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IRISH MUSIC

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...

IRISH 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...

WHAT HAS IRELAND DONE FOR MUSIC in general, that is, what has she produced apart from her native music...

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) came from Ireland...

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 Sullivan.

ORIGINAL IRISH WORK OF AN AMBITIOUS CHARACTER. Mrs. Needham of London, a highly accomplished Irish composer, whose "Irish

Lullaby," "Maureen," "Irish Reel" and other clever Irish songs have been amongst the biggest success of 1896-97; and Dr. Annie Patterson, with her very cordially welcomed "Gaelic Songs," have been, apart from Dr. Standford, almost the only two Irish composers who have produced work of a genuinely Irish character, within recent times.

THE IRISH OPERA KNOWN TO FAME, "The Lily of Killarney," should have proceeded from a foreigner (Sir Julius Benedict). Tuneful as this opera is, however, its music can hardly be called "Irish," save where it is obviously derivative.

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, he it is observed, was a remarkably clever man.

PUBLISHERS ALONE HAVE REAPED THE REWARD. Many other Irishmen, it is feared, have failed to benefit in a pecuniary sense, by equally popular works. Foster is, however, a somewhat recent instance of a popular Irish composer.

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) came from Ireland.

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.

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 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.

himself that he is of purely Irish parentage, both names of his parents being essentially Irish.

THE INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES. Some of the Causes Which Led to Their Downfall. The Saloon--The Race Track and Gambling Resorts are the Snarers.

THE BEGINNING OF EVIL. Efforts have been made to divide humanity into classes and to set apart criminals in a class by themselves.

Heredit 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.

INFLUENCE OF BIRTH OR PARENTAGE overcomes all teachings and associations, so that the noble man remains noble though brought up in squalor and ignorance, and the pauper changing reveals his low origin, though clothed in purple.

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 indirect means.

George Francis Train, the famous sage of Madison Square, who has for thirty years declined the companionship of any children, says, "I am a child myself." If a man will live rightly, he will take proper care of his 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."

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

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 reform.

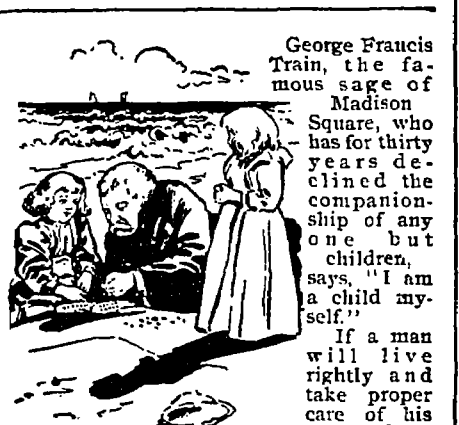
After the safeguards of religion, the best restraint against a criminal course is self-denial--the conquest of the passions through which the will is weakened, the moral sense blunted, and the victory of sensuality and the pride of life made complete.

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 satchel; Mrs. Collins, a doll; a friend, a doll; J. D. Couture, thumb tray and scraper; Mrs. Quinn, pair of vases, silver tea set; Faquette & Michaud, satchel; Mrs. Hersey, fancy 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 vases, cream jug and bowl; Mrs. Cooby, flower holder; Miss Coughlan, 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.

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.



George Francis Train, the famous sage of Madison Square, who has for thirty years declined the companionship of any children, says, "I am a child myself." If a man will live rightly, he will take proper care of his 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."

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

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

An American bacteriologist has discovered 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.

Dr. Bracelin calls his discovery "the corrected chlorine treatment," and the name perfectly describes it. The method of attacking the disease is by inhalations 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 formulae for the chlorine solution, which closely resembles Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda, long known to the medical profession, and for the corrective preparations which makes its use possible, are given to the profession in an open letter written by the discoverer. The chlorine solution is made as follows:

Solution zinc chlorid.....20 parts Solution arsenic chlorid.....30 parts Hydrochloric acid.....1 part Water.....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 inhale the vapor liberated by the resultant chemical action through a rubber mouthpiece.

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 formulae for the Bracelin treatment.

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 anti-toxin serum. The children grew worse, and on the Thursday following Dr. Pendergast called Dr. T. B. Hornblower, of No. 631 Bergen avenue, in consultation. Three injections of anti-toxin 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 midnight 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 hue which shortly precedes death."

"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. "The result was marvellous. Her breathing soon became easier, her cheeks 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 intervals 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 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 down. I had a sore throat myself after

attending the little Stewarts, and I'm 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 Cahir, Co. Tipperary. 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 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 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 Countin'." 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 Irish students of Oxford University. He returned to Ireland in order to perform at the Dublin Exhibition, and he died shortly afterwards at Bray, being carried off by apoplexy.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to--he 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, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the 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 Pellets 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 girl?" Dr. Glade--"Do you know anybody who has a horse for sale?" Driver--"I reckon. Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

Pilgrimage

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

And to Cap de la Madeleine, Under the Direction of the Redemptionist 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.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart..... 72c per dozen " 12 x 18 with emblems..... 60 " " 8 x 12..... 40 " " 6 1/2 x 10..... 20c "

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$3.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 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, 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 doz. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality. INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS.

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DID POPE ADRIAN GIVE IRELAND TO HENRY II?

The Question Answered in an Interesting Manner.

Some Extracts From the Now Famous Papal Bull.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

Some weeks back a correspondent asked the above question. And no wonder. For almost every history, without exception, Catholic as well as Protestant, says that he did; yet when we come to think the matter over, and even look at 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 results that impartial investigators have arrived at are 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 English 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 kidnapped 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 bull. We give the more salient passages of this instrument:

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPAL BULL.

"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 barbarous 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 acknowledge, that Ireland and all the islands upon which Christ the Sun of Justice has shone, and which have received 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 preserve 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 these 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 lord; the rights of the churches being preserved untouched and entire, and reserving 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 date given by

JOHN OF SALISBURY,

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 supposed 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. But 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 of it that makes us suspicious of his other statements. 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 insisted upon eating off the same plate and drinking out of the same glass with John of Salisbury, and who openly declared that he loved this hitherto unknown Englishman more than father or mother. He then goes on to speak of

the grant of Ireland to Henry II., but does not give the text of the bull. The whole chapter is so different in style from the rest of the book, and so utterly out of keeping, that judicious writers are of opinion that John himself is NOT THE AUTHOR AT ALL.

NOT THE AUTHOR AT ALL.

of this last chapter. At any rate, the date of the book is, at the latest, 1160, five years after the supposed grant. But the first time we get the actual text of the bull is not until Giraldus Cambrensis, 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. 69-70.) From such men as John of Salisbury and Gerald of Wales the story has come down to us. The preface is bolstered up by a bull said to have been issued by Alexander III. in confirmation of Adrian's grant. But 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 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 do not 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 1172 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 nothing but a clumsy forgery. But, as a lie is only a perversion 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 ambassadors—Rodrigo, Bishop of Evreux, Arnold, Bishop of Lisieux, the Bishop of Mans, and Robert, the Abbot of St. Albans—are known, while that of John of Salisbury is conspicuous by its absence. Of course he may have gone in the position of some kind of humble retainer, and would, therefore, likely enough, spread traveller's tales of the wonders of his Roman visit on his return. From all the records of the embassy nothing whatever appears about Ireland. But in 1158 Rodrigo 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 friends, were about to make a hostile expedition together, and sent to ask the Pope's blessing. To quote from 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 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 Rodrigo, but wrote to Louis at some length to point out the reasons that compelled him to take this course. In the first place, the Pope's letter shows clearly enough that his consent has been asked solely on the ground that the expedition had a religious character, and proceeds to say that he could not give consent to a project of such a nature unless he were certain that the people and clergy of the country wanted foreign interference. The various dangers which Louis is likely to run are then pointed out to 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 without consulting the bishops and clergy of the country." (Dublin Review, July, 1883, pp. 98-99).

Without doing more than making a passing reference to the practical identity even in phraseology between the real letter to Louis VII. and the supposed bull to Henry II., in itself a most sus-

picious likeness; and without doing more than referring to the well-known flourishing state of the Irish church at the period, with which Adrian must have been well acquainted, we think enough has been said (though by no means all 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 produced 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 interference 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 JANSENS DEAD

He Passes Away Suddenly at Sea—An 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 an abscess on the neck. The surgeons thought an operation would be fatal, and the archbishop 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 skillful 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 1885; it is mourned in the Natchez episcopate, of which he was the ordinary from 1881 to 1888, and in the Richmond diocese, of which he was formerly 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 Bis 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 pastor 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 Natchez. He showed himself there, as in Richmond, 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 Mississippi.

In 1887 Bishop Janssens was selected to succeed Monsignor Leray as archbishop of New Orleans. When he took charge of the diocese its finances 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 Janssens 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 Catholics.

Archbishop Janssens 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 Baltimore, it is the oldest American See, and the diocese originally included the entire old Louisiana purchase, which covered practically all the territory lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Its first two prelates were Spaniards, and the See attained metropolitan rank in 1850, during the incumbency of Monsignor Blanc, the sixth prelate. It is the head of a province that embraces the dioceses of Dallas, Galveston, Little Rock, Mobile, Natchez, Natchitoches, San Antonio and the vicariates of Brownsville and the Indian Territory.

The Catholic winter school suffers severely by the death of Archbishop Janssens. 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 endeavors to make it as successful as possible. The students of the winter school will greatly miss the genial countenance and kindly greeting of Archbishop Janssens when they assemble again in the Crescent City, and the school whose interests were so dear to him will undoubtedly take due notice of his demise and express its regret at losing so sympathetic a friend and so practical and influential an ally.

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 into the Establishment as to create a cleavage which is every day widening more and more. Since disestablishment has become an accomplished fact in Ireland and Welsh disestablishment is being pressed upon Parliament, it seems to have fallen upon more or less unheeded

ears. The Illustrated Church News, however, is harking back upon the old cry and is alarmed to find that Catholicism has made such rapid progress in Great Britain of recent years. "Few people of this country," it says, "who though they frequently hear speak of monks and nuns, have the most remote idea of the numbers of these classes of our population, of their extraordinary increase in Great Britain during the past few decades, 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 fifty different orders and congregations; and of the latter double that number. Of the female orders and congregations, more than two thirds of the hundred are devoted 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 important—not that the female orders can be underrated in the police and social government of the Roman Catholic Church system. There were not 10 men in the Regular Orders in Scotland 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 influx of Irish from the sister island. Taking the whole of England and Wales during the past 40 years, of the two principal orders, the Jesuits 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, Premonstratensians, Servites, Carmelites, etc., etc., which will bring the number of these 'anachoritic' 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 Beaupre, 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, Ont., assisted by Rev. T. Davis, Madoc, Ont.; Rev. P. O'Connor, Stanleyville, 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 Monticello, Ont., near Toronto, to St. Anne de Beaupre, and return 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 St. 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 Metropolitan. Everything will be done to contribute to convenience and comfort of excursionists. Passengers from Toronto 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 Falls, Ont., or proceed direct on regular train to Montreal, Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre. For any further particulars apply to Rev. T. Davis, Madoc, Ont.; Rev. T. P. O'Connor, Stanleyville, Ont.; Rev. W. J. McDonogh, Prescott, Ont.; or Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Ont.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE RAILROAD CORPORATION.

require care and much hard work, and the system of precise book-keeping in railroad accounts (now a special branch of accounting) has been carried close to the point of perfection by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, for instance, gives to the traction of a cent the expenses incident to the construction of a car or locomotive. There are 30,000 passenger cars and 8,000 baggage, mail and express cars in actual use on the railroads of the United States, and the ordinary passenger car costs anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the difference representing added improvements in furnishing.

EUGENE GIGOUT.

Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, president d'honneur de la Societe Academique Musicale de France, compositeur, organisateur, fondateur de l'Institut d'Orgue, Paris. PARIS, 63, rue Jouffroy, 6th January, 1897.

MADONNOISELLE.—The Petite 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.

FATHER BURKE'S HUMOR.

The famous Dominican preacher, Father Burke, 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 blue-blooded Burkes of Galway. He disclaimed them, but added: "Though my father was a baker, he was one of the best bread-bakers in the country." Sir John Lentaigne praised his sermons in the preacher's presence as "flawless." "No wonder I'd be flawless," replied Father Burke; "wasn't my father a baker?" A person wrote to him for spiritual advice on humility and obedience.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, Irritability, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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. Its important—very important, that you use the right paints, there's a brand you can be sure of, its THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. They're ready to use. They're easy to apply. They're good—better than you can mix yourself or have mixed for you. Better because they're nothing else just as good. We've printed a booklet about them called, "Paint Points." Send for it, its free. Its full of useful information about paints. We make paint for all purposes, not one for every purpose, but a special paint for each. The best paint dealers through the country handle THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. For booklet address, 19 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. CLEVELAND CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding Them.

The auditing department of a great American railroad corporation reveals in respect of its records and transactions a Governmental department. The earnings of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system in a year average about \$130,000,000 and the gross earnings of the Vanderbilt system amount to rather more—\$15,000,000 from the New York Central, \$21,000,000 from the Lake Shore, \$10,000,000 from the West Shore and Nickel Plate, \$33,000,000 from the Chicago and North-west, \$13,000,000 from the Michigan Central, and about \$15,000,000 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 \$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 receipts of \$275,000,000, and if a third big railroad system were added the receipts of the Federal Government would be exceeded.

AN APPEAL FROM THE OLD LAND.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, MULLINGAR, St. Patrick's Day, 1897. MY DEAR FATHER KEARNEY.—I most heartily approve of the efforts which you are making to provide a suitable church for your poor people in Kinnefad. The old chapel in which the people worshipped God for so many generations is now entirely beyond repairing, and is far and away the most dilapidated in this diocese. A new church is an absolute necessity; but I greatly fear that your people are not equal to the burden, unless aided by a generous and charitable 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 homes in the United States and Canada. If only your appeal could reach their ears, I feel sure that amidst the blessings of freedom and liberty which they enjoy they will not forget their native parish of Kinnefad.

I am sending you a prize for your forthcoming bazaar, and shall give you a subscription later on. Blessing the good work and praying for its success, I am, my dear Father Kearney, yours sincerely in Christ, THOMAS NEELY, Bishop of Meath.

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

IT WAS SETTLED.

"When me and Jane was married," said the old man, "the first thing I saye was 'I guess the best thing for us to do is to settle who is going to be boss.'" "And did you settle it?" asked the youth. "We didn't?" "You didn't?" "No. She done all the settling by it herself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City. New Management. Hungarian Band every Sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY Special Table D'Hotel Dinner, 75 cents. C. S. VALLEE, Prop., GEO. FUCHS, Mgr. 47-1

MONTREAL Gily and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of \$2.00 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 on the 15th of the 20th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager.

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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 interests, that they were lax in pushing their honest claims to vacancies in the public service. 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 measure 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 acknowledged and covenanted rights, they are mistaken. There may be such a Utopia somewhere, but as yet we have met with no open-eyed man of travel who has come within sight 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 vacancy created in the Customs by the lamented death of Mr. W. J. O'Hara, and suggested the name of that sterling young Irish Catholic, Mr. W. J. McKenna, 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 department at the age of thirteen years—a time when the twig of intellectual adaptiveness is easily bent in any direction for which the mind has a natural fitness, and ever since Mr. McKenna has been a diligent official—rising 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 for 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 such 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, in a day happily gone forever, some of them refused to do violence to their conscience, like Sir Thomas More, who died on the scaffold rather than yield to the king an honor that he only owed to the Holy Father, there is no Protestant intelligence to-day who will not respect the memories and the principles of such Catholics. In what struggle of Britain with a foreign power have Catholics called to duty? And when they have found it impossible to support a

dynasty or a policy, it was not on religious but on political grounds that they declined to do so. The armies of the realm have always comprised a large proportion 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 cast up this absurd reproach to the Catholics of Canada. Last Sunday such ill-disposed enemies of Catholicism received an answer to their accusations that ought to shame them ever after into silence where the duty of Catholics is concerned, unless they have learned enough to generously retract their malicious or ill-informed comments. 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, expressed 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 reginam," 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 Catholics. Whoever reads the address of their lordships to the Queen will know that whatever causes may have impelled Catholics in the past to take up arms in defence of 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 a model expression of that "twofold allegiance" 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 festival 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 for 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 showing 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 much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Not only have the great magazines and reviews devoted articles to it, but important monographs have been devoted to various phases of it. Before long there will be an opportunity for the practical test of the various improvement schemes proposed. As our readers are no doubt aware, the British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Toronto next August. One of the Sections (F) into which the Association, 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 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.

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 Exhibition—a point which has always 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.

CATHOLIC 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 actuary's table giving the expectation of life to healthy persons from 20 to 100, ranging from 4½ years to six months, is placed before the Forester's readers. The dangers 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 his family and risks the loss of all that he has paid in to the Order. The only other point to which we need call attention is the advisability of every member being fully informed as to the meaning of the Constitution, and if he is doubtful of the bearing of any particular clause, he should, without delay, apply to the D. H. C. R. of his Court. These points are as applicable to the members of the Order in Canada as to Catholic Foresters in the United States.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. JAMES SADDLER.

We are glad to see that the Toronto Catholic Register is holding open its columns for subscription to the testimonial to Mrs. James Sandler. "We would only add," says our contemporary, "that we should rejoice to see the testimonial assume a distinctly popular form. Mrs. Sandler'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 martyrs) 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. Sandler on the generous sympathy of the Irish people in Toronto as elsewhere, and refers, with hearty endorsement, to "the graceful and elegant tribute lately paid Mrs. Sandler 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. Sandler 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 companies, we are pretty certain that our correspondent's forecast would be fulfilled and that a great many would be morally and intellectually the gainers by an outing that would materially improve their healthful spirits.

SAINT LAURENT COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Interesting Address 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 reflected great credit on this already favorably known institution, whose students hail from all parts of the Dominion and of the neighboring Republic. The addresses of the students were excellent. 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 first address, in French, on "Adolescence." He handled his theme very deftly, giving a true picture of the youth in the family circle and in his second home, the college. Mr. Peter J. H. Fernan of the final 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 oration. The valedictories were spoken in English and French, by Messrs. Moses O.

and John Douvres 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 all 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 itself in Canada to-day. In their home ruled Dominion there was a genuine feeling of devotion to the Constitution and to the Sovereign. He noticed that in the long list of students following the courses of St. Laurent College 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 States. In closing his eloquent speech, the Judge reminded the students that the most lasting friendships were formed at school and in college. He knew they would stand by one another in the great battle of life. Let their constant aim be fidelity 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 footsteps and where they might be certain, however far away fate might drive them, kind hearts would always beat in sympathy with their generous aspirations in noble efforts in the future.

BOURGET COLLEGE.

Closing Exercises and Distribution of Medals. From Our Own Correspondent. Bourget College has 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 persons on the programme, it is but fitting that Messrs. Joseph Thauvette, of Les Cèdres, a graduate of the classical course, and John Leehy, of St. Anicet, P.Q., a graduate of the commercial 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 inter pares," certainly deserves especial mention for his graceful and forcible oratory. A large number of clergymen were present, amongst whom were particularly noted: Rev. A. T. Corcoran, D.D. C.S.V. and Rev. F. O. Guillemain, both of Paris; Very Rev. O. A. Sautoire, V.G., of Valleyfield; Rev. F. Dugas, C.S.V., of Chicago; Rev. P. Foucher, C.S.V., of Autremont; Rev. J. A. Primeau, S.V. of Redemptor, and Rev. D. Belanger, of Perkins. The awarding of medals and diplomas brought to a close a most successful year.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE.

Public Examination of Graduating Students. Under the presidency of Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Vice-Rector of Laval University, the Faculty of Mount St. 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 France; Principals Bilete, of the Polytechnic School, with Professors André and Bonne; Messrs. Parizeau, ex-M.P.E., Fortier, Belanger, and others. The graduating class was put through a most searching and indeed it may be said almost too severe an examination. In literature, mental and moral philoso-

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 Commemoration 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 Battalion. The drama was "Les Flabins," in five acts, composed by Rev. Father Lougave, 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 bouquet of flowers, and delivered an eloquent 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 than 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. F. 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 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 unflinching 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 splendid 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, vice-president, 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. McGovern and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. John Power, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doran, Mrs. A. R. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mathieu. The programme comprised: Mr. Lawlor, song; Mr. Kelly, song, Home Sweet Home; Mr. Reed sang Come Down McGinnes; Mr. O'Brien, two beautiful songs; Mr. Leroux entertained the audience with his inimitable sleight of 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 of Bonnie Doon; Mr. F. Doyle sang Come back to Erin; Mr. McLean was called by special request of 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 part. 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. Have you seen it? It does the work of transposing instead of the player having to do it. It appeals to vocalists and other musicians where other instruments are used with the piano. Call and see the Heintzman & Co. transposing piano, at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Warehouse, 2866 St. Catherine street.



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

CONVOCATION DAY.

The annual convocation of the Catholic University of Ottawa took place on the evening of June 17th. The presence of His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, Apostolic Delegate, gave the occasion 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 in the lengthy list of Academic degrees.

The Chancellor of the University, Rev. Dr. McGuckin, opened the proceedings in a neat 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 between the faculty and professors of this institution and myself, for I number among them several dear friends—friends whom 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 conferring 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 University towards the Holy See and the Pope. The University owes everything to the Holy Father. It is his desire that Catholic Universities should surpass all kindred institutions, and this is more than possible, for everything in the Catholic faith fosters universal knowledge. Besides being the centre of learning, the University is a watch tower for all mankind—a watch tower in its double capacity of guarding off danger 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' 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, received much applause, and deserved it, too. As the men of brawn and muscle filed up—the romantic, long-haired football players—the cheers and "varieties" 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 expressed his views on Catholic education, as well as gave some sound parting advice to the graduates.

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

VI.—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 Pêche, B.C.—First in merit. First form (division A.)—Silver medal, presented by Rev. T. J. Fitzpatrick, B.A., Providence, R.I.—Awarded to George Kelly, Ottawa—First in merit. First form (division B.)—Silver medal, presented by W. L. Scott, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Percival Sims, Ottawa, Ont.—First in merit.

COMMERCIAL COURSE. Silver medal, presented by A. E. Lussier, B.A., Ottawa.—Awarded to Emile Bellevue, Ottawa. Silver medal, presented by Dr. J. L. Chabot, Ottawa.—Awarded to John Abbott, Naugatuck, Conn. Silver medal, presented by His Lordship Right Rev. Alexander Macdonnell, Bishop of Alexandria, to the student of the University course obtaining the highest average in monthly notes and seasonal 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 student of Collegiate course obtaining the highest average in monthly notes and seasonal 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, Cass, 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 Alma Mater.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Rev. J. J. Connolly, S.J., Sault St. Marie, Mich. 5 00; Mrs. Geo. Dawson, Sault St. Marie, Mich. 5 00; C. J. Ennis, M. D., Sault St. Marie, Mich. 5 00; J. R. Ryan, Postmaster, Sault St. Marie, Mich. 5 00; T. J. Quinlan, Montreal, Que. 5 00; Mrs. Bishop, Montreal, 1 50; Rev. John Scully, S.J., St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 00; Rev. T. P. Linehan, P.F., Biddeford, Me. 5 00; St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Montreal, 20 00; Right Rev. J. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, N.B. 25 00; Cash. 1 00.

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. confidés I am, dear sir Faithfully yours in Christ, J. SWEENEY, Bishop of St. John.

Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.F., 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 subscriptions 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 subscriptions with pleasure: Rev. Father Ryan, rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, \$ 10 00; Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, Ont. 1 00; P. F. Cronin, Toronto, 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 well and so justly said of Mrs. Sadlier's claims to the generous gratitude of our Catholic people and of her splendid services to the national cause. I heartily agree with it all, and especially endorse

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 enclose my contribution to the testimonial fund and wish your subscription list the fullest measure of success. Sincerely yours, FRANK BYAN, Rector, St. Michael's Cathedral Toronto.

A SPIRITED LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS 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 faith and people, to pass from amongst us without any gift of homage or recognition. Cheerfully therefore do I contribute my mite to the fund, wishing the author of the "Blakes and Flanagan's" 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 Glencairn. On the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, member 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. M.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-Governor 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 Manitoba, 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., auditor-general. Lieutenant-Colonel William White, deputy postmaster-general. L. us Frechette, Esq. All of the colonial premiers are made members of the Privy Council. The same honor 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. Peerages are conferred upon the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Dunross, Justice Lopes, the Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, 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 baronet and the same honor is conferred upon Sir William McCormick, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. James Fender, the son of the late John Fender, M.P. for the middle division, Northamptonshire, and Mr. Samuel Wilks, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians and Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty. Mr. Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, and Professor William Crookes, vice-president of the Royal Society, are made knights.

Sir Francis Henry Jeans, 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 (Innskillings). 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 congratulation. 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 success 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 "wae bit" of the sod, and before midnight it had nearly all been carried away.

She—"Do you suppose his wife really supports him?" He—"I judge so. He told me he didn't know what real happiness meant until he got married."

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL

The Papal Delegate to Officiate at St. Patrick's Next Sunday Evening.

His Excellency Will Address the Parishioners.

Monsignor Merry Del Val has kindly consented to officiate in St. Patrick's next Sunday, at the evening service, to be held at 7.30.

His Excellency, who speaks perfect English, will deliver a short discourse on the Holy Father and the present condition of affairs in Rome.

Monsignor Merry Del Val is partly Irish by blood, and has ever manifested much sympathy for the Irish race. He should have a full audience on Sunday evening.

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 sang '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 her 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 Democrats 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. They 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 very logical in the course pursued in Austria, where there is a movement called 'The Anti-Semite Movement,' which is simply an uprising against the rule of financiers, who have replaced feudalism, and, as a necessary consequence, an uprising against the Freemasons, who support them in all injustices. Convert the financiers and Freemasons you cannot. Join the people in practical action, and they will receive the truths of religion as the thirty 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 has 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 mastery of their machine, become, we are credibly informed, recklessly 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

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor 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 Sarsaparilla 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 scrofula, 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 Purifier. It cures liver ailments; easy to take, easy to operate. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25¢

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 gone."

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

A correspondent to the Canadian Gazette, 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 comes to the Dominion feels, at first, as a stranger in a new land. And while the newcomer is still raw, he finds it difficult to get on—at least this is my experience—with the native born. No doubt he is angular, brusque and unexplainable, perhaps, and new to the ways of all about him. Hence the uses of one of the best of the many secret societies in the Dominion, namely, the Sons of England Benevolent Society. That organization 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 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 bachelorhood and recall the rosy cheeks and bright eyes in Maidenstone. The Sons themselves, after long over, amuse themselves in the time-honored way when two or three men are gathered together, and certainly the Englishman who has just come over, 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 upon here."

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. 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 historian 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.C.L.

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JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

The Decorations and Illuminations.

Civic Parades and Other Features— immense Crowds 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 Delormier avenue, thence along St. Catherine street to Peel, found the sidewalk crowded several deep all along 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 decorations, and in the East End it was most remarkable to notice that nearly every design had in it some reference to Her 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 occupants of the small 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 manifestation.

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; everybody took the pushing and squeezing as a matter that was incidental to the sightseeing; 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 before. 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 excessive 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 gossip at a corner or to wait for a street car. Then the crowd became dense 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 sight-seers, 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 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 represented.



# MINDWELL'S SACRIFICE.

"MY-OH!" said Mrs. Ewens. "Here, it's nine o'clock an' all them clo'es are a-switchin' out on that clo'es-line yet, an' that girl still out a-drivin' calves to pastur'. It didn't take me two mortal hours to drive calves to pastur' when I was a girl. I can't see where in the world she can have gone to."

She went out on the back porch and lifted her voice shrilly. "Mind-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 a-drivin' calves to pastur' miss'?"

"I was gathering buttercups."

The girl went up the steps slowly. There was a flush on her face that sprang 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. Ewens' look was withering. "Well, how often have I told you not to go a-trollin' 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 her 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 washing 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 you?"

"Nothing, mother."

"Nothin', aigh? You're as stubborn as your father used to be! Don't go 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, stubborn 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 slipped through her fingers and fell on the floor with a crash.

"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 best fer breakin' 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 contemptuously. "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 insid' 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 rout.

"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 Mrs. Farmer'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 Tildy come too. Lanky thing! As if she'd ever learn playin' Mindy!"

"Yes, mother."

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

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

"You don't know? No, you never do know anything about your neighbors. All you ever know is to go a-getherin' butacups or dandylions 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 silent. 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 twisted 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 hadn'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 order be ashamed. An' I am. Well, I'll make a peach cobbler fer dinner, with some nutmeg dip; she's awful fond o' that."

Mindwell gathered the clothes from the line and carried them to the porch.

"You'd best sprinkle 'em out there in the cool, Mindy," said her mother in a conciliatory tone. "You can use the bench. I'm makin' a peach cobbler an' some nutmeg dip on the table."

The girl turned her head and looked away to the mountains. Her eyes filled with sudden tears at the unexpected kind tone. Below the hill on which they lived the deep blue waters of Puget Sound glistened like pearls. The golden distance Beattie sat upon the

loping hills, her arms and spirit afloat in the morning light, and all her window-shining like brass. On all sides the heavily timbered hills swelled upward, folded in purple haze, to the chains of noble snow mountains that reach around Puget Sound, glistening like pearls.

"There comes Mrs. Cav'niss," observed Mrs. Ewens. "She comes over so often, rain or shine. What's she got on her head? A new spring sundown? Well, she's a-pushin' the season!"

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

"Why, Mrs. Cav'niss!" she exclaimed. "You ain't been here for an age. Come right in." Mrs. Cav'niss laughed; little wrinkles ran up each side of her thin nose. "The postmaster asked me if I was coming up by here to bring a letter for Mindy, and, of course, I said yes."

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 blurt-thickening 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.

"Why—whatever!" said Mrs. Ewens, solemnly. "I never see you take on that way. Where's your story at? Did you go an' fert to put in stamps?"

She waited awhile, watching the girl impatiently. "Why don't you answer me?" she cried. "Where's your tongue gone to all of a sudden, aigh?"

"Oh, mother!" Mindwell jumped up and ran to her mother. She threw her arms around the withered throat and kissed the hard old cheek. "Oh, 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 tutor."

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

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

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

"What do you want to study fer? If you education 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 pathos, "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 education."

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 of grief.

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 th-m 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 Boston.

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

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

The train was an hour late. She walked on the little platform. The ache sank deeper. She could not get it out of her heart. A sob came into her throat.

"I'll ritn 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 stood there.

"Oh, Lord, Lord," her mother was saying. "I ain't never prayed any, so I order 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 forgive me if it ain't right. My old heart's broke. My only child has gone and left me. I don't blame her. I've been crossin' an' ugly, an' I've nagged at her. I've struggled agin' my temper. A body never gets any credit fer the times they conquer their temper, but they git a plenty of 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 agin' other people's kitchens when I was a girl; an' sense I've got her, I've slaved an' saved, so she'd never have to do that." A whole year; Lord! An' me so old, an' sick-so much with ploorisy—"

Mindwell slipped away, shaken to the soul. She went around the house and sat down on the front steps. She leaned her face with in her hands and sat there for a long, long time. An' that she stood up slowly, trembling. Her face was white. Her eyes were wet, but she didn't cry. Her eyes were wet, but she didn't cry. Her eyes were wet, but she didn't cry. Her eyes were wet, but she didn't cry.

that was beautiful scene in the girl's face. The exaltation of one who has conquered came into her eyes.

When the train came Mrs. Ewens went to the door and studied 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.

"Fer pity's sake!" she exclaimed. Her face changed. "Did you go, and git left?"

"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 ain't, there's no use wastin' 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 fire.

"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 of myself."—*Killa Higginson in the Ladies' Home Journal.*

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

## CHEERFUL AND MOROSE PEOPLE.

Some people never fit in anywhere. They are stiff, unyielding, angular; they seem to have about as many quills as a porcupine, and they always stick out; and wherever you put them it is a misfit; they are uneasy, discontented, uncomfortable and impracticable. They clamor for their "rights," they complain of their troubles, they magnify their authority, they stand upon their dignity, and all around must bow, bend or break before them. Such people all 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 the wrong or remedy the evils of which they complain. If the threads are tangled, they jerk them. If the machinery creaks or rattles, they run it the faster. If the engine is off the track, they put on more steam. There are others who may have quite as much tenacity, but they have more ductility. 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 do not threaten, nor fume, nor bluster. They do not strive, nor cry, nor curse, nor voice to be heard in the street. They do not dispute about trifles, nor

murmur over what cannot be helped. They are meek and gentle and long-suffering and kind, and yet they have their own way quite as often without a fuss as those more boisterous and turbulent souls do with all their storming.

SUCH PEOPLE 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 aside when a cab is coming, and they do not attempt to quarrel with nature 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 prickly 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 take 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 that others leave undone—they are the true peacemakers and worth a whole regiment of growlers.

THE WORDS AND EXAMPLES OF A PARENT, especially of a mother, exert a life-long influence on the child. The seed of righteousness sown in the youthful mind by the maternal hand usually bears abundant fruit. The salutary lessons the mother has taught are seldom effaced from the memory. They are engraved on the heart in luminous characters, and the sacred image of the mother herself stands before us silently but eloquently pleading the cause of God. The tablet of the soul, like a palimpsest, may afterwards receive impressions that will hide from view the original maternal characters written upon it, but the waters of compunction and the searching rays of divine grace will bring them to light again.

It is with the child somewhat as with a tree. The tall, shapely tree has been watched and cared for by the gardener, and its present beauty is the fruit of past labor. So, too, the nobler character is moulded by the painstaking teacher and the teacher by excellence is the parent. Parents should, therefore, charge themselves with the work God has given them to do, and take a serious view of their

obligation of educating their children. They should look both to the spiritual and the temporal well-being of their offspring and teach them by example no less than by precept. The whole child should be developed—the body, the mind and the soul should each receive attention. Otherwise the result of the education will be on-sided, imperfect 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 rats; 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 not.

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 instances after instance, such as happen in every home with almost every man and woman, boy and girl. "Procrastination," is not only "the thief of time," but 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 it, 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 NEGLECTED.

The old doctor, standing with his guest among the crowd of villagers, watched the black pine coffin 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 something 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 digestion, heart and lungs were watched under the eyes of the professional gymnast of the college."

"He was a superb animal when he quitted college. His brain had been trained, too. He was keen and quick-witted, 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. Oftentimes the father is called "the governor," "the old man" and is shown the barest deference. In fact, men, there are many fathers whose hearts are crying for some mark of affection from their sons, not a soft sentiment, but the highest and most noble affection which a man may demonstrate in filial love.

## A COMFORT SOMETIMES.

When health is far gone in Consumption, then sometimes 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 60,000 acres of waste land in New York State that would produce large crops of white pine. According to his opinion, "Supposing that it took 70 years to grow 50,000 feet of pine to the acre, the 60,000 acres in 70 years would have 30,000,000 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

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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 Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, Head Office, 125 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained.—

CANADIAN PATENTS.

56243—F. Beattie, Banff, N. W. T., bill cue rack.  
56292—John C. Goodspeed, Newburyport, Mass., cloth measuring machine.  
56143—J. B. Corriveau, D'Israeli, P. Q., stump extractor.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

584659—Daniel Appol, paper bag.  
584326—William C. Clarke, apparatus for heating water.  
584681—Martin Fisher, repeating watch.  
584354—Frank F. Hawkins, eyelet.  
584356—Ignace H. Hegner, electric arc lamp.  
584637—Edgar B. Jarvis, bicycle saddle.  
584727—Martin H. Lutz and M. Moore, sawhook.  
584647—John W. T. Morris, lock.  
584702—Fred E. Ramaden, window screen.


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.

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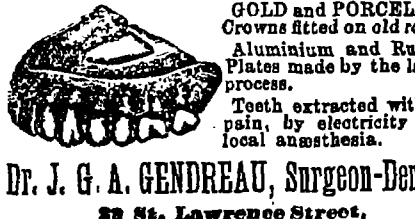
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WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

"C. D. F." in the New York Post, says:—

Beautiful "dress" toilets of black silk... made up with bodices trimmed with white or mauve satin overlaid with very elegant designs in Venetian lace.

Double and triple flounced skirts of graduated depths are noted among new summer dresses for day wear. They are made of foyard silk, colored French linen, chambray, plain colored French linen, chevron, and dimity.

Very pretty beach and mountain suits are made of dark blue etamine with revers and a portion of the round waist and sleeves formed of embroidered grass linen in open-work designs.

The new waists and jacket bodices grow more and more Frenchy and elaborate 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, shirred, velvet or ribbon-trimmed chiffon-filled combination a notable garment is now the study of the fashionable dress maker.

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 pique. In the transparent fabrics white takes high place this summer.

Very attractive and dainty are the exquisitely sheer Swiss muslin dresses made up over crisp, lustrous, white taffeta silk. A lovely model is made with Vandyke trimmings formed of Valenciennes insertion and lace.

Surplice waists of thin dresses have the fulness from the shoulders prettily shaped into a pointed yoke by drawing baby ribbon through narrow openwork insertions, about an inch wide. These are carried from the inside of the arm seam to a point in front.

A very economical way of making over a middle-aged silk dress is the addition of sleeve-puffs and flaring cuff linings, vest folded, belt, and collar of shepherd's check or striped taffeta in the gown itself.

Nearly all blouse bodices are made to pouch over the waist-band or girdle, whether this girdle or band be carried almost to the arm-pits or be merely the narrowest of belts.

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.

Plain chiffon, with a frill of lace all around the edge is also used, and the rashes of white organdie have innumerable rows of narrow lace insertion across the edge. Ruches of tinted chiffon are fastened around the skirts of plain and brocaded satin evening dresses, and one charming gown is of yellow moire, with billings of yellow chiffon in the skirt.

The bodice has tiny bolero fronts of jeweled lace and a soft, full vest of the chiffon, caught up at one side with green and pink hydrangea blossoms.

A writer in an American exchange, in referring to the subject of child nursing, says:—

It would be a good thing if among the many training-schools for servants that are talked of or are already existing, there shall be added some for the training of child nurses.

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 waitress 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 carefully looked over, physically, mentally and morally, than the one to whose unwatched care for hours of every day is entrusted growing children.

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.

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 Chinese cook, who had learned his trade of a French chef.

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, three-fourths of a cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda.

We have been accustomed to associate the cucumber with many peculiar things. The Chicago Chronicle, however, deals with the phases of its uses in the following manner:

Most of the expensive toilet luxuries will be found to contain cucumber juice. These hold a very important and expensive place, and just now is the time for the wise housekeeper to preserve their cooling and healing qualities, not only for their own and children's use, but for the comfort of the patient also.

While cucumbers are plentiful it is well to have thick slices of the softest, with the soap on the washstand, and to use after the former, to rub face, hands and throat, rinsing afterward. The clean, soft feeling of the skin will answer for its future use.

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 most money upon a girl who is the most esteemed by her upon whom he lavishes his gift. There is this curious thing about a woman, that she loves the gift 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 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 week, who spends four upon flowers and ice cream and theatres to ingratiate himself in the favor of her whom he admires, is a jackass. She who accepts such favors, knowing anything of the circumstances of him who offers them, is unworthy serious consideration. She lacks reflection, and it is the reflective, not so much as the learned mind, which is essential to home-making."

THE BABY'S NERVES.

It is wisely observed that intelligent people are beginning to understand the importance of protecting the nervous

system in infancy and the danger of a shock to childish nerves. As a rule, the more quiet a baby is kept during the first year of its life the better chance it has for a life of health and happiness. The fact that so large a proportion of the human 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 life should be spent largely in sleep. All efforts to arouse the dormant mind of the child at this period is attended with danger.

A PECULIAR CASE.

DISTRESSING RESULTS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

A YOUNG DAUGHTER OF DAVID McHARDY, OF FERGUS, THE VICTIM—HAS SUFFERED THE MOST INTENSE AGONY—DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER.

From the Fergus News-Record.

Nearly every person in this section is 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 wife a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave.

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, reigned sixty years and two months; Rainer III, Prince of Monaco, about sixty-one years; Bernard Erich, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, sixty-two; Charles the Great, Duke of Lorraine, sixty-three; Cynan, King of Wales, sixty-three; James I., King of Aragon, sixty-three; 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, sixty-six; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, sixty-seven; Frederick Louis V., Landgrave 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-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 3, 1600. William died May 22, 1677, at the age of 83 years.—London Notes and Queries.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving 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.

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. Petersburg because of the event of Friday, 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

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wife of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, not long since 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 of the Grand Duchess with especial interest. 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 health is greatly impaired 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 Andre, 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.

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 Testaments and the decrees of the church; analyze them all, and they are all contained in one short word, and that word is love. "Love," says the apostle, "is the fulfilling of the law"—that is to say, the law is fulfilled 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 flesh. I will place myself on a level with him. I will take upon myself his sorrows and infirmities. I will become his brother, friend and companion. I will love him and command him to love all." 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, reigned sixty years and two months; Rainer III, Prince of Monaco, about sixty-one years; Bernard Erich, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, sixty-two; Charles the Great, Duke of Lorraine, sixty-three; Cynan, King of Wales, sixty-three; James I., King of Aragon, sixty-three; 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, sixty-six; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, sixty-seven; Frederick Louis V., Landgrave 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-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 3, 1600. William died May 22, 1677, at the age of 83 years.—London Notes and Queries.

WISE MEN KNOW

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotic or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

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 few days, will show the area under wheat in the province to be 1,290,882 acres; of oats, 638,141 acres, and of barley, 159,866 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 999,588 acres. After deducting 50 per cent. of the area sown on stubble, which proved to be wasted effort, the figures for the three preceding years of the principal cereals are as follows: Wheat—1894, 1,010,985 acres; 1895, 1,140,276; 1896, 999,588. Oats—1894, 413,686; 1895, 432,658; 1896, 442,445. Barley—1894, 119,528; 1895, 163,839; 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 be nothing in the way!"

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IRISHMEN IN TRANSVAAL.

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 fellow Irishmen at Pretoria, in recognition of his services in the latter capacity, while a handsome gold medal, with a complimentary inscription, records his good work on the Amnesty Association.

"There are about 200 Irishmen in Pretoria," 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 MAJORITY.

"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 unity."

"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 questions:

"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 cordiality. I may mention, by the way, that he has parts of the Weekly Freeman translated to him every week. He has often spoken to me on the subject of Irish dimensions, and has expressed amazement at the foolishness 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 in South Africa. You will never get any reforms until you can show an unbroken front to your opponents." This was the burden 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 information upon it. 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 Com 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 civilized states to pardon political offenders after a certain period of punishment." "Is that so?" rejoined the president. "How is it then that England still keeps the Irish political prisoners in jail after fourteen years' punishment?" The con-

versation stopped right there, the English official having no reply to make. "What is your view, Mr. Flynn, on the question of war in South Africa?" "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 to Pretoria. They don't want war here, and they don't want it at the Cape either. The Irishmen in Pretoria, excepting a few loyalists, all sympathize 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 them."

IRISH NEWS.

The choice of the Nationalists for the high office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for next year is Mr. Daniel Tallon, T.O. 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 civil 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 or suffering that have not benefited by his generosity.

A FLUCKY 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 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 Fitzhenry (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 interesting ceremonies took place in the chapel attached to St. Peter's College, Wexford. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. J. Lennon, Superior, Mission House, Ennis-corthy; Rev. E. Aylward, Adm., Wexford; and Rev. N. T. Sheridan, president St. Peter's College. The Rev. Fathers King and Cloney supported the postulants for Holy Orders. After the ceremony Fathers Fitzhenry and Lyne imparted their blessing to the assembled congregation, which included many of their relatives and friends. Father Fitzhenry completed his ecclesiastical studies at the Irish College, Rome, and Father Lyne at Salamanca. Father Fitzhenry will join the Mission Home, Ennis-corthy, and Father Lyne will go on to 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 Shamrock 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 light in the insurrection about 100 years ago. There were spirited addresses, amongst others by Mr. Keane, of Ballycarney, who boasted that he was descended from united Irishmen. 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 anniversary 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 considering the poverty of the people. Scarcely a week passes by that it is not my pleasing 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 months. 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: "Towards the attainment of this great object my parishioners, of whose fidelity I have received so many and such touching examples, are prepared to tax themselves to their utmost strength; but the magnitude of the undertaking compels me, in order to accomplish this arduous"

JAMES A. O'GILLY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

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Which includes our pattern Hats, specially imported for our Summer opening. Our Millinery displays in the past have won the admiration of the Ladies. Our display even at the special reductions is worthy of a visit from every lady not having yet purchased the Summer Hat.

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We have laid out on tables a large number of untrimmed Straw Hats which are just the thing for country wear or picnics. Your choice, 10c.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

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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 all, 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 church.

SOME GRIM FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY.

The Sway of the Millionaires.

The Rapidity With Which They Accumulate Millions. Rockefeller's Fabulous Wealth.

One of the grim features of democracy of which we read so much on this continent, 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 nonsensical 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 his table at 8:30, and in that short time his wealth 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 amusement is playing the violin. Every evening 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 died 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 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 dwindles 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 the financiers of Europe, or of the potentates of the east, could be ransacked without unearthing its duplicate.

A PROULIAB CASE.

How Surgeons Have Worked on the 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 surgeons in an operation.

"Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side in order to secure a 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 rifle ball.

"Part of the windpipe missing."

Burns is a man of 35 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 pepain tablets at \$5 a call says that call, pepain, 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 lunch. 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 worker should eat most heartily after the day's work is done. Breakfast may be 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 20 pounds per square 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 wash tubs, 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 blotting 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 of three grains. This is about 50 per cent stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

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CANADA'S GLOVE STORE.

Kid Glove Prices

The Antoinette 4 button glove 35c. The Pearl 4 button kid glove 60c. The Kesperin 4 stud kid glove 9c. The Tanteux kid glove, 7-hr ok lacing, 90c. The Brabant French Kid Glove, \$1.10. The Victoria 4 stud glove, \$1.38. The Empress 7-book lacing kid glove, \$1.50. The Marseillaise kid glove, best in the world, \$1.70.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Fabric Gloves

Ladies' super lisle thread gloves, in best 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' Silk Gloves.

200 Dozen Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, in new tan shades and black. This is a very elegant line, and worth 35c per pair. Special price 25c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Bicycle Costumes

60 Ladies' two-piece Bicycle Costumes, consisting of Skirt, Bloomers and Jacket, new designs, worth \$9.00. Our price \$5.55. 38 Ladies' five-piece Bicycle Costumes, consisting of Skirt, Bloomers and Jacket, Gaiters, Alpine Hats and Satchels, worth \$10.00. Our price \$5.99. 30 Ladies' six-piece Bicycle Costume, Skirt, Bloomers, Jacket, Fawn O'Shanter with plume and Satchel to match, worth \$12.00, for \$6.75.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Dress Skirts

150 Ladies' new American Duck Dress Skirts in four fashionable shades, faced with self material. Regular value, \$1.50. Our price 89c. 75 Ladies' Black Persian 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 \$2.20.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Men's Bicycle Suits

Men's Stylish Bicycle Suits in Grey Home-Spun Diagonal Twill Saco Coat, has patch pockets and well finished. The pants are cut full at knee, has safety Hip Pocket and patent Belt Straps, worth \$4.00. special price \$2.79.

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THE PRODUCER MARKETS.

MADOC, Ont., June 22.—Sixteen factories boarded 1,000 cheese, all white sold to Mr. Cargier, 180; Ayer, 280; Watkins, 325; Hodgson, 100; and at 8 1/2c.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 22.—Thirty-one factories boarded 1225 white and 850 colored cheese here to-day; sales: 500 white; 250 colored at 8 1/2c; 655 white at 8 1/2c; 60 white at 8 1/2c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 22.—At the cheese board held here to-night, 1,060 white and 70 colored were boarded. Watkins bought 420 at 8 1/2c; Ayer, 240 at 8 1/2c; 8 1/2c 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 Canadian sales at 10 1/2c, choice States at 11 1/2c, and sheep were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market weaker, and noted a decline of 1/2c to 1c per lb. in price for Canadians, and 1/4c for Americans. Choice Canadians sold at 10c middling at 9c, and Americans at 10 1/2c.

GLASGOW, June 21.—A private cable from Glasgow reported the market firm, with a good demand.

Messrs. John Old & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of June 10: "The supply of beasts 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 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d, Canadian 4 1/2d to 5 1/4d, and South American 4 1/2d to 5 1/4d. There were 2,627 head for sale, of which 1,565 came from the States, 418 from Canada, and 644 from South America. The sheep made a better enquiry at 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d for States sheep, and 5 1/2d to 6 1/4d 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 today from the latter point note a further rise, owing to small supplies. Advances 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 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c.

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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 lifetime. 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 if you will call and see our new style 21 Heintzman & Co. upright piano, we believe you will agree with us.

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DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day; Children half the quantity.

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