in large numbers, filling the lecture com, where the meeting was held, to its utmost capacity. The convention was held under the auspices of the Provincial Dairy School, the Ontario Creameries Association, and the Western Dairy men's Association, and its success is largely due to the efforts of the officers of these institutions.

Mr. A. F. McLaren, President of the Western Dairymen's Association, presided at the afternoon session and Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Cream-eries' Association, at the evening ses sion. These gentlemen, by their practical definite knowledge on the subjects discussed, did much to make the meeting

Dr. Mills, President of the Agricultural College, in a short address, emphasized the importance of cleanliness in every part of dairy work. From his own observation he had come to the conclusion that the average man is untidy, many of them dirty, and therefore the average individual had to make an extra effort to keep himself clean and tidy. Cleanliness in an individual is largely shown by the condition of the finger nails and teeth. He urged makers to give attention to these things, and not to smoke or chew tobacco. Some of the best breeds of cattle for dairying were the grades, and he advised judicious culling so that the herd should always be choice in its individual members.

In a paper on handling over ripe milk for cheese making, Mr. T. B. Millar advised makers to educate their patrons on taking care of milk by strict attention to cleanliness, airing and cooling. When milk is taken in an over-ripe condition it should not be stirred nor heated until there is sufficient milk to fill the vat; then heat very quickly. Such milk should beset at a temperature of from 820 to 84°. A rennet test should be made, and if the milk is found to be working too fast more rennet should be usedhalf an ounce extra to 1,000 pounds of milk. Commence cutting the curd early, cook quickly, and draw off part of the whey as soon as possible. Stir the curd well immediately after milling; air and mature well before salting. A profitable discussion on the subject followed Mr. Millar's address.

In discussing the handling of tainted milk, Mr. I. W. Steinhoff said that many patrons took it for granted that so long 

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion. -Almost as palatable as milk.

Two Sizes-50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE. Believille, Ont.

## MURRAY LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT MOST REFRESHING PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUNERS AND

GENERAL DEALERS.

the milk at a temperature of from 86° to 18° to milk at a temperature of from 80° to 98°, which will largely throw off the tainted flavor. In all cases of handling tainted milk a pure starter should be used. The curd should be kept at a temperature of 97°, after the whey is run off, and should be aired as much as possible. One of the series of difficulties the cheese maker had was, at all times. to detect milk that would cause a bad flavor in cheese. In the discussion which took place after, the feeding of turnips to milch cows was thoroughly

condemned by all the speakers.

Separators and Separating Milk was the subject of an address by Mark Sprague. He emphasized the importance of the strictest care and attention in placing and in running separators and showed the advantage of having the cream separated in this way. A cleaner separation would be effected, and the cream being handled by one skilled per-son would produce a better quality of

T. C. Rogers read a paper on the Pre paration of Cream for Churning, in which he dealt largely with the factory employed in the cooling, ripening and preparation of cream for the churn. Where provision is not made for cooling the cream, it is sure to be ripened and churned at too high a temperature, and will give to the butter a soft. oily tex-ture, that will decrease its value. Cream is ripened to improve the yield, flavor, and keeping quality of the but-ter. The butter-maker should know how to control the lactic acid in the cream so as to secure a uniform ripeness, from day to day, at a temperature that will not injure the butter. A good temperature at which to ripen cream is about 60° in winter, a lower temperature being more suitable in summer, as the milk at the time of separation already contains more lactic acid.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Professor of Bacteriology at the College, read a valuable and technical paper on "Cheese and Butter Starters."

At the evening session the Chairman, Mr. Derbyshire, who had just returned from the Cedar Rapids convention, gave some reminiscences of his trip and how the butter industry of the western states was progressing. Mr. Geo. H. Barr gave an excellent address on "Practical Cheese Making," in which he dwelt upon the importance of the maker leading to the mak upon the importance of the maker keeping himself, as well as his factory, clean and tidy. Unless he does this he will not be in a position to educate his patrons along the lines of cleanliness in caring for milk.

A paperon "Practical Butter Making" was read by J. B. Muir, and the discussion which followed turned largely upon the question of washing or not washing butter. The larger number of those who took part were in favor of a certain amount of washing, especially if the butter was to be kept for some time. Where the butter was going into consumption right away, some were in favor of not washing the butter, as a better flavor would be obtained. It is always considered safe, however, to give the butter a certain amount of washing.

After a number of short addresses by some of the prominent dairymen present, the convention closed, with everyone feeling that this first gathering in Canada of cheese and butter makers had been a decided success, and was well worth repeating another year.

### Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The feature of the live stock trade for the past week has been the continued good demand for ocean freight, notwithstanding the discouraging cable advices, and it is stated that some space has been engaged on all lines for the month of July. All the freight for this and next week is fully the prospects for any great improvement in the near future are not very bright. A private cable received here to-day in regard to the horse trade advises shippers to stop making ship-ments, as the market is over supplied and sales are very bad. The local market to-day for export stock was fairly active, tained in the measure.

and as the offerings were not large. The bill passed its third reading by a prices ruled firm at 31c to 4c, the latter figure only being paid for really choice

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir Market this morning were 350 cattle, 200 sheep, 300 lambs, 300 calves, and 60 young pigs. The firm tone to the market and the slight advance in prices noted last Thursday was fully maintained owing to another small run of cattle. The attendance of butchers was large and there were also a few exporters present. Trade in the early part of the day was rather slow, as holders were asking an advance over last Thursday's figures, which buyers would not pay, and when holders saw this they eased off some, consequently trade to wards noon was quite active and a clear-ance was made. The demand from shippers for choice steers and heifers was good and quite a number were picked up at 3‡c, this being the top figure paid. Choice beeves sold at 31c; good, 31c to 3½c; fair, 2½c to 3c, and common, 2½c to 2½c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep was in excess of the requirements and prices ruled easier. There was no demand from shippers, on account of the low prices ruling abroad and the demand from butchers was very limited at 21c to 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.25 each as to quality. The receipts of calves were not so large as usual, and prices were firmer. The demand was good at from \$1.50 to \$8 each, as to size and quality. Young pigs sold at \$1 to \$2 each, as to size.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, at Point St. Charles, yesterday, the receipts of butcher's cattle were small, but the run of export was fair. There was a better demand from local dealers than usual, and several carload lots changed hands at prices ranging from 3c to 31c per lb. live weight. A fair trade was also done in export stock, and the market was moderately active and steady. Sales were made at 3\fc. and some really choice fat steers and heifers brought 4c per lb. There was nothing done in sheep and lambs, on account of the market being bare of stock. The receipts of hogs were lighter, there being only 200 offered; prices were a trifle firmer at \$4 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs. live weight.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS BILL.

LONDON, June 22 -In the House of Commons to-day the Diseases of Animals Bill, which provides for the exclusion of foreign cattle from Great Britain, came up for its third reading. Mr. James Stewart, Radical member for the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, moved that the bill be rejected on the ground that it transferred the administrative power of the House of Commons to the House of Lords. If the measure became a law it would be impossible henceforth to readmit foreign cattle without repealing the law, a course to which the House of Lords would never consent.

The Right Hon. James Bryce (Liberal), a member for Aberdeen, said that the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Cana-

and lower under heavy supplies; and would be an injury to the Dominion The bill, he added, was wanton and needless.

Mr. Sydney Buxton (Liberal), member for the Poplar Division of the Tower Hamlets, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested that a time be put on the prohibitions con-

vote of 232 to 75.



RIVERSIDE, N. BR., CAN., Oct. 1898.

About three years ago my mother had the grippe, which left her body and mind in a weak-ened condition; at first she complained of sleep-lessness, which developed into a state of melancholis, then she could not sleep at all; she didn't care to see anybody, had no peace of mind at any time, and would imagine the most horrible things. We employed the best physicians; but she became worse; then her sister-in-law recommended Pastor Koenig's Newve Tonic. After using it, a change for the better was apparent and mother became very fleshy on account of a rorracious appetite and got entirely well. We all thanked God for sending us the Tonic.

MARY I. DALY.

Mariapolis, Can., Sept. 1893
Our boy, who had epilepsy, was cured by three
bottles of Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

A. L. ARRIVEO

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dia-cases and a sample bottle to any ad draw: Poor patients also get the med-loine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father-Roenig, of Fort Wavie, Ind "unce 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KCZNIC MED. CO., Chicago. III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggista at \$1 per Bott's. 6 for \$5. Varge Size. 81 77 G Bottles for \$8. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSOE, 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGale. 2128 Notre Damestreet.

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Perfect Goods. All Sizes. Usually sole at \$1.00 to \$1 25.

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Municipality of St. Anicet No 2. Wanted, for this municipality two male and two emale Teachers (R. C., holding first-class elemen tary diplomas. Salary eighteen and fifteen dollar per month, respectively. Term, eight months. School to open about the middle of September next

P. W. LEEHY, Secretary Treasurer, June 20th, 1896.

# New Goods Every Day

## Wedding Gifts!

Almost every day for the past month we have added something new to our stock, and we expect for the next two months to add something new almost every day, so that our stock is always fresh. THIS WEEK

New LAMPS to show.

New "LIMOGES" CHINA to show.

New BREAKFAST and TEA SETS to show.

MODERATE PRICES ALL, Wedding Gifts!

### A. T. WILEY & Co.

New Jardinieres. . . New Crystal Flower Holders.

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