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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

PRICE FIVE (ENTS.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 49.

Missionary Work in the Ranks of Protestants.

A Tribute to the Rev. Walter Etliett, C.S.P. _The Industrial School and Its Work -Some Notes on the Grand Work of the Drex I Family in Behalf of Education.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1897.—The accounts appearing so often in the columns of our Catholic papers which have to do with the work of the missionaries among our "separated brethren," are full of interest. No one save a convert can understand all this work means to those who have never heard the truth as it is told to Catholics. No one born a Catholic can have an idea of the utter ignorance of Catholic doctrine, and the atter unconcern regarding it, which is the condition of the Protestant world taken as a whole. Of course, there are here and there a few upon whose mental powers circumstances have cast a certain light regard ing Catholicity, but the majority, brought up to fear and despise the faith as we know it, go on from day to day and from year to year, firmly believing they are doing God's will in avoiding the very mention of such an acceptance of His teachings. They do not wish to do wrong—they are, indeed, most anxious to do right, and in their laborious and confusing self-interpretation of the right they find quite enough to occupy them without going a field for other interpretations. But when it is brought to their very ears, told so calmly and so clearly, enforced by the personality of men whose faces, voices, gestures, tell a story of right-living and high-thinking, the truth becomes a different thing from what it has ever been before. They are reasonable hearers, when reasonably addressed. The seed thus sown will surely bring forth fruit an hundredfold. Among these missionaries, I frequently read of

FATHER WALTER ELLIOTT,

and always with a quickened interest and a deepened reverence for the bearer of that name. Never was man better fitted for the work he is doing than Father Elliott. Several years ago I met him at the Catholic Summer School, and had excellent opportunities to study him out of the pulpit. Not long before, I had read with the greatest interest the life he wrote of the well known Father Hecker, CS.P., and I welcomed the meeting with the man who could so Elliott, of course, knew nothing of me, and was altogether unaware that I was was gathering up his lightest words-if there any light words where the speaker is so earnest and so sincere—to think over them; therefore I say my opportunities were exceptional. One lovely alternoon I sat with a party on the shores of the lake, in a cool and shaded epot with a wide expanse of view. To us came Father Elliott enjoying a stroll, and sitting down with us, he talked for a long time in a way that has helped me greatly many times since. It was not in the least like preaching, yet no pulpit ever furnished better food for thought. There are many kinds of preachers, but they may all be grouped under two general headsthe preachers who look out and the preachers who look in. Those who look out present the truth as their hearers should understand it. Those who look in present the truth as it has been revealed to them. It is the same truth. The first present it logically, clearly, conto be of the same mind with them, to see, to feel, to resolve, to act, to suffer and to triumph under the same Leader with this faithful soldier. Such a preacher is

NOT EMOTIONAL, NOT SENSATIONAL, .

Father Elliott.

but filled to the limit of his heart and brain with the Faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ. When I read his plain and unadorned, yet vivid, accounts of what he has encountered, I long to be one of some of the audiences he gathers. I know well what blows he strikes for the cause in which he is enlisted, and yet, how lightly he lets fall condemnation of innocent ignorance. He is the only one of these missionaries I have ever seen, but I think they must be men of the same mind. It is a great and holy work, and nothing is more convincing of the wisdom and loving kindness of our Mother the Church than the fact that she has provided at this time the very ministration that was most needed in missionary work. Non Catholics and Protestants alike must be as we are in deed and in truth before we are one. There is no other "union" possible. And how easy it would be for them to become as we are, they little know! Father Elliott and his band are showing

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

has reminded us once more, by its annual examinations and Commencement Day of one of our best and most perfect good works—a memorial of a noble father and a faithful Catholic as well. This is one of the well known Drexel charities. built and endowed by the daughters of

tiously taught his children by example during his life. As its name implies, it is intended to fit its inmates for an active, skillful and successful life as real workers. Many another institution with the same end is doing good work the world over and from each and everyone of them the founders of St. Francis' Industrial School chose the best thing about it and united all these bests. Before the first stone of the foundation was laid, the three daughters of Mr. Drexel travelled the world over, one may say, studying everywhere such institutions, and gathering the ideas of the wise and practical regarding them. Not content with their own ob-servation, they submitted what they had learned to the keenest minds within reach, and then sent over their tracks such practical students and guides of youth as ranked highest in the estimation of good judges upon such subjects. It may be readily believed that their finished work needed little improvement. Upon a broad tract of rich farm land, the building rose gradually to beautiful completion, and the doors of a home were opened to the orphan and the helpless. There is something about it that inspires one with joyful hope for the future of the little fellows. It is so stately, so comfortable, so clean. so bright, so thoroughly furnished and fitted out with every convenience and every aid to labor or learning. Then, too, the boys are so well dressed. We have here in Philadelphia a great charity intended for the education and benefit in every way of orphan boys, or half-orphans. It is costly and magnificent, and I really believe the managers do their best to make it a success for their charges, but out at St. Francis' they are far ahead of Girard College in this one particular, at least. The boys at St. Francis' are NOT MARKED OUT BY THEIR DRESS

as a multitude of motherless creatures. clothed by contract, hit or miss. The short boy does not get the long trousers nor the round headed boy the long headed cap. They are a nice, home-like, boyish "crowd," with cravats well-tied and a general spruce and comely appearance. They are well taught, moreover, and each year make a proud display of work that is artistic as well as useful. This year they displayed no less than the altar of St. Dominio's new church, which is to be built entirely by them. St. Dominic's, by the by, was desiroyed by fire less than a year ago, but is rising from the ashes rapidly, and will be most beautifully adorned by this very stone altar, the handiwork of the boys. Not far from St. Francis' Industrial School stands the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament, where Mother Katharine Drexel is separable from royalty, has been able to ever busy and ever blessed in her work give the rarest and purest examples of glory and happiness of a great people, at of caring for the negro and the Indian. domestic virtues. May God preserve the same time presenting to the entire She is one of the three Drexel sisters. and protect her who for so many years world an accomplished model of the The other two were the prime movers has been seated on one of the most qualities and virtues which made meeting with the man who could so faithfully portray a most singular and richly endowed nature. But Father and her life to another work in while solven with the st. Francis' memorial, while glorious thrones of the world, loved and venerated by all, as much for her virtue as for her wisdom, by people so different Archbishop of Quebec. they were all interested. The convent is a foreign-looking building, in the style of the old missions in California, and it is finished and furnished with the thoroughness and dignity which marks all the charities of this remarkable family, to whose members nothing but the most perfect seems to belong to Our Lord, and nothing but the most beautiful can be offered Him. Within its walls Mother Katharine has gathered a number of earnest souls who labor without ceasing for their charges. There is home attached to the Convent where

LITTLE NEGRO CHILDREN

are placed, watched over, taught and trained with love and care beyond words. Then, in Sante Fe, there is another home and shelter for the Indian children, Mother Katharine baving the charge of withstanding her position of authority, and the great weight she has undoubtedvincingly, and the hearers know that ly as the wise administrator of great they must accept it. The second tell of wealth. But never has there been a it in such a way that their hearers long more just appreciation of wealth than the whole family has shown. Three young girls, left with immense fortunes of millions apiece, beginning at once to act as stewards of God's money, and using it as though committed to them only to be accounted for; is certainly a spectacle to which the world is little accustom | flicts; but God, who, to compensate for ed. And as if there could be no great sorrows, holds in reserve great change in the tenor of their lives, consolation, placed upon the throne of whether married or a religious, the surviving sister of Mother Katharine (the elder sister was called away soon after completing the St. Francis' Industrial School) and her husband, Colonel Morrell, have added an industrial school for the colored boys of the South to the other noble charities which are known as "the Drexel charities." This is in Virginia and has but recently entered tion given by your royal hand to the upon its regular routine of duties—if, indeed, it has fully completed its pre | cil, which recognized in the Catholic paration for them. Poiladelphia has but | minority of Manitoba the right to eduone of the group actually within her cate their children in Catholic schools; limits - the branch of St. Francis' School to which the boys are promoted when tion extended by your Majesty to the they are able to start in life, but need a Catholic Prime Minister of the Dominsheltering roof and a home circle tor a ion, who died on the very steps of his while before they are fairly established. sovereign's throne. These particular But Philadelphia loves and honors the facts, as well as many others of a more very names of Francis Drexel, his wife general character, are deeply impressed

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

JUBILEE SAIL DOWN THE RIVER.

The Advisory Council of the C.M.B.A.. Que., gave a very pleasant sail down the venerable predecessors inculcated so river, by the steamer Berthier, on Mon-strongly at the time of the cession to built and endowed by the daughters of day evening, which proved aucoess ul England, a Francis Drexel atter his death, and oar and enjoyable and was largely attended, weakened. rying on from year to year the same notwithstanding that rain was falling at the loyalty of our fathers is well By this time the revenues of the san terred. charities he modestly and unostents the time of going aboard. known to your Majesty. Our history itarium had so increased that they en there.

ADDRESS TO THE OUEEN

By the Archbiskop and the Bishops of the Province of Quebec

Words of Congratulation and Loyalty or the Oceasion of H r Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Quebec have prepared the following address for presentation to Her Majesty :-

To Her Most Gracious and Sovereign Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, etc., etc.

May it please Your Majesty:

God, who governs the universe, and who delegates to the kings of the earth a part of his power, sets sometimes on the throne sovereigns to whom he has vouchsafed to import a ray of his wisdom and a reflection of his goodness. He lightens in their hearts the love of justice, and He there sows the germs of the most beautiful domestic virtues, as well as those high qualities so necessary to those who are called upon to command. He fills their souls with the purest devotion to the interests and wants of their subjects; and He thus makes them noble instruments of His paternal designs for the happiness of the

Madame,-In the design of the Supreme Muster, sixty years ago, He was pleased to call to the throne of the British Empire your gracious and illustrious Majesty. From the distant country watered by the Ganges, where you have already been proclaimed the puissant Empress; from the great rivers and plains of America, to the British Isles, your first and most brilliant crown, comes to day the unanimous and spontaneous cry from a hundred million breasts. Your faithful subjects, spread over five continents, and the i-les of the ocean, chant with filial and patriotic pride, like a prayer addressed to heaven, and a homage to the throne, this solemn acclaim which sums up the dearest sen-timents of their hearts, "God Save the

".queen." May God preserve and protect the admirable woman who for sixty years, amongst other monarchs, has shown her goodness, her wisdom and her virtue. May God preserve and protect the model wife, the devoted mother, who, in the midst of that pomp and gran eur inin language, race and religion. We come to participate in this grand and magni ficent concert of homage-we, the repre sentatives of the Catholic Church of the Province of Quebec, one of the jewels of your splendid crown. In the name of this Church we are happy to join to the voice of all your subjects the voice of the bishops, spiritual heads of a people. French Canadian and Catholic, but at the same time loyal subjects of your Majesty, It is a pleasure for us to recog-nize that Providence, in prolonging in an exceptional degree the duration of your royal career, attests visibly its love for the illustrious British nation. It is a pleasure for us and for all the Catholic Church of the Province of Quebec, or which we are the faithful echo, to bring to the foot of your throne the homage of our attachment and the assurance of our most ardent wishes that Almighty the whole. She is the simplest and most God may yet accord to your modestly unassuming of women, not Majesty, for the happiness of all parts of your realm, long and peaceful

years. Separated long since from our ancient mother country, the France of our fathers, which we yet regard with filial affection, we have found beneath the shadow of the British flag that protection which was due us as the first settlers of this country. The change of allegiance could not be accomplished without great diffi culties, painful efforts and serious con-England a queen with broad views and a noble and generous heart, who, in respecting our national and religious rights, gave us on many occasions marks

f her sympathy and affection. We might cite a great number of such cases; but let it suffice to mention the truly royal charter to a Catholic institution, the University of Laval; the sancjudgment of your honorable Privy Counalso the sympathetic and delicate atten and his daughters. Such an example as on our memory, and if we love to call they have set us can never be forgotten. attention to them upon the occasion of this jubilee, which causes such since re rejoicing in this French and Catholic Province, it is because it contributes, as it should do, to perpetuate in the hearts of our people this free and wholesome loyalty to the British Crown, which our strongly at the time of the cession to England, and which has never since

rebellion the Canadian colonies. He, however, was pow riess, thanks to the firm attitude of the Canadian episcopacy, to estrange the French-Canadian people from their loyal attachment to England,

their new Mother Country.
In 1812, when the illustrious De Sala berry and his braves went forward to Chateaugusy to defend the British flag, which had become our own they carried with them on the field of victory the blessings and prayers of the Canadian clergy, whose hearts were bearing with the purest sentiments of devotion to the British crown.

In 1837, when some of our compatriots, smarting under njust oppression, for which the throne itself was in no way responsible, endeavored to sow the seeds of rebellion, our predecessors, having at their head the illustrious Monseigneur Lartigue, raised their voice, braved popular prejudices, and by the prestige of their authority succeeded in maintain ing the masses of the people in the paths o duty.

Madame, such were the sentimentssuch were the acts—of our predecessors and of the people confided to their soli citude. We have conserved these sacred traditions and we wish to follow them to the end We preach to the French-Canadian people this same loyalty to-wards established power. We do it from duty, of course, and because it is the teaching of the Catholic Church, our mother; but to the accomplishment of this duty is added a profound sentiment of joy and happiness, when the legiti-mate power, the first source of which is God himself, incarnates itself in a sovereign whose private and public virtues equal her grace and majestv.

Therefore, Madame, on the occasion of this memorable jubilee, raising to heaven suppliant hands, we express the prayer that the God of all goodness, who has already filled your reign with so many precious favore, may yet accord long years to a loved sovereign, whose name is mentioned to-day with the most enthusiastic praise from one end to the other of this vast empire.

Borrowing the words which the Catholic liturgy puts upon our lips, in our most solemn public services, we say with joy, united heart and soul with our people, as an evidence of our loyal and affectionate attachment to your august person, Comine salvam fac reginamtake unto your care and lead in the ways of justice and salvation the exemplary woman who for sixty years, faithful to her duties as queen, as wife and as mother, constitutes the

Archbishop of Quebec. †J. THOMAS DUHAMEL,

Archbishop of Ottawa. †L. N. BEGIN, Coadjutor of H. E. Card, Tatchereau, ad

ministrator of Quebec.

†L. F LAFLECHE, Bishop of Three Rivers.

†L. Z MOREAU, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

†L Z. LORRAIN, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac.

†Elph. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet.

†A. A. BLAIS,

Bishop of Rimouski.

†M T. LABRECQUE, Bishop of Chicoutimi.

†J. M. EMARD, Bishop of Valleyfield.

†Paul LAROQUE,

Bishop of Sherbrooke.

†MAX DECELLES,

Bishop of Druzipara, Coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe.

F. BOURGEAULT. Capitular Vicar of Montreal.

FR. KNEIPP IS DEAD

His Career and Devotion to the Cause of the Suffering.

A dispatch from Munich announces the death of Rev. Fr. Kneipp. He was known throughout the world for his water cure. He died at Woerishofen on Thursday last.

Fr. Sebastian Kneipp was born in the Bavarian village of Ottobeurn, about 75 years ago. He was educated in Augustborg, where he attracted the attention of the bishop, who obtained permission to

educate him to the priesthood. When 16 years old, he was attacked with nervous prostration and returned to the hospital. There, in an old book, he water as a cure for disease, he began by experimenting in his own case, and gradually effected a cure.

In 1889 he wrote a book detailing his theory and since that time his name and his methods have become familiar throughout the world.

No fixed charges were made for his services and the voluntary contributions of those who had been benefited paid for the construction of a sanitarium at Wocrishofen in 1890, capable of accommodating about 600 children. In the following year a second and a taird building were erected, large enough to accommodate 1,200 priests and sisters for the Cuurch. In 1894 accommodation for 300 lepers and 1,000 general patients was andod:

proclaims it on every page. In 1775 the | riched the church and also greatly bene illustrious Franklin came to Canada with fited Woerishofen. The town was pro a mission to enlist in the American vided with electric light, a splendid system of water works and many other modern improvements.

Last year, it is estimated, \$0,000 people were treated by Fr. Kneipp and his assistants.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE,

Und r the Auspic a . f the Catholic University of Washington.

The Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is at Namur, Belgium, have purchased a large tract of land in the northeast suburbs of Washington, and propose to found thereon the first American Catholic college for women It will be under the auspices of the Catholic University of America, and while the Sisters will conduct the administration many of the professors of the Catholic University will lecture in the higher branches. The faculty of Sisters will be composed of the most learned and accomplished ladies among the Sisters of Notre Uame.

The Sisters who have undertaken this work are a congregation devoted exclusively to education. In England, Scotland and Belgium they conduct colleges for women affiliated with the great Cath-

olic seats of learning. The new institution will be known as fricity College and ground will be proken for it within the next few weeks. The main co legiste building will be of cream-colored enameled brick. The ar chitectural style will harmonize with the general contour of the Catholic University buildings, and will be of the Romanesque order. The first huilding will accommodate more than 1(N) boarders. The Sisters will also erect a large and commodious convent, which will serve as a summer home of all the Sister of Notre Dame in citics adjacent to Wasnington.

The regular course of study will be classical, scientific and literary. Each of these extends through four years. The plane of studies will be higher than at any woman's college in the United States and in line with the severe courses at the Catholic University.

No student will be admitted under the age of IS years, and every applicant must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and of good health, and must have completed an academic education before applying. It is proposed to have the institution in operation in 1898.

OUR LADY OF PROMPT SUCCOR.

Our readers will be interested to learn that to sanction the prayer to Our Lady | with God." of Prompt Succor was one of the last episcopal acts of our late revered and | KNIGHIS OF THE PASTE BRUSH AND LAMI? regretted Archbishop, Mgr. Fabre. though it originated under circumstances that seem to give it a rational significance, Canada having then been st war with the people on whose behal! it was first offered, the prayer, once in stituted and perpetuated by the Church's authority, is of universal appropriate ness to times of trouble, danger or apprehension. How admirably it is adapted for the use of all faithful Catholica, wherever their lot is cast. will be evident to those who carefully read it, so deep and true is its note of devout supplication. The author of it is a member of the Order of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who has stready done much to enhance our literature.

PRAYER TO OUR LADY OF PROMPT SUCCOR. O Mary, Immaculate Mother of Gal,

who watchest over us and over the Church of thy Son, be to us and to the Church truly Our Lady of Prompt St ccor. Thou hast ever been our un'ailing

help and refuge in all necessities hasten, now, we beseech thee, to assist us in this the time of our great need; show us, once again, that then art cur Protectress, our Mother, by obtaining for us, without delay, the spiritual and temporal graces we ask.

lasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, Our Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

Above all, help us to obtain life ever-

Our Lady of Prompt Succor, hasten to our help! † EDWARD CHARLES

Archbishop of Montreal Montreal, December 24, 1896.

WEDDING BELLS.

SHEA-KELLY.

A very pleasing event took place Tuesday in St. Gabriel's Church, when the Rev. Father Shea, of St. Mary's. united in the bonds of matrimony John read an article on the efficacy of cold water as a cure for disease, he began by and Miss B. Shea. The bride was becomingly attired and was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie Shea, while Mr. Hugh Kelly was best man to the groom. After the ceremony the wedding party was driven to the residence of the bride's father, and together with many relatives and friends of the newly wedded couple, partook of a sumptuous repart. At nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Kelly left for Newport, Portland and Old Occhard Beach. On their return they will take up their residence on St. Charles street, and will be at home after Sunday, the 27th inst.

> The Greater New York will have 60 cemeteries. The largest one is Calvary,

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND,

Monster Procession at Peckham in Honor of the Mether of God.

The Proc sa'onists Chant the Litaules and Recite Other Prayers for the Conversion of the Country—The Sneaking Methods of Fausties Expos d.

Things have changed wonderfully in the Land of the Refernation, despite all the prophecies of years past that the Catholic religion was doomed.

Peckham held its third annual procession in honor of the Mother of God on Sunday, June 6 says the London Universe. Past efforts have taught the organizers how they may effectually dispose of the vast numbers of men, wom n, and children who take part is these demonstrations, and the case and rapidity with which the thousands who took part in the procession were placed in their proper order reflected the greatest credit upon Father Bernardine's organizing genius. The admirable order of the procession was the theme of come; ment along the route, and in point of numbers it was a demonstration such as any denomination might well have been proud of, and was a triumph for the Catholics who took part in it. As early as Friday evening, Peckhani began to wear a testive appearance, lines o flage were thrown across several streets, and bunting made the grimy walls bright. As Saturday advanced the decorations increased, altars were exected in several windows, in which were placed.

THE STATUES OF OUR LADY

sometimes St. Joseph, sometimes St. Patrick, and sometimes St. Francis. Featoons of roses as a rule enframed the windows in which the altars appeared. It was doubtless these demonstrations that made some Protestant bigots try and stir up bad feeling against the Catholics. The following mottoes which were displayed on several houses were too much for Protestant bigotry: "Ave Maria Gratia Plena:" "Mary conceived without ain, pray for us who have re-course to thee," 'Blessed art thou amongst women," "St. Francis pray for us." &c. But some wretched bigots, who had not the courage of their convictions, we were going to may (but they do not possess them), plastered the pillars of several houses with the now obsolets legends, "Down with Popery," "No Peace with Rome till Rome Makes Peace

No place was sacred to these

BLACK

The pavements all along the route were stamped with the words " English. men arise, the enemy is at your gates, remember the martyrs." What martyrs we wander? Those whom the so called Virgin Queen caused to be murdered, or those whom Henry VIII, the head of the Established Church behended for the greater honor and glory of God, or those whom that maint of Nonconformity, Oliver Cromwell put to death to save the whiteness of his heroic soul! There could well be the martyrs whom Englishmen might remember with a bluck! of shame, for while the cause of Henry, Elizabeth, and his sanguinary Malevolnce Oliver Cromwell, is falling to pieces, bas in fact no life except that which it borrows from the religion it abhors, the cause of the martyrs has triumphed so so far that it again to-day appears uncompromisingly, asserting itself in the processionists at Peckham, who on Sunday made the self-same profession in the public streets of London as that which trought their brethren to the gibbet or the block. No wonder that

THE ADVOCATES OF BIGOTRY

were amazed at this outburst of enthusiasm for the conversion of England against its heresy. There was proof plain and simple of the great historian Macaulay's assertion that the Catholic Church never forsakes a country which she has once conquered. If we say truth cannot be conquered, we at once explain how Catholicity can never formake the human heart, which is naturally Catholic. Poor bigots! It must be indeed hard for them to confess that they are losing, and that the cause they persecuted and still bate is winning. But let them take comfort. It is not a fight between the sects. It is simply the inevitable onward march of truth, which is exposing and confuting their errors and heresies, and which naturally in the end must dissipate and scatter shem like chaff before the wind. On Sunday our bigots were nowhere lu evidence. A more respectful crowd of curious sightseers never througed the London pavement than those thousands amidst whom the processionists marched. Not a dis-respectful word was heard along the route, but, on the contrary, all seemed impressed by the religious solemuity of the processionists, who now with their hymns, now with their reseries, now with their litanies, kept up a continuous-prayer to Almighty God for the conversion of England.

The Duchess d'Alencon, oue of the most illustrious victims of the barning of the Bazzar de Charite, in Paris, ou May 4, was a daily communicant. Her on Long Island, where Catholics are in-terred. There are over 1,500,000 buried vow to become a priest, and has already entered a Dominican novitiate.

An Interesting Historical Study of the Subject.

What Ireland Has Done for the Art --- The Works of the Various Authors and Composers Dwelt Upon.

There are numerous indications that Irish music is at present receiving more consideration than it has ever obtained, writes D. J. O'Donoghue in the Dublin Weekly Freeman. Its possibilities have Deen july discussed of late, and several musicians have very clearly indicated the lines on which any future attempt to found a national school of music should proceed. The Feis has, however, been the chief cause of the impetus lately given to the study of the priceless treasury of melody which we possess. Incidents are happening every day, and especially in connection with the Feis movement, which show that the old apathy, contempt and neglect are no longer fashionable or tenable. At no previous time in our history has Irish music been so widely welcomed or so closely studied in and out of Ireland as it is to day. The patriotic workers in the cause of its dissemination and preservation have not ex sted in vain.

1RISH MUSIC HAS CONQUERED

even the most hostile critics, and we seem to be now in a position to hope for remarkable results in its popularization. A genuine recognition of its many fine qualities, of its astonishing variety and extent, has already been won, and we have the recently expressed opinion of so distinguished a musician as Dr. Herbert Parry that in richness, variety and melodic charm, no folk lore music in the world can be compared for one moment with the music of Ireland. But apart from the stores of national or distinctly Irish music a great body of work has been left by Irish composers which has never received its true meed of praise, or the compliment of adequate record. We all know that thousands of old Irish airs, each expressive of the emotions or aspirations of the Celt, exist in the various great printed collections or in manuscript, but it is not so generally known that a very considerable number of compositions published since the middle of the last century, and which have become popular wherever the English language is spoken, were the work of Irish men and women, though, not being Irish in subject, they have been appropriated as "English." The question which has been more than

WHAT HAS IRELAND DONE FOR MUSIC in general, that is, what has she pro-

duced apart from her native music (which is necessarily more or less local in the sense that it appeals mostly to Irish people); what contributions has he made to the volume of music which is not national in character-may be answered by a consideration of this Irish contribution to "English" music. Every nation, it is pointed out, had its own native airs in more or less profusion, and though it is conceded that Irish music is remarkable for beauty and richness and abundance, it is often suggested that, nevertheless, judged by her contribution to world music, as it may be called, Ireland takes a back seat -before Scotland or Wales, of course, but after England. This is, however, a leading musicians upon whom the lastforeigner, naturally enough, assumes that Balfe and Wallace were Englishmen, while the average Englishmen looks upon the former as a foreigner and the latter as a Scotchman. Their most popular works have gone the round of the world, and though neither of them attempted to write Irish music. strictly understood, they are still Irish com-posers, and belong to Ireland alone. Balfe did certainly compose the very popular air for Falconer's song of 'Killarney," but that melody, with all its prettiness, is not Irish in spirit. But Ireland has done more for music than produce the two popular composers just named, and a sketch of Irish achievement in the musical sphere may have some value as well as interest for our readers. Many of the most popular song composers of the last hundred years have been Irish, and a few of their melodies are still very familiar. There is no need to go beyond this century for examples, although even further back Irian musicians rendered good service to what is called English music. One might easily show among many things how England is indebted to us for many compositions which are looked upon as her national property—how many of her earlier operatic triumphs were built upon Irish music kilfully adapted, and how many of her singers and other musical celebrities owed their excellence to Irish teaching! But a comparatively few instances of what has been accom plished for popular music by Irish men and women are all that can be brought forward in this article. No note is taken in the record which follows of music strictly Irish in character. With the single exception of Professor Stanford (whose splendidly successful opers of "Shamus O'Brien" and the more recent cantata of "Phadrig Crohoore" are certain to become better known than his equally admirable "Voyage of Maeldune," and "Irish Symphony")—with that exception Irish musicians have not

at tempted

Lullaby," "Maureen," 'Irish Reel" and other clever Irish songs have been amongst the biggest success of 1895-96; and Dr. Annie Patterson, with her very cordially welcomed "Gælic Songs," have been, apart from Dr. stantord, almost the only two Irish composers who have produced work of a genuinely Irish character, within recent times. True, the distinguished Franco-Irish musician, Mile. Auguste Holmes, has written an extremely interesting and cultured work entitled "Ireland," but it does not profess to be absolutely Irish in character.

himself that he is of purely Irish parentage, both names of his parentage, been age, both names of his parentage, sesentially Irish.

In closing his admirable contribution the writer says:

The future of Irish music is especially promising; never did it show a fairer prospect. Its fame is extending in all directions. Clever work of a strongly lish tendency, which would not have been even looked at a decade since, is eagerly grasped by the music publishers of England, and even in France, where Mile. Augusta Holmes, a notable comfess to be absolutely Irish in character. It is semewhat inexplicable that none o our older Iciah composers ever seriously tried to write Irish music-not even at a time when if report speaks true, the music of Ireland enjoyed a vogue which has been surpassed only in our own day—and that

THE IRISH OPERA KNOWN TO FAME,

'The Lily of Killarney," should have proceeded from a foreigner (Sir Julius Benedict). Tuneful as this opera is, nowever, its music can hardly be called 'Irish," save where it is obviously de rivative. As all that Irishmen have done, whether Irish in essence or not, belongs to Ireland, there need be no scruple in appropriating to ourselves the credit of such compositions written by Irishmen as will be mentioned in this article. Musically, some of it is of poor enough quality, but only that which is or has been very popular will be speci-fied. Much of the work referred to is of course lyrical. Sings are necessarily the most widely known of musical productions, and some of the most famous songs in the world are Irish in the narrower sense of being the work of Irishmen. One notable case occurs to the writer at this moment. Everybody has heard

THE TOUCHING PLANTATION DITTY,

known by its first line, "Way Down Upon de Swanee River," or otherwise, "De Old Folks at Home." How many Irish people are aware that its "American" author and composer, Stephen Collins Foster was the son of Irish emigrants? Foster, be it observed, was a remarkably clever man. His songs are absolutely the most popular ever produced in the land of his birth, and are also certainly among the most popular outside America. He not only wrote the words and music of "De Old Folks at Home" and of such other immensely popular negro songs as "Oh, Susannah!" "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Gronnd," "My Old Ken-tuck," Home" and "Old Uncle Ned," but ne also produced, words and music alike, Willie, We Have Missed You," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" and other beautiful songs and duets. Foster, who was born in Pennsylvavia in 1826, and died in 1864, never made much out of his songs, although they sold, and still sell by the millions; his

PUBLISHERS ALONE HAVE REAPED THE REWARD.

Many other Irishmen, it is feared, have tailed to benefit in a pecuniary sense, by equally popular works Foster is, however, a somewhat recent instance of a popular Irish composer. It is necessary to go back to the last century in order to note the beginnings of that music which, though composed by Irishmen, is not known even to their country men to be connected in any way. with Ireland, but which is popular all the world over. It is worth recalling, too, that the words of many of the most famous songs of the last century were the work of Irish writers. Such were for example, O'Keetle's "Friar of Orders Grey" and "The Jolly Little Plowboy"; Cherry's "Bay of Biscay," Sheridan's "The Mid-Watch," "Dry Be That Tear," and "Had I a Heart," Isaac Bickerstaffe's "Miller of the Dee," and McNally's "Lass of Rienmond Hill." Moreover, some of the most successful of the airs by Arne, Shield and Arnold, in the last century, were admittedly adapted from Carolan's melodies. Not alone did

IRISHMEN COMPOSE MUSIC

which was sung all over England, but some of the best vocalists of the time (of the few singers who were natives to these kingdoms at all, in that period) be difficult to show that some of the came from Ireland. Michael Kelly had (such as it is) among musical countries were undoubtedly Irish. The average foreigner, naturally enough amiss, either, to point out that both Charles Cleggett and Richard Pockrich, the musical inventors, who were at the height of their reputation a hundred years ago or so, were natives of Waterford and Monaghan respectively.

But the foremost Irish musician of the last century, and one of the greatest men in the history of music was John Field, known as "Russian Field," by reason of his long stay in Russia). He was a native of Dublin and was a youthful prodigy in his art. His claim to immortality rests on his "Nocturnes," which are very beautiful, and admittedly inspired Chopin, who had a great admiration for them. The latter's nocturnes bear strong evidence of Field's influence. As a pianist Field was the finest of his time, and his reputation on the Continent was unrivaled. Most of his life, which but for his irregularities would have been happier, was spent abroad.

Other Irish composers there were whose names are now remembered only in connection with one or two glees or songs, but whose productions were pretty numerous and well deserve a re-examination.

THE WORKS OF VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Mr. O'Donoghue then proceeds to consider the works of various Irish composers, including Michael Balfe, Michael Vincent Wallace. Thomas Carter, Lord Mornington, Sir John Andrew Stevenson, Samuel Lover, Frederick Nicholls Crouch, J. L. Molloy, Mrs. Needham, Dr. Annie Patterson and Sir Arthur Sul-Of the last named Mr. O'Donoghue

says: It is the fashion in England to consider him as a Jew (the legend being that his real name is Solomon), and even many Irishmen, who know that he has some Irish blood, consider bim half Jewish. The fact is, as the present writer has taken the trouble of pointing out before when the subject was under discussion, his father was a Corkman, an ORIGINAL IRISH WORK OF AN AMBITIOUS

CHARACTER.

Mrs. Needham of London, a highly ac
mother was born in Ireland or not I cankind. The criminal class is certainly complished Irish composer, whose "Irish not say, but the Irish reader can see for recruited day by day and year after year,

Mile. Augusta Holmes, a notable composer, represents Irish talent, it is be-coming recognized that Ireland has a place in the world of modern music apart from her incontestably valuable

native music. Moreover singers with Irish names, who a few years ago were compelled to conceal them by translation into some foreign tongue, now have no scruple in parading their Celtic cog-nomens. Indeed we shall have Italians and Englishmen Hibernicizing their names before long, so popular are Irish music and Irish musicians growing. The future of Irish music will be influenced very largely by the Feis, which has called, and will continue to call, special attention to the neglect of the old airs; and it will give an impetus to musical education in this country which even were this year's festival to be the

THE INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES.

last (an unlikely contingency, it is to be

hoped), would still last for many years.

Some of the Causes Which Led to Their

The Saloon-The Race Track and Gambling Resorts are the Suares.

Catholic Columbian.

If a visitor to the State penitentiary in this country examines the convicts there, he will notice that most of them are comparatively young men. He will then be interested in a study of the causes that brought about their downfall, and this can be begun by reading this article:

THE BEGINNING OF EVIL.

Ethorts have been made to divide humanmy into classes and to set apart criminals in a class by themselves. This is well enough for some purposes of study and corrective treatment, but conveni ence of classification should not mislead any one into the idea that the criminal is necessarily a criminal by his physical, mental or moral constitution, or that those who do not naturally belong to the so called criminal class may not drift into it.

Heredity doubtless plays its part in inclining men to vice as well as to virtue, but association with criminals is a greater factor in determining the career of a young man.

Proofs of the strong effects of criminal heredity and criminal associations are abundant, for there are tamilies of criminals, just as there are families whose members are devoted to certain learned professions. But there are also abundant proofs that criminal heredity is a small factor when not combined with criminal associations. A contrary impression, where it exist, can generally be traced to the influence of novelists, who, with a poetic fancy common to all ages of men, represent that the

INFLUENCE OF BIRTH OR PARENTAGE

overcomes all teachings and associanoble though brought up in squalor and ignorance, and the pauper changeling reveals his low origin, though clothed in purple. Novelists are not scientists, but poets, and their representations of the influence of heredity should not be ac cepted as true without sustaining proof afforded by real characters instead of the creatures of their imaginations

As a matter of fact, it is so difficult to isolate the influence determining character that the question as to the influence of heredity alone is still an open one, with the certainty, however, that it is not a controlling influence. A very large number of criminals coming from good parentage drift into crime almost unconsciously through idleness, bad associations, inordinate greed and lack of moral force. Criminals themselves

MAY BE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES.

There are the brutal criminals, whose crimes are directed against persons; the sneaking thieves who have not courage enough to rob openly; and the confidence men, swindlers and embezzlers, who would not rob at all except by in-direct means. It is the latter class of criminals that is recruited from the ranks of idle young men of good parentage. They do not start out with any thought, much less intention, of becoming criminals, but they are led into wrong courses by bad associates, or sometimes by their business superiors, and finding themselves involved have not the moral courage to break away from the beginnings of evil. Clerks in banks and similar institutions are sometimes caught in the toils in this way. Their superior officer directs them to make a false entry which they know to be wrong, and they weakly obey, without, however, understanding the full purpose and meaning of the transaction. After a while they find that they have been used as tools to falsify accounts, and, instead of breaking away at once from evil courses, they attempt by other false entries to cover up the original wrong. When exposure comes, as it must some day, the explanation they offer is not sufficient to acquit them, and, with broken reputation, they drift into the criminal class. They might and should be made objects of pity if the world could be made to fully understand the manner of their temptation and fall, but they could not themselves explain it, so insidious is the poison of evil, once admitted to the system. THE ONLY SAFE PLAN

is to resist the beginnings of evil. If a wrong step has been taken, or one that appears to be wrong, it should be retraced at once, even at the expense of a humiliating confession. Dalliance with wrong is always dangerous, nor can any

and some of the recruits come from that other so-called class who, by heredity and association, should remain upright

and honest. The association with the dissolute that is most to be feared by young men can be had by frequenting the resorts that are attractive to them—the saloon, the race track, the gambling hell, and the gilded dens of vice. It can be experienced also by reading the glowing reports of crime in the daily papers—the skilful burglary, the daring highway robbery, the wonderful forgery, the audacious bank embezziement, the gay deceiver, etc., etc. These living pictures make their deprayed nerves the mental companions of the persons who receive them from the new journalism.

Intemperance, luxury, living beyond one's income, envy of the rich, lack of scrupulous honesty and trothiulness. neglect of thrift, ill spent evenings, etc., these are some of the causes that make criminals out of the sons of respectable

SOME FAIRLY GOOD YOUNG MEN,

once started on a crooked career, do not end their viciousness until they land in prison; some of these, indeed, become more corrupt there and are confirmed in evil, hardened, and made hopeless of re-

After the safeguards of religion, the best restraint against a criminal course is self-denial—the conquest of the passions through which the will is weakened, the moral sense blunted, and the victory of sensuality and the pride of life made complete. Self-denial will make the young man stick at his hard job, stint himself to hoard the beginning of a competence, avoid stimulants, keep away from dissipated persons, and master poverty, loneliness, and the greed for sudden unearned wealth.

Look up, be brave, frequent the sacraments, and conquer the lower self—then you may visit penitentiaries but never occupy one of their cells.

ST. PATRICK'S JUBILEE BAZAAR.

The following lists of donations to St. Patrick's Bazaar were received too late for insertion in our issue of June 16th :-

To the Ladies' Auxiliary Table, received by Mrs. E O'Brien, Dorchester street—Fancy cushion, Mrs. Edward Murphy; sewing machine, Williams Mfg. Co; Miss Kelly, handkerchief sachet; Mrs. Collins, a doll; a triend, a doll; J. D. Couture, thumb tray and scraper; Mrs. Quinlan, pair of vascs, silvertea pot; Paquette & Michaud, satchel; Mrs. Hersey, lancy plate; Rae & Donnelly, set of carvers; a friend, aquarium; Mrs. Nicholson, two pin-cushions; Mrs. Hagerty, bamboo music stand; Mrs. Sullivan, alarm clock; Stroud Bros., toilet set; Mrs. S. Allen, three-storey fancy cak; Beatrice Brown, toys; Ladies' Auxiliary, from Tooke's, fancy rocking chair; Mrs. Ireland, rose jar, dust-bag and blotter; Mrs. Parker, bannerette; Miss Butler, dinner bell; Roy Bros; razor; Mr. Thompson, lacrosse; Mrs. C. O'Brien, pair of books; Mrs. O'Leary, pair of wases creaming and how! pair of vases, cream jug and bowl; Mrs. Cosby, flower nolder; Miss Coughlin, toilet set; M. J. McAndrew, ottoman; Mrs. T. O'Brien, jewel case; Mrs. McClain, fancy jar; Miss F. O'Brien, five o'clock tea set.

To the Fancy Table-Miss M. Skelly, fancy lamp; Miss L Skelly, toilet mats; Mrs. Webster, china berry set, china porridge set and tancy basket; Mrs. Kerfoot, china five o'clock tea set and tray, cabinet; Miss Markill, picture of the Holy Family: Miss McPhee, picture of the immaculate Conception; Mrs. Deen, glove and handkerchief case; the Misses Feltman, doll's parlor set; Miss Gray, cake plate: Miss M. McCaffrey, cushion and fancy lamp; Miss Hannaberry, toys and fancy work; Miss Mullins, photo-graph of Rev. J. Callaghan and toilet mats; Miss Quigley, picture of St. Anthony: Mrs. W. Scott, fancy cushion; Mrs. D. Sexton, ornaments and fancy jugs.

Although the brain is perpetually active, yet the whole of it is never at work at one time. The two hemispheres or halves do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action—now it is the one half, then the other.

The blue heaven is larger than all the clouds in it, and much more lasting.



Madison
Square, who
has for thirty years de-clined the companion-ship of any one but children, says, "I am says, "I am a child my-self." If a man rightly and

health during youth and maturity he may live to a green old age, and still be able to say with absolute truth, "I am a child myself," Youth is not a matter of years. Happiness is not a question of experiences. Youth is happiness and health is youth. The healthy person, young or old, will be a happy person. It is a simple matter to get the body into a healthy condition and then to keep it there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of health makers and health durcovery is the greatest of health makers and health savers. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the muscles strong, the brain clear, the nerves steady and every vital organ in the body healthy and vigorous. It makes firm, healthy flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil. It purifies the blood and drives out the poisons of malaria and rheumatism. It is the best remedy for blood and skin diseases. It remedy for blood and skin diseases. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Grateful patients, who had been given up to die, have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The sufferer who wishes to investigate may write to any of wishes to investigate may write to any of these. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by all medicine dealers, and only unscrupulous dealers will try to induce a customer to take some worthless substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost

of mailing and customs only, for a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The New Discovery Put to a Practical Test in the United States.

An American bacteriologist has dis-covered a new cure for diphtheria, and a dozen prominent citizens of Jersey City and Chicago declare it will displace anti toxin.

That the cure is first heralded from Chicago and then from Jersey City is due to the fact that an eminent citizen of each of these cities became interested in the discovery of a Western scientist. and induced the boards of health of the two cities to investigate the treatment and disseminate the knowledge among physicians.

Ex United States Senator J. R. Mc-Pherson, of New Jersey, induced Health Commissioner D. W. Benjamin, of Jersey City, to investigate the claims of Dr. Bracelin, discoverer of the specific, and at his own expense furnished the health department laboratory with a supply of chemicals for an exhaustive series of experiments made by a dozen or more eminent physicians of Jersey City.

Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago

Tribune, did the same thing in Chicago after a number of his family had been cured of diphtheria by Dr. Bracelin's discovery. Mr. Medill recommended the remedy to ex Senator McPherson.

Four of the best known physicians of Jersey City employed the Bracelin discovery in cases they considered hopeless. In two of the cases anti-toxin and other remedies had failed. In all the cases the patients got immediate relief, and although two of them were so far gone that artificial respiration was employed, all recovered.

In Chicago, it is said, on reliable authority, out of 105 virulent cases only one death resulted.

Dr. Bracelin calls his discovery "the c rrected chlorine treatment," and the liftsh students of Oxford University. He name perfectly describes it. The method returned to Ireland in order to perform of attacking the disease is by inhala-tions of chlorine gas—a powerful germi-shortly afterwards at Bray, being carried tions of chlorine gas—a powerful germicide and prophylactic agent, the employment of which Dr. Bracelin makes possible by means of a chemical treatment which destroys the caustic and irritating properties which have hitherto made administration by the respiratory organs impossible.

THE FORMULA IS GIVEN.

The formulæ for the chlorine solution. which closely resembles Labarroque's solution of chlorinated soda, long known perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, to the medical profession, and for the little sourcess, windy belchings and corrective preparations which makes its | heartburn; headaches and biliousness use possible, are given to the profession and a foul taste in the mouth in the in an open letter written by the discoverer. The chlorine solution is made as

| 0110 // 8 : | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Solution zinc | chlorid20 parts |
| Solution arees | nic chlorid30 parts |
| Hydrochloric | acid 1 part |
| | 49 parts |

The corrective is a combination of menthol, eucalyptol and camphor, in proportions, given in Dr. Bracelin's letter. The solutions are mixed in a chamber of glass, and the patient is forced to inh le the vapor liberated by he resultant chemical action through a ubber mouth piece.

If the disease is so far progressed that the patient has not strength sufficient for voluntary inhalations, the vapor is blown into his throat and lungs by a physician or nurse.

Health Commissioner Benjamin, of Jersey City, is enthusiastic over the reports received from the physicians to whom he supplied the materials and formulæ for the Bracelin treatment.

"Four physicians have reported wonderful cures in almost hopeless cases,' he says. " Dr. Pendergast and Dr. Hornblower have had brilliant results from the new treatment. Dr. Parsons and and Dr. Hoffman also report excellent results."

Dr. Edward J. Pendergast lives at No. 47 Cottage street Jersey City. He was called by Charles C. Stewart, of No. 357 Summit Avenue, on Sunday, May 16 to attend two children, a boy and a girl, who had fallen ill. Dr. Pendergast found both the children had diphtheria, and administered antitoxin serum. The children grew worse, and on the Thurs day following Dr. Pendergast called Dr. T. R. Hornblower, of No. 631 Bergen avenue, in consultation. Three injections of antitoxin were given to the children. They grew rapidly worse. Dr. Hornblower had met J. J. Russell, whom ex-Senator McPherson had induced to come to Jersey City to introduce the Bracelin system, and he suggested to Dr. Pendergast that they try chlorine inhalations.

A REMARKABLE CURE. Dr. Pendergast demurred. The little boy, who was the worst off, died at mid-night on Thursday, and the girl lay at

the point of death.
"I saw it was a last chance," said Dr Pendergast, yesterday, "and I decided to try chlorine inhalations. The little girl had reached the stage preceding total collapse. Her breathing was labored and rapid, her pulse high and feeble, and her face had assumed the bluish-purple

"I removed as much of the membrane from the throat as I could, and then Mr. Russell applied the chlorine vapor. The child was too far gone to inhale the gas, and we had to blow the medicated air into her lungs through a tube.

hue which shortly precedes death.

"The result was marvellous. Her breathing soon became easier, hercheeks grew ruddier, and her pulse became stronger and more regular. I had been up with the children for several nights, and finally went home and left Mr. Russell to continue the treatment at inter-

vals during the night.
"When I returned at 7 o'clock next
morning the child was out of danger and on the road to recovery. When I called again at noon she was out of bed and playing marbles on the floor. It was a wonderful cure of one of the most malignant cases of diphtheria I have ever attended.

"Dr. Bracelin's fractuicide is a preventive as well as well as a cure for diphtheria and kindred diseases of the respiratory organs. The Stewarts have three other children beside the two who were ill, and all were exposed to the disease. I gave them inhalations of the chlorine gas and not one of them came 123 Church St., 1669 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL QUE.

attending the little Stewarts, and Pm quite sure I should have had diphtheria had I not inhaled the vapor two or three times. These inhalations of five minutes

each cured my throat.

"I think Dr. Bracelin has a wonderful discovery. It is simple enough, and there is no element of danger attending its application."

A CELEBRATED IRISH PIPER. Amongst the famous Irish pipers of

the present century, few reached a greater perfection in the art than Thos. O'Hannigan, a native of Cabir. Co. Tip-perary. He was born about 1807, his parents being farmers, and he died at the comparatively early age of 48. It is related of him that when quite a child he became so captivated by the blind piper at the cross roads that he prayed that he too might become blind in order that, like the object of his admiration. he should make the playing of the pipes his profession. As if in answer to his prayer, he lost the use of his sight when he was about 10 years of age, and after he was about 10 years of age, and afterwards became a noted member of a too scarce fraternity. When about 34 years of age he left Cahir and proceeded to London, where he remained for nearly twenty years. While in London he became widely known, and his skill on the ripes (the greater part of which he the pipes (the greater part of which, by the way, were his own particular invention) was requisitioned at social gatherings even of the aristocracy. He also played before Royalty, being admitted to the presence of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort at Windsor Castle Among the airs which he drew from the pipes on that occasion were "The Last Rose of Summer." "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and "The Coulin." It is stated that on his having ventured on a German air during the interview the Queen evinced a marked preference for the Irish music and requested him to continue the Irish airs. He also played at a commemoration of returned to Ireland in order to perform off by apoplexy.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to-be is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, a little sourness, windy belchings and morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellete cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 21 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

She-"Do you intend to go abroad on your wedding trip when you get married?" He—"I do, if I marry the right

Dr. Glade-"Do you know anybody Who has a horse for sale?" reckon. Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."

> FIFTRENTH ANNUAL IBISH CATHOLIC

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cap de la Madeleine. Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church. Montreal,

SATURDAY, July 10, 1897. (For Ladies and Children only.)

Steamer "THREE RIVERS" LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 2.30 P.M.

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05. Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St.
Ann's Presbytery. 32 Basin street,
.....Montreal.....

N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, for men only, by steamer "Three Rivers" shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 p.m.

First Communion.

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1 00 each and upwards.

In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards.

Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c. \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz.
White Bone Beads. 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz.
Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz.
Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and
90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality.

INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Paraine.

& J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS.

The state of the s

DID POPE ADRIAN GIVE IRELAND TO HENRY IL?

The Question Answered in an date of the book is, at the latest, 1160, Interesting Manner.

Some Extracts From the Now Famous Papal Bull-

Liverpool Catholic Timer. Some weeks back a correspondent sked the above question. And no won the question of probabilities, the whole occurrence seems so unlikely as to warrant the question still being asked. In recent years more attention has been given to the matter, and the authority upon which the generally received opinion is based has been traced to its earliest sources. The result is that impartial investigators have arrived at an almost absolute negative answer to the question. All the evidence there is points to the fact that Adrian IV. not only did not give Ireland to Henry II., but positively refused to countenance the King's projects. It is notoriously difficult to prove a negative; but the facts as they stand all point to the view that the English claims upon Ireland rest upon nothing else but the bare rights of conquest. Let us first of all get a grasp of the question as it stands in our histories, and then weigh the authority for the same. There is nothing like going to the fountain head. Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Eng-

lish Pope, reigned from 1154 to 1159 When Henry II. came to the throne he found that many Englishmen had during the past troublesome times been kid-napped and taken as slaves to Ireland. Ambitious of conquest, Henry had in this sufficient excuse for attacking Ireland. He sent John of Salisbury (John is the prime authority) to Rome to ask the Pope's blessing on the expedition, which was given in the form of the famous bili. We give the more salient passages of this instrument:

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPAL BUILL.

"The thoughts of your highness are laudably and profitably turned to the greater glory of your name on earth and to the increase of eternal happiness in heaven when, as a Christian prince, you propose to yourself to extend the borders of the Church, to announce the truths of the Christian faith to ignorant and berbarous nations, and to root out the weeds of wickedness from the field of the Lord; and the more effectually to do this you implore the counsel and favor of the See Apostolic. . . It is beyond all doubt, as your highness doth also ac knowledge, that Ireland and all the is lands upon which Christ the Sun of Justice has shone, and which have recrived the knowledge of the Christian faith, are subject to the authority of St. Peter and of the most holy Roman Church. . . . Now, most dear son in Christ, you have signified to us your purpose to enter the island of Ireland to establish the observance of law among its people and to eradicate the weeds of vice, and that you are willing to pay from every house 1 penny as tribute to St. Peter and to preserv the rights of the Church of that island whole and inviolate. We, therefore, receiving with due favor your pious and laudable desires, and graciously granting our consent to your petition, declare that it is pleasing and acceptable to us that for the purpose of enlarging the limits of the Church, setting bounds to the torrent of vice, reforming evil manners, planting the seeds of virtue and increasing Christian faith, you should enter that island and carry into effect those things which belong to the service of God and to the salvation of that people; and that the people of that land/should honorably receive and reverence you as

date given by JOHN OF SALISBURY,

lord; the rights of the churches being

preserved untouched and entire, and re-

serving the annual tribute of 1 penny

from every house to St. Peter and the

most holy Roman Church. If, therefore,

you resolve to carry these designs into

execution, let it be your study to form

that people to good morals," etc. The

bull is without date. But 1155 is the

about whom a word will now be necessary. Born at Salisbury, he went to the continent in 1137, and, with the exception of a flying visit to England in 1149, remained in Paris. It is not likely that John, an unknown professor, would have been used to conduct so delicate a bit of diplomacy at Rome. Again, as far as we can find out, he first came across the King in 1159 (four years after the sup-posed date of the bull), when he was presented by the chancellor, Thomas a Becket, to the King, who was then at Toulouse. John became secretary of the chancellor in that year. He had just finished a book called "Polycraticus," and speaks in it of having been three months at Beneventum with the Pope. Bu never a word about Ireland. Indeed. his account of his visit to Rome and of the way he was treated by Adrian are such extravagances on the very face that it makes us suspicious of his other state ments. A subsequent work, 'The Metalogicus," which is a scientific work on the advantages to be obtained from the study of logic and metaphysics, is the one which contains the famous bull. But an examination of the book at once awakes suspicions. The subject of the volume is finished in an orderly way in the forty first chapter, and then, all of a sudden, from a philosophical discussion, we get an extra chapter having no reference to the subject of the book at all. He speaks, among other things, about his familiarity with the Pope, who in sisted upon eating off the same plate and drinking out of the same vessel with John of Salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the same vessel with the salisham and t

NOT THE AUTHOR AT ALL

five years after the supposed grant.

But the first time we get the actual text of the bull is not until Giraldus Cambrenais, who inserts it in his "Expugnatio Hibernica" (1188-1209) But no one who knows the author attaches weight to his statements. The editors of the Roll Series edition of the Welsh historian say in their preface: "Truth was not his main object; he says he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry II." (Vol. v., pp 6970.) From such men as John of Salisbury and Gerald of Wales the der. For almost every history, without story has come down to us. The preexception, Catholic as well as Protestant, tonse is bolstered up by a bull said to nave been assued by Alexander III in think the matter over, and even look at Giraldus himself, the authority for this second bull, allows in one of his later works that "it was obtained, as some assert or imagine, while others deny that it was ever obtained." Now, there are three letters of this last Pope's concerning the affairs of Ireland. They bear the date of Sept. 20, and are generally supposed to belong to the year 1170. They tend to throw discredit upon the grant of Adrian IV., for they don't mention it, and recognize the only right Henry exercised to his power and the submission of the chiefs. These letters are dated from Tusculum, where we know Alexander was. But the bull is dated from Rome, two years after these letters. Now, as a matter of fact, Alexander had been driven out of Rome, and did not return till six years later.

So much for the bull and its principal authorities. Let us see what can be got from the other persons in the drama. Henry II. would have found the bull very useful in 1167, when some of his followers

JOINED THE IRISH CHIEFTAIN DEARMID.

But we never hear of it then, although it is supposed to have been granted twelve years previously. Again, it would have been most useful when he went over to receive the homage of the conquered race; and also in J172 when the Papal legate presided at the synod of Cashel. The conclusion forced upon us is that he did not at those dates possess any such bull, or he would have certainly produced it. Then, as regards the confirmation by Alexander III., Henry was not a favorite with the Pope by any means. He was known to have supported an anti Pope upon the death of Adrian IV., 1159; and then, in 1166, another against the claims of Alexander himself. In 1170 (two years before the supposed date of the confirmation) Henry was the most execrated monarch in Europe, for in that year he brought to an end his persecution of Thomas a Becket by murdering him. Already had he been playing fast and loose with the Pope, who therefore was not likely to look upon the English King as a fitting apostle of order and religion to the Irish. Again, in August, 1172, the very year of the supposed confirmation, Henry in the cathedral of Avranches took oath of fealty to Alexander. But in the oath there is not a word about Ireland, although mention is made of "England" and "kings of England."

What has been said is sufficient to show that the story, as now received, is sissip i. nothing but a clumsy forgery. But, as a version of a truth, let us see what is

THE GRAIN OF TRUTH

in this matter. Did Henry II. ever approach Adrian IV. upon the subject of Ireland? And did the Pope ever send a reply? We do find that in 1155 (the year John of Salisbury mentions) Henry did send an embassy to Adrian. But the names of the ambassudors—Rotrodus, Bishop of Evreux, Arnold, Bishop of Lisicux, the Bishop of Mans, and Robert, the Abbot of St. Albans—are known, while that of John of Salisbury is conspicu ous by its absence. Of course he may have gone in the position of some kind of humble retainer, and would, therefore, likely enough, spread travelier's tales of the wonders of his Roman visit on his olics. return. From all the records of the embassy nothing whatever appears about Ireland. But in 1158 Rotrodus was sent upon another embassy to Rome, this time the Ambassador not only of Henry II. but at the same time of Louis VII. of France. The two monarchs, now become triends, were about to make a hostile expedition together, and sent to territory lying between the Misask the Pope's blessing. To quote from sissippi and the Rocky Mountains. an able article by Dom Gasquet, O. S. B., on the subject: "What this project was does not absolutely appear, but there can be little doubt that it was really the invasion of Ireland, upon which the mind of Henry was intent. In order to give color to the pretensions, it was Rock, Mobile, Natchez, Natchitoches, necessary to represent it as being intended in reality as a

CRUSADE IN FAVOR OF RELIGION.

The Pope, however, would not enter into the designs of the two kings, and refused to be a party to such injustice. He not only refused the request of Bishop Rotro dus, but wrote to Louis at some length to point out the reasons that compelled enough that his consent has been asked likely to run are then pointed out to tical and influential an all y. him by the Pope, and for every reason he concludes not to give him any bull encouraging the project till such time as he has warned the people of the country of the intention of the two kings in order to see whether they will co-operate with them. In conclusion the Pontiff begs the King to reflect well on the matter, and not to undertake the enterprise

John of Sulisbury, and who openly de passing reference to the practical iden has become an accomplished fuct in chief that he loved this hitherto untity even in phraseology between the known Englishman more than father or real letter to Louis VII, and the supposed being pressed upon Parliament, it seems mother. He then goes on to speak of bull to Henry II., in itself a most sus- to have fallen upon more or less unheed-

the grant of Ireland to Henry II., but picious likeness; and without doing does not give the text of the bull. The more than referring to the well known whole chapter is so different in style flourishing state of the Irish church at from the rest of the book, and so utterly the period, with which Adrian must have been well acquainted, wa think enough has been said (though by n) means all people of this country," it says. "who that can be said on the subject) to enable us to sum up the matter in this way :

THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

The only authorities for the bull are found untrustworthy; the King never pr duced it; an application to a similar effect made with the King of France was rejected; the state of the country of Ireland was not such as required interter ence on the score of religion; and Henry was the last person in the world to whom Alexander would have confirmed the grant, supposing that Adrian had made it. Taking these altogether, we have ground enough to say with confidence that the whole story is a forgery, and that it is a wonder that it could have lasted so long. The question, "Did Adrian IV. give Ireland to Henry II.?" must henceforth, we submit, be answered in the negative.

ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS DEAD

He Passes Away Suddenly at Sea-Au Outline of His Career.

The death of Archbishop Janssens, of New Orleans removes from the midst of the American Hierarchy one of its most able and active members. His Grace died at sea on Thursday, June 10. He was on his way to New York aboard the steamer Creole.

The news of his sudden death was a great shock to his friends, as it was known to very few persons that his health was bad. He left New Orleans in a really critical condition, suffering from *n abscess on the neck. The surgeons thought an operation would be fatal, and the arehbishop was going to Europe for treatment there. He had little hope of recovery, although he seemed to be in the full vigor of health.

The deceased prelate was comparatively a young man, being but 54 years of age, and since his going to New Orleans he accomplished a great deal for the archdiocese of which he was the chief pastor, He was a skilful administrator, a learned theologian, and he had the name of being one of the handsomest members of the American episcopacy. His loss is deeply deplored in the ancient diocese over which he presided since 1888; it is mourned in the Natchez epis copate. of which he was the ordinary from 1881 to 1888, and in the Richmond diocese, of which he was formely a priest and the vicar-general.

Francis Janssens was born at Tillburg, North Brabant, Holland, in 1843, of a Dutch family of wealth and distinction. He was educated at the seminary of Bris Le Duc. He became a sub-deacon in 1866 and a priest in 1867. He sailed the same year for America and became a priest and afterward the paster in the cathedral at Richmond, Va. When Cardinal Gibbons became Bishop of Richmond, in 1872, he chose Father Janssens as his vicar-general. In 1880 he was promoted and became Bishop of Natchiz He showed himself there, as in Rich mond, an efficient administrator, and his episcopacy was marked by great progress in the diocese, and an increase in the number of parishes and schools. Part of the work was the Christianizing of the Choctaw Indians in northern Mis-

to succeed Mensigner Leray as arch bishop of New Orleans. When he took charge of the diocese its in onces were in a very unsettled condition, the ranks of priesthood much depleted by death, there was a great lack of churches and schools, and no seminary to prepare aspirants for the priesthood. Bishop lanssens was chosen to the archbishopric because of his great reputation as an administrator and he soon proved it deserved. He put the finances in good condition, built new churches and dedicated asylums and schools. He was particularly interested in work among the negroes and was instrumental in the establishment of numerous asylums and schools for them. He was honored and esteemed by Protestants as well as Cath-

Archbishop Janesens was the tenth incumbent of the New Orleans See. That see was erected in 1793, and celebrated its centennial four years ago. With the exception of Bastimore, it is the oldest American See, and the diocese originally included the entire old Louisiana purchase, which covered practically all the Its first two prelates were Spaniards, and the See attained metropolitan rank in 1850, during the incumbency of wonsignor Blanc, the sixth prelate. It is the head of a province that embraces the dioceses of Dallas, Galveston, Little San Autonio and the vicariates of Browns

ville and the Indian Territory.

The Catholic winter school suffers severely by the death of Archbishop Jamesens, The New Orleans prelate was one of the first to lend his potent assistance to the establishment of this school, and in the two years that it has held sessions so far he was assiduous in his attendance at it and unremitting in his him to take this course. In the first endeavors to make it as successful as place, the Pope's letter shows clearly possible. The students of the winter school will greatly miss the genial counsolely on the ground that the expedition tenance and kindly greeting of Arch had a religious character, and proceeds bishop Janssens when they assemble to say that he could not give consent to again in the Crescent City, and the a project of such a nature unless he were school whose interests were so dear to certain that the people and clergy of the him will undoubtedly take due notice of country wanted foreign interference. his demise and express its repret at los-The various dangers which Louis is ing so sympathetic a triend and so prac-

> CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Monitor, in a recent issue,

says :-"The Church in danger!" used to be a great rallying cry years ago before the wedge of Ritualism was driven so far without consulting the bishops and delegy of the contry." (Dublin Review, July, 1883, pp. 98 99).

wedge of Ritualism was driven so far into the Establishment as to create a cleavage which is every day widening

though they frequently hear speak of monks and nuns, have the most remote i les of the numbers of these classes of our population, of their extraordinary acrease in Great Britain during the past four decides, or of the variety of orders and congregations; and no doubt they will be astounded to learn that of the first-named there are nearly fitty different orders and congregations; and of the latter double that number. O: the female orders and congregations, more than two thirds of the hundred are de v ted to education, nursing sick poor. superintending orphanages, homes for penitents, and kindred work, having the direction in England and Wales of over 800 such charitable institutions, and in Scotland about forty. It will probably be the more interesting to our readers to give some details of the growth of the male orders, as being the more import nt-not that the female orders can be underrated in the policy and social government of the Roman Catholic Church system. There were not 10 men b rs of the Regular Orders in Scot land in 1857, but 20 years later—namely in 1877—the number has risen to 53, and this number has increased in 1897 to 81. This striking increase in Presbyterian Scotland is mainly in the Glasgow district, where there has been during the years named a large indux of Irish from the sister island. Taking the whole of England and Wales during the past 40 years, of the two principal orders, the Jesuita have increased over fivefold, the Benedictines nearly to the same extent; and in the last 20 years these two orders have nearly doubled in numbers in addition to these, there are the Cistercians, Carthusians, Premonstratensions, Servites, Carmelites, etc., etc., which will bring the number of those familiarly known as monks to about 1 000."

SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The 6th annual excursion over the C P.R. to St. Anne de Beaupré, 21 miles below Quebec, under the patronage of His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., and direction of Rev M. J Stanton, Smith's Falls, Oat., assisted by Rev. T. Davis, Midoc, Ont.; Rev. T P. O'Connor, Stanlevville, Ont.; and Rev. W. McDonogh, Prescott, Ont., will take place on Tuesday, 20th July next The very lowest rates have been secured. Fare for adults from Mirtle Ont., near Toronto, to St Anne de Baupré and eturn is only \$6.10 Children half fare. Refreshment cars will accompany the special excursion train where first class meals will be served at moderate rates. First class sleepers and tourist cars are attached to special trains, and berths can be secured at very reasonable rates These special trains run right through without change or delay, reaching S: Anne's early Wednesday morning. Tickets valid to go and return by any regular train, thus enabling excursionists to visit the historic city of Quebec, and Montreal, the Canadian Commercial Metropolis. Everything will be done to contribute to convenience and comfort of excursionists. Passengers from Toron to and points west can take the C.P.R. regular train at Union station, Toronto, Tuesday, July 20th, at 9.45 a.m. and connect with special at Smith's Falis, Ont., In 1887 Bishop Janssens was selected or proceed direct on regular train to treal, Quebec and St. Aone de Beaupré. For any turther particulars apply to Rev. T. Davis, stadoc, Oat,; Rev. T. O'Connor, Stanleyville, Oat.; R v. W

McDonogh, Prescott, Ont.; or Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Ont.

18-72 Remember date of excursion, Tuesday, 20th July next. Tickets good for eight days.

Fare for adults from Dalh maie Mills. Green Valley, Monkland, 18 83 75; children haif fare, same as in firmer years.

EUGENE GIGOUT,

Unevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, président d'honneur de la Société Académique Musicale de France, compositeur, organistede Saint-Augustin directeurfondateur de l'Institut d'Orgue,

Paris.
Paris, 63, rue Jouffroy.
18 tambry, 18 6th January, 1897.

MADEMOISELLE,-The Pratte piano, of Montreal, Canada, on which I played the other day has completely charmed me. The quality of the tone and the mechanism of this instrument are remarkable, and after its long journey I have not been a little astonished to find it not only in perfect order but also in perfect tune. These facts indicate a thorough and solid construction. Please convey my sincere felicitations

to Mr. Pratte, (Signed), EUGENE GIGOUT.

The famous Dominican preacher,

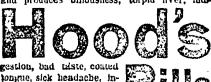
FATHER BURKE'S HUMOR.

Father Barke, was nearly as remarkable for his humility and for his humor as for his oratory. His father was a baker. Once, when in a distinguished company, he was asked if he belonged to the blueblooded Burkes of Galway. He dis-claimed them, but added: "Though

my father was a baker, he was one of the best bread Burkes in the country." Sir John Lentsigne praised his sermons in the preacher's presence as "flowery." 'No wonder I'd be flowery," replied Father Burke; "wasn't my father a baker?" A person wrote to him for spiritual advice on humility and obeca-

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels



gestion, bad taste, conted tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pils results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sureaparilia.

RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Some Interesting to latics Regarding Them.

American railr and corporation rivals in respect of its records and transactions t Governmental department. The earnings of all the lines of the Pensylvania heartily approve of the efforts which Railroad system in a year average about | you are making to provide a suitable \$130,000 000 and the gross earnings of church for your poor people in Kinnethe Vanderbilt system amount to rather gad. The old chapel in which the people more-\$15,000,000 from the New York is now entirely beyond repairing, and is Central \$21 000 000 from the Lake Shore, far and away the most dibipidated in \$10,000,000 from the West Snore and this diocese. A new church is an abso-Nickel Plate, \$33 000 000 from the Chi lute necessity; but I greatly fear that cago and Northwest, \$13 000 000 from tle Michigan Central, and about \$15, unless aided by a generous and charit-000,000 from collateral lines or systems These figures are large but they appear still larger when they are compared with items of Federal revenue

The total receipts of the United States Government from customs during the fiscal year ending 1896 were \$150,000 000, and from internal revenue tax's \$146,-000 000 The two together made up \$296 000 000 of public revenue for the Government of the affairs of a nation of 75 000 000 inhabitants, but the two railroad systems referred to represented together receips of \$275. tive parish of Kinnegad. 000,000, and if a third big railroad system were added the receipts of the Federal Government would be exceeded.

THE ACCOUNTS OF BIG RAILROAD CORPORA-TIONS

penses incident to the construction of a from \$4,000 to \$5,000, the difference representing added improvements in ter-

There has recently appeared a detailed distributed the cost of constructing at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania | youth. Railraid a sample first class, motern up-to-date, luxuri aus passenger car said some of the items are of interest. The wheels a d axies r present a cest o \$332,35; the trucks upon with the car rests cost \$553 62; the air brake represents \$151.75; the sext fixtures twentytive in number-cost \$50.50; the three bronze lamps, \$13.50; the two gas tinks \$84; the chandliers, \$50.72; and the item of screws which adight not appear to be an important one, \$51 SS. For the build ing of such a car 2, 150 rect of popter wood. 5,434 of asn, 1,100 of white pine, 2,350 of yellow pine, 450 feet of hickory, 400 of cherry, 700 or Michigan pine, 5:0 of oak, and 439 of maple vencer were required. To build the car there was reoutred in addition 13 gullons of varoish, 45 pounds of gine, and nearly 3,000 pounds of iron, exclusive of \$00 pounds of iron castings. For the furnishing of the car there were required 69 yards of scarlet plush, 44 yards of green (lush, 6) yards of sheeting and 213 pounds of nair. The springs on the car seats cost \$43.17. The basket racks cost \$77.35, the saso levers \$12. the bronze window litts \$24.40, and the gold leaf for the embelhabitent of the woodwork \$14.58. For the window fasteners \$15.47 worth or material was required, two stoves cost \$77.56, and the tin used on the roof of the car \$11.44. The labor in the construction of the car represented a cost of \$1,263 94, bringing up the expenditure to more than 4,400 -N. Y. Sun.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKING

solve the social problem, bases his solution on the gospel of Carist in its teaching of justice and charity in all relations between employers and employes. The Pope insists on the rights of the workingman being recognized. The workingman has the right to live, and he must have the right to all the means of existence, the right to remuneration for his labor. The Supreme Pontif holds that nature has provided enough for all, and if every employer poid a fair rate of

> Are You Nervous. Horsford's Acid Phosphate

() - An Sania Strain Strain at Marie Marie

Paint Up! Have things looking bright and shining around the farm. Paint improves everything—the house, the barn, the wagon, the buggy, the implements, etc. It don't cost much either. You'll get more than the cost back in the value added to what is painted.

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. CHICAGO

ence, and probably expected a long spirit- | wages the workingman would have a must not be content until you are as humble as a doormat and as pliable as a plate of porridge"

"Paint Points."

about paints.

The auditing department of a great

require care and much hard work, and the system of precise blockerping in railroad accounts (now a special branch of accounting) has been carried close to the point of perfection by the Pennsyl vania Railroad, which, for instance, gives to the ir ction of a cent the ix car or locomotive. There are 30 000 onssenger cars and 8 000 baggage, mail and express cars in actual use on the milroads of the United States, and the ordinary passenger car costs anywhere

MAN.

His Holiness the Pope, in trying to

Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

Substantian School Section Section (Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Sec

nal lecture. Father Burke was suffi 1 nt fr speciable means of living. If emly plain and brief in his reply: "You players, instead of banding together to reduce wages, would heed the words of the Pope, then there would be no poverty, no beggiry, no degradation-The church has always worked for the masses, for the workingmen; her congregations have always been made up mostly of poor people, and she shall always continue to fight for their rights. -Rev. Father Philip O'Ryan.

AN APPEAL FROM THE OLD LAND-

Ediscopal Residence, Multiangam. St. Patrick's Day, 1897,

My DEAR FACILER KEARNEY,-1 most worshipped God for so many generations your people are not equal to the burden, able public. You have no wealthy parishioners who can give you large subscriptions, and, besides, the population

of your parish is enormously reduced.
Within my own memory, fully half your people have been driven into exile by evicting landlords. Many of these families crossed the Atlantic, to find peaceful I omes in the United States and Canada. If only your appeal could reach their cars, I feel sure that amidst the blessings of freedom and liberty which they enjoy they will not forget their na-

I am sending you a prize for your forthcoming bazar, and shall give you t subscription later on

Blessing the good work and praying for its success, I am, my dear Father Kearney, yours successly in Carist,

† PHOMAS NULTY, Bishop of Meath

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, berause it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

IT WAS SETTLED.

"When me and Jane was marrit," said the old man, 'the first thing I rays were 'I guess the first thing for us to do natering to settle who is goin to be hoss.

"And did you settle it?" asked the

" We didn't.

" You didn't?"

"No. She done all the settlin uvit herself."--Cincinnati Enquirer.

Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City. New Management. Hungarian Band. every sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY -- Special Table D'Hote Dinner, 75 cents.

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MONTREAL

Gity and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight boliars per share on the Capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next-The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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our books unless this is done. When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as you

WEDNESDAY......JUNE 23, 1897

VACANCY IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

From time to time we have urged on our Irish fellow-citizens who have the advantage of filling positions of influence and have, so to speak, a right, if indeed, it is not their bounden duty, to stand up for their people's interest, that they were lax in pushing their honest claims to vacancies in the public cervice. Perhaps our people themselves are too backward in this respect, and are too much given to depending on their chosen representatives. It may be no harm just now to remind both these classes that few places of honor or emolument are obtained without some messure of urgency. If people do not ask, they are not likely to receive. If Irishmen think that by waiting modestly, until the merits of their best men are recognized by their superiors, they will fare better than by insisting on their scknowledged and covenanted rights, they are mistaken. There may be such & Utopia somewhere, but as yet we have met with no lopen-eyed man of travel who has come within eight of it. It may be one of the good things of the good time coming. As things are, a little push is necessary even to secure what justice sanctions.

In our last issue we referred to the wacancy created in the Customs by the lamented death of Mr. 'W. J. O'Har , and suggested the name of that sterling young frish Catholic, Mr. W. J. McKenns, as one well qualified to fill the vacant office of Assistant Collector. He has had an excellent training for the duties of the position. He entered the service of the d partment at the age of thirteen years—a time when the twig of intel fectual adaptiveness is easily bent in any direction for which the mind has a natural fitness, and ever since Mr. McKenna has been a diligent officialrising regularly to higher posts of responsibility, though, as yet, not awarded the prize to which his services entitled him. For fifteen years of his youth and his manhood he has been learning the duties of the department, and at present there is none of the rankers who can surpass Mr. McKenna in qualifications for the position held so ably by Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. McKenna has already been overlooked once; after doing Mr. John Cox's registry work for a long time, he was at last set aside and another exalted above him. Indeed, the Irish in Montreal have been losing ground of late years and now is a good time to make a decisive stand.

We bespeak lor Mr. McKenna the hearty support of St. Patrick's League and all its friends. Let the League be true to its professions and aims and let the members of the Irish community have the satisfaction of seeing that they have men at the front who are able to lead them to success whenever they have claims that justify auch expectations. There never was a better opportunity.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

The celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee has given the lie to those who delight to air their views about Catholic loyalty and a twofold allegiance. To begin with, the Poet Laureate is a devout Catholic as well as a thorough Englishman. The Catholics of England, Scotland and Ireland have never, as Catholics, been disloyal. If, the Holy Father, there is no Protestant intelligence to day who will not respect

ligicus but on political grounds that they declined to do so. The armies of the realm have always comprised a large oroportion of members of the ancient faith who have shared in the honors and prizes of soldierly courage and endurance. This is mere common place indeed, which we would not repeat if there were not bigots ever ready to cry out against Catholics when, in discharge of their purely religious duties, they give to the Holy Father due obedience or seek at his paternal hands the direction that should relieve them in their perplexities. Even in the arrival of Mgr. Merry del Val in this country there were men' so ignorant or so prejudiced as to east up this absurd reproach to the Catholics of Canada. Last Sunday such id-disposed enemies of Catholicism received an answer to their accusations that ought to shame them ever after into silence where the duty of Catholica is concerned, unless they have learned enough to generously retract their malicious or ill-informed commente. The solemn Te Deum at Notre Dame last Sunday is a standing witness to the loyalty of Catholics. Seldom has Catholic fidelity been blended with loyalty to the crown in so imposing a manner as when the Rev. Curé Troie thanked Mgr. Merry del Val for his presence on such an occasion, and when the Papal Delegate, from his throne, ex pressed the happiness he felt in participating in the Te Deum in recognition of Queen Victoria's long reign and his hope that Her Majesty might still be spared many years to her subjects. Then followed the anthem, "Domine salvam fac reginaim," graciously adapted and set to Gounod's impressive music, which was rendered by the united chorus.

Apart from the Notre Dame Church service and other like testimonies of Catholic loyalty to Queen Victoria, the cordial tribute of the Bishops of Quebec will record to coming generations the lesson of duty which now, as ever, the Episcopate of this Province has inculcated on faithful Cathelics. Whoever reads the address of their lordships to tue Queen will know that whatever causes may have impelled Catholics in the past to take up arms in defence of Exhibition—a point which has always threatened, if not violated rights, it was not the Church's teaching that prompted or sanctioned the act. We commend this address from the honored rulers of the Catholic Church in this Province as model expression of that "twofold alle giance" at which some ignorant Protestants have been accustomed to carp. There was a time when such unjust reflections might be pardoned on the ground of invincible ignorance. In the present day the man for whom such an appeal in misericordiam had to be made is too dangerous to be at large.

FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

The Feast of Corpus Christi or the Holy Eucharist, instituted by Pope Urban IV., in the year 1264, has been, for more than six centuries, a great incentive to the adoration of the Divine Victim in the consecrated Host. In Canada this great feetival has ever been observed with a solemnity that has not failed to deepen the faith and to influence the character of the people. Under the old regime it signified the veneration of a people of a single creed f r the most lofty and most profound mysteries of the Catholic religion. After the conquest there was for a time a change in the outer form of the celebration. The early Protestant settlers in this province were not sympathetic towards the ceremonies of Catholic worship. Gradually, however, a change of demeanor took place on the part of those in authority, and the freedom of religion granted by constitutional acts and treaties became more permissive. For generations, the Catholics of Montreal have been accustomed to the yearly recurrence of the Festival of Christ's Sacred Body-the procession of the consecrated Host being one of the most impressive scenes with which Montreal is associated in the minds of American and other visitors. It is no small matter that the Catholics of Montreal should thus from year to year bear witness to the central doctrine of their faith before all the world. And it is all the more desirable that the usage should be maintained in its fullness by the presence of all true Catholics, because in thus show ing their strength, they are protesting against the apathy and indifference, not to say defection of too many who are only Catholics in name.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

The subject of city government reform has for some time past been occupying in a day happily gone forever, some of much attention on both sides of the Atthe king an honor that he only owed to devoted to various phases of it. Before long there will be an opportunity for the practical test of the various improvethe memories and the principles of such ment schemes proposed. As our readers Catholics. In what struggle of Britain are no doubt aware, the British Associawith a foreign Lower have Catholics tion for the Advancement of Science failed to do their duty? And when they will meet in Toronto next August. One the Sections (F) into which the Asso-, Foresters in the United States.

ciation, for convenience divides its work, deals with Economic Science and Statistics, and local administration comes under this general heading. We understand that municipal government. in both its theory and its practice, will be one of the topics to be taken up in this section and that its treatment will be illustrated very largely by the experience of Ontario. Local county officials have, we are told, been invited to be present and to give such information as their experience enables them to offer. To deal fully with the question would involve a review of an important development first of Roman law, and then of Roman law as adapted to the circumstances and needs of the new States that arose after Rome's decline. But the history of local government as developed and applied to Canada, or even in Ontario or Quebec alone, would be enough to engage the attention of those interested in the subject. For practical men the great point is how our municipal government may be simplified and placed on a basis that business men would approve of. A policy of over-riding the legitimate relations between income and out-go that a judicious, frugal, experienced merchant would condemn ought not to have the sanction of a community composed of many such merchants. As for the reforms essential to make municipal administration wholesome, honest and effectual, most men of sense are agreed. What is wanted is the first step in the direction of those reforms and whenever a community has the courage to enforce that step-the sequel is a matter of course.

THE BRUKE WAS AND THE WORLD BURE OF THE BU

OUR EXHIBITION:

We are pleased to have received from Mr. S. C. Stevenson a courteous acknowledgment of our remarks on the coming exhibition. We fully agree with Mr. Stevenson that exhibitions cannot succeed without the public support, and that it is the duty of every journal that has the welfare and prosperity of Montreal at heart to advocate the support of an institution so useful. Mr. Stevenson approves, we are glad to see, of our remarks on the educational features of the seemed to us deserving of much greater acknowledgment than it has ever received. And, although our article was impersonal, we cannot help saying that Mr. Stevenson's own services to the sort of education that we had especially in our mind are deserving of grateful recognition. We again bespeak the hearty support of our citizens on behalf of the Diamond Jubilee Exhibition of the 19th to 28th August next. Mr. Stevenson will. we are sure, be happy to impart any information on the subject that may be desired. The address is Mr. S. C. Stevenson, manager and secretary, 218 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

ORDER FORESTERS

In the last Catholic Forester of Milwaukee we find an excellent address from State Chief Ranger, Thomas McInerney, to the subordinate Courts of Illinois, in which there is a good deal that is of interest to Catholic Foresters everywhere. Attention is called to the duty of members attending Holy Communion with their Court, and to the obligation of the absentee to furnish a certificate from the priest certifying that he attended to his Easter duty. We need not quote the earnest words of the Illinois Chief Ranger on this question, as the consequences of inattention to this rule are of so grave a nature that no Forester would willingly incur suspension. The most serious result of disregard of the rule is that, should a member die during suspension, his beneficiaries are not entitled to the endowment, and if he does not become legally reinstated within three-months after suspension takes effect, he is expelled from the Order. One of the most important questions presented to the Order for a long time is that of a mortality or reserve fund, brought up by resolution at the Columbus International Convention last February, and on which the subordinate Courts will vote next week. Members are asked to give thoughtful attention to all the points involved in this insurance scheme—the actuaries' table giving the expectation of life to | flected great credit on this already favorhealthy persons from 20 to 100, ranging from 411 years to six months, is placed before the Forester's readers. The of the neighboring Republic.

The addresses of the students were exdangers as well as the advantages of the scheme are dwelt on, and especially the necessity of full legal protection from avaricious officers. Another point emphasized for the benefit of officers and members is the necessity of a regular payment of dues and assessments. A careless member imperils the future of first address, in French, on "Adohis family and risks the loss of all that lescence." He handled his theme very them refused to do violence to their lantic. Not only have the great mag- he has paid in to the Order. The only in the family circle and in his second them refused to do violence to their lantic. Not only nave the great magconscience, like Sir Thomas More, who azines and reviews devoted articles to other point to which we need call attendance, the college.

Mr. Peter J. H. ffernan of the final being fully informed as to the meaning of the Constitution, and if he is doubt ful of the bearing of any particular clause, he should, without delay, apply to the D. H. C. R. of his Court. These

of the Order in Canada as to Catholic

We are glad to see that the Toronto Ostholic Register is holding open its columns for subscription to the testimonial to Mrs. James Sadlier. "We would only add," says our contemporary, "that we should rejoice to see the testimouisl assumes definelly popular form. Mrs. Sadlier's claim is upon the warm hearts

TRIBUTES TO MRS. JAMES SADLIER

of the working people. For our own part we will be equally pleased to acknowledge a subscription of 25 cents as 25 dollars. We only wish the people to show that devotion to their faith (and to the fatherland of martyra) shall not be suffered to go unappreciated."

The Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, who gives ten dollars to the fund, writes with characteristic cordiality of the claim of Mrs. Sadlier on the generous sympathy of the Irish people in Toronto as elsewhere, and refers, with hearty endorsation, to "the graceful and elegant tribute lately paid Mrs. Sadlier by his friend Judge Curran, of this city. Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, of Arthur, Ont., the poet and magazine writer, who also contributes, says that "it would be a shame for us as Catholics were we to allow this great and noble Catholic woman, this veteran writer and defender of our faith and people, to pass from amongst us without any gift of

homage or recognition." These are all cheering testimonies to the high worth of Mrs. Sadlier and to its appreciation by the Catholic priests journalists and scholars of Ontario. The Catholic Record of London has also entered into the good cause by publishing the list of subscriptions so far received.

PLATTSBURG SUMMER SCHOOL.

An esteemed city correspondent suggests the organization of excursions to the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg. which will soon be in session. "We in Canada," he writes, " seem to be quite backward about this movement, but surely some of our societies will take the matter in hand this year." Our correspondent is of opinion that one Sunday spent there would be of great benefit to many persons and the rate might be made so moderate that the outlay would in comparison be merely nominal. We heartily approve of the suggestion. Last season, although some Canadian gentlemen, such as Sir William Hingston, Mr. Justice Curran and Mr. Waters, of Ottawa, were among the lecturers and there were a few ladies from Montreal, the attendance of our people was altogether so restricted that practically its benefits were lost to Montreal. If once our national societies took the question seriously in charge and sought the concurrence of the railway and steamboat campanies, we are pretty certain that our correspondent's forecast would be fulfilled and that a great many would be morally and in- the future. tellectually the gainers b- an outing that would materially improve their healthful apirita.

We have been informed that the vacancy in the office of Inspector of Public Buildings, which is within the gift of the Provincial authorities, will be filled next week. We have very much pleasure in advocating the claims of Mr. Edward Halley for the position. He is just the man for the duties. Ever since his school days he has been a staunch Liberal, a prominent worker in Irish society and athletic circles, and was one of the delegates to the Irish Race Convention. He is a man of acknowledged ability and practical fitness for such work. His appointment would be a popular one among all classes.

SAINT LAURENT COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises-Interesting Addresses by the Graduates-Hon. Judge Curran Speaks to the Boys.

On Sunday afternoon last a brilliant gathering met at the Academic Hall of the St. Laurent College. The seating capacity of the elegant hall is four hundred, but it was made to do service for a | far greater number.

The Commencement exercises were of a musical and literary character and reably known institution, whose students hail from all parts of the Dominion and

cellent. The Rev. Fathers of the Holy Cross seem to possess the secret of doing things in the most appropriate and pleasing manner. None of the young gentlemen spoke too long. The whole proceedings were crisp and interesting; the subjects chosen full of actuality.

Mr. David Sanscartier delivered the deftly, giving a true picture of the youth

year, son of our well known and esteemed fellow-citizen and brother of Father Heffernan of St. Gabriel's, spoke on the "Moral Element in Education." The subject is wide and comprehensive, but the young orator found means to do it and himself justice in a fifteen minute points are as applicable to the members oration

ad Dona Couvrette respectively They elicited well-merited applause.
After the conferring of medals and the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Father McGarry, President of the College, requested his Honor Mr. Justice Curran to say a few words. The Judge spoke in English and in French, and was very happy in his remarks. He told the young men that many years ago, when he was a very young man himself, the greatest of Irish Canadian orators, Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, had said to him that no man had ever made a good speech without thorough preparation. He had never forgotten that lesson, given en passant. With that sound advice still ringing in his ears, he would not attempt a speech before so distinguished an audience, not having had an opportunity of thinking well over his remarks. Fortunately for him the young gentlemen who had already spoken were ill well prepared and had each in his turn done justice to the question of education, ever a burning one. They had all pointed out that law, without morality to back it up, was powerless, and that godless schools could not produce citizens who, under trying circumstances, would adhere to the principle of civil and religious liberty. In their speeches they had made appropriate reference to the Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign. In such expression might be found the key note of the whole of their training. In that day's proceedings they gave evidence that they understood their duty to God, to their country, and to themselves. Their love of the religion of the Saviour he would not touch upon; that was reserved for more authorized lips. By their loyal sentiments they showed that they fully appreciated the fact that they are living in a country enjoying every blessing that can be conferred upon a people, and loyalty, which is the outcome of good government everywhere, manifests itselt in Canada to day. In their home ruled Dominion there was a genuine feeling of devotion to the Constitution and to the Sovereign. He no-ticed that in the long list of students tollowing the courses of St. Laurent Colege many of the names were familiar and had the flavor of the dear little 'Gem of the Ocean" about them. They would join with him in expressing the hope that in the not distant future patriotism would triumph over faction in the old land of the Shamrock, and there, also, that a happy home ruled people would soon enjoy the constitutional liberties which have made Canada the

contented land it is to-day. The speaker next referred to the admirable arrangement of the studies in St. Laurent College. They did not neglect anything that experience had taught to be indispensable in the old system of training, but they were fully alive to the necessities of our new country. He felt that the good Fathers were doing substantial work, and were adding new laurels to those they had already acquired both here and in the United

In closing his elequent speech, Judge reminded the students that the school and in college. He knew they would stand by one another in the great battle of life. Let their constant aim be idelity to the old faith; let them be true to their country and to themselves. They should ever remember their Alma Mater, whose solicitous teachers had guided their early tootsteps and where they might be certain, however far away tate might drive them, kind hearts would always beat in sympathy with their generous aspirations in noble efforts in

BOURGET COLLEGE.

Closing Exercises and Distribution o Medals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bourget College had its closing exercises on Friday, June 18th, at the college hall in Rigaud. The occasion drew a number of admirers from the surrounding towns, as also a large contingent of friends from Montreal, who took a deep interest in the rendition of the excellent programme arranged for the occasion, under the able supervision of the Clerics of St. Viator. The exercises were in every respect a fitting finale to the year's excellent schooling. Among the most important personals on the programme, it is but fitting that Messrs. Joseph Thauvette, of Les Cedres, a graduate of the classical course, and John Leehy, of St. Anicet, P.Q., a graduate of the com-mercial department, the valedictorians in their respective classes, should receive particularization for their excellent work, that manifested reflection and depth of thought, as well as fine literary style, not usually found in even college graduates. Mr. Leehy, although "primus graduates. Mr. Leeny, atthough partial dinness; Mr. O'Brien, two inter pares," certainly deserves especial mention for his graceful and forcible songs; Mr. Leroux entertained the songs; Mr. Leroux entertained the audience with his inimitable sleight of Miss Coughlin, a were present, amongst whom were particularly noted: Rev. A. T. Corcoran, D.D. C.S.V. and Rev. F. O. Guillermain, both of Paris; Very Rev. O. A. Santoire, V.G., of Valleyfield; Rev. F. Dugas, C.S.V., of Chicago; Rev. P. Foucher, C.S.V., of Autrement; Rov. J. A. Primeau, of St. Redemptor, and Rev. D. Belanger of Perkins. The awarding of medals and diplomas brought to a close a most

Students.

Under the presidency of Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Vice-Rector of Laval University, the Faculty of Mount St. | part. Louis Institute held a public examination of their pupils on Saturday evening last. Very Rev. Canon Racicot was surrounded by many friends of Catholic education; amongst others were Hon. Judges Curran and Pagnuelo, the Belgian Consul, the Consul General of Have you seen it? It does the work of France; Principal Bilete, of the Polytechnic School, with Professors Andre to do it. It appeals to vocalists and and Bonne; Messre. Parizeault, ex.M.P.P., Fortier, Belanger, and others. The are used with the plano. graduating class was put through a call and see the Heintzman & Co. most searching and indeed it may be transposing piano at C. W. Lindsay's said almost too severe an examination. Piano Warerooms, 2866 St. Catherine olio The valedictories were spoken in Eng. said almost too severe an examination: Plano lish and French, by Mesars. Moses C. In literature, mental and moral philoso street.

phy and physics, the young gentlemen did very well, but it was especially in mathematics that they gave evidence of the thoroughness of their training. The French Consul, at the close of the programme, made a neat speech. He said he had attended similar exercises under the direction of the Christian Brothers in many of the French possessions, even in far distant Africa, and everywhere the sons of the Blessed J. B. de la Salle were directing their talents and their energies to the training of good citizens. Principal Bilete joined with the French Consul in praising the pupils for their remarkable proficiency.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Students' Entertainment in Commence ration of the Queen's Jubilee.

A dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the students of St. Mary's College on Friday evening last, in the Academic Hall on Bleury street. to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. At the same time the former students of the establishment held their fourteenth annual reunion. and celebrated the feast of the Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., Rector of the institution. His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, and Lady Chapleau, were present, and escorted by a detachment of 65th Batalion. The drama was Les Flabins," in five acts, composed by Rev. Father Lougaye, S J. The young gentlemen performed their respective

parts in the most creditable manner. During the course of the evening His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was presented with a boquet of flowers, and delivered an elequent speech, in which he congratulated the students upon their success and more especially upon the advantages they enjoyed from their admirable training in their renowned institution. Referring to the system of education in the Province of Quebec, His Honor said. it was not only the most perfect in the Dominion of Canada, but also on the continent of America. Thanks to that system Quebec and Canada are what they are to-day. He paid a brilliant compliment to the Queen, declaring that no people were more loyal throughout the Empire thau the people of this province, or more fully appreciated the great benefits that had accrued to her subjects during the sixty years of her reign. In closing he spoke of the glorious deeds that everywhere characterized the efforts of the sons of Loyola in their intrepid battle for religion and Christian science.

MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF MR. P CARROLL TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

This is an age of centralization and union. Every class of tradesmen unite for different purposes. In this respect most lasting friendships were formed at | the master plumbers are not behind the age. A short time ago a meeting was held in this city, at which nearly 200 assisted, and organized themselves into an association to be known as the Master Plumbers' Association. The office of president, the highest in the gift of the members, was given to an Irish Catholic, Mr. Patrick Carroll, the sole surviving member of the well known firm of Carroll Bros. Mr. Carroll is well deserving of the honor, because he has, by the dint of his unflagging energy and upright ways, won not only the esteem of citizens of every class, but also secured for himself a position in the ranks of his calling second to none in this city. The new association is to be congratulated on the choice it has made.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' club was held on Thursday last. Mr. Patrick Wright occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings he dwelt in an able manner upon the aplendid work of the club in behalf of Catholic seamen. Among those present were Lady Hingston, president of the club, with her son and daughter; Mrs. F. B. McNamee, vicepresident, and Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, second vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Thompson, treasurer; the Misses McShane, Miss F. C. O'Reilly and Miss Mamie O'Reilly, Miss Nevin and Miss Agnew, of Orange, N.J.; Mr. J. D. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Moore, Mr. John Foley and Mr. John T. McNamee, Mrs. Weir, Miss McDonnell, Mrs. Mc-Govern and daughters, Mr and Mrs. John Power, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doran, Mrs. A. R. Mc-Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mathieu.

The programme comprised: Mr. Lawor, song; Mr. Kelly, song, Home Sweet Home; Mr. Reed sang Come Down Mc-Ginness; Mr. O'Brien, two beautiful hand performances; Miss Coughlin, a fine banjo solo; her sister, nice sea song accompanied by the banjo; Master Hogan gave a fine clog dance; Miss Hogan sang The Harp of Erin; Mr James McLean, song, Killarney; Mr. Power, a grand recitation, The Thin Red Line; Mr. Smith, seaman, song, Annie Laurie; Mr. Gibson, seaman, song; Mr. Morris, song, Maple Leaf; Mr. Williams, song, The Banks o' Bonnie Doon; Mr. P. Doyle sang Come back to Erin; Mr. Mc. Lean was called by special request of MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE, the ladies to sing a comic song. Miss Wheeler presided at the piano.

The concert closed with the whole audience rising and singing God Save the Queen, with cheers. The chairman announced that to morrow evening the Diamond Jubilee concert will be held, at which the Labrador minstrels will take

The Victoria Rifles Band Concert secured one of the new Heintzman & Co. transposing pianos for their concert on Thursday evening at the Victoria Rink. This is the only transposing piano on the market and only costs a trifle more than an ordinary piano. transposing instead of the player having other musicians where other instruments

Call and see the Heintsman & Co.

CONVOCATION DAY.

annual convocation of the Ostholic University of Ottawa took place on the evening of June 17th. The pressoe of His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, Apostolic Delegate, gave the oc casion more than ordinary importance, which was heightened by the fact that the University Senate conferred on the distinguished visitor the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, the highest honor de the lengthy list of Academic degrees. Convocation Hall was crowded to the doors with one of the most distinguishandiences Canada's Capital could as-

ministers, senators, members of Parliament, and prominent citizens, as well as representatives of the clergy from every part of the country.
The Chancellor of the University. Rev.

Dr. McGuckin, opened the proceedings in a nest speech, and was followed by Archbishop Duhamel in French, who conferred the degree of Doctor of Canon Law on the Apostolic Delegate.

This evoked much applause, and brought Mgr. Merry Del Val to his feet.
"I rise," said he, "with singular gratification for the honor I have just received. There already exists a link believed. tween the faculty and professors of this institution and myself, for I number among them several dear friends—friends I have known in my youth; but this degree, with which I have just been invested, adds another link to the golden chain of sympathy and affection, not only with this University, but with the city of Ottawa itself. (Applause.)
"I beg all who were concerned in con-

ferring upon me this degree to accept my thanks. I do not for a moment forget that this is far above my qualities, but one thing is foremost in my mind, that the degree just bestowed upon me expresses the gratification of this Univenity towards the Holy See and the Pope. The University owes everything Alma Mater. to the Holy Father. It is his desire that The 49th Co Catholic Universities should surpass all kindred institutions, and this is more than possible, for everything in the Catholic faith fosters universal know ledge. Besides being the centre of learning, the University is a watch tower for all mankind-a watch tower in its double capacity of guarding offdanger and warning approaching mariners.

"As I stand here this evening, visions

of the famed universities of yore rise up before me, of Bologna, of Salamanca, of Oxford, where all was quiet and peace, and naught disturbed the halo over Learning's head. Those were the times of a Roger Bacon, an Alcuin, a Bede and an Alfred. But how changed the scene now! People are so warlike, fortifying their frontiers; so commercial, building large navies; so self-seeking, envying their neighbors's wealth. The opposite should be the case. Universal peace and quiet should reign, and pursuits more peaceful should be followed. Grant that soon it may be so.

"I will end with offering my congratulations to the graduates I see here before me, and wish them every success in the battle of life."

Then there was music by the Guards orchestra, and afterwards came the conferring of degrees by Mgr. Del Val.

The graduates marched upon the stage in single file, received their gowns, mortarboards and sheepskins, returned and

resumed their places. The Ottawa contingent, who were well up to the front in the "pass" list, re ceived much applause, and deserved it,

too. As the men of brawn and muscle filed up—the romantic, long-haired football players—the cheers and "Varnities" that arose were simply deafening.

After the degrees were conferred, the orchestra again struck up and enlivened

the proceedings for a while. Then Rev. Dean Harris, who had received an LL.D., stepped forward and in a manner clear, concise and forcible ex pressed his views on Catholic education. as well as gave some sound parting ad-

vice to the graduates. Dean Harris was followed in his address by Rev. Abbe Gosselin, of Quebec, who had also received an LLD. The tev. abbe spoke in French, eulogizing the University and the work it was doing, and predicting for it every success in the future.

THE MEDALISTS.

Everyone was now in expectation of hearing who were the medalists and special prize-winners. These follow: Medals of Honor for Excellence in

(HRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

English course.—Silver medal, presented by His Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, Chancellor of the University.—Awarded to George

Prudhomme, Cantley, P.Q.
French course.—Silve rmedal, presented by Very Rev. J. M. McGuckin, O.M. L., rector of the University.—Awarded to
Aurelien Belanger, Ottawa, Ont.
For Class Standing.—These medals are
awarded to those only who have followed

all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eighty per cent of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than sixty per cent. in any

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

Third year, sixth form.—Silver medal, presented by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.—Awarded to John Hanley, Read, Ont.—First in merit. Silver medal, presented by Very Rev. J. Lefebyre, O.M.I., Provincial, Montreal,

P. Q.—Awarded to Ferdinand Lappe, Ottawa, Ont.—Second in merit
Silver medal, presented by N. A. Belcourt, LL.D., M. P., Ottawa.—A warded

to William Egleson, Ottawa.—Second in

First year, fourth form—Silver medal, presented by Dr. D. Phelan, Kingston.—Awarded to John Mechan, Huntley, Ont. -First in merit.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Vt.—Awarded to James Green, Rutland, Vt.- First in merit. Silver medal, presented by Dr. Wm. P. Lawler, Lowell: Mass. — Awarded to

Tobias Morin, Erie, Mich.—Second in

merit. Second form-Silver medal, presented by Rev O. Boucher, Haverhill, Mass .-Awarded to Joseph Murphy, Lac la Hiche, B C.—First in merit. First form (division A)—Silver medal, presented by Rev. T. J. Eitzpatrick, B.A.

Providence, R.I.—Awarded to George Kelly, Ottawa—First in merit. First form (division B.)—Silver meda', presented by W. L. Scott, B A., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Percival Sima Ottawa;

Ont.—First in merit. COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Silver medal, presented by A E. Lussier. B.A., Ottawa.-Awarded to Emile Belliveau, Ottawa. Silver medal, presented by Dr. J. L. Chabot, Ottawa.—Awarded to John

Abbott, Naugatuck, Conn. Bilver medal, presented by His Lordship Right Rev. Alexander Macdonnell, somble together. There were cabinet Bishop of Alexandria, to the student of the University course obtaining the highest average in monthly notes and seasional examinations—Awarded to Aurelien Belanger, Ottawa, whose average for

the year is 94 4-10 per cent.
Silver medal, presented by Hon. Justice Curran, Superior Court, P.Q., to the stu-dent of Collegiate course obtaining the highest average in monthly notes and sessional examinations—Awarded to George Kelly. Ottawa, whose average for

the year is 95 6 10 per cent.

The Murray gold medal, for excellence in English literature, presented by James Warnock, Ottawa-Awarded to John

Quilty, Ashdod, Ont. Special prize - Agnes Repplier's works in four volumes, presented by Rev. D V. Phalen, B.A. '89, Cans.), N.S., for the best essay on the Use and Abuse of the Novel -Awarded to L. E.O. Payment, Billings

Bridge. After the medals were distributed the reading of the valedictories took place. Mr. Aurelien Belanger, of Ottawa. read the one in French, while Mr. John Quilty, of Ashdod. Ont., was chosen to deliver the one in English. Both were very expressive, references being made in them to departed professors and students, and to the joy not unmixed with sorrow brought to the graduates leaving their

The 49th Commencement exercises of Ottawa University were then at an end

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer Amount already acknowledged..\$1034 75

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St. John, N.B..... 25 00

Cash....

St. John, N.B., Jan. 18th. 1897. REV DEAR SIR,-I take the liberty of sending the enclosed bank draft on Bank of British North America, Montreal, for twenty-five dollars, for the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund. I give this trouble as I am not personally acquainted with any of the gentlemen of the committee. This lady must have strong claims on the Catholics of this country and continent on account of her labors and

writings. With best wishes and kind regards to yourself and Rev. confreres

I am, dear sir Faithfully yours in Christ, † J. SWEENEY.

Bishop of St. John. Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P., St. Patrick's Church.

The Catholic Register, in its issue of last week, says :- Our columns will be open for a few weeks to acknowledge subcriptions to the testimonial to Mrs. James Sadlier. We would only add to what has already been said that we should rejoice to see the testimonial assume a distinctly popular form. Mrs. Sadlier's claim is upon the warm hearts of the working people. For our own part we will be equally pleased to acknowledge a subscription of 25 cents as 25 dollars. We only wish the people to show that devotion to their faith (and to the fatherland of most of us) shall not be suffered to go unappreciated.

We acknowledge the following sub-

scriptions with pleasure : Rev. Father Ryan. rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.\$ 10 00

'Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, 3 00

REV. FATHER RYAN'S TRIBUTE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register. DEAR SIR—I am glad you have brought the subject of the testimonial to Mrs. Sadlier to the notice of your readers and opened your columns to subscriptions. I have much reason to know, indeed, the many calls that are made on our people, but I can also bear willing testimony to the ready and generous response which every such appeal receives. I need not repeat nor add to what has been already so wall and so justly said of Mrs. Badlier's claim to the generous gratitude of our Third form.—Silver medal presented vice to the national cause. I heartily told me he didn't know what real heartily and Lapsecially endows. Oatholic people and of her splendid ser supports him?" He I judge so. He vice to the national cause. I heartly told me he didn't know what real happi-

the graceful and eloquent tribute lately paid Mrs. Sadlier by my friend Judge Curran of Montreal. But perhaps the best way I can express my esteem and admiration of this most estimable and gifted lady, and the most effective and practical recognition I can give of her worth and work, will be herewith to en-ciose my contribution to the testimonial fund and wish your subscription list the fullest measure of success.

Sincerely yours, FRANK RYAN, Rector,

A SPIRITED LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS

St. Michael's Cathedral Toronto.

O'HAGAN, M.A. To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR-I am glad that you are supporting and promoting so heartily the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund Movement. It would indeed be a shame for us as Catholics were we to allow this great and noble Catholic woman, this veteran Catholic writer and defender of our laith and people, to pass from amongst us without any gift of homage

or recognition. Cheerfully therefore do I contribute my mite to the tund, wishing the author evening. of the "Blakes and Flanagans," in the calm eventide of her eventful life, every happiness, ad multos annos.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

JUBILEE HONORS.

London, June 21.—The list of Queen's honors was made public tonight. The following are the most important and those most interesting to Canadians: On the Hon. Sir Donald Smith

G.C M.G., a peerage. Sir Donald has selected the title of Lord Glencoe. On the Hon. Wiltred Laurier, membership of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Grand Cross of the Order of St

Michael and St. George. On the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C. W.G., the Grand Cross of the Order of St.

Michael and St. George. On the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G., the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On His Honor, the Lieutenant-Gov

ernor of Ontario, the Order of K.C.M.G. On the Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Order of K C.M G.

On Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G the order of K C.M.G. On the Hon. Chief Justice Taylor, of

Manitobs, a knighthood.
On the Hon. Chief Justice Tait, of Quebec, a knighthood. On the Hon. John H. Hagarty, ex-

chief justice of Ontario, a knighthood. On the following gentlemen the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:

J M. Courtney, Esq., deputy minister of finance. J. Lorne McDougall, Esq., auditorgenerai.

Lieutenant Colonel William White, deputy postmaster-general. L uis Frechette, Esq. All of the colonial premiers are made

members of the Privy Council. The same honer is also bestowed upon Mr. William lecky, the historian, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author.

The Prince of Wales is made Grand

Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. An earldom is conferred upon Baron Eger on of Tatton.

ilton, and Sir John Burns.

The Mayors of Leeds and Sheffield are made lord mayors. The Lord Mayor of London, George Faude Phillips, is made a baronet. Bancroft, the actor, is knighted.

Sir John Blundell Maple is made a haronet and the same honor is conferred upon Sir William McCormic, M. D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons Mr. James Pender, the son of the late John Pender, M.P. for the middle division, Northamptonshire, and Mr. Samuel Wilks, M. D. President of the Royal Col-

lege of Physicians and Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty. Mr. Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society of Brititish Artists, and Professor William Crookes, vice-president of the Royal Society, are made

knighte. Sir Francis Henry Jeune, president of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The Duke of Coburg has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed colonel of the Sixth Dragoons (Inniskillings).

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed a field marshal.

THE RESULTS OF THE IRISH FAIR.

After a period of nearly a month the Irish Palace Building fair of New York closed on Thursday evening, June 10. When it was all over the management

of the affair announced there had been approximately 700,000 visitors at the fair in the thirty-one days, and that the net profit of the enterprise would be about \$250,000.

There is a financial committee going over the accounts, and they will give out exact figures next week. Certain it is that the total sum realized for the fund will be a grand tribute to the ability of the Irish men and women who managed the affair to interest public attention and make the people open their purses. The closing night was one of congratu-

lation. The friends of the young women who have been attending the booths rallied in force to make up a last effort to enable the booth of each county to turn over as much cash as possible to the treasurer. The pride of the men and women of Erin in the booth bearing the names of their native counties has been the real reason for the financial auc-

cess of the undertaking.

Through the plot of "bits of the old sod" from every county in Ireland a steady stream wandered. Many a dollar was given for just a "wee bit" of the sod, and before midnight it had nearly all been carried away.

She-"Do you suppose his wife really

MGR. MERRY DEL YAL

The Papal Delegate to Officiate at St. Patrick's Next Sunday Ry-ning.

His Excel ency Will Address the Parishioners.

Moneignor Merry Del Val has kindly consented to officiate in St. Patrick's be held at 7.30.

His Excellency, who speaks perfect His Excellency, who speaks perfect difficult to get on—at least this is my English, will deliver a short discourse on experience—with the native born. No the Holy Father and the present con- doubt he is angular, brusque and unexdition of affairs in Rome.

Monsignor Merry Del Val is partly much sympathy for the Irish race. He should have a full audience on Sunday

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A story which has been published in the London correspondence of a number of American journals relates how Queen Victoria was much affected in listening to the Irish song, "The Wearing of the Green." The authority for the story is a correspondent in the Westminster Gazette. This is what the writer says: The queen, it appears, requested a young Irish lady who was visiting Windsor Castle to sing an Irish song. She went to the piano and sung "The Wearing of the Green," and, according to the story told, her majesty was so touched by the pathos of the song she burst into tears. The writer then waxes enthusiastic in referring to the sympathy of her majesty for her Irish subjects. "Ah," said my eminent informant, "you little know the depth of the queen's sympathy for the Irish and the tenderness of ner heart."

A Chicago correspondent in the New York Freeman's Journal, dealing with the subject of the enemies of religion, closes a very interesting letter in the following terms :-"The crisis for religion is not coming.

It has come. Those who are represented by Gambetta, who said: "In clericalism behold the enemy," are the real enemies of democracy and of the progress of civilization. I do not stop to argue that the Freemasons are essentially hostile to democracy. I take them as a party like the Democrate and Republicans, or the English Liberals and Tories, and I say that all this century the Freemasons controlled all Governments, either actually in the Cabinets, or controlled the Cabinets as a power behind the throne. I'hey have been tried in the balance and found wanting. In every country in the world they have supported either despots or aristocrats or financiers who wanted to control legislation. They obtained office as the price of supporting the oppressors of the people. Financiers and Freemasons must go down together and the people be freed from intolerable oppression. Hence there is something of Grasgow, Viscount Downs, Justice Lopes, the Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, and Sir John Russe very logical in the course pursued in rule of financiers, who have replaced feudulism, and, as a necessary consequence an uprising against the Freemasons, who support them in all injustice. Convert the financiers and Freemasons you can-not. Join the people in practical action, and they will receive the truths of religion as the thirsty land of the desert receives and absorbs the rain from heaven. Join the oppressors and the people will be as flint. The crisis has come. Pope Leo use pointed the way.

> The London Universe, referring to the manner in which females cyclists make long journeys on their bicycle, deals with the subject in the following terms :--

> "Lady cyclists, beware! Read the reports of the attacks made in the neighborhood of Dunstable by tramps upon cyclists recently. The wonder really is that we have had so very few of such cases. Lady cyclists, when once they achieve a mastership of their machine, hecome, we are credibly informed, reck-lessly venturesome. A lovely "bike" is much to their liking, it is stated. Fortunately country tramps have not been at present educated up to the mark of knowing this, and their predatory proclivities have not consequently been applied to any serious extent to the female cycling style of business. But the word has gone abroad. The Dunstable reports have opened their eyes to the grand field of operations cycling affords them. The only effectual remedy for

of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful. convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilia the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofuls, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Parifier

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. He

this sort of highway robbery lies with the lady cyclist themselves. Avoid lovely "bikes," and the tramp's occupation, so far as cycling is concerned, is

The same may be said of our young women in Montreal who make journeys to outlying districts.

A correspondent to the Canadian Gasette, London, Eng., writing from New Westminster, B.C., gives some idea of how effectually the Sons of England Society make it easy for Englishmen coming to Canada. He says:

"Despite the fact that Canada is part of the Empire, the Englishman who next Sunday, at the evening service, to comes to the Dominion feels, at first, as a stranger in a new land. And while the newcomer is still raw, he finds it plainable, perhaps, and new to the ways of all about him. Hence the uses of one of the best of the many secret societies Irish by blood, and has ever manifested in the Dominion, namely, the Sons of much sympathy for the Irish race. He England Benevolent Society That o ganization was founded at Toronto, not for mutual protection alone, but to inculcate its members with the necessity for the preservation and perpetuity of the British Empire and of loyalty to the Crown. It came into being in 1875, and early difficulties have so far been overcome that to day the Sons of England are united in all the towns and cities from Atlantic to Pacific. They have their lodges in St. John's, Newfoundland, and here in Vancouver and New Westminster. A word to the wise is sufficient. The newly arrived Englishman consults his best interests by joining the associations. In this way he quickly makes acquaintances and himself becomes known. Work, perhaps, may be obtained which, were e not a "Son," would never be given to him. From a social point of view, a newcomer here derives an immense advantage by belonging to the association. Doors open to him which otherwise might remain closed, and he secures acquaintances among the fair Daughters of England-the sister society. Here in New Westminster the Daughters give dances and entertainments, at which the lonely man from Kent may forget his enforced tachelordom and recall the rosy cheeks and bright eyes in Maidstone. The Sons themselves, after lo ge is over, amuse themselves in the timehonored way when two or three men are gathered together, and certainly the Englishman who has "has just come over, don't yer know"—as the Canadians say-can more profitably spend his time in the lodge room than wandering around the saloons or eating his heart out in Bachelor Hall up on the hill. The benevolent portion of the society-the methods for obtaining sick pay and provision for old age-need not be touched

Mr. Seldon, the Premier of New Zealand, during the course of the Jubilee festivities is reported to have said, at a dinner given in honor of the Colonial Premiers :- "We in the Colonies have been with you from the commencement, and shall be to the end. Whatever may be written or said, you may depend upon the Colonies the people of your own race, upon the ties of blood, which are stronger than any other known to men. You may depend upon our determination to bear our part to strengthen and consolidate the Empire. An historian has foretold the time when a New Zealander will sit on a broken arch of London Bridge to contemplate the ruins of St. ge to contemplate the Paul's, and, of course, he intended thereby to predict the downfall of the Empire Gentlemen, that New Zealander will never come here. Little did the his-torian know New Zealand. They will be in the van, and if there is to be any downfall of the Empire, New Zealanders will fall first, for they will stand or fall with you."

The Catholics of Newark, N.J., are going to build a \$1,000,000 cathedral that will seat 4,000 persons. The ground has been already secured upon a commanding point from which New York can be seen with the naked eye.

DIED

At the Grey Nunnery, on the 15th inst Miss Mary Ann McGuire, sister of the late W. P. McGuire. May she rest in peace. Amen.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITORS MONTREAL, P.Q.

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WANTED.

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JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

The Decorations and Illuminations.

Civic Parade and Other Features—'s mease (rowds Gather at the Different Public Squares to Witness the Display of Fireworks on Mount

Royal.

The Jubilee celebration is practically at an end. Never, in the history of Montreal, was there such a wave of enthusiasm for display of every kind. The French-Canadian section of the community seemed to fairly delight in doing honor to the occasion. The part they took in the great civic parade was not even surpassed by their splendid effort of some years ago at the memorable St. Jean Baptiste festival.

A walk along the route from the Champ de Mars along Craig street to Delorimier avenue, thence along St. Catherine street to Peel, found the sidewalk crowded several deep all slong the line. Every window had been occupied, many lumber piles had, for the nonce, been converted into grand stands, and in one case the ruins of a store on St. Catherine street left by a fire were utilized as seating places for spectators. Practically every window had its decora-tions, and in the East End it was most remarkable to notice that nearly every design had in it some reference to Hig Majesty, or some proof of satisfaction at the British connection. Even on the side streets there were none so poor but sought to do her honor. The occupant of the smallcat houses, whom many an observer would think had a hard enough time to get along, had expended money -maybe only a trifle, but still something—to share in the general manifeststion.

Fletcher's Field and other convenient points were visited by immense crowds of people last night, attracted by the pyrotechnical display from Mount Royal. Thousands of admiring men, women and particularly children, who thronged the grassy plateau of Fletcher's Field, and sat all along its planked walks, with their eyes bent towards the dark proportions of the Mountain Park, and watched the little balls of fire which shook themselves in jubilee merriment in the sky overhead. There are crowds and crowds. On Monday night and last night Montrealers had opportunities of discovering this,

though the number of persons on the streets last night was not so large as on the previous evening. But it was quite big enough indeed, in some places it was too big for comfort. It was a good natured crowd; everyhody took the pushing and squeezing as a matter that was incidental to the eightseeing; indeed, it may be said that they rather seemed to enjoy it. There were children in arms, there were children in perambulators, there were children with parents, and also children without guardians, who were simply wandering around on their own account and taking in a free show, the like of which they had never seen be-fore. And all kinds of vehicles had been impressed into service. There were open carriages drawn by pairs of horses, there was the one horse hack, and even express wagons had been called into use. Some of the vehicles were moderately laden, others were considerably overcrowded; in fact to have found accommodation for all who occupied some of the conveyances must have been as scientific a task as packing sardines into a tin without breaking them. The excersive number of vehicles, together with, in some instances, the inexperience of the person handling the reins, led to all sorts of mixups, sometimes with a brother jehu and sometimes with the street cars. But like the pedestrians, the occupants of the vehicles, as well as the drivers, took such little episodes in good part; it was nothing more than they had expected and they treated it accordingly. They simply resigned themselves to fate and contemplated, with every mark of appreciation, the illuminations in the immediate neighborhood until such time as the tangle was set free and the course was again clear. The crowd was out for sight-seeing and it saw what was to be observed. In each of the main thoroughfares the sidewalks were simply a mass of people, moving, moving, but towards no definite goal; they were simply moving along. It was the fact of their keeping on the move that saved the streets from being further congested, as was ever and anon the case when two or three couples stopped to goesip at a corner or to wait for a street car. Then the crowd became der se and the pushing and squeezing was quickly felt. But the crowding did not last long. By ten o'clock there was quite a noticeable thinning out of sightseers, locomotion required less agility and wriggling into small space to avoid collision with one's neighbour. The diamond jubilee celebration was fast approaching the verge of that abyss in which all things all things are swallowed up, leaving only the memory of their existence—the past.

London, June 22.—The greatest day of Britain's greatest celebration has come and gone. London went to bed to-night

tired, but delighted. The Queen drove from Buckingham Palace to historic St. Paul's and back again, escorted by the flower of the army and a representative gathering of men of arms gathered from Great Britain's world scattered colonies. Great crowds of people thronged the gaily decorated streets and cheered lustily all that they recognized in the great parade. Loud as were these plaudits they were feeble in comparison with those which greeted Britain's aged ruler. They were cheers that came from the heart, cheers with

the true British ring. The colonial delegates played a conspicuous part in the day's proceedings, and the general comment was that Canada, in particular, was well repre-

Y-OH!" said Mrs. Ewens. an' all them clo'es are a-switchin' out on that clo'es-line yet, an' that girl still out 'You ain't been here for an age. Come adrivin' calves to pastur'! It didn't right in." Mrs. Cav'niss laughed; little take me two mortal hours to drive calves to pastur' when I was a girl. I can't to pastur' when I was a girl. I can't was coming up by here to bring a letter mee where in the world she can have gone for Mindy, and, of course, I said yes."

She went out on the back porch and lifted her voice shrilly. "Min-dee! Mind-dee!"

"Yes, mother."

A young girl came around the corner of the house. Both her hands were filled with great golden buttercups.

Mrs. Ewens started, "Oh," she said, "there you are. Well, it's high time. I'd like to know what kep' you two hours adrivin' calves to pastur' miss?"

"I was gathering buttercups." The girl went up the steps slowly. There was a flush on her face that spr ad gradually down to her throat. She was not pretty but there was something in her blue eyes that attracted even strangers.

"Oh, you was a getherin' butacups, was you?" Mrs. Ewen's look was withering. "Well, how often have I told you not to go a-trollipin' around wastin' your time; and all of them yeste'day's clo'es out on that line yet?" Mindwell went into the big kitchen. Her lips were trembling. She bunched

he flowers hastily into an old blue pitcher. Then she tied a gingham apron around her slender waist and going to the sink in one corner commenced wash ing dishes. Her mother followed her.
"Oh, now, look at you! Soakin' the

soap all to pieces in the dish-water! Ain't I told you fifty times if I have once not to lay your soap in the dishpan an' pour hot water on it? What ails

"Nothing, mother."
"Nothin, aigh? You're as stuborn as your father ust to be! Don't go to settin' your lips together that way when I ask you things. I had a-plenty o' that in my day. That's the Ewens a-stickin' outin you. You didn't git any o' that from me. I ain't one o' them still, stubbers kinds!" born kinds!"

She went to the door to shake her apron at a chicken that had stepped on her white porch and was standing on one foot watching her in amazement.

Mindwell lifted her head with an air of relief. The plate she was wiping alipped through her fingers and fell on the floor with a crash.

"Well if I ever! Just look at your

"Well, if I ever! Just look at your carelessness! If it ain't one o' my best blue chiny plates. One o' them the minister's wife give me! I never see yer beat ferbreakin' things." Mindwell gathered up the pieces with shaking fingers. The plates were dear to her. Her eyes filled with tears. Two or three crept out on her lashes.

"Oh, cry!" said Mrs. Ewens contempt-uously. "As if cryin' would put that plate back in my best chiny set! I wish you'd do your cryin' before you break up things instid o' after! Mebbe that would do some good."

Mrs. Ewens stopped abruptly. With a change of countenance she leaned forward to look through the open door.

"Why, where on earth can that org'n be goin' to?" She moved along, step by step, to keep it in view.
"Mindy, who do you s'pose has got a
new org'n?"

Her tone was pleasant and confidential. Curiosity had put her anger to

"I don't know," said Mindwell. She was laying the pieces of china away tenderly.

"Why, if my name's Ewens it's a turnin' into Mis' Parmer's gate!" She closed the door partially. "I don't want she should ketch me watchin'. It's gone up to the door an' stopped an' she's come out a givin' orders. There's Tildey come too. Lanky thing! As if she'd ever learn playn'! Mindy!"

"Yes, mother." "Do you hear what I'm sayin'? Where'd they git the money fer a new org'n They owe a debt at the post-office store and they sin't sold their potatoes Where'd they git their money

"Oh, I don't know," said Mindwell, wearily.

"You don't know? No, you neve: do know anything about your neighbors. All you ever know is to go a getherin butacups or dandvlines with all them clo'es a switchin' every which way fer Sunday! You ain't worth your keep, lately, a writin stories fer magazines an' nine out o' ten of 'em the editors won't have."

The girl's face grew scarlet. A lump came into her throat, but she held it there silentl-. She took the clothes basket from the pantry and went out. Her lips were set together in the way her mother called stubborn.

Mrs. Ewens sat down by the table. " Mercy!" she said, leaning her cheek on her thin knuckles. "The look in that girl's face scarce me sometimes. I wish I hadn't twitted her about the stories, but she does rile a body so. If she'd talk back I'd get over my mad sooner, but she won't. I wish I hadu't said that. Land knows I'm proud enough when the editors do take one o' her stories, an' go carryin' it around showin' it to the neighbors. I'd orter be ashamed. An' I am. Well, I'll make a peach cobler for dinner, with some nutmeg dip; she's awful fond o' that,"

Mindwell gathered the clothes from The line and carried them to the porch. The cool, Mindy," said her mother in a conciliatory tone. "You can use the bench, I'm makin' a peach cobbler an

sloping hills, her towers and spires affame in the morning light, and all her windows shining like brass. On all sides the heavily timbered hills swelled upward, folded in purple hate, to the chains of noble snow mountains that reach around Puget Sound, glistening like pearls.

pearls.
"There comes Mis' Cav'niss," observed Mrs. Ewens. "She comes over so often, rain or shine. What's she got on her "Here, it's nine o'clock she's a-pushin' the season."

Mrs. Ewens moved stiffly to the edge of the porch.

"Why, Mis' Cav'niss!" she exclaimed. wrinkles ran up each side of her thin nose. 'The postmaster asked me if I Mindwell turned eagerly and took the letter. "Oh," she said, "I'm so much obliged, Mrs. Cav'niss."

After Mrs. Cav'niss had turned away Mindwell sat down on a stool and tore the letter open with trembling fingers.

She grew pale as she read. It was a long letter. She read it through twice, her lips moving as she read it the second time and a blurthickening over her eyes. Then she flung her arms down on the bench and her head upon them, and burst into a very passion of sobbing.

solon of sobbing.

"Why—whatever!" said Mrs. Ewens, solemnly. "I never see you take on that way. Where's your story at? Did you go an' fergit to put in stamps?" She waited awhile, watching the girl impatiently. "Why don't you answer me?" she cried. "Where's your tongue yone to all of a suddent, sigh?"

gone to all of a suddent, aigh ?" "Oh, mother!" Mindwell jumped up and ran to her mother. She threw her

and ran to her mother. She was around the withered throat and sheek. "Oh, kissed the hard old cheek. mother, it's from the editor of that Boston magazine. He's taken the story and sent me thirty dollars, mother! And he says I have great talent, but that I need education and experience that I can't get here. And if I can afford it he wants me to go to Boston and study. He'll give me work on his magazine to pay my expenses—but there are the travelling expenses and the private

"To ter! What do you want of a tooter? Didn't you learn all they could teach you at the deestrict school?"

Mrs. Ewens went into the kitchen and got down stiffly on one knee before the oven to look at the cobbler, and Mindwell followed her.

"We can afford it, can't we? I'll go 'tourist' and take my llunch. I'll study so hard, mother."

"What do you want to study fer? I you edjucation wa'n't good they wouldn't take your stories, I reckon."
"It might be better, mother. I need

experience too, and I can't get it here."
"Well, I got a plenty of it," said Mrs. Ewens with unconscious pathes, "an' I've lived here 'most all my life."

She got up slowly and stood looking at the girl. Her face was gray as ashes.
"Do you want I should give you money to go an' leave me in my old age, an' my ploorisy? You can have it an' go—if you're in earnest."
"Oh!" It was a cry of pain. "It's

only for a year. Think what it means! Mother, if you had your life to live over and got a chance to get a good educa-

She stopped. Her mother's face had quivered-that stony old face that never betrayed emotion! None know so well as they who have no education what it is to go through life without it.

Mrs. Ewens went into the pantry and shut the door. In trivial, every-day affairs she was a small-minded, nagging woman; in large affairs she now proved herself great. Her hard life had taught her bitter self-control when it came to real sorrow. She had not time for the luxury orgrief.

When she came out of the pantry her face settled into its usual lines. She took the cobbler from the oven.

"Mindy," she said, "you can have the money. I'd just as soon you'd go. You had best git them clo'es sprinkled. This cobbler's all done."

It was a month later. Mindwell hurried along the little path to the station. Her trunk had gone by boat to Seattle, where she was to get her ticket to Bos-

Her mother had said good-bye without any emotion. Tears had aprung to Mindwell's eyes but the old woman had said only, "Now don't go to actin' the

dunce!' But how very old and gray she had locked! And how bent! Mindwell had never noticed it before. The ache of it was in her heart now. She saw the long, ionely year stretching drearily before her mother.

The train was an hour late. She walked on the little pl tform. The ache sank deeper. She could not get it out of her heart. A sob came into her throat. "I'll rin back and kiss her again,"

she whispered. Mrs. Ewens was sitting by the kitchen table. Her head was bowed upon her arms. The hearth was unbrushed. The dishes were piled unwashed in the sink. Mindwell came softly to the door and

"Oh, Lord, Lord," her mother was aying, "I ain't never prayed any, so I saying, orter be ashamed to now, when I'm in such trouble. But I must talk to somebody, Lord, an' there's nobody to bother now but You. You'll fergive me if it sin't right. My old heart's broke. My only child has gone and lett me. I don't blame her. I've been cross and ugly, an' I've nagged at her. I've struggled agin my temper. A body never gets any credit fer the times they conof blame for the times it conquers them! But You know how I, loved her, Lord; an' how proud I was o' her I had to work in other people's kitchens when I was a girl; an' sense l've got her l've slaved an' saved, so she'd never have to Den "Bieuvenu" we will pik dem, an "Come back again nex' week," do that "A while year; Lord! An' me Solong you was kip on de quiet, an' don't talk de politique!

when the train came Mrs. Ewens went to the door and sickled her hand above her dim eyes to get a last glimpse of her girl. Her face was quivering.

At that moment Mindwell stepped upon the porch. Her mother started.

"For pity's sake!" she avalaimed "Fer pity's sake!" she exclaimed. Her face changed. "Did you go and git

"No, mother. I didn't get left, but

I'm not going."
"I've changed my mind." The exaltation was still in her eyes. "I've been thinking, mother. I guess if there's anything in me we'll find it out right here just as well as in Boston. And if there isn't, there's no use wasting my time going to Boston. Maybe I'll get some education here that I couldn't get

there, anyhow." "My-oh! I never see your beat! You're just like your father, a changin' like a weather sign, fer all you're one o' them still, stubborn kinds! Well, if you ain't a goin', hurry on your old clo'es. It's high time them calves was druv to pastur'."

Twenty minutes later Mindwell was following the calves down the path through the firs.

"Maybe the world won't think as much of me as it would if I had a fine education," she said, setting her lips together, "but I guess I'll think more myself."—klla Higginson in the Ladier' Home Journal.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled recerd of wonderful cures.

CHEERFUL AND MOROSE PEOPLE.

Some people never fit in anywhere. They are stiff, unyielding, angular; they that others leave undone—they are the seem to have about as many quills as a true peacemakers and worth a whole porcupine, and they always stick out; regiment of growlers. clamor for their "rights," they com.

plain of their troubles, they magnify
their authority, they stand upon their

sons the mother has taught are seldom dignity, and all around must bow, bend or break before them. Such people al ways have trouble. Yesterday, to day and to-morrow things go wrong with them, or do not go at all; and they seem to have no wisdom or power to correct God. The tablet of the soul, like a the wrongs or remedy the evils of which palimpsest, may afterwards receive imthey complain. If the threads are pressions that will hide from view the tangled, they jark them. If the majoriginal maternal characters written chinery creaks or rattles, they run it the upon it, but the waters of compunction faster. If the engine is off the track, and the searching rays of divine grace they put on more steam. There are will bring them to light again. others who may have quite as much. It is with the child somewhat as with tenacity, but they have more ductility. a tree. The tall, shapely tree has been

that was beautiful shone in the gir's murmur over what cannot be helped face. The exhitation of one who has conquered came into her eyes.

When the train came Mrs. Ewens their own way quite as often without a statement of the conductive and trains. fuss as these more boisterous and turbulent souls do with all their storming.

SUCH PROPLE KNOW HOW TO FIT IN.

They can take what comes and be thankful. They can fill the place that is vacant. They can do the thing that needs to be done. They can make the best of things. They have no grudges to gratify, no enemies to punish, no wrongs to avenge, no complaints to make. They step saide when a cab is coming, and they do not attempt to quarrel with meture or destiny.

There are always places for such people. They are ever welcome, ever useful, ever faithful over a few things and ever and anon are called to come up higher and to be made ruler over many things and at last to enter into the joy of Him who pleased not Himself, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many. It should be the aspiration and earnest endeavor of all our young people to be in this class that they may receive the reward of well-doing.

Don't be a grumbler. Some people contrive to get hold of the pricely side of everything, to run against all the sharp corners and disagreeable things. Half the strength spent in growling would often set things right. You may as well make up your mind, to begin with, that no one ever found the world quite as he would like it, but you are to ake your part of the trouble and bear it bravely. You will be sure to have burdens laid upon you that belong to other people, unless you are a shirker yourself, but don't grumble. If the work needs doing and you can do it, never mind about that other who ought to have done it and didn't. Those workers who fill up the gaps and smooth away the rough spots and finish up the jobs

and wherever you put them it is a mis. THE WORDS AND EXAMPLES OF A PARENT, fit; they are uneasy, discontented, un- especially of a mother, exert a life-long comfortable and impracticable. They influence on the child. The seed of

They yield, they bend, they give way.
They accept the situation. They conform to circumstances; they yield to the logic of these facts and events. They moulded by the painstaking teacher and do not threaten, nor fume, nor bluster. They do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the street.

They do not dispute about trifles, nor to do and take a serious view of their to do and take a serious view of their to do and take a serious view of their

OF EDINAUROR SCOULAND. . Assets Exceed . .

Forty Million Dollars.

MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Leases Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office,

and unfinished .- Lamp.

"I WAS GOING TO."

Children are very fond of saying, "I was going to." The boy lets the rat catch his chickens. He was going to fill the hole with glass and set traps for the rate; but he did not do it in time, and the chickens were eaten. He consoles himself for the loss and excuses his carelessness by saying: "I was going to attend to that."

A horse falls through a broken plank in the stable and is killed to put him out of his suffering. The owner was going to mend that weak point and so excuses himself.

A boy wets his feet and sits down without changing his boots, catches a severe cold, and is obliged to have the doctor for a week. His mother told him to change his wet boots when he came in, and he was going to do so but did

A girl tears her dress so badly that all her mending cannot make it look well again. There was a little rent before, and she was going to mend it, but forgot it. And so we might go on giving instance after instance, such as happen in every home with almost every nan and woman, boy and girl. "Prograstination," is not only "the thief of time," bu the worker of vast mischiefs.

If Mr. "I Was Going To" lives at your

house just give him warning to leave. He has wrought untold mischief. The boy or girl who begins to live with him will have a very unhappy time of i, and life will not be successful. Put Mr. I Was Going To" out of your house and keep him out. Always do the things you are going to do.

HIS HEART EDUCATION WAS NE-GLECTED.

The old doctor, standing with his guest among the crowd of villagers, watched the black pine of flin as it was lowered into the grave. A large, portly man, handsomely dressed, was the only mourner. He gave a cold, decent attention to the simple ceremonies, and walked briskly back to the hotel for his dinner when they were over.

"There is the end of a story which might, I fear, be duplicated in many a village or city," said the doctor. "Sarah Gibbs, whom we happened to see buried there, was left an orphan at fifteen years of age, with a brother of three. That big fellow yonder, hurrying for some-thing to eat. was the child.

"Sarah had great ambitions for her baby brother, as she called him She worked as a servant to feed and clothe and send him to school. When he was older, she went into the mills in New London, did extra work, lived on tea and dry bread, would not buy a gown in years, to save every cent that she might help him through a college course in Harvard.

"He was always well fed and well clothed, and a noted athlete. His digetion, heart and lungs were watched under the eyes of the professional gym-

nat of the college.

"He was a superb animil when he quitted college. His brain had been trained, too. He was keen and quickwitted, and went into business, and has, I hear, been very successful.

"And yet, when I remember that he has left this old sister here alone in comparative and lonely poverty all of these years, I suspect that his heart education was forgotten "-Youth's Companion.

AFFECTION FOR FATHERS.

A good many men do not find out until they are 30 years old that their father would appreciate some expression of their love and affection. On times the father is called "the governor," the old man" and is shown the barest def erence. In fact, men, there are many fathers whose hearts are crying for some soft sentiment, but the highest and most Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, SITGEON-Dentist noble affection which a man may demonstrate in filial love.

A COMFORT SOMETIMES.

When health is far gone in Consumption, then sometime only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

WHITE PINE CROPS.

A forestry expert recently discussing the subject of dealing with the waste land in New York State, said that there were not less than 600,000 acres of waste land in New York State that would produce large crops of white pine. According to his epinion, "Supposing that it took 70 years to grow 50,000 feet of pine to the acre, the 600 000 acres in 70 years would have 30,000,000 000 feet of lumber on them, worth at present low prices some \$200,000,000. Its value when grown would probably be more, yes, very much more, if there be solid foundation for the predicted wood and lumber famine." But it is not necessary to wait 70 years for profits from a forest of white pines. In 40 years or less they are valuable for shingles, box boards and small timber. Those who have planted white

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaare simple and natural. Hood's Sarsa-parilla makes PURE BLOOD.

obligation of educating their children. pines in the past have found that one They should lack both to the spiritual acre will not the owner about \$200 for They should look both to the spiritual acre will not the owner about \$200 for and the temporal well-being of their off box boards. There is also an incidental spring and teach them by example no profit from pines, which is not always considered. The pines are sown thickly should be developed—the body, the at the rate of nearly 3 000 to the acre, and as the young trees grow up they are thinned out the constant of the strength o attention. Otherwise the result of the education will be one-sided, imperfect sively from his forest good wood for fuel. stakes, poles, shooks, shingles and box boards, leaving the main crop of trees to mature into lofty growths 70 and 80 feet high.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete up to date report of patents granted by the Canadian and United States Government this week to Canadian inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Mesars. Marion & Marion, solicitors, of patents and experts, Head Office, 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained :-

CANADIAN PATENTS. 56243-F. Beattie, Banff, N. W. T. oill cue rack.

56292-John C. Goodspeed, Newburyport, Mass., cloth measuring machine. 56143—J. B. Corriveau, D'Israeli, P.Q., stump extractor.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

584659—Diniel Appol, paper bag, 584326—William C. Clarke, apparatus for heating water. 584681-Martin Fisher, repeating watch.

584 354-Frank F Hawkins, eyelet. 584356-Ignace H. Hegner, electric arc lımp

581637 -Edgar B. Jarvis, bicycle **sa i**dle 584727-Martin H. Lutz and M. Moore. radioek. 584697-John W. T. Morris, lock.

584702 - Fred E. Ramsden, Window

Your cough, like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there. You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give such strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease. You know the old prov-

erb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

Put up in 50c. and \$1.00 sizes.

Spencerian Pens.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND, Made in Birmingham, England, for over



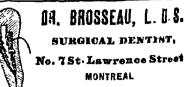
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Telephone, . . 6201 Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (desh colored.) Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Test filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in the hours if required.

Chemist and Druggist

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID......25 cents

FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE.... 25 cents FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM, 25cts

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist.

By W. H. Drummond, M.D.

The Habitant's Jubilee Ode.

I read on de paper mos' ev'ry day all about Jubilee An' grande procession movin' along, an' passin' across de sea, Dat's chil'ren of Queen Victoriaw comin' from far away For tole Mudame w'at dey tink of her, an' wishin' her bonne santé.

An' if anywan want to know pourquoi les Canayens should be dere Wit' res of de worl' for shout "Hooraw" an' t'row hees cap on de air, Purty quick I will tole heem de reason w'y we feel lak' de oder do, For if I'm only poor habitant I'm not on de sapré fou.

Of course wen we tink it de firse go off, I know very strange it seem For fader of us dey was offen die for flug of L'Ancien Regime, From day w'en de voyageurs come out all de way from old St. Malo, Flyin' dat flag from de mas' above, an' long affer dat also.

De English fight wit' de Frenchman den over de whole contree, Down by de reever, off on de wood, an' out on de beeg, beeg sea, Killin', an' shootin', an' raisin' row, half tam' dey don't know w'at for,

W'en it's jus' as easy get settle down, not makin' de crazy war. Sometam' dey be quiet for leetle wile, you t'ink dey don't fight no more, An' den w'en dey're feelin' all right agen, Bang! jus' lak' she was before. Very offen we're beatin' dem on de fight, sometam' dey can beat us, too,

But no feller's scare on de 'noder man, an' bote got enough to do. An' all de long year she be go lak' dat, we never was know de peac, Not'ing but war from the wes' contree down to de St. Maurice; Till de las' fight's comin' on Canadaw, an' brave Generale Montcalm Die lak' a sojer of France is die, on Battle of Abraham.

Dat's finish it all, an' de English King is axin' us stayin' dere W'ere we have sam' right as de noder peep comin' from Angleterre. Long tam' for our moder so far away de poor t'anayens is cry, But de new step-moder she's good an' kin', an' it's all right by an' bye.

If de moder come dead w'en you're small gurçon, leavin' you dere alone,

Wit' nobody watchin' for fear you fall, an' hurt yousest on de stone,

An' noder good woman she's tak' your han' de sam' your own moder do, Is it right you don't call her moder, is it right you don't love her too? Ba non, an' dat was de way we feel, w'en de ole Regime's no more, An' de new wan' come, but don't change moche, w'y, it's jus' lak' it be before

An' our law de sam', wall, I don't know me, 'twas better mebbe for us. So de sam' as two broder we settle down, leevin' dere han' in han', Knowin' each oder, we lak' each oler, de French an' de Englishman, For it's curi's t'ing on dis worl', I'm sure you see it agen an' agen,

Spikin' Francais lak' we alway do, an' de English dey mak' no fuss,

Dat offen de mos' worse ennemi, ne's comin' de bes', bes' frien'. So w'e're kiping' so quiet long affer dat, w'en las' of de fighting's done, Dat plaintee is say, de new Canayens forget how to shoot the gun; But Yankee man's smart, all de worl' know dat, so he's firse fin' mistak' wan day W'in he's try cross de line, fusil on hees han', near place dey call Chateaugay.

Of course it's had t'ing for poor Yankee man, De Salaberry be dere quer their temper, but they git'a-plenty Wit' habitant firmer from down below, an't wo honder Volligeurs, of blame for the times it conquers them! Bem leller come off de State, I s'pose, was fightin's o have descan, But You know how I loved here I come off the State, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the come of the state, I s'pose, was fighting the come of the state, I s'pose, was fightin's order of the state, I s'pose, was fighting the state of t But de blue coat sojer he don't get kill, is de locky Yankee man!

Since den w'en dey're comin on Canadaw, we alway be treat dem well,

For devire spennin' de monee lak' gentilhommes, an stay on de bes ho!el.

bench. I'm makin' a peach cobbier an' bench cobbier an' bench it'm makin' a peach cobbier an' Mindwell slipted away, shaken to the some nutmeg dip on the table."

She went about the house and some it is gift turned her head and looked at down on the front steps. She leaned and we ensyer deres danger roun' her, no matter on sea or lan', there is the within her hands and said said said said said said les Canayens can light de sam' as bes' Englishman.

She'll fin dat les Canayens can light de sam' as bes' Englishman.

bilitied with sudden tears at the unex for a long, long time? At that she stood with sudden tears at the unex for a long, long time? At that she stood with time. Below the hill on up slowly, tremblings. Hereface, was An onder de flag of Angleterre, so long as that flag was fly—wite. Here eyes went to the silent, with lived the deep blue waters with the eyes went to the silent. Witt dein English broder les Canangas is satisfy leev an die. On Pigel Bound ebbed to the ocean. In longly mountains. A moment longer by the flag was kipin dem safe den, dat's de wan'we will kip atway the golden distance Beattle sat upon her the struggle lasted. Then something An' de flag was kipin' dem safe den, dat's de wan'we will kip atway to the control of the control of the safe den, dat's de wan'we will kip atway to the safe den, dat's de wan'we will kip atway to the control of the co

NOMAN'S WOR *******

THE FASHIONS.

"C. D. F.," in the New York Post,

Beautiful "dress" toilets of black silk grensdine are made up with bodice trimmings of white or mauve satin overhid with very elegant designs in Vene-

Double and triple flounced skirts of graduated depth are noted among new summer dresses for day wear. They are made severally of foulard silk, colored linen, chambray, plain colored French sephyr goods, batiste and dimity. Each sepnyr gornes, controls and a timety. Facility flounce is finished with a hem and a cluster of narrow tucks.

Very pretty beach and mountain suits are made of dark blue étamine with revers and a portion of the round waist and sleeves formed of embroidered grass linen in open-work designs. The fancy for ecru, tan and flax-colored linen continues again this year, and almost every day some novelty of this description appears.

The new waists and jacket bodices grow more and more Frenchy and elab orate as the season advances, and each novel Parisian conceit in the way of decoration seems a little prettier than the last, and the art of making the tucked, pleated, slashed, Vandyked, shirted, velvet or ribbon trimmed chillonfrilled combination a notable garment is now the study of the fashionable dress

General taste in purchasing this year appears to go to extremes. It is either the very sheer transparent textiles like organdie, batiste, etc., or linen duck piqué. In the transparent fabrics white follow creamy pinks, rosy violets, and mauves, and some soft, beautiful shades in corn yellow. There are also some lovely and refined shades in gray in silks, French cashmeres, and other light wools, and many charming dves in

Very attractive and dainty are the exquisitely sheer Swiss niuslin dresses made up over crisp, lustrous, white taffets silk. A lovely model is made with Vandyke trimmings formed of Valenciennes insertion and lace. Very deep points to match are inserted in the seams on the front and side breadths of the gored

Surplice waists of thin dresses have the fulness from the shoulders prettily shaped into a pointed voke by drawing one tablespoonful of vanilla. baby ribbon through narrow openwork insertions, about an inch wide. These are carried from the inside of the arm toinette knot. Surplice waists of embroidered muslin have their front edges Most of the expension lace pin; and velvet ribbon is worn round | the comfort of the pater also.

that answer admirably for freshening s somewhat worn gown. These additions may be confined to the bodice part alone, or may show in pipinus, frills, ruches, or panels, alternating with kiltings on the skirt. Fan insertions of the new goods are effective additions to a skirt that is too narrow for present modes.

It of glycerine and five drops of salicy-lic acid; both the latter are preservatives, and if glycerine does not agree with the skin the salicylate alone will be sufficient. Add a tew drops of any perfume liked and the ointment is ready for use.

While cucumbers are plentiful it is well to have thick slices of the referri too narrow for present modes.

pouch over the waist-band or girdle, elenderest figure, however long waisted, look clumsy, but the droop of the materisl in the immediate front alone gives ' the effect of a point, and adds length to fastening the bodice diagonally from the left shoulder to the right side of the waist, is a fashion universally admired and followed this season

A pretty feature of the new evening dresses is the long, soft scarf of chiffon. It may be black, white or colored, and the black and white sashes are made Very effective by dotting them over with applique figures of lace in contrast, black and white, and the revers.

able rows of narrow lace insertion across the edge. Ruches of tinted chiffon are festooned around the skirts of plain and brocaded satin evening dresses, and one charming gown is of yellow moire, with kiltings of yellow chiffon in the skirt.

The bodice has tiny bolero fronts of chiffon, caught up at one side with green and pink hydrangea blossoms. The striking, yet simple evening gown, is of pale blue brocaded satin, with plaited bolero bows and a belt of green

A writer in an American exchange, in

ing of child nurses. Already infants' lacks reflection, and it is the reflective, nurses are trained in some institutions, not so much as the learned mind, which the knowledge, however, being more of a is essential to home making." medical character than for the general care of a child from his second year on.
It is too psinfully true that in the eyes of both mistresses and maids the most modest requirements suffice for the lit is wisely observed that intelligent position of child nurse. A young girl people are beginning to understand the not out of short dresses thinks she can importance of protecting the nervous

begin her training for service by taking care of a baby or a little child, and a mother who wants an expert cook, a trained waitrees or housemaid will take almost any inexperienced person for the nurse, yet there is no one that comes into the house who should be more care fully looked over, physically, mentally and morally, than the one to whose unwatched care for hours of every day is entrusted growing children. The influence of this person on the future habits and character of the child is often serious. Physicians have found that physical defects like a cross eye or a twitching lip or even a simple manuerism—any or all may be copied by her imitative charges. It is known, too, by the most careless mother, that habits of neatness or otherwise in a nurse are quickly imitated, and that language and intonation of voice are faithfully copied, yet with all this knowledge, the effort to train numes for children out of infancy is as yet scarcely attempted.

A chafing dish relish served at an impromptu luncheon was prepared with a can of peaches. The juice was drained into the pan, sugar, a bit of dried orange peel, and two tablespoons of rum added. When this was very hot, the peaches were put in and heated through, the hot rum sauce being poured over them as they were served.

Lemon jelly is a good filling for tart shells or for puffs. An unusual formula for making it was given to his mistress by a San Francisco Cuinese cook, who had learned his trade of a French chef. He boiled to a thick jelly four beaten eggs, the rind and juice of three lemons. piqué. In the transparent fabrics white one pound of sugar, and one-quarter of a takes high place this summer. Then pound of butter. It was ready for use when taken from the range.

> What those who are fond of chocolate declare to be the most delicious cake they ever ate is made in this way: Boil together three-fourths of a cake of chocolate, the yolks of three eggs, threefourths of a cup of milk, one and one half cups of flour, and three fourths of a teaspoonful of soda Bake in layers, and put together with boiled icing, thickly spread, and make according to the following directions: Make a syrup of two cups of granulated sugar and ten table spoonfuls of water. Builto the hair, and pour over two stifly beaten whites or eggs. Beat till perfectly cold, stirring in one tablespoonful vinegar, and, finally,

We have been accustomed to associate see carried from the inside of the arm the cucumber with many peculiar things. The Chicago Chronicle, how ever deals with the checaracter things.

Most of the expensive toilet luxuries straight from the shoulders down to the | will be found to contain cucumber juice. belt on the opposite side finished with a These hold a very important and expenfine lace-edged pleated frill, then crossed.

Sive place, and just now is the time for the V space thus left is bordered with a the wise housekeeper to preserve their standing and-falling frill, caught together | cooling and healing qualities, not only below the chin with a little jewelled for their own and children's use, but for

To make cucumber cream, which not A very economical way of making over only clears and cleanses the complexion, a middle aged ailk dress is the addition but is also very healing, proceed as folof sleeve puffs and flaring cuff linings, lows: Remove the soft part from two vest folded, belt, and collar of shepherd's or three cucumbers, warm sufficiently to check or striped taffeta in colors that re- | make it squeeze through the colander, peat one of those in the gown itself. then squeeze through a hair sieve; to There are also fancy silks and satins, half a teacuptul of this add a teaspoon-costing from 50 to 95 cents a yard only, ful of glycerine and five drops of salicy-

well to have thick slices of the softest, Nearly all blouse bodices are made to with the soap on the washstand, and to use after the former, to rub face, hands whether this girdle or band be carried and throat, rinsing afterward. The clean, almost to the armpits or be merely the narrowest of belts. This style makes the plentiful they are excellent to remove freckles and muddiness from the skin. A woman with a peach like bloom on her skin declares she has used nothing a short waist. To narrow figures, the full double frill carried down the front, narrowing as it nears the waist, or, as some frills do, terminating midway, is exceedfrills do, terminating midway, is exceed-ingly becoming. White muslin, sprigged this is found to be the very thing for or dotted, extensively made up over white or colored silk, and the fashion of used occasionally through the winter; those canned nearly whole must be chosen, as they are the least cooked.

SOME IDEAS ABOUT GIRLS.

The Old Fogey of the Metropolitan is evidently not in sympathy with the young man who spends a portion of his earnings on his best girl. He writes :-

"It is not the young man who spends Plain chiffon, with a irill of lace all around the edge is also used, and the sashes of white organdie have innumerable rows of narrow lace insertion across while she despises the giver. Gifts gratify a womanly vanity; they do not win the heart. A woman is only won by power. To buy her is not to have her. She sells herself every day, without belonging to her purchaser. She is only won by Jeweled lace and a suft, full vest of the strength, intellectual or moral, or, in the frankly animal stage, physical. Richard the Third could afford to be hideous, so long as he had that splendid intellect which made even crime seem desirable when it was committed for the love of her who, because she was a woman, was

to be wooed and won.
"That young man, upon ten dollars a referring to the subject of child nursing, ice cream and theatres to ingratiate himself in the favor of her whom he ad-It would be a good thing if among the many training schools for servants that are talked or or are already existing, there are talked or or are already existing, there shall be added some for the train unworthy serious consideration. She

THE BABY'S NERVES.

system in infancy and the danger of a The fact that so large a proportion of the buman family die in infancy is due largely to the folly of nurses and the ignorance of mothers. Overbright babies do not commend themselves to physicians, who know that the first year of a child's lite should be spent largely in sleep. All efforts to arouse the dor mant mind of the child at this period is

attended with danger. The foolish practice of tossing a helpless baby in the air while it screams both with affright and delight, is a most dangerous one. A physician with a large practice tells the story of a precociously bright child, which showed evident delight when tossed in this way by a doting grandfather, who was accus-tomed to play with it in this way every evening. The child trembled with de-light when the night's frolic was over, but one evening it passed from this trembling into a spasm, the first indication of one of those fatal brain diseases against which medical science is helpless. Nothing could be done but to wait until the little life had flown to a happier land.—Catholic Mirror.

A PECULIAR CASE.

DISTRESSING RESULTS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

A YOUNG DAUGHTER OF DAVID M'HARDY, OF FERGUS, THE VICTIM-HAS SUFFERED THE MOST INTENSE AGONY-DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER.

Nearly every person in this section is

From the Fergus News-Record.

acquainted with Mr. David McHardy, the popular leader of St. Andrew's church choir. Fergus. Our reporter called upon Mr. McHardy at his home in Upper Nichol recently, and from him and his estimable wire a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave. The subject of the sketch, Lena McHardy, is fourteen years of age, and her parents say she has not grown any since her illness began, some two years and a half ago Her terrible suffering dates from the time she was vaccinated in June. 1894, and what she has since undergone has aroused the deepest sympathy of all the friends of the family. In conversation with Mr. McHardy and his wite. the following facts were elicited:-" Two years ago last June, said the father, Lena was vaccinated by a doctor in Fergus The arm was very sore and swollen all summer, and became so bad that it wass a mass of sores from the shoulder to the elbow. In October 1894 a large lump appeared on her back, over one of her lungs. The doctor who vaccinated her treated her all that summer, calling very frequently, but the medicine he gave her did no good and she was growing weaker and weaker. When the lump broke out on her back another doctor was consulted, who said she was in a very bad state of health. Her constitution appeared to be completely undermined, and her appetite had completely failed. The last doctor called in gave some outward applica tions, and lanced the gathering, but it Nine such gatherings have appeared since that time, but each broke and dis nuared of its own accord only however her arm and back, and consequently her trouble was aggravated by a loss of sleep. She had the best of attendance but to no avail, and she was slowly but surely sink ing. Friends advised a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a last resort they were tried To the suprise of both parents and friends Lena began to improve soon after beginning the use of the pills. Her appetite returned, she became stronger and her general health much improved. The sores have not yet left her back and arm, but her constitu tion is being so very much improved under the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that her parents are looking for a complete cure. Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Hardy thank Pink Pills for the present improved condition of their child, as they have done her more good than the

which she took. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and healthgiving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

scores of bottles of doctor's medicine

CZAR DISAPPOINTED.

GRIEVES OVER THE FACT THAT THE NEW BABY

IS NOT A BOY.

A Berlin cable to the N. Y. Journal says: A spirit of disappointment prevails in the Imperial palace at St. Peters-burg because of the event of Frida, when the Czarina gave birth to another daughter. It was learned to-day from an authentic source that the Czar especially did not participate in the general rejoicing over the successful delivery of His Imperial consort. It is an open secret that both he and his courtiers feel bitterly because a male successor to the throne was not a boy. The young Czar shares the superstitious sentiments of all the Muscovites. He also knows that the Grand Duchess, Maria Paulowna, the

For your lam an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will address Sick upon receiving your with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of women.

Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Pani St., Montreak

wife of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vlashock to childish nerves. As a rule, the dimir Alexandrovitch, not long since more quiet a baby is k pt during the consulted a gypsy fortune teller, who first year of its life the better chance it predicted that one of her sons would sit has for a life of health and happiness. consulted a gypsy fortune teller, who predicted that one of her sons would sit on the throne of Russia. On account of this now widely advertised prophecy, the Russian public regards the two sons ol the Grand Duchess with especial in-terest. Both of them are robust young fellows, and, as officers of the Imperial Guard, are very popular in military circles. Unless a male heir is born to the Imperial couple, which is not likely, as the Czarina's helth is greatly impair ed by her recent confinement, the oldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir will be the rightful heir to the throne. The older brother of the Czar, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, is now in the last stage of consumption, and the younger brother, the 19 year old Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, is also not expected to live after he has reached his majority. The sons of Grand Duke Vladimir are Kyrill, born in 1876; Boris, born in 1877, and Andres, born in 1878. The Czar has been subject of late to serious spells of melancholia. At present he seems to take no interest whatever in the social diversions of the court and it is feared that this domestic disappointment will confirm him in his gloomy mental condition.

ng per-njor i over

ONE GRAND PRINCIPLE.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST IS SUMMED UP IN THE WORD LOVE.

If I were asked what is the underlying principle of the religion of Christ, I would say it is love. Love is the essential feature of the gospel.

Group together the ten commandments, the warnings of the prophets, the evangelical counsels and the exhortations of the apostles; group together all the precepts of the Old and New Testa ments and the decrees of the church; analyze them all, and they are all contained in one short word, and that word is "Love," says the apostle, " is the fulfilling of the law "-that is to say, the law is instilled by love. Love is the shortest, surest road to salvation hereafter. When our Lord was asked to summarize the Decalogue, he said Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these commandments hang the law and the prophets."

God said, "I will descend from heaven to earth. I will manifest myself to the world. I will clothe myself with humanity and will become man. I will become bone of his bone and flesh of his llesh. I will place myself on a layel with him. I will take upon myself his sorrows and infirmities. I will become his brother, triend and companion. I will love him and command him to love Oh, the wonderful condescension of God, that he should command us to love him and be angry with us if we do not love him !- Cardinal Gibbons.

THE QUEEN'S AGE AND REIGN.

On the 24th of May Her Majesty completed the seventy-eighth year of her age, and during this month, June, the sixtieth year of her reign, which is one of the longest in European history, as the small number of names in the annexed will show. Frederick Gunther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, did not give the patient any benefit. reigned sixty years and two months; Rainer III, Prince of Monaco, about sixty-one years; Bernard Erich, Duke of baxe-Meiningen, sixty-two; Charles the to be followed by another. The child Great, Duke of Lorraine, sixty-three; became very puny, and little or no food Cynan, King of Wales, sixty-three; would remain on her stomach. At night James I., King of Aragon, sixty three she would fairly rave with the pain in | Philip II., Duke of Nassau, sixty-three Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, sixty-five; Leopold the Illustrious, Margrave of Austria, sixty six; William I., Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, sixtysix; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel six; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, sixty-seven; Frederick Louis V., Land grave of Hesse-Homburg, sixty-nine; Ernest the pious, Duke of Saxe Gotha-Altenburg, seventy; Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, seventy; Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, seventy-two; Alfonso I., King of Portugal, seventy-three; George William, Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, seventy-Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, seventy-six years. The last mentioned sovereign was son of Edward the fortunate, a native of Great Britain, and he succeeded his father on the sudden death of the latter, June 8, 1600. William died May 22, 1677, at the age of 83 years.—London Notes and Queries.

WISE MEN KNOW

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THE MANITOBA CROPS.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 16.—It is learned that the crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, which will be issued in a tew days, will show the area under wheat in the province to be 1,290, 882 acres; of oats, 468 141 acres, and of barley, 153,866 acres The total area of all crops is 1,950,000 acres, an increase of 30 per cent, over last year. The total area last year was 999,583 acres. After deducting 50 per cent. of the area sown on stubble, which proved to be wasted effort, the figures for the three preceding enor, the natives for the three precently years of the principal cereals are as follows: Wheat—1894, 1 010.086 acres; 1895, 1.140,276; 1896, 999 588. Oats—1894, 413 686; 1895, 482,658; 1896, 442,445. Barley—1894 119 528; 1895, 153,839; 1896, 127,885. There are 27,000 farmers in the province, and the figures indicate that the old settlers are cropping as much land as ever, although going more extensively into stock raising, etc.

Hicks: "It is so hard to get anything through Jackaway's head." Wicks: "I know it. Strangely, too, when you come to think of it. Surely, there can benothing in the way!"

ring language and the state of the state of



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THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

An Interview Held With a Leading Irishman in Pretoria.

The Work of National Organizations in the District—The Great Kruger Favorable to the Sons of the Old Land-

The London correspondent of the Dublin Weekly Freeman had an interesting interview recently with Mr. Alfred Flynn, a leading Irishman in Pretoria, South African Republic, on the feeling of Irishmen in that part of the world concerning the present state of the Irish movement and Irish parties. He says:

Mr. Flynn, as president both of the Pretoria Amnesty Association and of the Irish Association of that city, is particularly well qualified to speak on these subjects. He wears on his watch chain a massive gold shamrock, presented to him by his tellow Irishmen at Pretoria, in recognition of his services in the latter capacity, while a handsome gold medal, with a complimentary inacription, records his good work on the Amnesty Association.

"There are about 200 Irishmen in Pre-

toria," said he, "and of these 150 belong to one or both of our organizations. The Amnesty Association is the elder body, and we are intensely interested in that cause. We have fortnightly meetings which are well attended, and, as a result of my visit home, our Irish Association at Pretoria is to be affiliated to the Irish National Federation.'

TRANSVAAL IRISHMEN SUPPORT THE MA-JORITY.

"Then you are for majority rule in Pretoria?"

"Most decidedly. We are unanimous in upholding Mr. Dillon as the chairman of the Irish Party, chosen and supported by the majority of that party. I need hardly say that we have been disgusted and disheartened to a great extent by the growth of factionism in Ireland, but we hope that at the next general election -which is unhappily some distance off-Ireland will wipe out the factionists.

"What about Mr. Redmond and his party?"

"In the past we had a certain respect for Mr. Redmond, as we believed he was standing on principle, but since Mr. Harrington's proposals for unity have been explained Mr. Redmond has forfeited our respect by his refusal to accept them. We regard Mr. Harrington's action as thoroughly patriotic, and as pointing the best, in fact the only, way in which Ireland can achieve success of her cause. Mr. Redmond's abandonment of the National League and his starting of this new organization is itself a confession of failure, and proves that if he had the cause of Ireland at heart he would join Mr. Harrington's beneficent efforts for

"Are your organizations in Pretoria prepared to support the majority of the Irish Party in its attempt to maintain an efficient parliamentary movement?"

"Certainly we are. For a time we believed that by withholding support from all sections we were aiding in bringing about reunion; but we now realize that that line of action is simply playing the game of the factionists, who want to destroy the party by starving it out. We will subscribe to the Parliamentary Fund, but we look forward to the next election as the time when Ireland will return one strong, united, pledge-bound party to represent her, and will put an end to faction."

PRESIDENT KRUGER FRIENDLY TO IRISHMEN. Turning to the position of Irishmen in Pretoria, Mr. Flynn said, in reply to my

"Oh. President Kruger is very friendly disposed toward us Irishmen. I often see the president at his house, and he always receives me with great cor diality. I may mention, by the way, that he has parts of the Weekly Free man translated to him every week. He has often spoken to me on the subject of Irish dissensions, and he has expressed amazement at the for lishness of our people. 'You should remember,' he said to me on one of the last occasions I saw him, 'that in the English House of Commons you Irishmen are in a foreign assembly, and that you will never get anything as long as you are divided.'

KRUGER CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE IRISH ARE DISUNITED.

'If we Boers had been disunited, we should never have held our own here to South Africa. You will never get any reforms until you can show an unbroken front to your opponents. This was the burthen of many a chat I have had with the president. He takes an interest in all branches of the Irish question, and is always seeking imformation upon it. ing the poverty of the people. Scarcely Recently a distinguished representative a week passes by that it is not my pleas Recently a distinguished representative of the British Government waited on the president, saying that he had come, not in his official capacity, but as a citizen, to plead on behalf of the two reformers now in prison. Let them sign the conditions the same as the others,' said Oom Paul, 'and they will at once be liberated. It lies in their own hands.' 'But,' rejoined his visitor, 'I want you to show them mercy.'

KRUGER'S WITHERING REPLY TO A BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The president's reply was—'It lies entirely in their own hands.' 'Do you expect them to ask you for mercy?' asked the British official. 'Do you remember that of the two thieves on the cross one asked for mercy and received it, the other did not and was damned? asked the president. But, answered the official, it is the custom for civiliz d states to pardon political offenders after s certain period of punishment. 'Is that so?' rejoined the president. 'How

versation stopped right there, the Eng-lish official having no reply to make." "What is your view, Mr. Flynn, on

the question of war in South Atrica?". "I am convinced there will be no war It would be a race war, and there would be 100,000 Boers in arms from the Cape Pretoria. They don't want war here, and they don't want it at the Cape to either. The Irishmen in Pretoria, excepting a few loyalists, all sympathise with President Kruger. I believe he will grant reprieves in his own good time, but no one can expect him to hand over the control of his country to the English immigrants, who rarely stay here more than three or four years, and who would vote as their capitalist bosses told

IRISH NEWS

The choice of the Nationalists for the high office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for next year is Mr. Daniel Tallon, T.C. He has been in business all his life in Dublin. He was elected a member of the Corporation seven years ago, and has taken a large share in the work of civic government since then. He is a member of the Richmond Asylum Board. He was high sheriff of the city in 1896. He has been chairman of the Licensed Vintners' Association, and is at present chairman of the Central Committee of the Licensed Trade of Ireland, which embraces the 32 counties, and has a constituency of 20,000 members, probably the largest in Ireland. He has also been a zealous promoter and organizer of charities, and there are no institutions or societies for the relief of poverty, illness r suffering that have not benefited by his generosity.

A PLUCKY IRISHMAN.

Mr. Gubbins of Bruree and Knockany, near Kilmallock, the owner of the famous Galtee More, the first Irish winner of the Derby, has refused \$125 000 for his fine horse rather than forfeit the honor of capturing the blue ribbon. _He is Master of the County Limerick Foxhounds.

A PATRIOTIC LURGAN MAN.

A great many years ago a Lurgan man, named James Darragh, who had amassed a large amount of money in America and India, returned to his native town, and made a bequest of £20,000 to the local branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Immediately afterwards he was advised by a medical practitioner to travel on account of his health, and he died shortly after his departure at Cairo, Egypt, whence his remains were brought to Lurgan and interred in Dougher Cemetery. While the bequest was made in Ireland the money was still in America and the result of the suit in the New York courts was made known by wire in Lurgan on the 4th instant. The sum of £5,500 is to be placed at the disposal of the charity referred to for the church. benefit of the local poor.

ORDINATIONS IN WEXFORD.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, conferred the Order of Priesthood on Rev. Robert Fitz henry (son of Mr. C. Fitzhenry, Skeeter Park, Wexford) and Rev. Daniel J. Lyne. (son of Mr. John Lyne, T.C., manager of the Wexford Gas Works). The interest ing ceremonies took place in the chapel attached to St. Peter's College, Wexford. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. J Lennon, Superior, Mission House, Enniscorthy; Rev. E. Aylward, Adm., Wexford; and Rev. N. T. Sheridan, president St. Peter's College. The Rev. Fathers King and Cloney supported the postu-lants for Holy Orders. After the cere mony Fathers Fitzhenry and Lyne imparted their blessing to the assembled congregation, which inclued many of their relatives and friends. Father Fitzhenry completed his ecclesiastical studies at the Irish College, Rome, and Father Lyne at Salamanca. Father Fuzhenry will join the Mission Home, Enniscorthy, and Father Lyne will go on the Diocesan Mission.

THE FIRST PREPARATIONS FOR THE '98 CENTENARY.

The Old Guards of Dublin, says the London Universe, a political association, mostly consisting of former Fenians, paid a visit to Vinegar Hill by rail on Sunday, headed by the Snamrock of Erin Band. There were a throng of upwards of 2000 persons present at the historic eminence where a gallant phalanx of Wexford men made a fight in the insurrection about 100 years ago. There were spirited addresses, amongst others by Mr. Keans, of Billycarney, who boasted that he was descended from united Irish men. The Irish nation were preparing to arrange to view the scenes of the heroic struggles of '98 in their native land next year, and were already arranging preliminaries for the annivers-ary gathering in America and Great Britain.

THE ERECTION OF CHURCHES.

The Dublin correspondent of the Catholic Times, Liverpool, says: "The number of churches recently erected, or in the course of erection, throughout the country is simply marvellous consider ing duty to record the dedication or consecration of some new edifice erected by the joint efforts of the priests and people of the locality, nobly aided by their kith and kin in exile. Castlebar, in the far west, may be taken as typical of the immense progress which has been made in the erection of ecclesiastical and educational edifices in recent years in Ireland. A new church is now being built here and will, it is expected, be completed in less than 18 monhts. It will be one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in Connaught. It is computed that when it is finished fully £30,000 will have been expended on religious and educational institutions by the Rev. P. Lyons, P.P., since 1883. The reverend gentleman has issued a circular in which after describing the great necessity of a new church in the town he says : wards the attainment of this great object my parishioners, of whose fidelity I have received so many and such touch that so? rejoined the president. How ing examples are prepared to tax themislity then that Edgland still keeps the selves to their utmost strength; but the

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and difficult work, to urgently appeal to all whom this circular may reach, at home and abroad, for aid to bring it to a successful issue. For ali, living or dead, who may have contributed towards the erection of the projected new church, the Holy Sacrifice will be offered up once a week, and the names of the contributors carefully recorded." I hope the worthy pastor of Castlebar will receive the support of all who can afford to contribute towards the erection of a badly needed

SOME GRIM FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY.

The Sway of the Millionaires.

The Rapidity With Which They Accur mulate Millions. Rockfeller's Fabulous Wealth.

which we read so much on this con tinent, and particularly on that portion of it over which the Stars and Stripes floats, is that peculiar one of the rich man. Some journals unceasingly fill their columns with gossip regarding the measure of the wealth which this or that individual possesses.

Here is a sample of the nonsenscial twaddle taken from an American weekly John D. Rockefeller stands at the head of the list of millionaires, not only of this country, but of the world Li Hung Chang was reputed to be the richest man at one time, but his fortune was greatly exaggerated, and it is said that he is not worth over \$100,000 000. Rockefeller's wealth is estimated at \$244 000,000 It is not all locked up in the Standard Oil Company, in which his holdings amount to \$150,000,000. He has nearly \$100,000,-000 invested in many enterprises of vast

magnitude. Some idea of Mr. Rockefeller's vast wealth may be gained from the following figures. He sleeps eight and one half hours every night, retiring at 10:30 and rising at 7. Every morning when he gets up he is \$17,705 richer than he was when he went to bed. He sits down to breakfast at 8 o'clock and leaves the table at 8:30, and in that short time his weal h has grown \$1 041 50. On Sunday he goes to church, and in the two hours that he is away from home his riches have grown \$4,166. His nightly amuse ment is playing the violin. Every even ing when he picks up the instrument he is \$50,000 richer than he was when he laid it down the previous night.

Jay Gould achieved world-wide fame as a money-maker. When he did he left \$72 000,000, and the world stood aghast at the wonderful achievement of the man—\$72 000,000 in 40 years, almost; \$2,000,000 a year! But here is a man whose wealth has grown at the rate of \$6,000,000 a month, and the outside \$6,000,000 a month, and the outside world scarcely dreams of it; a man who earned his first quarter of a dollar hoeing potatoes on a Tioga county farm, in the lower part of this State; a man who, 35 years old, did not have \$1,000 to his

name. Some people say that money is not made as easily or as rapidly nowadays as it used to be. This may be true as far as the generality of money-makers is concerned, but the chosen few, of which Rockefeller is the premier, are piling up riches to-day faster than ever. Where in the history of the world did any man ever make \$55,000,000 in nine months? The luck of the bonanza kings of early California days daindle to

pigmy proportions compared with it. Nothing like it was ever heard of among the diamond mine princes of South Africa. Wall street or Lombard street furnishes no parallel. The histories of that so?' rejoined the president. How ing examples are prepared to tax them jurnishes no paramet. The president is about 50 per light then that Eigland still keeps the selves to their utmost strength; but the the financiers of Europe, or of the potent of three grains. This is about 50 per light political prisoners in jail after magnitude of the undertaking compels tates of the east, ould be ransacked cent stronger than a steel thread of the fourteenly ears punishment? The condition is in order to accomplish this arduous without unearthing its duplicate.

How durgeous Have Worked on Anatomy of a Patient.

The news comes from Chicago of one of the queerest cases known to medical science, that of George Burns, who is now in a hospital in that city. Surgeons who have examined him report him in

the following condition: Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull, the top of the head being covered

with a silver plate.

"Five ribs gone from the left side of the body, having been removed by sur geons in an operation.

"Heart shifted from its natural posiion to the right side in order to secure

firm resting place for that organ. "Both legs fractured in two places and the right arm broken twice.

"Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.

"Large piece of the breastbone taken out in the removal of a rifl ball. "Part of the windpipe missing."

Burns is a man of 65 years. He was born in Massachusetts and served during the war as a captain. At the battle of Antietam he was shot in the breast. After the war he became a marine engineer. While employed on the steamship Savannah he was jammed in a wreck of the machinery and when taken out was only a part of his former self. Surgeons put him together, or, rather, they assembled as much of him as could be found. When his wounds had healed he was fitted out with a silver skull in place of the natural one torn off in the wreck, and a few months later was back at his old line of work. Surgeons wondered at the man's vitality. He had gone through a lot of injuries, almost any one of which was serious enough to prove fatal, but he was in all outward signs reasonably sound and healthy. Some time ago the ball which was shot into his breast at Antietam began to cause him annoyance, and Burns came to Chicago from his home in Cincinnati for treatment. In cutting out the ball a section of his breastbone 2 x 4 inches in size was removed and it was then that the full extent of Burns' other injuries was discovered.

Although affected as already stated Burns is no helpless cripple. He is taking things easy while recovering from the last operation and will soon be able to leave the hospital and move around again.

WHEN TO EAT THE HEARTY MEAL

A man of science who gives a society woman pepsin tablets at \$5 a call says that call, pepsin, money and necessity for any of them would be saved if women—and men—would learn to eat properly. He is himself an epicure and eats rich viands, but he knows how these are prepared and can prepare them himself on occasion, and he selects the proper time to eat them. He considers it nothing less than suicidal for the brain worker, for instance, to eat a hearty lanch. People who are much in the open air and who exercise freely can eat about what they please, so that they satisfy their hunger at stated periods and are punctual about it. But he thinks it all but criminal for a woman who has to use her brain and who must be on the alert with a vigorous mentality to divert the blood from her brain, where it is most needed, to the stomach, by setting it to work on a promiscuous lot of food. He is of the opinion that the brain work-One of the grim features of democracy | er should eat most heartily after the moderately hearty, or quite hearty, if taken an hour or more before beginning work. Lunch, however, should be exceedingly light, just a little to sustain nature till dinner time—a cup of beef tea and a cracker or two. fruit of some kind or a cup of cocoa. Dinner may be what you please if properly prepared.— Washington Star.

NEW ROOFING AND FLOORING MATERIAL.

A new roofing and flooring material, said to be both fireproof and waterproof, has been developed in Zurich, Switzerland. The principal ingredients are waste paper, sawdust and certain chemicals which make the mass a sort of artificial stone. The substance is mixed like mortar and spread on the place to be covered, where it dries and hardens in one or two days. While very hard, it is also elastic and will stand some bending without cracking or breaking. As laid for roofing it weighs about 26 pounds persquare yard in a layer of five eighths of an inch thick and costs, laid, about \$1 per yard square. It is a nonconductor of heat and is noiseless, which commends it for flooring purposes as compared with tile or concrete. Several schoolhouses in Zurich are said to have been floored with the material.—Engineering News.

HOUSE PLUMBING.

"There is nothing about a residence plumbing system," says an authority, "that a child may not understand and there is every reason why a housewife should be able to make her own periodical inspection of all the fixtures of her home." The kitchen sink should be frequently inspected. It is often connected directly with washtubs, its pipes receiving double waste. Traps under sinks and closets should have a thumbscrew at their lowest turn, so that they can be readily examined and cleaned out. A test for the presence of sewer gas is sugar of lead sprinkled on blot-ting paper. If this is held near pipes of closets and washrooms it will quickly discolor if sewer gas is present.

Some wealthy Catholic widows in New York city, including Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, widow of the famous Gen. Meagher, and Mrs. George V. Hecker, sister in law of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulists, have founded an association called the Women of Calvary, whose object is the nursing of sick and destitute in their homes.

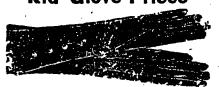
Size for size, a thread of spider's silk is decidedly tougher than one of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight MONTREALS GREATEST STORE.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street 192 to 194 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

The Store-that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreet To-day."

CANADA'S GLOVE STORE.

Kid Glove Prices



The Antoinette 4 button glove 35c. The Pearl 4 button kid glove 60c. The Kepserin 4 stud kid glove 90c. The Tantmeux kid glove, 7-hc ok lac-

ing. 90c.
The Brahant French Kid Glove, \$1.10 The Victoria 4 stud glove, \$138. The Empress 7-hook lacing kid glove,

The Maraeillaise kid glove, test in the world, \$1.70.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Fabric Gloves

Ladies' super liste thread gloves, in est shades of tan and black, per pair, 9c. Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread gloves, in pretty shades of tan with black points, and in black lisle with white points, 17c. Ladies' Stylish Lisle Thread Gloves, buttoned effects in tan and black, with self-stitching, 27c.

Ladies' · i!k Gloves.

200 Dozen Ladies' Pere Silk Gloves, in new tan shades and bak This is a very elegant line, and worth 353 per pair. Special price 253.

THE S. CARSLEY CO, Ltd.

Ladies' Bicycle Costumes



60 Ladies' two piece broyce Costumes divided Skirt and Jacket Stecial new shades, 55c 48 Ladies' three riece Bicycle Costunies, consisting of Skirt, Bloomers and Jacket, new designs, worth \$9(0. Our pr[.]ce \$5 55

38 Lidica' five niece Bicycle Cot mes, givider Skirt, Jacket, Gaiters, Alpine Hat and Satch-Every piece to match, worth \$10.00

aı \$5 99. 30 Ladies' six piece Bicycle Castume, Skirt, Bloomers, Jacket, Fam O'Shanter with plume and Satchel to match, worth \$12.00, for \$6.75.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Dress Skirts



150 Lidies' new American Duck Dress Skirts in four ashionable shades, faced with self material. Regular value, \$1 50. Our price 89c. 75 Ladies' Black Per sian Cord Dress Skirts, lined throughout, bound velvet, regular value,

\$1.55. Our price 95c 55 Ladies' Black Serge Dress Skirts, extra well finished, lined throughout and velvet bound. At regular value \$3.75, these Skirts are cheap, will sell them at

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



Men's Bicycle Suits Men's Sty lish Bicycle SuitsinGrev Home-Spun Diagonal Twill Sac Coat, has patch pock ets and well finished. The pantsare cut full at knee, has safety Hip Pocket and patent Belt Straps, worth \$4 00. special price

\$2.79

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Write For Summer Catalogue. Mail Orders carefully filled.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street 192 to 194 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Madoc, Ont., June 22 -- Sixteen factories boarded 1,000 cheese, all white sold to McCarger, 180; Ayer. 280; Watkins,

825; Hodgson, 100; at 81c to 81c. BELLEVILLE, Ont.. June 22 — Thirty-one factories boarded 1225 white and colored cheese here to-day; sales, 500 white; 250 colored at 8%c; 655 white at 8 7 16c; 50 white at 84c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 22 —At the cheese board held here to night, 1,060 white and 70 colored were boarded. Watkins hought 420 at 8 5 16c; Ayer 240 at 8 5-16; 84c offered for balance, which was refused. Buyers present: Thompson, Bailey, Whitton. Next meeting, June 29th.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, June 21.—Owing to a shorter supply of cattle pro tem, both here and at Liverpool a slight advance in price. has taken place. At Liverpool choice. Canadians sold at 10½c, choice States at 111c. and sheep were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.-A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market weaker, and noted a decline of to le per lb. in price tor Canadians, and 1c for Americans. Choice Canadisns sold at 10c middling at 9c, and Americans at 10%c.
GLASGOW, June 21.—A private cable

from Glasgow reported the market firm. with a good demand. Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock

*aleamen, of London Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as tollows, under date of June 10; The supply of heasts placed on the market to day was again heavy for a Thursday's market, but as the enquiry in the dead meat markets has improved, a better demand was experienced at Deptford, but prices are still low. States cattle made 51d to 51d, Canadian 41d to 5ld, and South American 4ld to 5dbeing of a better quality than on Mon. day. There were 2 627 head for sele, of which 1 565 came from the States, 418 from Canada, and 644 from South America. The sheep made a better enquiry at 51d to 51d for States sheep, and 51d to 61 for South American sheep. MONTREAL, June 21 —The advance in prices noted in the Liverpool and London cattle markets last week has not been maintained in the former named place, while cables to day from the latter point note a further rise, owing to small supplies. Advices generally to-day were somewhat conflicting and consequently shippers did not look upon them as being altogether satisfactory, as private cables received on Saturday reporting actual sales of Canadian cattle were at prices which showed the shippers a loss. The recent trouble in Glasgow has been settled and private cables to hand to day

report the market firm with prospects

encouraging for next week. Locally the

market to day was extremely quiet, it being purely a holiday, and few local

buyers put in an appearance. In an

export way trade was also slow, but

prices rule steady at 41c to 41c.



The Lasting Qualities

Of a piano are the qualities that count. A poorly made piano is dear at any price. Let us show you a piano that will last a lifetime—a long litetime.
Our special terms will make posses-

Our special terms will make possession easy.
We have a good thing, and we know it, and we would like to convince you of the fact, and 'f you will call and see our new style 21 Heintzman & Co upright plane, we believe you will agree with us.

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The Ideal and Popular Tonic for Highly endorsed by the

Medical Profession, the Clergy and the Stage. POSE.—Wine glass full three times a day: Children half the quantity.



Vin Mariani is that real tonic stimulant so necessary to active energy.

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