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The Catholic Witness

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.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO BE A GREAT FUNCTION.

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

SUPERIOR GENERAL OF THE SULPICIAN, ON SUNDAY NEXT AT 7.30 P.M., AT ST. PATRICK'S - IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ASSEMBLY WILL BE THE LARGEST EVER SEEN 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 next 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 despatch from Paris: Emile Zola's latest book, "Rome," on which he relied to get into the French academy, bids 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 at the meeting of the French academy the other day, in spite of the eloquence of Francois Coppée and the not uninterested 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 Pope and Civilization the Central Government of the Church," published by Firm in Didot in 1895. The chief writer of this work is M. Georges Guyau, and he was assisted by Andre Ferate and Paul Febre.

For what is true in his portrait of Leo XIII., M. Zola, whom it will be remembered, the Pope declined to see on his trip to Rome, has taken a book by Charles Benoit, 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 private room the jewelry and money brought 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 deceived by the Holy Father to recognize the distorted image that Zola paints.

CATHOLICS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Cardinal Vaughan's declaration of unconditional 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 female sex. But not even the possible result of seeing Local Option passed 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 political aspirations among 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 "Femmes Feministes" has been formed with the express object of interesting Catholic women in the civil and political enfranchisement of the sex. Until recently the cause of Woman's Suffrage in France had been entirely in the hands of the Free-thinking party, a condition

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 work hand in hand with them in favor 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 bedside 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 Pope is dead. Thereafter the Camerlingo is the most important of the Cardinals, having charge of the preparations for the conclave, of the government 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. Everyone is on tiptoe with excitement; churchmen as well as laymen display an eagerness out of tune with the grief in which the Church is officially declared to be plunged. For during the novendial, or nine days succeeding the Pope's death, the celebration of his obsequies and the mourning for his loss are supposed to absorb universal attention. His body must first be 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 world—takes place, after which the body 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 cardinals as happen to be in Rome meet to confer. The oldest of their number, the dean of the college, presides; they swear to preserve the utmost secrecy concerning 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 eleven fresh members. Of these four are Archbishops. Mgr. Renon, the new Archbishop of Tours, was born at Bourgueil in 1844. He was a military chaplain 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 archbishop of Amboise and an honorary Canon of Tours. He became Bishop of Amiens in 1893, and he now succeeds the prelate who then consecrated him, the late Cardinal Meignan, Archbishop of Tours. Mgr. Blain, who succeeds the late Mgr. Gougout in the Archiepiscopal See of Auch, is by right of birth Comte de Drap. He is a native of the Ardèche, where he was born in 1828. He entered the Order of the Oblates, and during much of the first fifty years of his life he was a professor of dogma at various seminaries. In 1878 he was consecrated

Bishop of Nice in succession to Mgr. Sola, who is still remembered 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. Sœur, who succeeds the late Mgr. Vigne as Archbishop of Avignon, was born in 1811 in the Pas-de-Calais, consequently his new duties will take him among a population very different in race and character from the people of the North with whom his lot has hitherto been cast. He became Bishop of Evreux in 1894. Mgr. Sœur is an ex-professor 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 Evville, Meurthe-et-Moselle. He was long a chaplain to a religious community, and it was not until 1890 that he was made the curé of a parish. From that time his promotion was very rapid, for three

THE POPE'S DAILY LIFE.

AN INTERESTING PEN PICTURE

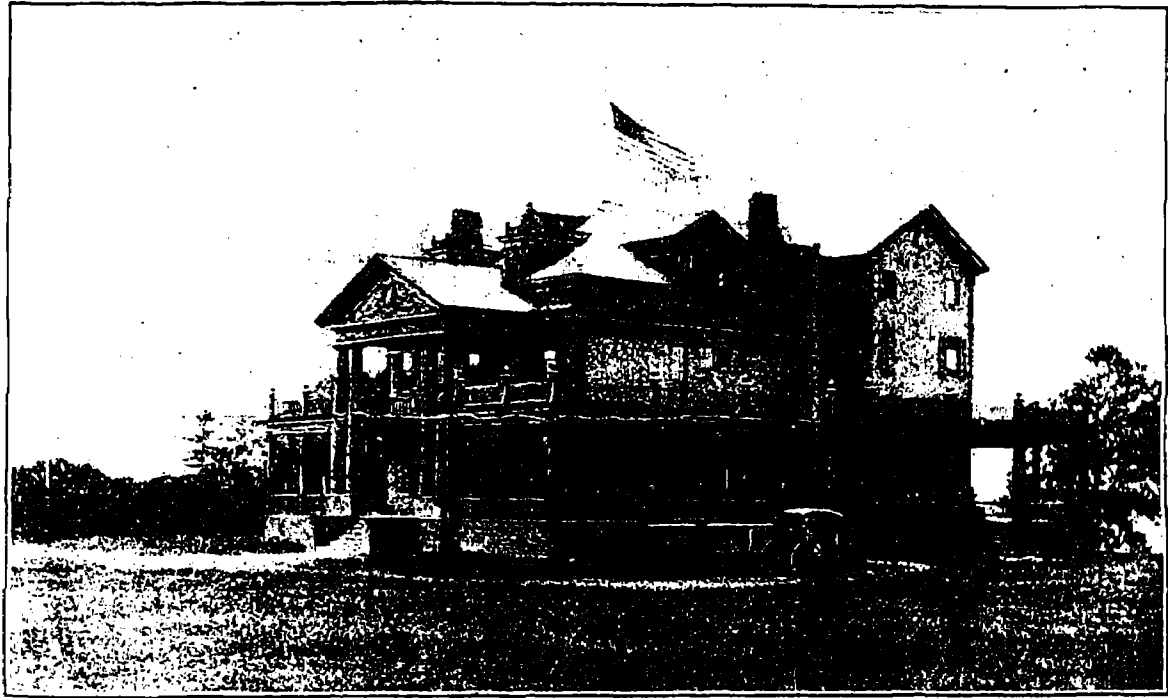
OF THE DOINGS OF HIS HOLINESS—HIS SIMPLE HABITS AND GREAT LABORS.

(From the London Daily News.)

This is how the Pope spends a day of his busy life. When the great bell of St. Peter's strikes seven, Centra, his valet, noiselessly glides into the bedroom, a large square room, simply furnished, and opening the windows, wishes His Holiness good morning. This valet is a son of a hatter of Carpineto, and from that humble position he has risen to be after his master the most powerful

of the utmost simplicity. Thus, Gregory 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 portaulina of red silk by two stalwart bearers dressed in the same flaming livery through the library and the 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 guards and two gendarmes. His Holiness usually alights near the Casca della Aquila, and, leaning on his stick, inspects the fine vineyard, in which he takes more real interest than in all the marbles in the Vatican, and which yearly yields 8,000 litres of



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

years 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 Française. He was the successor of Mgr. Freppel at Angers, and now he succeeds Cardinal Desprez at Toulouse.

Mgr. Dizeu 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 well known in Paris, but it was only last year that he was appointed curé of Notre Dame des Champs. Mgr. Mollien, Bishop of Chartres, was born in 1834. He was an army chaplain during the Franco-German war. He had previously received a gold medal for his services during the cholera epidemic of 1866. Mgr. Colomb, who succeeds Mgr. Sœur 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 archbishop of St. John's Cathedral, at Lyon. Mgr. Renard, Bishop of Nantes, was born in 1834 and 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. Beguinet, 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 another landmark in the early days of trade and commerce, in this city, in the person of Francis Dolan, who for upwards of 40 years was a well-known figure in the dry goods trade 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 after a short illness. Mr. Clement was for many years a prominent figure in connection with parochial societies in Notre Dame, and especially with that organization which bears the name *L'Union des Prêtres*. During recent years he embarked in the business of 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.

There are in all 39 miles of bookshelves, all filled, at the British Museum.

man in the Vatican. If it be true that *personne n'est grand devant son valet*, this saying may be especially applied to Pontiff.

Having finished his toilet with Centra's aid, His Holiness kneels on a velvet cushion and recites the prayers *ante-missa*. He then passes into the next room, which he has transformed into an oratory, and there celebrates mass with a grave, majestic voice and gestures full of patriarchal dignity. Occasionally some privileged persons are admitted to this matutinal celebration, which lasts about three-quarters of an hour. After hearing another mass, celebrated by one of his domestic prelates, the Pope retires to his study, where the faithful Centra is in waiting with a cup of consommé and some chocolate pastilles. After this light collation His Holiness goes into the library, where he receives some pilgrims.

Sitting down before a large table, his angular, thin countenance lighted by a strange, indefinable smile, which only half conceals the grave austerity and thoughtful expression of the intellectual face, he talks familiarly, with a majestic and fatherly benevolence, to the visitors. 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 which the Pontiff addressed to him on the occasion of his recent visit to Rome, bitterly reproaching the apostate, that when he left the Papal apartments he was deadly pale, and tears stood in his eyes. "It has been the greatest trial of my life," said he, to an aide-de-camp, alluding to the short interview. It is in these audiences that the extraordinary memory and eminent learning of the Pope is best understood. He speaks German, English and Spanish fluently, and the pilgrims of different nationalities are astonished to hear His Holiness address them in their own language and discuss the leading topics of their countries. For the august prisoner of the Vatican reads papers, and is au courant of all the chances and changes of the busy world.

After dismissing his visitors, Leo XIII. begins the work of the day. His first task consists in retouching and altering the work of yesterday, for the Pontiff is 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 mail.

After carefully examining the documents and giving orders to his Minister, the indefatigable Pontiff attends to his home affairs, 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 employes, 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 expenditure only figure for 1s. for milk and eggs, for Leo XIII., like his more immediate predecessors, is extremely frugal. Ever since the sixteenth century the personal expenses of the Popes have been on a scale

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 fond.

Towards dusk the Pontiff leaves his residence and goes quite alone into the colossal tower of Citta Leonina, a tower whose walls are three metres in thickness, and which dates from the time of Charlemagne. No one, not even Centra, knows what His Holiness does in that solitary dungeon, and no one has as yet been allowed to penetrate the mystery. Perhaps the aged Pontiff indulges in a little nap; perhaps he meditates over the colossal projects of his ambitious mind. It is certain that much of his literary work is done in this vast square room. At sunset he returns to his apartments, and, after reciting the rosary with his domestic prelates, its down again before his writing table, and works obstinately till 12. Often, when the striving after literary perfection torments his brain, he walks to the window of the study and gazes long at the starry skies, as if invoking from the heavens the inspiration they gave to Lucrinius, 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 men of his age, possessed of extraordinary energy and resolution, austere to the point of asceticism, benevolent and kind, but full of the dignity and majesty of his exalted position. No Pontiff ever less deserved the accusation of nepotism. He treats his relatives with more severity than strangers. One of his nephews, a colonel in the Vatican troops, having complained of his scanty pay, received from his uncle the curt reply: "Try and live like me, on 25 soldi a day." Beyond doubt Leo XIII. is one of the most enlightened and eminent Pontiffs that ever filled St. Peter's chair, and none could have occupied it better than he in the difficult times which succeeded the death of Pius IX. It is therefore but natural that alarmist reports about his health always create a sensation, especially in Italy. For in the present critical condition of Italian affairs, the Pope's sudden decease might almost amount to a nation's disaster.

Not long ago the Pope received the Marquis de Stapoole at a private audience. On hearing that the late Marquis de Stapoole 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 in some of the Alaska mining regions for \$100 a sack.

A TRAGIC STORY.

A DRUNKARD'S RUINED LIFE.

FRANK L. WELLS IN DESMORST'S MAGAZINE PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING PEN PICTURE OF A YOUNG MAN WHO SUICIDED THROUGH IMPETUOUS 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, this man accused of stealing a diamond ring.

The court officials noticed the clear-cut features which might once have been handsome, the matted hair which once curled in beautiful ringlets, and said:

"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 enforced 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 say, and I will not tire you with my speech, I think. I have been a worthless, 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 before you to-day, your honor, the wreck of what once was a man; the urchin on the street jibe at me and laugh at my rage. 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 maimed and wounded animals from the street 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 graduated with honor, and soon afterwards, on the death of my father, I succeeded him in the practice of law. My mother died and the property was mine. I was a rich man. Then came months of dissipation. My companions were like myself, possessed of ample fortunes. 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 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 thief—never!"

As he stopped speaking he drew a small paper package from his pocket. Where he got it no one knew; and before 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 courts."

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.

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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. Our readers will, we are sure, excuse a few words further on the same subject. Altogether apart from personal considerations, what the future of Ireland is to be may depend very largely upon the wisdom, sincerity and earnestness manifested at the approaching convention. How much Ireland has suffered in the past from rivalries and divided purposes when her situation called for entire unity of aim and the sinking of personal ambitions for the general good, we need not consult the pages of history to know. Our memories alone will supply as much evidence of that kind as it is pleasant to contemplate. 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 gave them influence refused to sacrifice 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 come in the very nature of things. 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, so as to produce the desired result. But it is because the successful leader has the aid of lieutenants of like mind, men who have first, like him, achieved self-conquest, 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 faith 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 groups. But if there are difficulties in the ordering of a parliamentary party in such a way as to prevent outbreaks of 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 contemporary press of the United States devoted to Irish interests, we have every reason to hope that the delegates from the neighboring Republic will realize the

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 of opinion among English Liberals, and to a less extent, indirectly, among English Conservatives, which has been 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 at the time when Dr. Isaac Butt assumed the leadership of the party, he would 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-Confessionals 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 Gladstonian 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 intended to breed dissatisfaction with constitutional agitation. One result we hope the Convention will produce—the 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 true friend of Ireland for helping the common cause according to his abilities and means, a fresh stage in the movement will have been reached from which the united party can set out anew towards a destination that may be said to be within measurable distance.

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 world without apparently having learned the difference between right and wrong. The charge was grave, but not made without reflection, and should command 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 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 heinous his or her crimes may have been, the full details either in their horror or their puerility 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 publishing house, whether the good derived therefrom compensates for the evil done is a very debatable question. In the meantime, all these considerations ought to awaken a deep interest in the school-house, in the catechism class, in the pulpit and in the columns of the Catholic press. The latter has no doubt many difficulties to contend with, but the signs of the times are in favor of a hopeful future for Catholic journalism. In the recent campaign

against Catholic education, the very violence and virulence of the anti-Catholic press has made many appeal to the heretofore despised Catholic journal to buckle on its armor and do battle for the good cause. Many who have thus appealed are persons who have never contributed a dollar to maintain a Catholic organ and who have always been ready 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 to be administered to awaken people to a sense of the duty they have neglected and advantages they have spurned and 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 portions of their space to the pictures and doings of actresses 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 partisans, 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 the best Catholic publications at present are the Catholic World, O'Donahoe's Magazine, the Sacred Heart Review, N. Y., the Catholic Reading Circle. Many others might be mentioned in 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 States.

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 enquire into the validity of Anglican Orders.

The Order of La Trappe will soon receive a distinguished man of the world of art into its membership, it being reported that M. Tissot, the celebrated French water colorist, contemplates retiring to one of its monasteries.

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 orators, how the works of such gifted men might be read with profit and even edification, he did not foresee the use that after ages were to make of his judicious counsel. In the middle of the 4th century, when Saint Basil flourished, Christendom had outlived the persecutions that had tested the faith of its professors and had added most glorious pages to the history of the Church. The spiteful restrictions by which it had been attempted to make Christian pupils derive advantages from pagan writings had long been annulled. Some zealous educators 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 maintained 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 to Paulinus, 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 to 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 arts—grammar, 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 troubadours, trouvadours 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 "those who talk against the Church owe it to the Church that they can talk at all."

But now comes to pass an anomaly that has never yet been satisfactorily explained. On the fall of Constantinople in 1453, many of the learned men of the disrupted Empire turned their steps westward, where a cordial welcome awaited them. By a singular coincidence, the discovery of the art of printing made it possible at that time to multiply books which had hitherto been slowly copied by the hands of scribes, religious or secular. The consequence was an enthusiasm for the study of Greek

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 Basil 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, philosophers, orators and historians took precedence of the grandest intellects of Christendom. Nay, not only did they take precedence of them, save for students of theology, Justin Martyr and Tertullian, Saint Cyprian 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 publishers 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 an expression of profound regret that the "numerous and incontestable master-pieces 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 we have already had the pleasure of calling attention must also impress on the minds of many the loss that is sustained by a Christian community brought up in ignorance of the life and work of the great doctors and expositors, preachers, historians and inspired hymnists of Catholic Christendom.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

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 fitting than by towering shaft of granite or of marble will the name of John Boyle O'Reilly be immortalized by the collection of his writings." A splendid volume of the works of the poet, litterateur 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 lives 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 the disappointment experienced during the year, in consequence of the small profits realized, was, nevertheless, reassuring, on account of the well directed resolve to concentrate the operations of the institution, and curtail the banking business in the branches, as well as to give a closer supervision to new accounts. A half-yearly dividend 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 Protectors for boys in Philadelphia was laid on Sunday.

THERE will be a monster meeting held 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 compel 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 Government 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 some time 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 conveyed 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 is 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 able to read and write. This Act will be put in force by the American Consuls at the port of embarkation so that the inconvenience of returning the emigrants to their own country will be avoided.

A SOMEWHAT novel method of advertising:

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 Beaupre 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 Quebec. The St. Ann's pilgrimage has always been marked by great success. All necessary particulars regarding tickets and staterooms may be secured on making application to the St. Ann's presbytery, 32 Basin street.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

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

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, tinner, C. & D. S. Bank, and a nephew of Rev. Father McManamin, P. P., of Simcoe, Ont., and of Rev. Father Shea, St. Mary's, Montreal. We congratulate our young violinist.

The following gentlemen were appointed to take up the collection in St. Patrick's Church for the three next Sundays, viz., Messrs. John McCrorry, John Days, William Kelly and 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 1873.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Special low rates for the season for advertisements under this head.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. OPENED JUNE 1st. The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.

THE ELMWOOD, ADRONACK Mountains, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley.

OUT OF THE TOILS

FROM THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART.

THE twelve o'clock whistle had just sounded, and the employees of the firm of Smith, Walker & Co. came pouring out into the spring air.

Amongst the latter were a man named Owen Ryan and his brother-in-law, James Darcy. Ryan was a big muscular man of thirty-five, dark browned and strong-faced.

"Did you know it's a forbidden society?" "I thought as much, but how is it that Brennan and White and a lot of others belong to it?"

"I thought as much, but how is it that Brennan and White and a lot of others belong to it?" "Yes," replied Ryan with perfect gravity. "They go to Mass on Sundays and to lodge on Thursdays."

"Did you know it's a forbidden society?" "I thought as much, but how is it that Brennan and White and a lot of others belong to it?" "Yes," replied Ryan with perfect gravity.

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tions with a little dry laugh. His Scotch sense of humour had been tickled at Darcy's too evident embarrassment.

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

"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 forbidden society and you can't," answered his wife, as if that settled the question—as it really did, so 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 if I lose my place."

"Owen has been in Smith & Walker's for five years and he doesn't belong to any of the lodges," his wife reminded him quietly.

"Because there isn't 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.

"Bad luck, bosh!" ejaculated Darcy, ignoring her last words. "There'd be a lot more bad luck in not taking the hint old Moses gave me to-day."

"Never mind, old girl, Owen is a good fellow after all, I know," he said, feeling ashamed of the remark that his own sense of wrong-doing had forced to his lips.

"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."

"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 four kids to provide for."

"Why Jim?" exclaimed Mrs. Darcy. "I'll tell you all about it afterwards, old girl," he said, answering her questioning glance.

Twelve months went by, and June was again at hand. During all that time Mrs. Darcy had seemingly prayed in vain.

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."

"I can't make out what they're kicking 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 Darcy keenly the while.

"Of course such things are not supposed to happen," went on the foreman apologetically; "but everybody has not your good sense, you know."

"I don't think you need say any more, Mr. McGregor," interrupted Darcy, recovering himself. "I understand the situation perfectly."

The foreman sauntered away and Darcy was left to his meditations. Anger, mortification and self-contempt filled his soul.

That afternoon, when McGregor came to learn his decision, he handed him his resignation, not only from office, but also from the organization of the Sons of Toil.

"Why Jim?" exclaimed Mrs. Darcy. "I'll tell you all about it afterwards, old girl," he said, answering her questioning glance.

"I'll tell you all about it afterwards, old girl," he said, answering her questioning glance; and when they returned from church he did so.

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

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.

Hood's PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000. CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES.

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.

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

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada beg to report to the Stockholders that the result of the year's business has been as follows:

This has been disposed of as follows: Dividend No. 54, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

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

Two new offices have been opened during the year, one in the West End of Montreal and the other at St. Jerome.

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 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.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Notes in circulation (\$2,315,031.00), Deposits not bearing interest (\$2,091,933.33), Balances due to Canadian banks (581,832.78).

ASSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Gold and silver coin on hand (\$370,200.22), Dominion notes on hand (\$842,101.00), Canadian banks (530,904.64).

Total available assets... \$4,081,323.71

The President then moved, seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, that the report of the Directors, as submitted, be and the same is hereby

adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution among the Stockholders.

At the close of Mr. Hague's address, the motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

NOTES 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."

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."

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 meeting then adjourned. The new Board of Directors met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Hector Mackenzie was re-elected Vice-President.

LEGALLEE BROS., General Engravers. ENGRAVED BRASS SIGNS. White Enamel Letters. METAL AND RUBBER STAMPS.

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.

NOTICE. D. STEWART & CO., Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets, HAVE REMOVED TO Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets.

10 lbs. Is all You Need WITH OUR NEW Refrigerators! You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap.

M. J. DOHERTY Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend!

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

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Montreal Roofing Company. ASPHALT FLOORS, CUPPER ROOFS, METAL SKYLIGHTS, METAL BOODS, CEMENT ROOFS, SLATE ROOFS, GRAVEL ROOFS.

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

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stone lengths—\$1.50.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

THE SUBJECT OF A MASTERLY DELIVERANCE 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 generation," "a purchased people," a people whose aims, hopes and aspirations 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 ungratefully be realized. I feel deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, and can only say in conclusion that

YOUR PRINCIPLE 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 himself heart and soul to the sacred 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 of

THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER, which educate 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'être is religious teaching, tone, and atmosphere, but also the representatives of the Catholic National Teachers of the whole diocese, emphatically proclaim 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 topics would take me too far afield and doubtless tempt me into the expression of views that would be open to controversy. I have already said sufficient to

mark the importance—the enormous importance—of the work of education, and consequently the consideration to which all those who properly perform such 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 education 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. Desmarreau.

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, 1896:— Balance to the credit of Profit 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 \$39,852 18

Appropriated as follows: Dividend of 34 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, 1896..... 7,352 18 \$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 class 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 administration 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 displayed by your new cashier during this trying period, and we have pleasure in stating that during the last few months there has been a marked return

USE SURPRISE SOAP. Best for Wash Day. For quick and easy work. For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes. Surprise is best. Best for Every Day. For every use about the house. Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

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. DESJARDINS, President.

General Balance Sheet of the Jacques Cartier Bank on the 30th of May, 1896. LIABILITIES. Notes of the Bank in circulation \$381,267 00 Deposits bearing interest \$1,761,959 94 Deposits not bearing interest 309,552 89 Due to other Banks in Canada, daily exchange 1,059 92 Due to correspondents of the Bank abroad 50,471 60 Capital paid up \$500,000 00 Reserve, Reduction of Discount 25,000 00 Profit and Loss Account—Balance of available profits 7,352 18 Unclaimed dividends 1,181 71 Dividend No. 61, payable on the first of June, 1896... 15,000 00 \$3,287,865 24

ASSETS. Specie \$19,219 56 Dominion notes 141,601 00 Deposit with the Dominion Government in guarantee of circulation 20,288 47 Notes and cheques of other Banks 182,402 06 Due from other Banks in Canada 24,804 15 Due from other Banks in Europe and the United States 33,551 17 Call loans on shares and debentures... 218,747 82 Current discounts (interest deducted on current bills \$25,000) 11,303 76 Overdue Bills 71,284 85 Other debts not specially guaranteed—losses deducted 18,454 31 Mortgages 41,257 81 Real estate 98,978 92 Bank Buildings, Montreal and Branches 109,746 40 Fixtures and stationery 81,792 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.—Carried.

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. de Martigny, 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. Desmarreau, 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. Ducharme, thanks were voted to the scrutineers and the meeting was declared closed. (Signed), ALPH. DESJARDINS, President. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Manager.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. Alp. Desjardins and Mr. A. S. Hamelin were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively. 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 from the Treasury bench to go into the division lobby in favour of the Bill; before the end came the number had dwindled away to 105. How far this falling away of the majority was due to a realization, even among the professed champions of the distressed British farmer, of the superfluousness of the Bill, and how far it was due to the feeling of what Sir Howard Vincent called repugnance at the idea of treating the Colonies as foreign countries in this age of closer inter-Imperial unity, we will not attempt to decide. The Colonial Secretary was conspicuous by his absence from the House during the whole of the debate, though he was said to be within hearing of the division bells; he wished to respond to their summons. Some members complained of this absence. We, on the contrary, feel grateful for it. A Minister could not fairly be expected, upon so comparatively minor a question of British politics, to openly sever himself from the conduct

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 spokesman.

The opponents of the Bill were to be found on both sides of the House. They had an easy task in riddling it with fact and argument. The East Anglian members showed that the Bill meant ruin to an agricultural industry, which, in Norfolk, Suffolk and other east-coast counties, employs more labor than any other branch of farming except alone hop-growing. The representatives of Aberdeenshire, Kircaldineshire, and Fifeshire, and of the ports all down the east coast, joined in the protest against this death blow to a flourishing Colonial industry and showed that whereas the cattle they now have to buy cost on an average 24 a head more than the Canadian stores they used to import, there is no comparison, especially in the case of Irish stores, on the ground of healthiness and general utility. The consumer speaking through a Lancashire Minister, protested against this permanent wall of exclusion against a healthy food supply, and Imperialist

HARD AT WORK EVERY DAY! Paine's Celery Compound Renewed His Life. Farmer Smye says: "I Am a Living Witness."

Mr. George J. Smye, farmer, of Sheffield, Ont., writes as follows:— "It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on my elbows and knees that I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Any one may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbours around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound." The proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound have on file thousands of such strong and convincing testimonials from the best people in Canada. No other medicine in the world could have met the requirements of Mr. Smye as Paine's Celery Compound did. Sufferings such as Mr. Smye endured are not conquered by the common sarsaparilla, the nerves and pills that are presented to

the public for all the ill of life. Mr. Smye had made a trial of the majority of these advertised remedies before he heard of Paine's Celery Compound, and they failed to cure him. The moral taught by Mr. Smye's experience, and the past testimony of thousands of other people, is that kidney and liver troubles and indigestion can only be cured effectually by Paine's Celery Compound. The great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, is as far apart from the gross work remedies advertised as black is from white. In the judgment of all physicians, this great medicine is the triumph of the century. They prescribe it for their patients and carry it home to their own families. Paine's Celery Compound is an able medical scientist's prescription; it is a preparation that combines all the most approved ingredients that are so necessary for the making of pure and healthy blood and strong nerves. It keeps up perfect digestive action and vigor, thereby giving good health and strength of body. If you are convinced that your condition of health demands the use of Paine's Celery Compound, avoid substitutes and the "something just as good" that many dealers recommend for the sake of profit.

WHAT IS ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER? It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following: Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie. I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot sotherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Gowing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable softness and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, extremely calculated to impart nourishment to the scalp, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this point of view. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature. D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Republique, December 24th, 1885. Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois. I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original coloring of the hair, and softens it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exert in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its life. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age. G. DESROSIERES, M. D. Republique, December 24th, 1885. For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

such as Sir George Baden Powell and Sir Howard Vincent on the Ministerial side, and Mr. Bryce and Mr. Sydney Exton 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 Laurier 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 horrors 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. "The British farmer wants this cattle-breeding business, and he shall have it." Of course, as Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Long is quite entitled to speak in this provincial 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 clear 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 objection 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 question 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 entitled 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 SYSTEM 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, Berwick, Rosses Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis. The above can now be arranged for with societies, clubs, military and other organizations.

THE TRIP IS AS FOLLOWS: Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion train about 7:30 a.m. (week days) for Lake St. Louis, where the "Duchess of York," a steel steamer, electric lighted, and with a carrying capacity of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight trip through Lake St. Louis, and return to Lac Beauport in time to reach Montreal by special train at 11:30 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be on an application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired. For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 188 St. James Street, or to D. O. Power, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.50 p.m. Portland, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.50 p.m. New York, \$8.00 a.m., \$7.45 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, \$8.20 a.m., \$7.40 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$7.15 a.m., \$6.40 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.20 a.m., \$8.45 p.m. Ste. Anne's, Vancouver, etc., \$8.20 a.m., \$7.45 p.m. St. John's, \$8.00 a.m., \$7.45 p.m. Leave Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, \$8.10 a.m., \$7.30 p.m. \$10.30 p.m. Juliette, Ste. Riviere, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, \$8.30 a.m., \$7.45 p.m. St. Lin, St. Zostache, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, \$8.30 a.m., \$7.45 p.m. 5.30 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m. St. Louis and Ste. Therese, 7.30 a.m., \$9.00 p.m. \$7.45 p.m. Saturday, 1.45 p.m. (instead of 3 p.m.)

Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars, a Saturday only. **Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

WHEN IN DOUBT REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St. ESTABLISHED 1864 C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St., East of Blouin, Office, 647 MONTREAL. GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS TELEPHONE 2895.

Sadlier's Perfected Sanctuary Oil.

The Original! 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, 90c Ring for Glass, 1.00 S. T. S. Oil, per Jar, 70c Red Glass, 1.00

Paraffine Wax Candles, Moulded Bees Wax Candles, Wax Souches Unbleached, Wax Tapers, Stearic Wax Candles, Gas Lighter and Extinction, etc.

Floors for Sanctuary Lamp, 75c doz Milton, 1.00

Incense for Churches, Extra Fine, \$1.00 per box, Incense No. 2, 75c, Incense No. 3, 50c

Artificial Charcoal, Box containing 50 tablets, 50c, Large Wooden Box, Incensed, \$2.00

Celluloid Roman Collars and Cuffs, Collars, sizes 14 to 17, price 25c each, Cuffs, sizes 9, 11 and 12, 50c per pair.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

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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 feet. There has been considerable trouble, as the people were divided upon the question whether a new church was necessary or not.

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 Lordship was met at the noon train by the following committee: Messrs. James Cogley, Patrick Coltar, John Dunnegan and the Richmond band, who escorted him to the parish presbytery, where dinner was served.

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship addressed the large assembly. 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.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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.

It is rumored that A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, has resigned from the Cabinet.

a large majority. In theory the advantage of a big majority would be that it would have overwhelming 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.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

An Interesting Sketch of His Brilliant 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:

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.

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.

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, Curran and the many other illustrious legal luminaries who shone so effulgently at the end of the last and the beginning of this century.

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 Innisfail and that grand old church planted there so many years ago by the glorious apostle, St. Patrick, its patron.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and is a certain in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Spasms, Cramps, Cholera, and all kinds of Colic.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SATOLLI

Despatches received say that Mgr. Falconio, Titular Archbishop of Acerenza, 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 American affairs, gained during years spent in this country and Canada.

preparatory studies he came to the United States and attended St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, 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 at Rome.

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 Acerenza. 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 exceptions to the rule in this respect are so rare as to be conspicuous.

Brussels Carpets.

See our Special offerings this week.

Cottage Furniture

China Mattings.

Thomas Liggett

1884 Notre Dame St. GLENORA BUILDING.

A CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKER'S CONVENTION.

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 room, where the meeting was held, to its utmost capacity.

Mr. A. F. McLaren, President of the Western Dairyman's Association, presided at the afternoon session and Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Creameries' Association, at the evening session.

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.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

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, Belleville, Ont.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

the milk at a temperature of from 86° to 98°, which will largely throw off the tainted flavor. In all cases of handling tainted milk a pure starter should be used.

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.

T. C. Rogers read a paper on the Preparation 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 texture that will decrease its value.

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.

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 advice, and it is stated that some space has been engaged on all lines for the month of July.

and lower under heavy supplies; and 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 shipments, as the market is over supplied and sales are very bad.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir Market this morning were 350 cattle, 200 sheep, 300 lambs, 800 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.

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 3 1/2c per lb. live weight.

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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 Horton 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.

The Right Hon. James Bryce (Liberal), a member for Aberdeen, said that the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle was extremely doubtful. The permanent exclusion of such cattle would be an injury to the Dominion.

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 we have

- New LAMPS to show. New "LIMOGES" CHINA to show. New BREAKFAST and TEA SETS to show.

Wedding Gifts!

New Jardinieres. . . New Crystal Flower Holders.

A. T. WILEY & Co.

1803 Notre Dame Street, 2341 St. Catherine street

HOUSEWIVES

Will consult their interests by purchasing their Groceries at

HAMILTON'S

We can assure them of a saving of at least 25 per cent. besides guaranteeing the goods sold as being fresh, of best quality and entirely reliable.

Orders by Mail

solicited, which will receive as prompt and careful attention as if presented personally.

Shopping by Mail

is a pleasure when you deal with a reliable house. We make a specialty of mail order business, sending goods to all parts of the country, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction to the customer or refunding the money.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street.

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 contained in the measure.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 232 to 75.



A Result of La Grippe.

RIVERSIDE, N. Br., CAN., Oct. 1892. About three years ago my mother had the grippe, which left her body and mind in a weak condition; at first she complained of sleeplessness, which developed into a state of melancholia, 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 Nerve Tonic. After using it, a change for the better was apparent and mother became very healthy on account of a voracious appetite and got entirely well. We all thanked God for sending us the Tonic.

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

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a simple recipe to any ailment. Four tablets also sent free.

KGZINIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$7.50. 60 Tablets for \$3.

75c. Ladies' Tan Shoes

OXFORD TIES. Perfect Goods. All Sizes. Usually sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25.

RONAYNE'S Chaboillez Square.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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