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VOL. XLV., NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 150 c.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

▲ GRAND RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION

THE FEAST OF OUR MOTHER OF GOOD OUNSEL, PATRON OF THE CHURCH-SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER JAMES GALLAGHAN.

The Feast of Our Mother of Good Counsel was commemorated most fittingly in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last. A large congregation of the faithful of St. Mary's with a number of people from the English-speaking parishes of the city, filled the church, which was elaborately decorated with streamers. eanners, and flags, and a profusion of High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, pastor. Rev Fathers McGarry and Condon occupied gents in the sanctuary. The choir, under the able direction of Prof. James Wilson, organist and musical director, and Prof. Wnt. Sullivan, leader of the orchestra, performed the Kytie and Gloria from Wilson's Mass, and the Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, from "La Messe Ste. Therese." At the Offertory, Ave Maria, due, by Messrs. Hamlin and Emblem, with violin and cello obligato by Messrs. Sullivan and Charbonneau. Prominent singers from other church choirs assist-The soloists for the Mass were : First tenors, Messrs. Hamlin, Paquette, Pappillon and Cuvilier : second tenors. J. Emblem and T. Phelan ; bassos, T. C. and A. Emblem and J. Johnson.

The sermon, which was most eloquent, impressive and interesting, was delivered by the Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, who took for his text :

"I must do the works of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."-St. John, ehap. ix., 4.

Small and narrow minds are pent up within the horizon of this mortal life; their thoughts, aims and enterprises are. on that account, most limited and most circumscribed, and are branded with the decay inherent to all mortality. Larger and broader minded people, though sharing with these the common lot of humanity, rise infinitely above them, and look out through time into the faroff eternity, and build all their hopes on the future life. Indeed, to invest time with a character of solidity and durability, which it has not, is an aperration of the mind; and to regulate one's morals according to that standard, a very great

The Reverend Father then dwelt at length on the nature and quality of time. Time is rest with motion. It presses gently upon the flying moments, like bird that bends the branch under its weight, or the honey-bee that sucks its sugar from each flower as it alights upon and aways child and the centenarian, because both are creatures of the moment: It is shortlived, because death, its rival competitor. pulls down what it builds up. In monasteries, the recitation of so many decades of heads measured the time to be given to sleep. Great events also have been used for this purpose. The Roman Calandar began with the foundation of Rome, B.C. 752. The Christian era dates from the birth of Our Savior, A.M. 4004. The Mahometan era commences with the birth of Mahomet, A.D. 622. But it was only in the year A.D. 1582 that time was measured to a nicety, and the honor of this achievement belongs to a Pope of the Holy Catholic Church. Pope Gregory XIII. corrected, in 1582, the old chronological error, and his calendar was adopted in France in 1582. by the Catholic States of Germany in 1584, by the Protestant States of Switzerland, Denmark and Sweeden in 1600, and last by England in 1753.

The preacher then dwelt upon the changes brought about by time, and the absolute necessity of employing it well. He cited the words of the great Cardinal Wolsey: "Had I served my God as well as my king, I would not be abandoned in my old age."

The wise and provident hushandman stores away in summer his provisions for the winter, and relishes them in due season; the spendthrit uses his earnings extravagantly, and endures afterwards bunger and privation. They who labor for Heaven store away in this life into the granary of eternity their treasures of merit, with the prospect of every good thing in the Kingdom of Blessedness; but the slothful, the careless and the in- for y persons. different, whose storehouses remain empty through positive evil or negative good, are making straight for a barren and sterile land with no other alterna-

tive than disappointment and despair. In the evening at 7.30 there was musicai vespers and sole un benediction of the Holy Sacrament. Sanctus and Benedietus, Ste. Therese Mass; duo, Ave Maria, and Tantum Ergo; by Werner; soloist, F. Harkins.

MGR. LANGEVIN ON THE DUYL OF CATHOLICS.

Mgr. Langevin. of St. Boniface, officiated at the High Mass of the St. Joseph Society at Hull on Sunday. After the sermon, His Grace was asked to address the congregation and consented. In his remarks he said that Manitoba was not

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give Catholics in Manitoba justice had been introduced in the House of Commons and had nearly passed but it had been blocked and defeated. By whom? It was for his heavers to decide. They had the power to do substantial justice to Manitoba by their votes at the coming election, and he trusted they would do their duty.

BECAME A CATHOLIC.

DAUGHTER OF DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH CHANGES FAITH.

Miss Alice English, daughter of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N.J., on Thursday last was received into the Catholic Church, having renounced the Protestant faith. Dr. English's fame as a poet, and incidentally as the author of Ben Bolt," made his name familiar all over the world. Miss English inherited the poetic instinct, and many poems and prose articles from her pen have appeared in leading American magazines. She is a strikingly handsome woman.

Miss English was formerly a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in Congress street, Newark, of which her cousin, the Rev. W. H. C. Lylburn, is rector. Her sister. Florence, is married to an Episcopal clergyman named Arthur Noti, who is connected with a church in Louisiana.

Dr. English approved the course of his daughter, saying she had reache the age of discretion. Her brother Arthur declares his sister has more brains than all the rest of the children put together, and that when she joined the Catholic Church she did so because she believed she was doing right. The Rev. Father Cody, paster of the St. James Roman Catholic Church, in Madison street, Newark, received her into his congregation after the usual examination.

HUMILITY OVERDONE.

THE YOUNG MEN WHO DECORATE THE VES-TIBULES OF OUR CHURCHES.

Humility is a beautiful thing indeed to see, especially in the young; but it may be overdone and run in the ground, so to speak. Some occasions seem to demand a show of personal pride, and we think attending Mass is one of them. A young man should go to courch like a gentlemmn. He should act like a gentleman in church, and certainly should not through false medesty or mistaken humilty hang around the door struggling with his fellow publicans for soft spots in the walls and pillars whereon to lean his weary shoulder. We like the young man that may be seen taking his mother or his sisters to and from church, who sits with them in the family pew, and who is brave and hold enough to look the collector straight in the face. There is an air of respectability and good breeding and that helps him, too, materially in his life work, whatever it may be. Good manners and morality are not synonymous terms to be sure, but, as a rule. they are very closely related, and where one is we naturally expect to and the other. The young man who decorates the vestibules of our churches and divesout at the communion to improve the shining hour smoking eigarettes around breeding, and as for morality-well! quien sabe ?-The Monitor.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

NEW BUILDINGS AND AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY WILL BE FINISHED ON TIME.

All the arrangements have been made for the session of 1896 of the Catholic Summer School of America at the Assembly Grounds at Buff Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y., from July 12 to Aug.

This will be the first session of the Summer School on its own property. The Administration Building and Assembly Hail have been completed at a cost of \$20000. A number of cottages are to be ban, reads and walks made and sewers and water mains Idd. The committee has received positive assurancethat the coestric railway from Platts. burg to the grounds would be ready for

operation for time 15.

The contract has been let for the crection of the Philadelphia cottage, and it wist be ready for occupancy during the session. It will accommodate

The Trunk Line Association has granted the reduction of tare or the certificate plan of fall fare going and enethird of [iall fore returning. The dimit on tickets will be from July 5 to Sept. 1. The other passenger associations will no doubt grant the same concessions.

MGR. FABRES CONSECRATION.

The twenty-third anniversary of the consecration of M.r. Fabre, as Arch-bishop of Montreal table on May 1st, and religious services will be head in the Cathedrai upon that occasion.

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The Board of Ca holic School Commissioners met on Monday evening under the presidency of Canon Bruchesi. The Pope Leo XIII., "Ignis ardens," (a burning fire) and Syampa, in Italian, means flame. His cont-ot-arms also is a so blessed as Hull. In Hull their children was many the presenting of canon bruchest. Heans hame. The control and is a surrounded by rays of fire. Before deen could be educated in their own faith by their own pastors. Not so in Manitoba. Whose fault was it? Poli Quintivan. The Finance Committee and of Cardinal Syampa that he has no bleing was proposed to the control of the contr ticions were appealing to them for their made a report of the general expenses sin but his age. He is only 43, but as votes, and both sides would claim a desaid receipts for the school session 1896- according to Protessor Lapponi, the

of the commission for repairs and unforseen expenses. A special committee, composed of Rev. Leclere, Ald. Beausoleil, Messrs. F. J. Hart and W. Farrell. was appointed to examine the maintenance expenses of the different schools. It was decided to establish a uniform tax of ten dollars for the rent of any of the academic balls when used for educational or charitable purposes. This tax to defray costs of light and cleaning. With reference to the dispute about Mr. Jos. Hayne's contract, it was decided, if possible, that a compromise should be arrived at.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. J. Flavin, a Listowell man, has peen selected to contest North Kerry, rendered vacant by Mr. Sexton's retire-

Active preparations are being made in Limerick for the Irish Trades Congress, to be held on May 25, 26 and 27. The local committee, of whom Mr. James Dalton is president, and R. P. O'Connor, G. Gansford and J. Neville, secretaries, are working to give the visitors a litting reception and make the Congress in the City of the Treaty a success.

In a touching letter to Canon Davis Mr. Sexton bids adieu to his old constituency of North Kerry, and promises his assistance to the "new member" who is to succeed him. The greatness of Mr. Sexton's services to every Irish cause and movement enhances, says the Freeman, the poignancy of the regret of his severance from the Parliamentary life of which he was so great a power for his country's good.

At the meeting of the Westport Guardians, Peter Kelly, Esq., presiding, a resolution was received from the Roscomthat the abnormal abolition of small farmer's holdings and their consolidation into large grass farms for the last ball century is the main cause of the disastrons depletion and the rural population of the consequent misery in the towns and the enforced expatriation of our young men-the bone and sinew of the country-to seek a living on foreign prairies whilst leaving Irish prairies behind them. They eatled on the British Government to amend, as in duty bound. this disastrous condition of affairs. Without any new compulsory law either for landlord or grass tenant, and without any loss to either, the needful change can be gradually but surely accomplish ed, by increasing the powers and functions of the Congested Districts Board.

An occurrence which seems to be so far enveloped in mystery is reported as: having occurred in the vicinity of Charlestown some days ago. A man named Michael Flynn, a caretaker of about such a man that wins him the good word and the good will of others. Lord Dillon's at Kilgarrill, alleges that he was tired at after leaving Charlestown. between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and within two lundred yards of the town. His statement is that a pistol shot was fired by a man he saw in a field about fifty vareis from the road and he pointed out to the police a wound on the side of his face which it appears is little more than a scrape. The matter was reported to the County Inspector at Castlebar, where he was completing his round the corner is certainly lacking in good of inspection, and he lost no time in proceeding to Charlestown. Up to the present there is no confirmation of the man's statement although there were parties with him at the time of the alleged obcurrence. They say there was some noise a little farther up, the road, but none of them heard a shot. The police are investigating the affair.

The death of a centenarian occurred during the early part of the present week in the heighborhood of Balivglass, when Thirdy Glynn of Knockanakill, Mayo, passed peacefully to his eternal reward it the age of 108 years. What makes this rather remarkable instance of Iongevity still more striking is the fact that Thady's life was spent in poverty; for a long number of years past he and his wise subsisted on the small amount of out-door relief allowed weekly by the Claremorris Guardians, for which he was accustomed, until quite recently, to tramp a considerable distance. The death of his wife occurred only a couple of years ago; she, too, had attained an advanced age, being verging upon the ecutury. Thady delighted in telling how, as a little lad, he carried his pike in '08, and he had a lively recoilection of the stirring times following the French landing. Death came to him amid the squard surroundings in which the expense of the guardians.

CARDINAL SVAMPA.

REGARDED BY MANY AS THE MOST PROB-ABLE SUCCESSOR OF LEO NIII. There are many who believe that Cardinal Syampa, Archbishop of Bologna, will be the next occupant of the Pontilical throne. The superstrious take his name as a sure sign that this will be the

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

ELECTIONS FIXED FOR JUNE 23.

SPRING PROPRIETS AT WORK-"STE MACKENZIE BOWELL WITHELS AND SIR CHARLES PUP-SMITH APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ENGLAND:

From our own Correspondent

Orrawa, April 27,- The formal procla mation announcing the dissolution of Parliament was issued on Friday. Nondinatio is will take place on June 16, and the general elections on June 23. The writs are made returnable for July 13, and Parliament is summened to meet

The announcement of a general chetion is usually a kind of a veritable benanza for a class of people whose delight it is to include in prophesying tuture results. During the past few days, as a consequence, the trade in prophecies has been very brisk. There has been considerable speculation indulged in. since the closing of the House, regarding the attitude of Premier Bowell,some apparently knowing ones avowing that the veteral, leader would not retire. However, all is now at rest upon that point, as Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in a most happy mood, handed his resigna-tion to His Excellency this afternoon, and suggested the name of Sir Charles

Tupper as his successor. The usual feverish symptoms of curiosity are being manifested by the active politicians, on both sides, in the endeavor to astertain what is going on in the innor pircles of the two great parties Many there are who assert that the dominant issue in the approaching elecmon guardians stating they considered tion will be the Mapitoba School question? whitst others are as equally positive in the statement, that the Trade Policy will be carried to the front and will be the all-absorbing theme during the campaign.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, held on Fralay last, Sir Donald Smith, the venerable and much esteemed member for Montreal West, was appointed High Commissioner for Capada in London, as well as being made a Privy Councillor of the Dominion. The new High Commissioner was sworn in before His Excellency, in the presence of Sir Frank Smith, at Rideau Hall. There is a gendae a cling of setisfaction manifisted on all sides at the appointment. Fir Donald Smith is deservedly popular, and the prevailing impression appears to be that in his new position Sir Donald will be the means of carrying out to a successful issue some great undertakings in the direction of increasing the trace relations with the Mother Country.

Charitable Bequests.

A PROTECT BORD DEGUESTS.

Rev. Father J. J. Doherty, who for 37 years was pastor of st. John's Cathone church, Honesdale, Pa., and who died on ! April 7, made the following bequests in his will: Catholic University, Washington, D.C., \$5000; St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., \$5000; St. Mary's Orphan asylum, Emmittsburg, \$2000; Magdalena home, Springfield, Mass., \$500; Catholic Orphan Asylum, Scranton, \$1000. His executors are directed to expend \$20,000 in the erection of a building at Honesdale, to be known as St. John's hall or Cpera house.

Patrick Hughes, of Pittsburg, who died a cently, left his fortune, estimated at \$20,000, to the Holy Cross Church. He started life as a pack peddler, and accumulated the money by saving.

The will of the late Bryan Lawrence, president of the New York Catholic Profectory, and prominent in business circles in the Empire City, was probated the other day. Mr. Lawrence lett real estate valued at about \$000,000. His personal estate was small. After providing liberally for his surviving relatives the deceased gives the sum of \$17.500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to distribute amongst the poor of ! the Catholic Protestery begives the sum | ple bave more brains than they know of \$10,000, and he suggests that it he what to do with. But the men who have I used for an organ and alter in the new | chapel of that institution. Mr. Lawrence | the non of splendid natural ability. But | also gives \$10,000 to the convent of they so; their teeth and planted their bis it e was passed and he was buried at | b ge at Reme, Italy; the Reman Catines and graphed by a great purpose. A men the Roman Catholic University, the purpose, it in his broast some master Sucrament, All Saints, St. Charles Borromeo and St. Catherine of Genoa, he gives the sum of \$5,000 each. Gitts of \$2,500 each are also made to St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the institution of Bon Secours Nuns the New York Mothers' Home, the Orphan Asylum of St. Viucent de Paul, the Roman Catholie Ornhan Asylum, the church of the Nacase, for a curious old book of Latin tivity, the church of St. Stephen, and the CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS prophesies, giving a motto for each of church of St. Jerome. The church of the Annunciation receives \$2,000, and the Association for Befriending Children, St. Benedict's Home, the Dominican Convent, the New York Foundling Asylum, and St. Agnes' Church receive bequests of \$1.000 each. The whole amount of the specific legacies to these institutions is nearly \$100,000.

In addition to these gifts of definite amounts Mr. Lawrence directs in his Manitoba. They must examine them and consider the amount to \$190,952.75, leaving been termed the only sin of Cardinal divided between St. Francis' Hospital, aider the acts of their leaders. A bill to a balance of \$1,905.12 at the disposal Syampa will be corrected. divided between St. Francis' Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home for the 'assume the most who know the least.

Aged of the Little Sisters of the Peor 7t, Joseph's Home for the Aged, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.-Sacred Heart Review.

STARTLING FIGURES.

PER COMES TO THE FRONT-SHE DONALD SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TUALLY.

> According to statistics collected and published by Prof. Bodil, who furnishes authentic figures covering the entire Italian monarchy, there are among the 8 254 communities of Italy 1,454 which have water of a bad quality or in insufficient quantity. More than one shall of all the communities, or 4.877, have no drain ge, and refuse matter is simply thrown into the street. The conditions of homes are also very lead in Puly, as in no other country in Europe are there so many people living in certars or tesements In 37 203 tenoments situated below ground, more than 100,000 ltadians live cat and sic b.

> In 1.7c0 villages of Italy bread is not used as foot, a must of corporeal, called is lenta, taking its place, Corn being requently soid in deteriorated confition, causes many cases of reflagra, a sickness poenliar to maize-enting people which annually causes 1,000 deaths it the provinces of Venetia and Lembardy It is estimated that more than 100 000 ases of pellagra occur annually in these provinces. In 4.365 communities of Italy meat is not eaten, and can only to obtained from nearby towns, since meat is so dear that the poor people of Italy cannot safford it. Three homeled and sixty-six communities have not even a cometery, their dead being buried in the charches, for they are too per to pur chase ground for turving purposes Fourteen hundred and thirty seven vii lages have to physician, a concitted which is simply do adul, for one-third the entire area of Italy is subject to malarial revers during one half of the

WOMEN SEIZE A CARLOAD OF BEER

Temperance women in South Dakota ave tried a new method of dealing with he liquor business.

Assistant Superintendent Burke, of the Northwestern Railway, has just returned from Silem, S.D., having gone there to procure the release of a carload of beer taken possession of Wednesday by a bevy of women of that city.

For some time effects have been tande to rid the town of blind pigs, but without success. Finally the women determined to see what they could do. They cook possession of a carload of beer sent rota a la Crosse francto a manchamied

They refused to surrender the same ill assured that it would be removed from thecity. They are and slept in the car for two days, and the areat was compelied to seed for Supt. Banke – 💆 a bisarrival he was met by twenty or more women, many of them among the more prominent in the city. After a consuc tation they agreed to release the car provided it and the cargo of beer wertaken out of the cry. This Mr. Buke agreed to do, and ordered it reshipped to

THE EARLY CLOSING LAW.

Tracy, Mino.

The new early closing by-law, passed on the filst of October last, comes into force on the 1st of May.

The provisions of the new law are as

follows:
Sec. 1. The shops in the City of Mont real, during the whole year, shall be closed at eight (8) o'clock p.m., and the same shall remain closed notil five G o'clock the following merning; never theless, this provision shall not be construct to include Saturdays, Mondays

and the eye of helida's.

One of the beaution (") features of the new law are its exemptions, among to number being the following: Hotels sploons, taverns, restaurants, entes of licensed establishments wherein spirit uous, alcoholie, or termented Jiquors, to be sold therein, are sold retail.

THE MAN WITH ONE PURPOSE.

The great majority of men that bill certain parishes which he names. To don't tall for want of brains. Met 100 won the grandest laurels are not usually Ursuline Nuns. To the American Col- leet and moved serai ht forward girded Lord is sur-tened in on the Cross, the lie Seminary at Valentine Hill, Venkers; will achieve semething it he has a single churches of St. Agnes, the Biessel passion sweets all the rest. Men dissi light pate and waste their powers. Hore is scarcely any limit to the possibilities of the Contract men whose abilities are converged on the one local point.

SPAIN TO BECOME CONCILIATORY.

The Spanish government within the next three or four weeks will put has execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba. There is good reason to believe that the state department at Washington. has received from Madrid information to this effect. In any event, it is beyond question that this important movement is assured. This promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly and amicable nature.

THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS

REPRESENTING THE PASSION OF OUR DIVINE SAVIOUR.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE REAUTIPITE PAINTINGS OF THE NEW WAY OF THE CEOSS NOW APORNING THE WALLS OF ST. PATRICK'S

The new Stations of the Cross, which were canonically erected in St. Patrick's Church, on Good Friday, with impressive ceremonies, are now definitely placed in position for the veneration of the faith-

CHURCH.

St. Patrick's Church has, in truth, made a procious aequisition in its representation of the Passion of Our Divine Seviour. As the readers of Titt Turk Werness are already aware, the Stations of the Cross at St. Patrick's are a copy of what is recognized to be the best Way of the Cross ever painted, viz., that of tiverback. They were painted by Petrig lia, an artist of earliest merit, whose ability is attested by no less a personage than the Direct and the Pope's Museum.

and Gallery of Paintings. Before entering upon the artistic merits of the work, a few words with regard to the perfection of the setting might be in order. The partitings are trained in wood, and the ingenious congivance by which each painting is set in the wall is especially worthy of note The framing of the Stations and the setting, are a mary lof the mechanic's Mr. Doran, the architect of thewoodwork, was happy in his design, and is much to be congretulated upon the success of his conception. The cross by which each Station is surpounted, and to which the indulgence of the devotion is attached, is of oak, and made to harmonize with the pare fling to desarrounds the paintings

A glamer of patter still pervades the paintings, which may be accounted for by reason of their freshness, but which will eventually disappear. In the course of a lew weeks it is expected that the paintings will be in condition to be var-

As the devout worshiper kneeds at the foot of the first Station he comot fail to be impressed with the granity of the Divine Countermace. There is a tenderness in that Divine Face which Perriglia conveys with uno rring filerity. In the second Station, the three of Our Diving Lord as he starts in me, the house or Pilate, on his way to Calvary, excites, in our hearts the same sorrow and the same pity, but in this pointing it is principally in the unjesty of the Divine form that the artist has surpossed him

In the third Station, in which Our Lord fails for the first time under the weight of the Cross, the artist very sognibly has year, by the post are, the parent realty of Our Savietic's saffer-

Especially beautiful in the fourth Statem is the three of the sorrowing Mother, in test rest sym ally portuged to us with in the fifth who re Simon, The Cyrement, is torsed to been desug to carry the cross, Petriglia's conception, of the rejustance on the part of the latter to accept the task, leaves nothing

to be desired. In the sixth Station, Verogica, at the risk of drawing acon berself the wrath of the persecutors, in compassion, offers a handweener to Jesus, which he accepts, leaving upon it the imprint of His Sacred bace.

In the seconds rection, where Jesus fails for the second till comber the burden of the rose, Petriglia gives us a toreible roop isomation of maternal tenderness in his conception of the B. seed. Mother of Our Lord, as she witnesses from after the sufferings of Fer Divine

The water of Jornsal m, who, in the cinatest the warer, r sented as seeking to reason. Our Invite Larguer are ably de-, let of by the new set. Most of them are represent a conyrege their children in

The the state of the section, desire falls for the third figure. The two er sees, upon when we had be one example the two thickness to record a me to dis with desist, at the circumstance. The particle with the circumstance by

pointing the mag ros a pale sky.
In the took stagrom, was a saripped o his game as, in the presence of his executioners

In the coverath Station, where Our artist gives as a powerful delineation of the unit lenting erholds of the execudistance and a standard in the prostrate

The two. and writer represents • the most inpresident to the definer of the series, and the ... aw m n and St. see a cross and the Cheff made was a worker wirelend that he excluding the control as was the Son of the Control of the mode beautiful re your and reserve

In the training the Station, despit is taken design steed in sea and given to His Bless of Manna was received Him in her arms. M. Logen kisses Our Lord with corn at the exist down. Her sorrow is master a continuous department.

Justine fraction in a Station, Our Blessed Saybour is like in he mile, and those scene is invested as a conductor rest and peace,

A Turkish brete sees her husband only after the common caps after he and lik aron is a corraken of the wedding cas a rais condden to spenk Pride is increased by ignorance; those | until s | 1- s | 0 | 0 | in the home. Wonlande you can to her?

[From Walsh's Magazine, Toronto.]

The fact that the two friends did not return to the Mayor's house on the fatal night, caused the other members of the household some concern-more especially as no message had come from either to say that they would spend the night elsewhere. An examination showed that their rooms had not been occupied since the previous evening. Before jurther enquiries could be instituted, a shout arose in the direction of the docks, followed by others in rapid succession, and these by the commotion incident to any public excitement. A servant was at once despatched to the quarter whence the noise proceeded, to learn its cause. On his return his white face and wild gesticulations warned the household that some calamity had happened. From his broken accents, they could gather that, at low water, a sailor had seen near the harbor bar, whither evidently the ground swell at the ebb had borne it a dark object, and on going out to ascertain what it was, he found to his horror that it was the body of a drowned man lying wedged in between two huge boulders and partly covered with seaweed. He gave the alarm and soon a crowd was drawn to the strand. The sailor, assisted by some of the spectators removed the body to dry land, where they reverently placed it in view of all Several recognized it as the dead body of the young Spaniard—the Mayor's guest. A closer examination revealed that drowning was not the cause of death. for through his tunic they could trace the fatal stab of sword or dagger.

With blanched cheeks and a sharp intaking of the breath, the Mayor heard the lackey's account of the tragedy, 'or as he listened an awful fear seized him. one or two circumstances in the burried recital and connecting his absent son with the crime just discovered, painfully obtrading themselves. "My God, can it be," his anxious heart asked, that my guest has been slain by my own son?"

Ordering, as chief magistrate, a guard to proceed at once to the place, he made all haste to go there himself also, hoping against hope that rumor had exaggerated the occurrence. Unfortunately, he found the facts to be as reported by his servant. It was only too true; there before him on the shore and surrounded by a mourning multitude, lay the pierced and lifeless body of young Gomez-his cherished guest and the son of his oldtime Caliz triend. And, worse still, beside it were placed the sword and hat of his own son. Both had just been picked up by fisher-men, the former on the strand and the latter floating at the wet dock. The finding of these on the scene of the tragedy and the nivsterious absence of their own-r were to a man of the Mayor's mentagrasp facts of astounding significance. He had to face, he instinctively left, the ordeal of his life-the struggle between his feelings as a father and his duty as a judge; his first dread surmise was correct-what he saw convinced him that his unfortunate son was the murderer. The ordeal left James Lynch Fitzstephen an altered man--altered save in one re--pect--the unalterable purpose, cost what it might, to be true to justice.

tailing the officer in charge with what assistance he required to remove the remains to his own house with the ntmost possible respect, the Mayor obligations as a judge was such as to accompanied them thither with bowed head and broken heart.

Forthwith taking into his counsel two of the civic dignitaries who were more particularly entrusted with the preservation of the peace, he unfolded to them the circumstances of the appalling event that had clouded the city, suppressing none, not even the unaccountable absence of his son or his own suspicion as to the identity of the culprit. He suggested that a search party be organized for the apprehension of his son. In vain were remonstrances and objection on the part of his colleagues against the sulliciency of the grounds for such a supposition. But forceful in character, as well as anstere in sense of justice, he overcame all opposition and issued the necessary instructions for putting his auggestion into effect.

The town was searched, and the surrounding woods scoured for the fugitive. Every means known to an age in which the detective force and the telegraph were as yet in the realm of prophecy was exhausted. But, as if the grave hall swailowed him, so had vanished every trace of the suspected nurderer.

The funeral of the Spaniard was marked by every evidence of respect and mourning. Church and State joined in a tribute to his memory worthy of the ancient city in which he had met his death and of which he had been the

But duty to the dead, however nobly discharged, in no measure weak as, still less satisfies the demands of justice. So thought Lynch Fitzstephen, who continued with unabated vigor his efforts for the arrest of his son-and this although days had passed in unavailing search, and the attempt to capture the fugitive had been formally abandoned by the civic authorities to whose hands the task had been especially entrusted. The houses in the country, to any one of which as a kinsman or as a Lynch his son would have been made welcome, were written to by the Mayor; masters of ships were questioned; and every other avenue of escape, overlooked or not closely examined by the civic enquiry, was investigated but without effect. Then, and only when human ingenuity could suggest no further steps. the chief magistrate gave up the quest. It was now thought that the fugitive might have taken passage on some craft for the continent or may hap for that new western world, to which but a few months before the persevering Genoese mariner had disco ered a watery path-

way.
Public consternation at the tragedy gave place, in time, to wonder at its cause, and this in turn, when the passion prompting the crime became known, to a feeling of commiseration for the culprit. The popularity he had enjoyed

he had formed; his magnetic personality, and the influence of an honored name—these were now remembered and gave birth to the with that Walter meet your Elernal Judge. At surrise Lynch was safe beyond the seas. The wish, however, was vain.

When all else availed not, the conscience of the outcast brought him back. His sojourn among the western

highlands would, if nature could anywhere have accomplished the miracle, have healed the maimed heart. Often he went forth alone among

There sometimes doth a leaping fish Send through the tarn a lenely cheer, The crags repeat the raven's crook In symphony austere."

The islands of Ara na Naoimh, or "Ara of the Saints," within sight of the fisher-man's humble dwelling, offered refuge to the outlaw. There, girt in by the bilows of the Atlantic, and isolated from all who knew him, he might spend his days unmolested. But in the silent watches of the night or in the innocent and unsuspecting home of his entertainer, earth seemed to hold no place in which he could hide his sin. If his thoughts turned to his mountain retreats, the ghost of the murdered Gomez would rise in protest; if they wandered beyond the shoreless western horizon, as they often did when he gazed at some sail sinking behind it, his straining vision was arrested by the intervening islands, upon whose bosoms the saintly founder of their churches had taught, long before the Danish spoiler came, the inexorable lesson of penance and expiation,

And so one morning early, before its citizens were astir, he returned to his native city, and voluntarily placed himself in the hands of justice.

As soon as the announcement was made to the Mayor that his son was at the town-house and had surrendered, he ordered the guard to secure their prison-er. The command was reluctantly

Now by the same strange irony of Fate that had made the father the judge of the guilty son, it happened that the strong prison of the city was the next building to the Mayor's own house. Hence, the progress of the guard with their prisoner from the town-house to the jail was for a considerable part of the way in full view of the home of the unfortunate culprit. From a window of their own residence, to which they had been drawn by the uproar of the crowd that had joined the dismal procession as it passed, the mother and sister of the self-confessed marderer could see him approach, bareheaded, pale, pinioned and surrounded by the spears of his escort. Their outery of dismay at the spectacle smote the father's heart and ested his portitude to the utmost. Untside he beheld the surging, excited multitude. Surprise, compassion, hor-rot, were deficted on the faces of all. While some expressed admiration for their upright magisrate, the vast mejority pitying the late of their favorite were loud in bewaitings are, in protest. As Mayor of the city, James Lynch Fitzstephen was, under the extraordinary powers conferred on that office in the 15th century, vested with the prerogative of pardoning criminals; but apart from his fixed purpose of jus-The guard had already come, and de- his tenure of office he had in the case of an earlier murler exercised his civic duty without mercy. The struggle between his feelings as a father and his shake the stontest heart, but he remained inflexible.

The legal enquiry that followed was short. O his own contession the prisoner was convicted of murder and from the lips of his father, who presided | their threats did not dismay him. at the trial, heard the sentence of death. Thus was reproduced in Galway town, four centuries ago, a scene which re-called the heroic days of Lucius Junius

No sooner was the result of the trial publicly known, than the indignant populace, crying out against what seemd to them an inhuman severity, surrounded the prison and the Mayor's house, threatening to pull down both buildings if the condemned man was not rele-sed a menace which they were prevented from carrying out only by the presence of a military force summoned to suppress the riot.

The interval between the trial and execution was a prolonged and stern test of the fortifude of the father and the firmness of the judge. Persons of rank and influence pressed for a reprieve; his family implored him to save the life of his misguided son; the desprir of the innocent cause of that son's crime and her piteous appeals for clemency met him almost every hour of that terrible period. But as well expect to see the rock girt coast of Arranmore yield to the shock of the Atlantic.

The last dread senes, were they not verified not only by a consistent tradition, but also by plain history, might b set down to an imagination unding its proper place in the realms of sensational

The night before the day of the execution, the Mayor descended to the dengeon in which his condemned son lay. The visit had a two-fold purpose: to announce that on the morrow the death sentence would be carried out and to strengthen the watch lest the prisoner, availing himself of the general sympathy in his favor, might escape. The inflexible magistrate was accompanied by a priest (from the latter, according to Hardiman, the account was received. History of Gaiway, p. 74.) Both entered the cold, dark cell, the former holding a lighted lamp in one hand and locking the grated door with the other. The key he secreted about his person. The son, drawing near the father asked with eyes to which suffering had lent a peculiar winsomeness, the question that the fullering tongue could not utter: "Father, is there any hope?" "None, my son, from me-you must look to Another for that. Were I not the unfortunate man whom the law binds to the execution of its just sentence, I would strive to save

among all classes; the fast friendships | I have brought you this holy man, your you must die."

Then as if he feared the father's teelings would overcome him, he turned to the priest and signed to him to proceed with his ministrations. He himself withdrew to a recess in the wall of the dungeon, while the last rites of the Church were being administered to the condemned man. This spiritual service rendered, he knelt in prayer with confessor and penitent, and all through that the hills spending the whole day in soli-tudes profound as those loved of the muse of him who, three centuries later, sang: fervently in litany, pailm and prayer; and although sighing heavily from time to time, spoke of life and its concerns no more. Thus, with intervals of silence, his last night on earth passed away.

Meanwhile, outside the prison walls his relatives and friends were not idle. His disconsolate mother, whose maiden name (as already mentioned) was Blake, had effectually appealed to the heads of that house to rescue her son, if for no tie of kindred then for the honor of their family. They armed to deliver him, and in the immense throng that before day-break had gathered about the prison, found willing hands to help them.

At the first hint of day in the dungeon, in the grey light of early morning, the Mayor gave the expected summons to the guard to prepare. He assisted the relactant executioner * to remove the irons that still bound his son. Then unlocking the grated door, he ordered the condemned man to walk between the priest and himself and thus proceed to the scatfold, which stood at the eastern extremity of the town. Thus they ascended a flight of stairs by which they gained the street. Here, supported by a strong military escort, they were about to advance, when they were stopped by the relatives of the culprit, who surrounded the Mayor, imploring him to spare the life of his son. The crowd stretching far before them, now loud in their outeries for mercy, now threatening their chief magistrate with instant death if he persisted in his course, made further progress impossible. The soldiers themselves, it is said, moved by the pathetic spectacle, became unwilling to perform the duties of escort and suftered the populace to continue their humane, though illegal, opposition.

It is considered probable that the Mayor was not unprepared for this contingency or the rescue that would, when entreaty had failed, have been attempted. Seeing that progress through that excited and menacing mass of humanity was impracticable, he led his son back to the building they had just quitted, and, before the crowd could divine his intention, had mounted by a winding stair to an arened and opened window overlooking the througed street. Using the rope with which his unfortunate prisoner had been bound, he made a noose which he passed over the young man's head, and to an iron bar, projecting from the wall outside, at tached the other end of the fatal halter. Then in sight and hearing of the horzfaed spectators he addressed his son for the last time: "You have but a few moments to live, my child; employ them in prayer-take the final embrace of your unhappy tather."

The onlooking multitude, rendered powerless by the rapidity with which the British Isles. And Manitoba, re- but they serve to modify the general the Mayor's terrible stratagem was member, is only a small fraction of rule, and to show that in cases of sutice he remembered now that during about to be executed, saw the parting wheat growing Canada. embrace and then the sudden launch into the air above their heads of the murderer of Gomez!

> Retaining his station at the window, the chief magistrate of Galway confronted the populace. Regardless or applause or censure, seeking only the approval of his conscience, tearless as he was just,

> But the faces upon which he now looked had undergone instant and complete transformation. Rage, menace, even horror had changed to speechless amazement. The greatness of his act had awed them !

*Local tradition has it that either because of the popularity of young Lynch or the general execution estain to follow, no person could be found in Galway who would not us hanging it. History, however, reperson to the presence of on executioner in the connectance of the



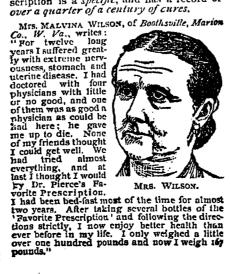
men Who Suffer pain each month can find relief and emancipation from their troubles. Congestion and in-flammation of the internal organs are internal organs are generally induced by exposure to wet or cold, excite-ment of the emo-tions, or a morbid condition of the blood. For the radical cure of

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THE COLONIES.

[From the Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.] In his speech at the Canada Club dinner, Dr. Montague, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, voiced the predominant wish of Canadian thinking men of all shades of political feeling. Canada wants population. She is earnestly striving to secure workers for her fertile acres, and she is-a little slowly, perhaps, but surely-reaping the fruit of her labours. All through the Imperial Unity debate in the Canadian House of Commons, which we report this week, this desire for more people and greater progress was noticeable as the main propelling cause of Canadian activities. 'Encourage your surplus citizens to come to us rather than going to foreign lands," say the Canadians. "We have proved our loyalty to the flag; you know the abundant fertility of our lands, for your tables are laden with our cheese and butter and meat and apples. Tell your emigrating workers to come to us and help to develop this boundless hidden wealth of our soil, and we will promise you greater outlets for your manufac-tures, and an ever-ripening bond of union in the cause of British civilization. We have pleaded for a more serious consideration of this population problem among British statesmen. It is really worthy of their best attention, for it is at the heart of the question of British expansion. No one can seriously doubt the capacity of our colonies to supply British food needs if they are encouraged as it is in the power and according to the policy of British and Colonial Governments to encourage them. Take Canada, as an example. She has in her North-Western prairies a vast wheatfield of unprecedented powers of production. In Manitoba and the organized districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, there are nearly 239 million acres of land, much of it of the highest proved Yet of this 239 million acres, only 7; million acres have as yet been brought to uses of farmers and ranchers. The Province of Manitoba is but a small fraction of this vast area; yet the Red River Valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. which lie within the Province, contain 7,000 square miles or 41 million acres of the best wheat-growing land in the world. As for the whole prairie region, let a block of land he carved out of it of the combined areas of France, Germany Austria. Italy and Spain, and the remain ing territory would still be considerable.

From what Manitoba has done we may udge the powers of much of the rest of this vast prairie country. Ten years ago the 350,000 acres then under crop yielded 74 million bushels of wheat; in 1895 1.140,000 acres yielded 31; million bushels. The estimate of the Canadian bankers-always a conservative bodyplaces the yield of last year even higher at 33 million bushels, and, adding million bushels as the approximate yield of the vast and as yet very sparsely settled areas beyond, we have the note worthy fact that prairie Canada, which little more than a decade ago was a wilderness, has this year produced more grain of high quality than the United Kingdom itself. This 33 million bushels of wheat was produced in Manitoba last year by 25,000 farmers. vation. Place 75,000 tarmers thereabout three months' emigration from the British Isles-and you have at once a yield equal to the wheat deliciency of

And if the Empire can so easily sup ply its own wheat needs, it can certainly the present rates of pay for literary work supply all the meat and dairy produce It requires. It is calculated that there are in the British Isles and the Coloni's nearly five times the number of live tattle and seven times as many sheep as are needed for the meat food of the louis Stevenson made \$150,000 in twelve Empire. The annual requirements of Great Britain in the way of butter and cheese are estimated by Mr. James Long to be equivalent to 1,245 million gallons of milk. Of this only 188,000,000 gallons as yet reach us from Canada and Australia, leaving a deticiency of 1,057 million gallous-that is to say, the product of 2,500,000 cows, or 100,000 twenty five cow farmers. In 1895 nearly three times that number of so-called "emigrants" left British shores. That total must be much discounted to get at the real emigration, as we have often shown. but a substantial and genuine exodus still remains. How is it to be turned to British lands over-sea? That is a question which will well repay earnest study here and in the Colonies.

ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.

THE ORGANIZATION LOSING GROUND,

The rumor about Lemmi's resignation as Supreme Grand Master of Free-masonry has come up again. The Italie newspaper—which, by the way, is official for the Di Rudini Ricotti Cabinet-reports that Lemmi's successor will be appointed at the end of the month of May. It is believed (says the same journal) that the choice will fall upon Ernesto Nathan. Now if this report does not represent the truth-which, however, it may well do-it does represent a striving and a tendency in the body of Freemasonry. That organiza-tion has been passing through a period of tribulation and discredit of late years, and it has not recuperated itself, while shock has continued to fall upon shock. For three years the Freemasons have seen that their organization was not only passing out of the public notice, but that it was losing ground in every way. If Adriano Lemmi saw this for himself-and he must at least have been advised of it by his subjectshe has been unable to do anything efficient to remedy it. His inclficiency and want of prestige have made his removal necessary. The scan-dals about his early life—which, if proved, were of such a nature as not only to call for his resignation, but to secure his condemnation to penal servitude-were in great part the cause of the losses suffered by Freemasonry in general. They originated schisms within and antagonism without. It is natural, therefore, that new blood, a stronger brain and a better hand should be sought in the choosing of his successor. Thus there is an a priori indication that the election will mark an era in the endeavors of Freemasonry. But the men- curative value. You should TRY IT.

tion, the persistent mention, of the name | herbivora are capable of displaying the of Ernesto Nathan is a decisive proof that the strongest influences in the body will be set in motion to give an energetic and capable successor to the retiring Grand Master. Nathan's name is a guarantee of strong ruling and determined antagonism to Christianity. He is a Jew, he is wealthy, he has a position, he has a character and the renown of a sturdy anti-clerical. Lemmi-to speak by anticipation in the past tense-was nothing if considered as other than the Grand Master. He had no past which was the property of public knowledge. He had made lots of money, unjustly it was said, by contracting for the government monopoly of tobacco. But if Nathan comes to wield his sceptre he may be an influence in the political world, and he will be glad to wield it, certainly not in the interest of Catholic Christianity.

LADY ABERDEEN'S ESCAPE.

Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen was out driving on the road along the side of the Gatineau river, between the Canadian Pacific railway bridge and Gatineau Point, which is for a short distance just now covered with flood water, but is in regular use by farmers and others pass ing to and fro. There is, however, at that point, by the side of the river, large hole, concealed at present by the flood water, and when opposite this hole one of the horses swerved slightly, and immediately the carriage and its occupants were plunged into the water. Most mercifully, all were extricated. The horses were drowned. They were a very line pair of chestnuts, given some years ago by the Governor-General to Her Excellency for her own use. Much thankfulness is naturally expressed at the escape of the Countess and the other occupants of the carriage, of His Excellency's staff and a groom. Her Excel lency, though feeling somewhat the shock occasioned by such an accident, does not appear to have suffered in health.

REWARDS OF LITERATURE.

Not all of the truly worthy authors of past times have been condemned to penury and vagabondage. Some of them, on the contrary, have acquired fortunes by reason of the liberal compensation they received for their work. Scott was paid for one of his novels at the rate of \$252 per day for the time employed in writing it, and his total literary earnings aggregated \$1,500,000 Byron got \$20,000 for "Childe Harold" and \$15,000 for "Don Juan" Moore sold "Lalla Rookh" for \$15,750, and his 'Irish Melodies' brought him \$45 000. Gray received only \$200 for his poems, and not a cent for the immortal " Elegy." out of which the publisher made \$5050; but that was because he had an eccentric prejudice against taking money for writing. Tennyson had an annual income of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for many years, though in the early part of his career, when he wrote "Mand" and "In Memoriam," h · realized next to nothing. Longfellow sold his first poems, including some of his best ones, at very low figures, but he lived to receive \$4000, or \$20 a line, for The Hanging of the many of them amateurs in land culti- Crane," and when he died he was worth \$350 000. Whittier left an estate of \$200,000; and several of the leading American prose writers have done quite as well. These are exceptions, it is true, perior merit, literature has proved to be notably profitable. It is safe to say that of good quality are higher than those of any preceding time, and that the numher of persons who are earning respecta years; Rudyard Kipling has prospered in a similar degree, and Dobson, Weyman, Crockett, Barrie, and others, are well to do and getting big prices for their writings. There are authors of other kinds, also, whose books are bring-

A WISE MINISTER.

ing them handsome returns.

The potentate was plainly agitated. " My couriers," said he in angry tones to his Minister of War, "inform me that all is in readiness to squelch the rebels who have dared to question our authority, and yet I find you delaying the advance, It I thought there were

any treachery—"

"Have patience, O Brother of the Sun and Boss of the Moon," replied the minister, in the tone of one who is sure of his ground, "We are but waiting for them to get out a set of postage stamps, which we will rush in and seize, and by the sale of them pay the whole expense of the war."

Overily," said the admiring monarch,
thou hast a head like a tack."—Indianipolis Journal.

PERFECT WISDOM

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly bealthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds up the true foundationnure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are parely vegetable perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

ARE RICE-EATERS NOT BLOOD-THIRSTY?

It may be admitted that diet has more or less influence upon character, but mildness, gentleness and kindred virtues are by no means universally found among those races which abstain from animal rood. Vegetarians are prone to contrast the gentleness of our domesticated herbivora with the ferocity often displayed by carnivorous animals. A little reflection, however, shows that the food cannot be the main cause of the disposition in either case. Many of the

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great

utmost ferocity; savage attacks upon inoffensive persons by bulls, horses and stags are by no means uncommon in this country; while in the East, "rogue" elephants, wild boars, and other hebrivorous animals often inflict serious injuries upon human beings who chance to come in their way. So likewise the ordinarily mild Hindoo, feeding on rice or wheat flour, is liable to become riotous, uncontrollable and bloodthirsty when influenced by religious fanaticism. It would seem that the mischievous effects upon the habits and disposition ascribed to animal food are due rather to the alcoholic liquors which are generally consumed at the same time. The disposition of an average individual, leading a temperate life, would probably not be altered for the better were he to substitute vegetarian diet for ordinary fare. -Fortnightly Review.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw codliver oil would be a burden. A substitute only imitates the original.

Scott & Bowns, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00

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Having its principal place of business in the City of Boston, Mass., gives notice that they will apply ot the Lieutenant-Governor in Conneil to be nuthorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to Chapter 34 of 59 Victoria of the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, 31st of March, 1896.



Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhau, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,

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No article over attained to such unbounded popularity—Salem Observer.
We can bear testimony to the edicacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its made effects in southing the secorest pant, and Know it to be a good article—Condamit Inspetch.
Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessed no mose statated anny memorine now in use-scenicated Organ.

It has real merh; as a means of removing pain, no modicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis, Panckiller.—Norport News.

It was ref inutations. Buy only the genuine "Perry Davis."

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MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at its office, St. James st., TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

for the reception of the Annual Report and state-ments, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU, Manger. Montreal, 2nd April, 1896.



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AN INTERESTING LITERARY DIS-COURSE.

REV. JAMES CALLAGHAN'S LECTURE AT THE WEEKLY CONFERENCE OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ACA-DEMY-A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE LIFE-WORK OF ST. AUGUSTIN.

The I. C. Y. M. Literary Academy held its weekly conference Wednesday evening, in their Hall, 92 St. Alexander street. Mr. J. J. Patterson, B.L., presided. A first-class programme was put on the stage. The President then intro-duced Rev. James Callaghan, who lec-tured on "St. Augustin of Carthage." The following is a detailed report of the discourse:

St. Augustin, the last on the chronological list of the Fathers of the primitive Church, was a towering genius among them in every department of knowledge, and left the deepest impressions on each succeeding generation.

St. Augustin, born (A.D. 354) in Tagasta, in Numidia, studied and taught at Carthage. For nine years he repudiated virtue and embraced Manicheism. That error was first broached by Manes, a Persian slave (A.D. 277). It prescribed formal and explicit belief in two eternal principles equal in power. It was opposed to Persian Theology, and its author put to death as a heretic and a disturber of the public peace. In the Avesta or Persian Bible, compiled by Zoroaster B.C. 1800 or 2000, the doctrine of the one only God, Ahura-Mazda, or Ormuzd, the principle of good, is mentioned, whereas Ahrima, or the principle of evil, is represented merely as a created spirit up in arms against the

Sovereign Lord.

Augustin sailed from Africa to Rome, the heademarters of knowledge and letters, and thence to Milan, where he professed the art of public oratory, was joined by his mother (St. Monica); heard St. Ambrose preach, was charmed with the eloquence of the Bishop; then, moved to earnest thought and reflection, favorably impressed with the majestic style of the Sacred Scriptures throughout, and especially with the depth and profundity of the Epistles of St. Paul, entered the ranks of the Catechumens. An interesting and edifying account of the lives of the monks in the Egyptian deserts, by a companion of his, on his return from a voyage to these lands, brought about, as we read in his "Vonfessions," his full and complete intellectual and moral transformation. At the end of the recital. Augustin wept bitterread." His tears stopped flowing, and, and the first words that his eyes fell up-on were these: "Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and impurities, not in contention and envy. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and cons quences."—Romans, xiii, 13, 14.

He read no further. "I just finished

calm, peaceful light dawned upon my once troubled and distracted soul." He was baptized in his thirty second. year A.D. 386. After his conversion, Augustin, with his mother and brother, his bosom-friend Alype, and a few followers. withdrew from Milan to a neighboring country-place, where a whole year was devoted to monastic exercises. Augustin and his mether, at the expiration of the term, left with the intention of going back to Africa, but as they were about embarking for the op-posite shores of the Mediterranean, her death, at the port of Ostia, postponed his return for a year. Back home again, his learning and holiness of life won univerral admiration, and one day, while at Divine service, the whole congregation in the Church of Carthage besought himto accept the priesthood (A. D. 390.) Valerian ordained him and chose him as his co-adjutor and successor Bishop Augustin, a convert from Manicheism. combatted the error with relentless

these few lines," he remarks, "when a

*Others, who ignore what difficulties beset the path of the truth-seeker, or what anxiety and groaning hil the depths of a soul in search even of a partial knowledge of Gol, or who never were beguiled into error, may get angry with you, but I, never."

vigor, while he spared the feelings of its

sectaries, whom he pitied for old ac-

quaintance sike. He was in the habit

IN TOKEN OF HIS GRAFITUDE TO GOD. for the gift of his conversion, he retuted Pelagianism so thor aighly as to deserve the glorious time of Doctor of Grace. At the beginning of the 5th century, Pelagius. a monk in the Braish Isles, denied Original Sin and the Redemption, and proclaimed the omnipotence of human patore to shunning all evil and perform ing all good without the concurrence of

Divine grace, He labored energetically to end a schism of one hundred years' standing in Africa. It began in the days of Diocletian. By an imperial order all Catholic priests were summoned to band over their buth-books to the common officers. The Comormists were called "Traditores," form the Latin tradere, to give up, while the Dissenters not unfrequently torteited their lives. A crisis came in 312, when Cecilian was only appointed to the Sec of Carthage. A portion of the clergy refused to acknowledge his episcopal jurisdiction, on the ground of his tuying been ordained priest at the hands of a Bishop who subscribed to the imperial injunction and set up against him Majorian first and Donatus then, with a succession of

RIVAL PRELATES.

The lower classes of society took up the cause of the Donatists, and under the title of "Circoncenions" circum (around) and devastation and upset all social or | Ann's Church and is the eldest son of the | resign his fellowship on ceasing to be a

and brought them under the arm of the | was ordained priest an the 6th October enings, and kept them a long time in an gregation, who was in this city on his attitude of revolt. In the closing years of his eventful life be composed his priceless theological works and published in Two years later, he had to contend with Genseric, the Vandal-king, whom the traitor Boniface. Room of God. the interests of the christian soul his "Confessions," and his ""City of God." the traitor Boniface. Rom n Governor of quer the whole Province. Genseric ob- | chosen sphere. tained, by treaty, possession of Mauritania and advanced to Carthage. While the episcopal city was being being besieged, he drew up in a pastoral letter a line of conduct for the guidance of his clergy. "Remain at your post," he wrote, "leave only with your congregrations, and after them, for in like cases they flock to the church, and the priest must be there to baptize, hear confessions and console."

St. Augustin died in the third month of the siege, in the 76th year of his age,

Rev. James Callaghan was tendered a cordial vote of thanks, and announced, amid applause, his next Wednesday evening lecture on 'St. Jerome."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

REV. FATHER FLYNN, A POPULAR IRISH-CANADIAN PRIEST, APPOINTED ONE OF THE CURATES.

The parishioners of St. Ann's parish are delighted over the return of the Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R. to their midst. The good father was formerly connected with St. Ann's church, but was transferred a few years ago to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, in order to attend to the numerous English-speaking pilgrims who visit that far famed shrine every year. Father Flynn is esteemed as one of the most popular Irish Canadian priests in this Province, and he has endeared himself PERPLEX (D IN MIND AND SICK AT HEART, to all those with whom he has come in contact, through his gentle and genial manner. The Irish parishioners of St. Ann's are to be congratulated on having added to the band of zealous and devoted Redemptorist Fathers who attend to their spiritual welfare, a priest who possesses in such a marked degree all the characteristics of the Irish "Soggarth Aroon" as the Rev. Father Flynn.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

THE EXERCISES IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On Friday evening next at 7.30 o'clock, in St. Ann's Church, the opening exercises in connection with the devotions of the mouth of May in honor of our Blessed Lady will take place, and preparations for the event are being made on a grand scale. Every evening during ly and soliloquized in this strain: the month a sermon will be preached, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.R., being the preacher; What, not now? Why not stop, at this very hour, my iniquitous life?" Father Catulle, C.S.S.R., for the second, A child in a house close by began to sing and concluded each couplet with third, and Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., this chorus: "Take and read, take and for the fourth week. The Ladies' Choir and ?" His tears stopped flowing, and, of 60 voices will sing at the seven o'clock in obedience to the divine inspiration, Mass every morning as well as at the he threw open the writings of St. Paul, Benediction in the evening. The decorations of the Sanctuary will, it is expect ed, surpless anything that has yet been witnessed in St. Ann's Church, and we hope to give a full description of them in our next issue, but in the meantime all who wish to see something very beautimake not provision for the flesh in its hal, as well as to assist at a most im pressive ceremony would, do well to atend the opening exercises on next Fri day evening.

BARON HIRSCH DEAD.

HIS GREAT CHARITY SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE OUTGROWTH OF AFFLICTION.

Baron Hirsch died of heart disease, at his estate near Komorn, on Wednesday

of a banker of Ausberg, in Bayaria, and connection with the University. the grandson of a Jewish army contractor, who became enormously wealthy during the Napoleonic wars.

Baron Hirsch began his career as a banker, but soon saw the great opportunity for an enterprising man well supplied with capital to make money by covering eastern Europe with a net-work of railways. But capital and engineering skill were not enough to insure success. It required diplomatic tact of the highest order to overcome the rivadries and the antiquated prejudices of the great and little states which have interests or territory in the Balkan country. The enterprising Hebrew harmentiond their differences overcame all obstacles and pocketed many millions as the reward of his labors. He was the constructor of all the great lines connecting central and eastern Europe, of College of the Propagatela. which that from Buda Pesth to Varna on the Black sea is the crineroal.

His great interest in the Russian Jews on account of their persecutions led him representations at Rome has been toot to interest binnseit largery in their behalf, and he did this in the most practical way possible, by giving them large amounts or money, much of which has been expended in assisting the Russian Jewish emigrants. In one instance a committee of twenty Russian Hebrews from Warsaw called on him at his hotel in Paris. It took but a few minutes for them to tell their mission, which was an appeal for the education of the children of their race in Russia. Without discursion or histration he gave them a check for \$40,000,000.

MGR. LAURENT HONORED.

Mary's Cherch, Lindsay (and Vicar English public schools, and therefore General of the Diccese of Peterboro). ligs been created a Roman Prelate by His Rodiness the Pepe, We heartily congratulate Mgr. Laurent upon this well carried distinction at the hands of the Holy Father, and trust that he may long live to coj y 11.

FATHER HELLAND.

Thomas in the West Indies, that the | Father Clarke, the principal of the new propie there are very much taken up hall, was formerly a Fellow and tutor of with Rev. Father Daniel J. Holland, St. John's College. He joined the Roman C.SS R. He is doing very valuable work | Catholic Church in 1869, a short time celle (duedings) formed themselves into | there. Father holland, it will be remem- | before the abolition of tests, and was the to called religious associations of plunder | bered, was for years choirmaster of St. | last Fellow of a colicge who had to

ST AUGUSTIN OF CARTHAGE der in the country. St. Augustin wrote late Thomas Holland. He went in 1889 to Belgium to study for Holy Orders, and brought them under the arm of the law. Then obstinucy outlived all threat- last. The Father Provincial of the contour of inspection a few days ago, spoke most enthusiastically of him, as a man of rare interligence and ability, and one of worth has at last been recognized, and Africa, invited over from Spain to con- that he is most contented in his self

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Opinions of Some of Our Contempor-

aries.

(CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN.) The Manitoba Remedial Bill has been killed in the house of its friends. It was withdrawn on April 15 by the Dominion Government in order to give time for the appropriation bills that had to be passed before the dissolution of Parliament on April 24. It was obstructed to death. A new parliament will soon be elected, but how its members will stand on the question of justice to the Catholics of Manitoba cannot be predicted. Meanwhile, until relief comes, the Catholics of the Northwest Province, who now for six years have seen their own schools confiscated and themselves coerced to pay taxes towards the support of Protestant public schools, must continue to endure their grievance. But let them be strong in the conviction that the end has not been reached. Their claim is just. Their petition for redress has been a proved by the highest court in the empire. Their parental rights are sacred. They must continue to agitate for justice, until justice is theirs.

MICHIGAN CATHOLIC.

Just as we anticipated, the remedial bill for the restoration of the rights of Manitoba Catholics ended in a fizzle The government withdrew it, as bigoted Orangemen and a few recreant Catholics employed artifices of delay which rendered its passage before the expiring of Parliament impossible.

NEW YORK SUN.

" Undoubtedly the Catholics of Manitoba have a right to separate schools under the British North America act and under the Manitoba act, as these organic laws have been construct by the highest judicial authority. It is equally certain that the Protestants of that province will not concede to their Catholic fellow citizens the educational rights which they have been adjudged to possess. There is no solution of the question except a dissolution of the Lominion. When that dissolution comes, as it will in all probability if Greenway's unjust policy is persisted in, our northern neighbors will realize too late that a nation which allows a proscriptive organization to dictate its policy in matters of such importance as education, is inviting disaster upon itself; and the Canadian Dominion is not the only American land that would do well to make a note of that fact.

Catholics at Oxford.

The Oxford correspondent of the Times says: "The II. bdomadal Council at 11s last meeting granted a license to the Rev. R. F. Clarke, M A., of Trinity College, to open a private hall for University students at 40 St. Giles'. The new hall is to be started under the auspices of the Jesuit Order, and will consist of a certain number of its younger members. who are to pass through the ordinary honor-schools of the University, and take their degree. The step shows the widoning influence of Oxford, and has also a considerable historical interest. It is the first instance of a return on the part Baron Maurice de Hirsch was the son of the religious orders to their former

In mediaval times nearly all the orders had houses of study in Oxford. In the old buildings of Worcester College may be still seen at the foot of the stair case the arms of the various Benedictine monasteries, which sent up their young students to reside and study in Oxford. and the statue of St. Bernard over the gateway of St. John's still recalls the time when a Cistercian monastery stood there. Ever since the days of the Tractarran movement, the Jesuit Order has combered among its members not a fewenglord men and some former Fellows of colleges. For some time past the Order has been looking forward to a foundation at Oxford, but has hitherto been deterred from taking any step by the distayor wit a which the English unity resities ware regarded by the Sacred

Now, however, the question has been responed by Cardinal Vaughan and the SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION IN NEW English bilh is, and the result of their permission has been given for the residence, under certain specific conditions.

of young Roman Catholics at Oxford. We understand that the new hall has party in view the development of the literary and educational work of the Jesuit body, and is partly an almost necessary step to the adoption of the Oxford and Cambridge bight recrificate examinations, instead of the Leadon matriculation, as the final examination of the head form of the various desuit codeges for boys throughout the comtry. Jesait education has, as may be gathered from their manual, the "Ratio Studiorum," from the very first corres-Very Rev. Father Laurent, poster of St. studies to the classical side of the chimes in with the Oxford course far better than with the programme of the London University. It may be activipated that this new departure will be ollowed by a gradual increase of the number of Roman Catholic students at Oxford and Cambridge. It seems likely that the secular chergy will follow the example of the Jesuits by establishing a house at Cambridge, and the Bene-oictines are said to be looking in the News Las been received from St. same direction. We may add that



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member of the Church of England. He contractors, clothiers, grocers, etc., but became a member of the Jesuit Order in . 1871, was the editor of the Month from spiritnons liquors." 1881 to 1891 and was principal of the new foundation of the Jesuits at Wimbledon, previously to his removal to Oxford.

A WORD TO CATHOLICS.

The following is an extract from an clo-quent sermon delivered by Archbishop Ireland, at the consecration of Bishor O'Gorman.

" And now, Catholies, to your work in America! I speak to the episcopate and to the priestheod, who are the leaders, and to the laity, who are the soldiers. And if time were mine I should dwell! upon the special duties, born of special, opportunities, which devolve upon the laity in America. Never in her long purneyings through the world, did the Church come upon a fairer land than America, more worthy of her love and zeal, and promising richer returns for this love and zeal. The American people, having in such rich profusion the gifts of nature, need but those of supernatural. truth and grace to be God's chosen people in this era of the world's history.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

" Leaders and soldiers, remember with what arms you are to computer. They are those of truth and goodness, and the preparation for your work lies in the highest education of mind and heart which it is possible for you to obtain. To provide this education to priests and laymen is thy mission Catholic University of America. I am honored to be able to pay to thee this morning my public tribute Thou art the glory of the Catholic Church in America; her destinies are largely in thy hands. No wonder that bishops and priests gather around the in loyal support; no wonder that gener ous laymen recognize that in contributing to thy maintenance their earthly stores they are serving the Church of America in her best hopes and brightest aspirations. Prosperity be thine?

ADDRESS TO THE NEW BISHOP. "Bishop O'Gorman, may I speak to

you on this great day in your life. I need not tell with what delight I prononnee the name—Bishop O'German, A life-long friendship, so close, so intimate formed and nurtured amid scenes so en dearing, binds us together, and makes us in veriest truth brothers. But friendship is too sacred that I dwell upon it in publie pronouncements, be it between you and me. What I shall say is this, that your elevation to the episcopate fills my soul with joy, because I know you under stand the dignity and duties of the cpiscopate, and are resolved to maintain the dignity and fulfill the duties. You understand, too, our age and our country. You love with all the fibres of your heart America, and you will serve her as a most loyal citizen. That to be a good citizen is to obey God and His Church will be the constant burthen of your preaching. It is a great thing to be ablowed to do the work of a bishop when that work is appreciated as the founder of the episcopate appreciated it, and when the work is done in full a worl with His mind. But it is especially a great thing to be allowed to do the work of a bishop in America, where opportunities are so rich, and liberty to turn them to profit so secure. The field of labor assigned to you brings you back to Plain Wood the Northwest-where your childhood was passed, where holiest traditions of venerable and sainted bishops, a Cretin White Covers at 75c, \$1, \$1, \$2, \$20, \$2 and \$3, \$20, and a Grace, will stimulate you to great things, where all is new and a leste and the place of the place o things; where all is new and plastic and ready for the impress of intelligence and [Fish, bay Sanguary 0i), lest quality. bishops of the Province of St. Paul, 1 | Bernler University Off, feet as welcome you to the Diocese of Sioux Falis, where devoted priests are ready to work with you ter God, for souls and for country; where people, Catholies and non-Catholic, rejace in your coming. May your episcopate be long and may it be imitful of blessings to your new home. - South Daketa. I pray Gel to blesyou and your diorese."

YORK.

.... · A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

It is the posed to change the system of paids sei oormanagement in New York ity, a bill to that effect befor now un- 1724 80 ff 1978 a Th. Et. How hit Ma. her consideration. As it has been semiremaine state to gist sture at A bony to he Mayer ter approval, there is a very strong agination now going on against it, and in connection with tois new ment! a deputation waited on His He nor the I other day. Taking part in all s was one of the School Commissioners, Mr.

"Of the HS trustees, there being two lext, at hoof.

"Of the HS trustees, there being two lext, at hoof.

To see Protestants, 31 Callor By order of the Pound.

TANCREDE MENVENU.

Manager. vagancies, 76 are Protestants, 34 Catholies, 8 Hebrews 49 Republicans, 39 Democrats, 23 Reform Democrats, I Good Government; 6 women, 20 lawyers, 18 doctors, 1 judge, 1 ex-judge, 5 bank presidents, 2 bank tellers, 7 retired mer-

Contraction of the second second

no manufacturer er dealer in malt er

Y t we suppose this statement, were even the widest publicity given to it. will not keep ignorant bigots from charging that the Irish Catholics are responsible for all the misdeads of which New York is accased, -- Catholic Standard and Times.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT OFFI ERS.

St. Anthony's Court No. 426, COF. held their election of officers at their regular meeting on Friday evening and the tellowing officers were unanimously dected for the ensuing term . Chief Ranger, M. J. Watsh.

Vice Chief Ranger, J. M. Lamont. Recording secretary, J. C. Connor. Fittencial secretary, A. F. O Connell. Treasurer W. J. Cochraine.

Medical examiner, Dr. F. L. Hackett. trustees, E. Hubert, F. A. Bussiere, J . Doran.

Representative to annual session, D ynch.

Alternate representative, T. C. Kelly, Marshaf, W. J. Rapple, Assistant Marshaf, Jas. Campbell,

Guardi dis Emergency Fund, W. Flanmagan, J. Pierson,

" A GOOD BILL."

A bill of much interest to Canadian exhibitions and horse shows passed the House of Representatives at Washing ton, April 24. One of the provisions of the bill is as follows:

"That wherever any arricle or articles, or live stock, shall be sent out of the United States for temporary use or exhibition, at any public exposition, fair or conference, held in a foreign country, such articles shall be entitled to be returned to the United States, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without the payment of enstoms duty, whether they shall be of domestic or of toreign production.''

The bill removes a disability which has practically prevented American exhibitors from being represented at exhibitions and horse shows in Canada."

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The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the dist of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head office on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board.

the Board.

W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 41

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WEDNESDAY,.....APRIL 29, 1896

FRANCE.

It was undoubtedly a witty French.

man who coined the phrase that "It is always the unexpected that happens." In so far as French Governments are concerned, all that has been changed. The expected is sure to take place in France, and what may invariably be looked forward to is a change of government in that country. The Bourgeois Ministry is now amongst the things of the past, and before its epitaph can be properly written, its successor, whatever it may be called, will have followed suit. The popular branch of Parliament voted supplies which were refused by the Upper Chamber. A dead-lock ensued. and after a brief struggle the Ministry gave up the fight and their resignations have been handed into President Faure. It may well be asked, what will be the end of the state of affairs that is repeating itself every six months in the Parisian Capital? No country can stand so many changes of administration. There are scores of able men in France. but she cannot furnish material for a new Cabinet every six months. States manship is not child's play, it requires new men at the helm in rapid succession, disintegration must necessarily ensue. Uncasiness at home will be followed by distrust abroad, and to use the expression of an American writer: a few more proceedings such as have taken place lately, and popular Government in France will have become "A dismal and dangerous farce." The lot of President Faure can hardly be a happy one. With the present complica tions in European affairs it would require the Chief Officer of the Executive to be surrounded by the ablest and most experienced men to steer the ship of state, whilst the greatest part of his time seems to be occupied in patching up administrations which are no sooner launched than they are shipwrecked in the most ignominious manner. The friends of France may well feel sad over the misfortunes that beset her and the grave dangers that surround her, threat ening disaster. To this pass has that noble country been brought by the esprit forts that now control her destinies. The men who are at present dishonoring their country, whose infidelity is notorious, who are seemingly devoid of conscience and show a flagrant disrespect for the most sacred things, are thus arraigned by a Catholic contemporary

"Turn to the atheistic and masonic government of France.

in the United States :-

In twelve years it has had sixteen changes of ministry. It has openly mocked at God. It has branded religion with contempt. It has expelled religion from the school room and replaced it with impurity and unbelief. It has thus established an existence of youthful criminality at once unprecedented and alarming. It has tyranized over priests; it has plundered religious; it has torn the ecclesiastical student from the seminary and planted him in the lewdness of the harrack room in order to try and demoralize those who yearn to minister at God's altar. It has exhibited over and over again corruptions that would have disgraced thereigns of Tiberius or Heliogabutus. It has debauched the political fame of the country. It has caused that to the councils of the nations her pronouncements are sped without authority and are rejected without respect. It has embroiled France in ruin and expensive conflicts, yoked her to illusory projects, shattered the respect for law and order within her bounds and weakened her financial credit."

consequences of such a series of injus-

by a thorough awakening of the old citizen's duty? In this country the Catholic spirit, the marshalling of forces against infidelity and a genuine return to the principles that won for her in days | that their children should not only atgone by the title of Eldest daughter of | tend school, but remain there long the Church. If her affairs are long to be enough in order to fit them for the batentrusted to the hands of men who have the of life. Under present conditions, banished the Crucifix from the school the fate of the uneducated is sure to be room and whose aim has been to ignore a hard one, and with the facilities that the Supreme Being, inevitably will disaster overtake her. Let us hope that neglecting the most important duty of good men may be thoroughly aroused to the necessities of the situation and a of becoming good and useful citizens merciful Providence guide them for their country's welfare.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On the 19th of November next half a century will have clapsed since the foundation, in the city of Quebec, of the first Canadian conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. During the fifty years of its existence amongst us this society-so admirably adapted to the practice by Catholic laymen of one of the highest of the Christian virtues, encouraging them, as it does, to give charity its noblest exercise and mercy its widest scope—has made very gratifying progress. There are at present over a hundred conferences in Canada, with a total membership of upwards of four thousand. The golden jubilee of the society will be celebrated with the solemnity belitting so important an event. A grand national congress will be held in Quebec to mark the occasion. The proceedings of the congress will close on Tuesday, December 8, the feast of the Immaculate Conception. The programme has not yet been decided comprise the reading of papers upon such subjects as the recruiting of bright and ences which have been specially established for them, so as to accustom them in their early youth to the practice of charity towards their neighbors; workingmen's associations; the care of Catholic immigrants arriving on our shores; patron work; the maintenance and education of deal mutes, etc. There is every reason to believe that the congress will be successful in every respect, and to hope that one of its results may be a large increase in its membership.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

A cablegram published in the daily press informs us that the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, "has requested the Pope to permit Italian Catholics to take part in parliamentary elections." This is not the first time that the Marquis has broached the subject; and those who take an intelligent interest in European politics know that his motive is a training and long experience, and with riendly and a patriotic one. But the request is none the less an insult to the Sovereign Pontiff, who is the best judge of what the interests of the Church require in this as in every other respect. After Victor Emmanuel, the robber-king of Sardinia, had usurped authority over the Papal States, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. "forbade Catholic Italians to take any part in parliamentary elections. His successor, Leo XIII., has seen fit to continue the prohibition. That is sufficient | that indicate genuine apprehension for | reason for loyal Catholics in Italy to abstain from voting. They do not question the wisdom of the Vicar of Christ in pursuing such a policy. When his Holiness, or his successor, deems the time opportune for Italian Catholics to exercise their franchise, he will tell them so. And titude of waiting in face of a danger of taking such a step, it may be taken for granted that he will not permit himself to be influenced by suggestions from the head of the government founded by the spoliators of his dominions.

KEEP THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

The question of vacancies in schools that ought to be occupied by children has been attracting the attention of authorities in England. For some years past, this peculiar form of absentecism is on the increase. The same may be said of the United States. It is a very sersous matter for the future of any country, and more especially for a free community, that its rising population should grow up with proper religious and secular training. The following figures are significant:

"In the State of New York, in 1851, the total attendance at the public schools comprised 75.6 per cent. of the school population. In 1861 it was 656 per cent.; in 1871 it was 68.4 per cent.; in 1881 it was 61.4 per cent., and in 1891 it was 57.8 per cent.

There is here food for serious reflection. If the children who ought to attend school be employed in the street selling newspapers, or in the factory, into the field of conflict. The silver where, possibly, the sweating system is in vogue-or, worse still, if they be allowed to roam about with the certainty that they will find the occupation invariably furnished for idle If France is to be saved from the dire | hands - what will be the menta and moral condition of that large tices, perpetrated by her successive ge- percentage of population when they vernments, it can only be accomplished | reach the period for the discharge of | other candidate, and being able to count | throughout the ensuing year, it will | ub- | trustful than too guarded.

clergy are doing all in their power to make parents feel how necessary it is are offered there is no excuse for parents providing their offspring with the means without being hewers of wood and drawers of water.

DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

Now that Parliament has been dissolved and the general elections are approaching it is appropriate to recall to our readers the timely and very instructive pastoral letter recently addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese by the erudite young prelate who occupies the See of Valleyfield. The subject to which his Lordship, Bishop Emard, drew the attention of his flock was the importance of the duties which it is incumbent upon the Catholic laity to perform in their quality of electors. "In polling your votes," he says, "you are in truth exercising a royal prerogative, compassed after many a wearisome, distressing and untlinching struggle. You are performing a serious and delicate duty, closely linked with the destinies of the country But you are, above all, acting in full responsibility to God, who guages human open on Sunday, December 6, and will life by the nature and results of our deeds. An election makes you legal cooperators in a solemn proceeding by which to a specified person is committed upon; but we understand that it will the rightful exercise of that temporal power emanating from God alone, which you behold from Him, and which you intelligent young boys for the confer- permanently retain as a substantial, inalienable and sacred trust. Judge then, beloved brethren, of your exalted function as electors, and of the significance of your vote when viewed in the light of these great principles."

His Lordship goes on to exhort the Catholic voter to spurn all corrupt offers which may be made to him for the purpose of inducing him to cast his vote in a direction indicated by any other than a conscientious motive to fulfil, in perfeet liberty, and with a due sense of his responsibility to God, his onerous duty as a qualitied elector.

Too much publicity cannot be given to these wise and opportune attterances of the Bishop of Valleyfield. In the course of the electoral campaign which has begun angry passions will be aroused on both sides, and the judgment of many wid be in danger of being warned by prejudice and excitement. If the Catholic voters would only lay to heart the words that we have quoted, which summarize the responsibility and, therefore, the duty which are imposed upon the present time, they would, we feel deserving censure or reproach.

A SERIOUS ISSUE.

The silver question in the United States is becoming every day more serious. Influential organs of public opinion are discussing the matter in tones the future. The greatest danger they foresee is in the trimming policy of political parties, and they call for action independently of eaucuses and conventions. It is boldly stated in one of the most prominent periodicals that the atuntil he considers the time opportune for such magnitude is calculated to suggest misgivings as to the popular capacity for self-government. The case is put in the following terms:-

Every solvent business man in the country knows, and every sarings bank depositor and wage earner in the country ought to know, that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be simply legalized robbery, of which he would be one of the victims. Yet we hear of no great public uprising to avert a danger beside which all other public perils are insignificant. Capitalists and producers alike sit idly by while politicians scheme how they can best palter in a double sense with a disturbing

In the face of public apathy onlookers, who are not wedded to the interest of any political party, vainly ask themselves, what is to be done? All the same the prediction is made that the issue must be met; it will force itself to the front, and the lament is that there exists no independent organization to take hold immediately and guide the people in the proper direction. As for the prospects of the political parties they are indicated as follows:--

"The free silver cause is strong enough to threaten the disruption of one national convention, and to compel a half-way recognition from the other. Against it there is no clearly defined or thoroughly united sentiment to bring men do not conceal their intention of adopting the policy of rule or ruin. Speaking for only a minority of the people, they are able to drive the representatives of the majority to a policy of weak invasion and most perilous compromise. The sound money sentiment of both parties is more or less subordinated to the prospects of getting votes in the convention for this or the in the history of the country has the irresponsibility of party organization as a means of securing the ascendancy of great principles been more conclusively

MARY, QUEEN OF MAY.

May is pre-eminently the month of flowers. In pagan days it was called Flora. Life and growth, youth and gaiety, and whatever there is of loveliness or that hath in itself a budding promise, are all associated with May, and at this season are regarded with an especial tenderness and affection. It is the season of growing grass and unfolding leaf and budding flower, of renewed vitality and vigor throughout the domain of nature, the season when earth and air teem with throbbing life, and the season when the icy hand of winter hath relaxed its grasp and nature thrills beneath the genial touch of Spring, and man's pulse beats in harmony with the newness of life that is abroad-this season of full blossom and rich promise is consecrated to Mary, whom the nations call Blessed.

Nature is decked in her newest and and loving heart; we decorate her shrine, and proclaim her Queen of May, blessed among women and fairest of the Union and Times is one of the best God's creatures.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Holy Father is appealing for harmony among the Irish leaders. May the voice of the venerable Pontiffy be

OMAHA has a curfew law compelling children to be home at 9 nine o'clock at night. The wives of that city want the ordinance extende! to husbands.

A new book from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons is soon to appear under the title of "The Ambassador of Christ." It will treat of the dignity and duties of the priesthood.

THE Catholic Telegraph says wisely and well that, "If an angel from heaven came down and edited a Catholic paper, there would be critics to say that he didn't know how to make it worthy of

BISHOP HARKINS, of the Providence Diocese, shows how active is his sympathy with the Catholic press by assigning to one of his priests the task of preaching every Sunday at different churches in the diocese in its favor.

Kansas City, has been appointed cosure, run no risk of acting in a manner | adjutor to Right Rev. John J. Hogan Bishop of Kansas City. Father Glennon was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, June 14, 1862, and went to Kansas City in 1882.

> Last week in New York, at the close of a special term of the Supreme Court, Justice Pryor, who occupied the bench. said: "It is a singular thing that out of more than forty-five divorce suits tried by me this term, in no single instance was either the plaintiff or the defendant an Irishman or Irishwoman."

The new magazine of the Paulist Fathers, the Missionary, has received the endorsement and good wishes of Cardinal Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan. It will be a record of the progress of Christian unity and of the labors of the Paulist Fathers in their missions to non-Catholics.

A JAPANESE newspaper announces that the Emperor, Mitu-Hito, will visit Europe during the course of the year. He will travel in his own yacht, accompanied by a Japanese fleet. He will be the first Mikado who has ever travelled outside of his own country, and there have been Mikados of the present dynasty for over 5,200 years.

PRESIDENT FAURE has summoned M. Meline to the palace and requested him to undertake the formation of a cabinet-In the event of the latter's failure to do 50, it is believed that M. Dupuy or M. Freycinet will be entrusted with the task. The Radicals and Socialists protest against M. Meline being at the head of a ministry and demand a Goblet cabinet.

THE decree made by the Queen five vears ago, that all mixed marriages in Malta should be solemnized legally by the Catholic clergy only, has been revoked, the Government having declared mixed marriages celebrated by Protestant ministers are also legal. The action has aroused the indignation of the Maltese Catholics, and the question bids fair to become a source of bitter conten-

THE OUTLOOK announces that, begin-

on electoral votes enough to win. Never | lish a life of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, which is now being written for the magazine by Justin McCarthy. The biography cannot fail to be both accurate and interesting, coming from the pen of Justin McCarthy, whose long and close association with the subject, as well as his experience in that line of work, fit him peculiarly for the task.

> In Toronto it appears the members of the Church of England are not very zealons in attending divine worship. The wealthy members take pews and do not frequently occupy them. Those who are too poor stay away altogether. This state of affairs has aroused the wrath of at least one of their clergymen, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, who exclaimed at the vestry meeting last Sunday: "I wish a bolt from Heaven would strike the old pews and destroy them and their cushions, and abolish the pew-renting system forever."

The death of Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, removes one of the warmest supporters of the Catholic Press, He was the father and founder of the Buffalo Union and Times. Its editor, Father Cronin, in spring sun." It is one of the features of her brightest, and whatever is best in announcing the silver jubilee of the nature we lay at the feet of this spotless paper, bears testimony to the fact that Virgin and Mother with reverent hand the support and inspiration of the Bishop was always with him in his ardness work. When we remember that religious papers, Catholic or Protestant, in America, we can understand the value of this testimony to the dead prelate.

> MAJOR PATRICK MACMAHON, Due de Magenta, who has won the hand of the daughter of the Duc de Chartres, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, was born in 1855, and has served for more than twenty years in the army. The Princess Marguerite is just twenty-seven. She has the typical Bourbon features, and looks strikingly distinguished. She is credited with possessing a cultured intellect. Her great desire was to marry a soldier and a good Catholic, both of which qualifications are united in her husband.

WE are glad to be able to give the following denial to a false report that the widow of the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland since the Reformation, and a member of an old Catholic family, the Towneleys, apostatized. A correspondent of the Irish Times says: "Owing to the many recent reports in circulation regarding the alleged secession of Lady O'Hagan and her family from the Catholic religion, I thought it right to send her some newspaper cuttings on the subject, and on Saturday last received from her an absolute contradiction of them. She says 'there is no truth in the report that she has seceded from the Catholic religion,' and 'as for the Ply-THE Rev. Dr. John J. Glennon, Vicar- mouth brethren, which the paragraph know their religious doctrine.

> WE are glad to be able to give the following denial to a false report that the widow of the first Lord Chancellor of Ireland since the Reformation, and a member of an old English Catholic family, the Townleys, apostatized. A correspondent of the Irish Times says: Owing to the many recent reports in circulation regarding the recent secession of Lady O'Hagan and her family from the Catholic religion, I though it right to send her some newspaper cuttings on the subject, and on Saturday last received from her an absolute contradiction of them. She says 'there is no truth in the report she has seceded from the Catholic religion,' and 'as for the Plymouth brethren, which the paragraph says she has joined, she does not even know their religious doctrine."

THE Toronto Globe in a recent issue refers to the pastoral letter of Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield, in the following terms :-

"This letter is worthy of note for its freedom from partizanship and its earnest advocacy of purity and honesty in elections. The doctrine of the authority of the clergy in political matters is stated strongly, and the attempt to carry it out might result in grave abuses. If the clergy have the right to use their authority in politics wherever politics involve religion, and have also the right to judge when that occasion arises, their political power would appear to be absolute. But Mgr. Emard does not himself seem inclined to push this doctrine to extremes, and the general tone of his letter is excellent."

MONTH OF MARY.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES.

The devotions of the Month of Mary will be solemnly inaugurated, by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, at the Bonse-cours Church, on Thursday, the eve of the first day of May, at 7 p.m. Each Saturday of the Month of Mary the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be celebrated in the aerial chapel of the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. At St. Patrick, St. Mary's, St. Ann's and St. Anthony Churches the devotions of the Month of Mary will be opened on Friday night, at 7.30.

The man who is suspicious lives in a constant state of unhappiness. It would ning in the autumn and continuing be better for his peace of mind to be too

FROM OLD AND NEW.

[MONTREAL GAZETTE.] Among the Notes appended to Charles

Guerin. a "Romance of Canadian Manners," by the late Hon. P. J. O Chauveau, a curious document is reproduced regarding the National Anthem. The Note (Note B) has reference to an account of the planting of a Mai in front of the house of M. Wagnaer, who had recently been promoted to the rank of Major in the provincial militia. The description of the scene thus concludes: A second volley, more energetic and better sustained than the first, followed the two speeches, and the Mai was raised triumphantly amidst the joyous shouts of a crowd of women and children who had gathered from all directions, and to music of God Save the King, which Guillet, the clerk, executed tant bien que mal on an old hunting horn borrowed for the occasion. This strange music, the simple acclamations of the spectators, the lively fusilade, the pic-turesque costumes of the habitants, the bonnets rouges and bonnets bleus waved above their owners' heads, the streamers of the mai floating in the fresh breeze of the morning, the gaiety and good humor of the numerous actors in the scene, the grotesque seriousness of M. Wagnaer and the Captain-formed a charming genre picture, framed in a magnificent landscape and brightened by the rays of a this animated scene that note Bis intended to illustrate. "The national songs of a people," writes Mr. Chauveau, "play an important part in its history. It is seldom that they do not harmonize with its character. Nevertheless the adoption of a national song of a nation is sometimes due to circumstances of slight impertance." Then after mentioning Yankee Doedle and Hale Columbia, the annotator pauses a moment affectionate. ly over A la Claire Fontaine-"that beautitul song of our royageurs that we have so happily adopted as our national air." He then speaks of its mingled gaiety and sadness, of its thrilling effect on the hearts of Canadians away from their own land. And yet, he adds, it is not Canadian. M. Navier Marmier mentions it in his Chants du Nord, and M. Monstrelet in a novel, as an old French ditty.

M. Chauveau then goes on to speak of God Save the King, as a song which has a twofold claim on the good will of Canadians-as subjects of a British sovereign as descendants of Frenchmen. "This hymn," he continues, "at once religious and monarchical, had been composed by Sully for the celebrated pe sionnal of St. Cyr, and was afterwards carried to England. Indeed, in listening to that music, so grave and impressive, one can easily believe that it was composed for the Court of the grand monarche." Then M. Chauveau gives the document which is intended to prove the correctness of this view. It is en-

" Declaration de trois dames de Saint Cyrrelativement a l'origine de la musique et des paroles du God Savethe King.'

It is dated September 19, 1819, and is signed by Anne Thibault de la Noraye, P. de Monstier and Julienne de Pelagrey, and the Marquis de Lalonde, Mayor of Versailles, certifies to the signatures of the afore-mentioned ladies, formerly relialerises and dignitaries of the royal Convent of Saint Cyr. They state that their object is nothing profane or frivo-Ious, but solely to testify to the truth, and they declare that the music of God Save the King is absolutely identical with that which has been handed down in them by the political circumstances of General, and pastor of the Cathedral in said she had joined, she does not even their community from the time of Louis the Great, their august founder, and that the music had been compose! by the famous Baptiste Sully, who had also composed motets for the use of their house including an Ave Maris Stella of great beauty. It was a tradition of the convent that, whenever Louis le Grand entered the chapel of Saint Cyr, all the young lady pupils song the song in chorus. One of them had heard it sung on the occasion of a visit from Louis de Martyr. They have the fullest assurance that the air is an exact agreement with that of the British national air. As for the words they had always understood them to have been composed by Madame de Brinon, superioress of Saint Cyr, who had also written other songs for the use of the community. The words in part were:

Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roy! Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roy! Vengez ie Roy!

Que toujours glorieux Louis victorieux Voye ses ennemis Touiours soumis. Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roy! Grand Dieu, vengez le Roy Vive le Roy!

DEATH OF MR. L. W. MARCHAND, Q.C. HE WAS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN LEGAL

AND LITERARY CIRCLES.

The Province of Quebec has just lest one of its oldest, most prominent and most esteemed public officials in the person of Mr. L.W. Marchand, Q.C., Clerk of the Court of Appeal, who died Sunday evening, at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, St. Denis street.

Louis Francis Wilfrid Marchand was born in the Parish of St. Mathias. on the Richelieu river, on Jan. 27, 1833, and was consequently sixty-three years of age at the time of his death.

On his mother's side Mr. Marchand was related to the Ceres de la Colombiere. One of his mother's sisters, the Rev. Sister Cere, was foundress of the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, and another, Sister Mance, was at one time superioress of the Hotel Dieu Convent. Mr. Marchand took his course of studies in the College of St. Hyacinthe, where he was a contemporary of Archbishop Fabre, and afterwards studied law under the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, being admitted to the Bar on Feb. 6, 1854. He practised for a few years with the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet and the late Hon. S Morin, the firm being known under the name of Ouimet. Morin & Marchand, and in 1859 was called to fill the duties of Clerk of the Court of Appeal, in the place of the late Hon. Judge Beaudry. Mr. Marchand was a litterateur and occupied his leisure hours in historical and scientific pursuits.

Dare to chan e your mind, con ess your error, and all er your conduct, wles convinced that you'are wrong.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY. LECTURE BY REV. FATHER DONNELLY.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF OZANAM-HOW ENLIGHTENED CATHOLICS MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE WORKERS IN THE RANKS OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

On Friday evening last Father Don-nelly, thezealous pastor of St. Anthony's, lectured before the Catholic Truth Society, on the life and work of Ozanam, one of the distinguished figures in Catholic history during the present century. Anything that Father Donnelly undertakes to do is sure to be well done, and when he graces the lecture platform his tine literary talents and deep fund of information enable him to not only interest but gratify and delight his hearers. Friday night's lecture was a treat. The audience was not very large, but was select and appreciative.

Without loss of time in prefatory remarks, the lecturer gave a brief account proceeded to deal with the main features of his brief and billiant career. He dwelt upon his love of truth and his fearunder the most trying circumstances.

The reverend lecturer took occasion, in dealing with his subject, to point out that this layman was really an apostle of Catholicity, and he sought to impress upon his audience that the laymen in the church to-day have a mission to perform which cannot be left to the carry. but belongs in a special manner to the people, and essentially so to the educated class 5. He pointed out how restricted is the heid in which the elergyman can laborate the many ways in which enlightened Catholies, in the world, thay become most effective workers in the Church Militant. To speak and to write on behalf of Catholic truth should not be all exclusively to the clergy; those in worldly avocations, whom Providence has gifted, should buckle on their armor, and without fear, and, above all, regardless of human respect, do their part neanfully in upholding the banner of the Cross.

PERSONAL.

Mr. T. J. Quinlan, who has been connected with the Queen Insurance Company for over 25 years, during the greater portion of which period he has tilled the responsible position of chief e/erk and office superintendent, has acrepted the city agency of the company, a position for which he is eminently well qualified. Mr. Quinlan is thoroughly tamiliar with all the details of the insurance business, and we trust that he will receive a large share of the petronage of the insuring public, and especially of the Irish Catholic portion of the community. The Queen Insurance company are to be congratulated on their appointment of such a capable and reliable agent as Mr. Quinlan, and THE TRUE WITNESS assures him that he has its heartiest good wishes for his success.

Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, who was con-adential cierk and book-keeper of the time of their retirement from active tion. All the time converts are coming of Trade building, where he intends to cites less notice in the large cities. carry on the business of an expert accespecially in New York, Boston, Baltiearry on the business of an expert accountant and auditor. Mr. McCaffrey has had the advantages of a splendid several hundred a year. A large per-destiny within the Union, now that commercial training and is well titted for the work of his new calling. We wish him every success.

Mr. Frank Brennan, formerly con-meeted with Mr. H. J. Beemer, has re-turned to this city from Colorado. Mr. Brennan called at the TRUE WITNESS, in! is looking the very picture of health.

THE OLD OR THE NEW PULPIT.

The contest between the old and the new pulpit, at St. Patrick's, still waxes enthusiastic. The young men and the young women of the parish are strongly in favor of retaining the old pulpit, Father Quinlivan inclines to the new pulpit. The worthy pastor has, however, decided to make a compromise in the matter in having the old pulpit moved est the altar.

SARSFIELD COURT OFFICERS.

Sarstield Court No. 133 C.O.F., at their regular meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chief Ranger, Thos. Burns; Vice Chief Ranger, J. J. Cummings; Rec. Sec., S. McGarry; Fin. Sec., Thos. Brennan; Treasurer, M. Kannow; representative at the 20th annual convention, Wm. Wilson; alternate, Wm. Murphy; Trustees. J. McDermott, Wm. Murphy, J. Kilfeather; Marshal, M. J. Brogan. The Court was honored by a visit from brothers of different courts, Past Deputies and Chief Rangers. Amongst the number were Bros. McGoldrick, Flynn, Monahan, Mc-Keown, Shea.

A LARGE LIST.

L. O. David, city clerk, has completed the electeral lists and reports that there are 56,500 voters in this city. The number which have recently qualified was

LE GALLEE BROS.

Among the most enterprising young business men in this city well deserving mention are Le Gallee Bros., the well known designers and engravers, located at 674 Laganchetiere street. Le Gallee Bros. were born in Strathroy, Ont., and came to Montreal thirteen years ago. In 1890 they engaged in business on their own account. They possess most excellent abilities as designers and engravers and execute the very best class of work in a superior manner. They design and engrave to order brass signs of every description, also cuts, steel stamps, dies, stencils, and manufacture rubber stamps; they also engrave copper plate for card print-

they are doing a fine business. Le Gallee sensation of itching occasionally being Bros. are active members of the Catholic all that reminded him of its presence. Order of Foresters and several other organizations.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

There are said to be forty-one Roman Catholic peers in the British House of Lords.

British Guiana was once a Catholic country. It is now cursed with penal anti-Catholic laws.

A conference of German-speaking Archbishops and Bishops has just been held at Vienna. Cardinal Schonborn

Only three Popes have lived longer than Leo XIII's present age. One of them, Gregory IX, who died in 1241, reached a hundred years.

Jean Casario, the brother of President Carnot's assassin, has retired to a Capuchin monastery in Southern Italy, with the intention of taking the habit.

Walter Maxwell Scott, great-greatgrandson of Sir Walter Scott, the poet of the early years and family environ and romancer, is a Catholic. He will ments and education of Ozanam, and soon reach his majority, and is the heir of Abbotsford.

It is said that the Czar is beginning to treat Roman Catholics with more conless abvocacy of Christian teaching sideration than formerly. The decisions of the Roman courts, which were once rigorously excluded, are now suffered to

Amelia Davis at St. Agnes' Hospital, Wilkens avenue, Baltimore, in the eightythird year of lar age. She was born in Philadelphia, and had been a member of the Order of Sisters of Charity fifty-two

Another Catholic Sir Nicholas O'Conor, C.B., C.M.G., has been made a member of the Privy Council of Great Britain. Queen Victoria has approved his appointment. He was formerly English minister at Pekin but is now ambassador to Russia.

The returns from the Catholic schools of England for 1895 show that there was accommodation for 366,724; that there were 284,587 children on the registers; that the average attendance numbered 230,392; that 260,709 children were present at the inspection, and that the voluntary contributions from Catholics to their schools amounted to £92,215.

Rev. Father McRae, of the diocese of Antigonish, who a short time ago renonneed the Catholic faith and entered the ministry of the Church of England | at Fredericton, N.B., has gone back again to his former religion and is now at the monastery at Tracadic, N.S. Father McRae a few years ago had a parish in Pomquet, N.S., Inverness County.

Within a few weeks, several notable have been received into the Catholic the West is a money-borrower-newly Church in the United States. The list developed countries always are. It is includes the Rev. Frederick F. Sherman. son of Judge Sherman, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Mr. A. F. Dupont Coleman, son of the Protestant Bishop of Delaware; Mr. Robertson James, brother of Henry James, the novelist; and finally Miss Alice English daughter of Dr. Thomas Dunn English. firm of James O'Brien & Co. up to the the poet, and herself a writer of distincbusiness, has opened offices in the Board in whose entrance into the Church excentage of these are from the Episcopal body; and of those from all Protestant denominations, the overwhelming majority persevere--often in the face of great temptations and trials.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE CHARLES F. SHEA.

When the announcement was made this morning that Mr. Charles F. Shea. the popular and much esteemed local agent of La Presse, had succumbed to an attack of heart failure, it was a great shock to a large number of citizens, who were not aware of his illness. The de ceased was only thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death. For many years he had been engaged in the advertising business, particularly in connecto the adjoining pillar, on the side near tion with La Presse, and through his great energy and close attention to his work he succeeded in a marked degree Mr. Shea was the brother of James Shea, at one time leading base soloist of St. Patrick's choir, and also paying-teller in the City and District Savings Bank. He was also an active member of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, and at the time of the purchase o the new athletic grounds, he was among the first to join the ranks of the enthusiasts to purchase lots in the neighborhood in order to assist that organization in its undertaking to secure a home. Mr. Shea was particularly well known among the young men, who respected him for his genial disposition and manly qualities. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in this the hour of their bereavement.

MRS. JAMES HARPER.

The many friends of Mr. James Harper, of the editorial staff of the Daily Witness, and particularly his confreres on the Press, will regret to learn of the death of his mother, which sad event took place on Tuesday morning. The deceased, who was in her 78th year, was of Scottish ancestry.

NATURAL SURGERY.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 27 .- There are few cases in medical history parallel to that of James J. Mangan, of Scranton, Pa., who to day was relieved of a small bullet which he had carried in his head for thirteen years.

Mr. Mangan is a man about thirtyeight years old. In September, 1883, he was shot by Thomas Reil. Reil thought he heard a woman's screams for help and fired the shot.

The bullet entered Mangan's head near the ear. The ball pressed against the brain, and for two years he was reduced to a condition of idincy. He

unsurpassed in neatness and finish, and little trouble from the bullet, an odd

He felt a peculiar sensation on Monday last, as though his nose had suddenly become stopped. He tried to clear the basai passage, and finally a solid substance was ejected. It proved to be the ball, which had become encapsulated with flesh.

LOOKING FOR A QUEEN.

A CHANCE FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO CAN . FURNISH THE COMBINATION OF BEAUTY AND MILLIONS.

Young King Alexander of Servia does not agree with his father regarding the choice of a wite. Ex-King Milan has made no secret of the fact that he intends to go to America to find a rich King Alexander, however, hopes to induce one of the daughters of the Prince | minently and honorably identified with of Montenegro to share his throne. His nearly all the great popular movements

"TWO REPUBLICS OR ONE?"

In the "Notes and Comments" department of the North American Review for April appears an article under the preceding title, which, had it appeared in a Southern journal, unquestionably would have excited wide discussion and, perpass into Russia, and Catholic seminaries are not persecuted as before.

The death is announced of Sister cious plea for the separation of the West from the East, or, in other words, river as the natural line of separation." The writer, Henry Litchfield West, while repeatedly deprecating any such motive, thetic concern in current Nationalist evidently considers it feasible, and goes on to show wherein it may be found desirable. Thus he reasons:

" At present there is little affinity between the East and the West. The two been paster of several parishes, and in sections are apart on almost every vital each of those places left behind him principle. The East is the center of the the mortgage and bond. The West is as well as of his great and successful bending under a burden of debt, efforts to further the material interest suspicious of a financial bondage, of the respective districts. He has seen auxious for a free and more elastic the crosicr of Cloyne borne by no fewer currency. The East abhors silver than eight bishops, viz.: Bishops Copas a money metal and clamors for pinger, Collins, Crotty, Walsh, Murphy, the further appreciation of an already sound supply of gold. The West wants silver recognized and believes that in no other direction does prosperity lie.

Various other reasons are given, but these are sufficient to show the trend of the article. It cannot be, however, that any panacea proposed will stand the test of analysis. These things, one and all, are at best ephemeral accidents of the moment. Ten years hence the conditions mentioned may be changed. The silver question alone will receive an early solution, since it has been a bone converts from the Episcopal communion of contention long enough. Necessarily not an et, however, that the East is the hone of the money-lenser. Properly his home is in England, and the Englishman today and not the Yankee, hoals the buts of our mortgages. But a period of charge is at hand. The West growing strong, will be able to stand without aid, and shall forget her grievances.

It is not desirable, as the writer elsewhere admits, that the United States should ever stand divided. Division predicates continual strife between opunion is placed upon her. For this reason the agitation of such questions is perhaps unwise.

So far as we have observed, no very responsible element clamors for Mr. West's proposed division. Certainly not in the south, which these theorists frequently insist would at once spring to their aid. -Midland Review, L. banon, Kv.

THE NEW FREN II MINISTRY,

Pags, April 28.--It is announced this evening that M. Meline has practically completed his Cabinet. As n w arranged the Cabinet is composed as fol-

M. Melini--Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Agriculture. M. HANOTAUX--Minister of Fereig

DR. BARTHOU-Minister of the Interior. GENERAL BILLOT-Minister of War. Admiral Besnard-Minister of Marine.

M. COCHERY--Minister of Finance. M. RAMBAUD--Minister of Public In-

struction and Worship.
M. Lebon-Minister of Colonies. No definite selection has yet been made for Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Works. The future Ministers assembled to-night at the residence of M. Meline to discuss the policy that they will follow, and arrange a programme for presentation to the Chambers. The

C. M. B. A.

gramme will be read.

Cabinet will appear in the Chamber of

Deputies on Thursday, when the pro-

At the last meeting of Branch No. 1, it was learned with regret that Brother James McIver had been afflicted by the death of his father, Michael Mclver, aged 86. The funeral took place on Monday. Great sympathy was expressed by the large meeting.

MR. McGREEVY'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M.P. for Quebec West, on Monday last was removed from his residence to the Hotel Dieu Hospital to undergo an operation, which, however, in view of his feebte condition, it was thought advisable to postpone.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

John Farrel, the oldest man in New York, died on Monday. He was 107 cars of age and was a native of the County Limerick, Ireland.

DIED.

LEGALLEE-At her mother's residence, 674 A Lagauchetiere street, on April 22. Funeral took place from above address,

DEAN O'REGAN.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION TO BE CELEBRATED,

Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Clovne, and the Chapter of the diocese, have signified their intention of suitably celebrating the 88th birthday of the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, P.P., V.G., Mitchelstown, and the 64th anniversary of l is ordination to the priesthood. He will be the recipient of a graceful testimonial from the Bishop and Chapter of the diocese, and, if permitted, public hodies of several towns as well as his wn flock, by whom he is so well be-I ved and esteemed, will participate in the celebration.

For more than sixty years Dean O'Regan, by reason of his great attainments. has been a most conspicuous and distin-American heiress to marry his son, guished figure in the Irish Church, whilst during that long period he has been prochoice is said to be the Princes Nenia, of the time. He is probably the only fifth daughter of the Prince. She is now litteen years old. passing into law of the Emancipation Bill of 1829. For many years subsequently he was one of the most active and influential supporters of the Libera-tor in the south, and as a close personal friend was associated with O'Connell at all the great political functions of the period. Indeed his epistolary correspondence with that great statesman bespeaks not alone great personal friendship and the closest confidence, but is also of great historical interest as showing the hopes and aims of O'Connell and his party. A a proposition to divide the Union into wise and intrepid leader, the Dean took two republies, with the Mississippi an active part in most of the succeeding popular movements, and at the present day takes the same active and sympapolitics. As a distinguished churchman he has aby ministered for sixty-tour years in Coyne diocese, and during forty-eight years of that period he has many enduring menuments of his zeal money power, the home of the holder of | in the interests of ran fou and education, Keane, McCarthy, and the present Dr.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

WILL BY SESTOWED UPON PRINCESS MAKEE LOUISE.

Loxion, April 20,-The Pope will beslow the Golden Rose upon Princess Marie Louise, of Bulgaria, as a token of the approval of His Holiness of her opthe approval of His Holiness of her op-position to the conversion of her son, the question. What is the thierence Prince Boris, to the Greek Church,

THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE.

The last census fixes the population of Paris at 2511,155, or an increase of ____

THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends We loved when we were young. With sunshine on their faces, And music on their tongue The bees are in the almond flower.

The birds renew their strain: The old friends, the old friends

Their brows are lined with care: They've furrows in the faded cheek And silver in the hair: But to me they are old friends still In youth and bloom the same,

As when we drove the flying ball, Or shouted in the game. The old men, the old men. How slow they creep along

How haughtily we scoffed at them In days when we were young! Their prosing and their dozing, Their prate of times gone by Their shiver like an aspen leaf If but a breath went by.

But we, we are the old men now, Our blood is faint and chill; We cannot leap the mighty brook, Or climb the breakneck hill. We maunder down the shortest cuts, We rest on stick or stile, And the young men half-ashamed to

laugh Yet pass us with a smile.

But the young man, the young men, their strength is fair to see; The straight back, and the springy stride. The eye as falcon free; The shout above the frolic wind,

As up the hill they go; But, though so high above us now, They soon shall be as low. O weary, weary drag the years As life draws near the end;

And sadly, sadly fall the tears For loss of love and friend. But we'll not doubt there's good about In all of humankind:

So here's a health before we go, To those we leave behind! -The Spectator.

A Sneek.-A sneer is the weapon of the weak. Like other evil weapons, it is always cunningly ready to our hands, and there is more poison in the handle than in the point. But how many noble hearts have withered from its venomous stab!

True economy is quite as much concerned with wise spending as with wise saving. It recognizes that everything has a purpose, upon the carrying out of which its value depends. The fulfilment of that purpose is economy; the unuitilment of it is waste.

There is a host of prejudices, or pre conceived opinions, of hopes and wishes that hide the truth, unless men are on the alert to tear away the veil. They see and hear the things they like best, or those they wish to be true, while the rest are easily ignored or forgotten.

Kitty-" Isn't it wonderful how well ing, having every facility at hand. regained his senses, and for the last ten they are careful, painstaking work men, and the splendid work they turn out is during that period has suffered very Florida, and Quebec papers please copy. Retty—Isn't It wonderful low Well Funeral took place from above address, Jack gets along on a small salary?" on Friday, 24th inst. [Apalachacola, Tom (guardedly)—"Ah. well, you see, during that period has suffered very Florida, and Quebec papers please copy. he owes a great deal to his friends."

WHEN VISIONS PASS.

A boy beside my mother's knee, I dreamed myself a name That girt the land on wings of fame And crossed the throbbing sea. Ah, simple dream!

Then scenes of e fin land more fair-The child passed by, the youth came

Yet roses warmed the air.

A student bending o'er the page. Where dwells the brilliant past, Mine was the light illumed the vast, The wondrous coming age. Ah, luring dream!

That taught my youtned mind to dare-The days stole by and manhood came, Yet found my brow still bare.

A man endowed with pride alone, I sought to pierce the skies, To grasp what far beyond me lies And know as I am known.

Ah, wild, wild dream! That urged but failed to lead me there-The night has passed, the morning dawns

And finds me here at prayer.

cione with the song for ever mute, The fily's bloom that died, Still as the soothing tones that hide Within a voiceless lute.

Ah, buried dreams My soul is tilled with tragrance rare Of that which knows no fading hues -God's love and tender care.

SOME WITTY TOASTS. A rather cynical toast runs thus "Woman she requires no enlogy; she speaks for hersell." At the marri-age supper of a deaf and dumb couple, me guest, in the speech of the evening, wished them "unspeakable bliss." Λ writer of comedies was giving a banquet. in honor of his latest work, at which a joyral gitest, gave the teast. "The author's very good health. May he live to be as old as his jokes." At another gathering were toasted, "The bench and the bar; it it were not for the bar, there would be little use for the bench " pithy was the following toast, proposed at a shoemaker's dinner: "May we have all the women in the country to shoe. and all the mento boot." A Frenchman said at a dinner: "I drink to the health of all who are sick."

BLUNDERING.

Blackwood's Magazine tells of a little hoy in the course of his reading less b come to the word "widow," and caried it "window," a word more tamas or to nim. The teacher, who was active as exannuer, corrected the blunder, and toon, between 'wistow' and 'window line boy's answer began, "You can see through a window, but I and then stepped. The amusement plainty visible on the teacher's tace prevented this miniature Sam Weller from completing the contrast.

Now, the blunder here, so far as it was a bjunder, was entirely one to the teacher. He did not mean to impress on his pupils the transparency of a window as contrasted with a widow, but the difference in spealing between the two

ity accuracy, steadiness and despatch, Without the first of these time is wasted; Without the second, inistance on most hurttui to our own credit and intere. and that of others, may be commuted. without the turry, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost which it Is impossible to recall.

One day an Irish officer arrived at Vienna; the Empress knowing that he had seen a certain Princess, celebrated for her beauty, asked aim if it were true that she was the most beautiful woman ne mad seen " " I thought so yesterday."



but Sleepless Tired

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sar-

saparilla and this condition will cease. "For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could est did not do me any good. I read about Flood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure sil liver ills, billous-

A WORD TO OUR READERS.-Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially hy dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

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Our Monthly Clearing : Sale

Commences This Week.

Every lady in Montreal should visit our store during this sale. Genuine Bargains will abound in all departments.

GLOVES.

New Styles. New Colorings. Low Prices Over 15,000 pairs to select from, and al imported direct from the world's best

"PERFUMED" GLOVES

Are a Decided Novelty. In Tans, Drabs, Pinks, Primrose and White, with wide black embroideries and two very large pearl buttons.
1. idies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, in all the

leading colors, from 75c up.

SUEDE GLOVES.

4-Button Suede Gloves (Alexander's) in Black, with white embroideries. Tans. and Drabs, with black embroideries.

Also a line of 6 Button length Suede Gloves (Alexander's) in same colors as above. Price, \$1.50 per pair.

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Fowne's Bros.' Walking Gloves, in Tans, only \$1 per pair. Dent's Walking or Driving Gloves,

from \$1.25 to \$2.25. Our Derby Gloves for Men can't be beat, in all popular colors. Price, \$1.50

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In Castor at the pair. In Kid for Boys, from 75c. Misses' Kid Gloves, from 85c. FABRIC GLOVES 100 dozens in all colors, from 25c a

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TREESE STAFF NO. BRRT. WANTED, By massive states, squarion, as Organist in a Carbonic Church, as a rown. Experience Land is a rown presence cartions. Address, 2.3. B. $M_{\rm eff}^{\rm eff}$

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET

TAN BOOTS \$1.50

FOR BOYS \$1.25 At Bannister's

QUEEN'S BLOCK,

Victoria and St. Cather no Streets.

GLEANINGS.

Gardening for Lelies: "Make your There are four good habits. Punctual | Cardening for constant bed in the morning; sew buttons on your anshand's shirt; do not rake any grievances protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and ex-

ped a good crop of happiness. Said a fond mother at the table of a fashionable hotel, the other day: "Do you know, my little son, that the word menn is French, for bill of tare?" "Oh, yes, mamma," was the reassuring reply, "Mesnu it." The mother fainted right there. She was attraid the boy

would grow up to be a paragraph editor. Haydn, the compriser, was asked by a friend how it was that his sacred music was always of so lively a character. "1 write," he said, "according to the thoughts I feel; and as God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be pardoned me that I serve. Him with a cheerful

spirit." Alumnus (meeting his old professor, after greetings): "Pm glad to hear, Professor, that you are going to lecture in our town on your favorite old-time topic."--Professor: "Yes, yes. But I have divested it of technicalities--in fact, recast it -- so that it will reach all persons of very limited acquirements.

Hope to see you there." A witness, who had given his evidence in such a way as satisfied everybody in court that he was committing perjury, being cautioned by the judge, said, at " My lord, you may believe me or not, but I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes, sir," said Maule, "but the question is, how long have you been a widower?"

"Two dozen black hen's eggs," said an old woman, addressing a grocer. Black hen's eggs ?" exclaimed he; "I don't know a black hen's egg from any other colored chicken's." Well, then, I do," said the woman. "Then go and pick them out yourself," he replied, pointing to a large basket of eggs. The woman did so, and picked out two dozen of the largest eggs in the basket

NOBILITY OF THE HUMAN HEART.

There is a lady hidden in every woman, as there is a gentleman in every man, and no matter how far the actual may be from the possible one thing is certain—that a true lady or a true gentleman is always recognized and acknowledged by this secret nobility in the human heart .- John Boyle O'Reilly.

PROMPT INFORMATION.—Sheridan was much annoyed in the House of Commons by a member was kept constantly crying, "Hear, hear!" The witty orator described a fellow who wanted to play rogue, but had only sense enough to play fool, and exclaimed, with great emphasis: "Where shall we find a more toolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?"—" Hear, hear!" shouted the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round, and, thanking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a general rour of laughter.

A True Story of the Sacrifice Made by a Faithful Heart.

By Beatrice Bancroft, in the Catholic Columbian. of Ohio.)

Jubilantly chimed out the bells that morning and the joyful notes were reechoed in each listening heart, for the long penitential season was over and Easter, with her gladness, her beauty, her promise, had come. Like the allembracing smile of God, was poured the mellow sunlight over the chill old Boglish town, making a golden frame for the ever-varying scenes its narrow streets presented; while the shrill chirp of the robin and twitter of the sparrow, -why.dwelling there having light wings to carry them to open fields and leafy solitudes no man knoweth,—were Nature's expressions of her great heart rapture. Beyond the city, where she dwelt, the thousand choirs sent forth long drawn out notes of gladness, her stately hills bedecked themselves in verdant mantles, crocus broidered, and her vales smiled through violets' eves joy at their awakening. To the dwellers in the city her rapture is but waking echoes of music heard in dreams; but Easter's voice is still the same. Here it speaks by thrill of bird and flowers blooming; there by silvery notes sent out from lofty steeples.

From almost every point within sound of the alleluias failing from its many pillared belfrey came flocks of worship pers to old St. Mary's shrine, there to offer fealty to their Risen King. Fashion. wealth, and power, side by side with misery, pain and woe, passed up the marble steps and through the fretted doorway nor said the lordling to the slave: "Stand thou aside!" for in His court all men are equals. The light from the hundred tapers was for all; the rich perfume of flowers, mingling with the pungent odor of swinging censers, was for all; and for all were the songs borne downward on the organ's

Where the humblest of these prayed far back under the gallery's rounded floor, knelt a woman whose garb and mien proclaimed her lowly station, but whose reverent attitude and faith-enlightened eyes told of a soul made rich in the spiritual blessings trials bring.

Ten years had passed since she, then a slip of a peas nt girl, whose laughing voice was as sweet as the whistle of a blackbird whose blue eyes were as clear as the sky over-hanging her, had left her father's cot on an Irish hillside, within sound of the sea's continual call ing, to face the overcrowded English city in search of a fortune to lift her loved ones from the poverty into which they had fallen. They had been long years of texable repression and endless toil. She had found the road from the start harsh and painful to feet accustomed to springy, dew soaked mountain grass, the work strange to fingers used to mending fishing nets or gathering in the drip-ping seaweed. She had eaten of the bread of the stranger and had found it more bitter than Dead Sea fruit. She had sunk her plummet into the world's. heart to quickly find a bottom of cruel, exacting selfishness. She had trusted friendship and had been betrayed; she had given her love and it had been slighted. In the unsuspecting innocence of her heart she had confided in humanity only to learn in bitterness and soreness of spirit that if there is no height it this one and take my money. iere is, alas vile to which it cannot descend. The world had taught her its lesson well and the knowledge thereby gleaned had shown | her—had the unquestionable faith of Ireland's children ever descried her-the laugh. futility and delusion of all hopes centered on the fleeting things of earth.

But now the years of toil were over and she was going home! The next sun to raise for her would be across the purple tinted hills of Ireland; the next | she told her story. words to greet her hungry cars would be the "caed mille failthe" of her people.

The price of her freedom lay in yellow gold in her pocket. True, she had given in exchange her wouth and booth said, without a quiver in her voice; and in exchange her wouth and booth said, without a quiver in her voice; and in the time on foolish erin exchange her youth and health. True, the ring had gone from the voice, the light true in the eyes, and the simplicity and trust she had brought with sterrifice made by that loyal heart yieldher lay buried in the cold English town. But even this remembrance could not a peace, passing all understanding, made dampen her joy as over her mind surged a dwelling-place in her soul. As the dampen her joy as over her mind surged | the thought of that home-going. She | years were on the heard again began to would feel again the moist grass beneath her feet, hear the melody pointed from to this story. I was standing by her side the wild thrush's throat, and look on the as she sat on the steps of her childhood's ocean's "gray and melancholy wiste." How the fisher girl's heart had longed for the ser! How often had she waked crept the restless, foam capped, whisperin the hush of the early morn with its calling in her ears! Now she could anse rise summons. She wis at last going back to it and to her people.

It is no wonder that as she knelt on the cold tiling that Easter morning, the great joy in her heart reproducing itself on the pide, thin face, that still retained signs of its former comcliness, made more than one of her companions look | daughter. She has led them through at her in surprised serviny. She trid childhood into young manhood and to but ish ail distracting thoughts, but womanhood, She unravelled all their when her eyes would rest on the distant little perplexities, and has been the realtar, an exquisite poem wrought out in eighent of all their childish joys and marble by some artist centuries agene, sorrows. As children they concealed a picture of the simple wo den shrine nothing. She assumes, without think before which herehildish lips had whist- ing, that this state of affairs continues ered their earliest prayer, would come into their abox life. She is sure she before her mind, and instead of the great | 'knows all about her children," wheremingling of wealth and poverty, she as the fact may be that she knows would see the scattered groups of fisher- nothing at all. They outgrew her long folk with reverently bowed heads as over them the aged priest pronounced the words of benediction.

With the sudden recalling from a musing mood by the remembrance of where she was she slightly turned her head; life comes to each individual, and that and in doing so her eyes fell on the face of a man near her whose expression as | and aid in forming the character of the bailling as it was fascinating, held her budding man or woman must make a captive. His gaze was fixed on the offi- special effect to do so. ciating priest with an intensity that was startling. She quaited before it. With an effort she removed her eyes and, forteited friendship of their sons and crossing herself devoutly, re-commenced | daughters. Some women persist in treather rosary. In vain she strove to keep her eyes from wandering to the man, they are grown men and women, and reand who a she looked again she saw that | quire the implicit obedience and belief the intensity in his gaze had deepened, the expression on his face had become experience. Other women make an more prenounced; it was like hatred

fanned to maniscal rage.

He is a madman! she thought, instinctively pushing from him into the crowd at her other side. It yielded slightly and she felt more secure. A hundred thoughts concerning him passed her mind without fashioning themselves into anything definite; but he was unconscious of her gaze.

The tinkling of a bell aroused her, and,

rising with the crowd, she passed down the aisle to the sanctuary railing. Never wholly divested of the nameless fear calling for the vigilant watch the man had inspired, her heart became calmer, her thoughts became prayerful, as she knelt to make that sublime act of faith and receive the sacramental Lord into her soul. Then she turned from the altar, but stopped short and all but shricked out at the act she beheld. She saw the man take from his mouth the Sacred Host he had but a moment before received from the hands of the priest, and fold it in a handkerchief, which he

placed carefully in his pocket. He darted through the crowd and was gone. Had the dread abode of the eternally lost opened under her feet, the loyal Catholic heart of the woman could not have been more appalled. All the evil she had ever seen or heard of seemed shaped suddenly into that one act. She knew him now, an emissary of the Satan worshippers, and she knew the purpose of the awful theft. She forced a way through the dense crowd, in time to see him, as she left the church, turn a distant corner. After him she flew, possessed of but one thought, to rescue the Sacred Host from his sacrilegious hands. But the race was long and her feet seemed leaden-weighted. One wild prayer after another went up from her quickly throbbing heart that she might overtake him before he should pass into any of the wicked haunts toward which the street led. Gradually she gained on

him and was beside him.
"You wretched man!" she cried, as catching the quick fall of her feet on the stones, he glanced around.

"What do you mean, my good woman?" he asked, the evil eyes looking down on her flushed face with a sinister smile.

"I saw you," she cried, between gasps of breath, "stealing the Sacred

"Did you?" he sneered. "And what are you going to do about it?" "You must give it to me!" she wailed. "You must! You must! You

air as he turned away. Deapa'r crept all, but a funny little brown head with into her heart, for she knew she was sharp eyes and a smooth chin that lookpowerless to move him. Again she call- ed like an acorn. ed to God; and it was then she thought of her preciously hoarded money.
"Wait!" she cried. "Will you give

it to me for money? "Not for the little you may have," he

"I can give more than you think,"

the wailed. "How much?"

She named half the smount in her pocket, but he shook his head and again walked on.
"Wait!" she sobbed." "I have more,"

and she held out to him the savings of you can spell polite," the ten long years. He looked at the pile of yellow gold then at the white, wrung face of the pleading woman.

"This is all you have?" " Yes!"

"You have worked all your life to amass it ?"

" For ten years." "And yet you offer it to me for this little fellow laughed loudly. Hest: Why, woman, I can steal an No, how should I?" other, as many as I want, before the day is over!"

He looked at h their unbuttoned his coat and handed her

the handkerchief. "You fool!" he said, taking her gold along in the water. and turning on his heel with a mocking

Possessed of the Sacred Host, the woman fell on her knees in gratitude and adoration, then she arose and retraced her steps until she reached the rectory. To the hastily summoned priest

"But what will you do now?" he ask-

so she did, working as faithfully and un- rands." ed her no rich reward? From that time, grow, grow rapidly, and when I listened as she sat on the steps of her childhood's hom, her dim, blue eyes resting on the long, lonely reach of beach, toward which ing sea

THE GROWING CHILD.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS AGAINST OVER-CONFIDENCE WITH THEM.

A mother is too apt to take for granted the confidence of her growing son and

ago. When this difference began the young boy or girl could scarcely say. Some times it is sudden, sometimes gradual. It is certain that with adolescence a new the mother who would retain the trust

It is here that mothers often make grave mistakes, and never regain the ing their children as children long after of a child from an adult of reason and

REAL MER'IT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

equally unfortunate error in, metaph- man. "You can tie any sort of knot orically, "washing their hands" of the child they have reared so soon as it tries to act upon its own judgment. "I have nothing more to do with your actions. Now do as you please." That is their "But you wished to," said the little man twining his loss like one of Harry."

position. One attitude represses confidence; the other rejects it. Children must become men and women, and we have no right to be angry at or to repel the idea that shaped body and he knew that his head it is so. But surely we may value the must be baid—it was so cold. friendship and trust and love of these men and women as highly as we valued the child's faith and loving reliance. That parent is wise who perceives in time the change, and who studies the needs of this formative period, who adapts herself to the new phase, and who begins by new methods to retain the child's trust, while gaining the man's confidence.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

HARRY'S TWO WISHES.

There were two wrinkles in Harry Cole's forehead. They were only little wrinkles, but they were growing. One of them appeared first when Harry began to say "I wish," and the other came

soon after to keep it company.
"I wish" was always with Harry. If his pocket were full of marbles, and he happened to see Tom Quinn's big agate, he'd say, "I wish I had an agate like that," and then the two wrinkles would begin to work. When Bert Cole sailed away with his father, Harry said: "I wish I was going too." And then he wished for \$1,000,000—for a boy could do so much if he only had \$1,000,000—and so much if he only had \$1,000,000-and he wished he could go exploring in Africa, and he wished for a new bicycle. and he wished dozens of times for a kodak. And all the while the little wrinkles grew.

One day Harry went off down by the creek to fish. He scated himself on a log where it was nice and shady and lazily watched the cork-bobber dance about on the stream.

"I wish I could get a bite," he said. At that instant a very queer thing happened to the bobber. The top of it rounded out until it looked like a little baid head. And then Harry's heart almost stopped beating, for he suddenly A mocking hugh rang out on the soft | saw that the bobber wasn't a bobber at

> "What are you staring at me for?" spluttered a voice that seemed very much too big for the little body.

Then the bobber man shook himself and drew two squirming green legs out sneered, looking at the poorly clad of the water and curled himself up on a lily pad.
"I say, what are you looking at me

for ?" and the sharp eyes grew round and fierce.

"I was only watching for a bite," replied Harry, meekly. "Well, I don't like it. It's impolite to

stare at a man that way. I don't believe "Polite."

"Correct!" said the little man, smiling pleasantly. "Now we can talk. I was afraid you couldn't spell it." By this time Harry had recovered from his surprise.

"Who are you, anyway?" asked. "I? Oh, don't you know?" and the

"Why, you called me so often the last few weeks I thought you'd know me. "I cannot prevent that. But give me I'm I Wish. See how long my legs

> Harry looked. For the first time he saw that the green legs ran oil from the lily pad and be could see them wriggling

"Long legs are necessary to my business," said the little man. "You see I have to travel lots. People abuse me. They say, 'Wish I was in Africa,' and I have to trot over there. That takes long legs. I don't often bring anything back with me, so you see my arms are small."
Harry looked. The little fellow's arms

were not much larger than a tin whistle.

"That's too bad," said Harry. "Why don't you get a bicycle?" "That's an idea," roared the little

Then he pushed an electric button on the fily pad and up jumped two or three other little creatures, blinking their

"Get me a bicycle," he commanded.

"Have each wheel as big as the Ferris wheel-I'll have to ride fast, you know." When I Wish's funny servants had disappeared, I Wish drew out his notebook, and, wrinkling his forehead, made this, entry, writing with a bit of clam

shell:
"Harry Cole, credit, by one idea" "When do you want your pay?" he

asked. "Pay?" questioned Harry, astonished.

"Yes, pay, p-a-y-isn't it in your speller. I always pay for ideas. It'll be two wishes. Wish anything you want and you shall have it. But be careful

how you do it. I'm sometimes a dangerons fellow to deal with." Harry's heart throbbed. Visions of millions of dollars and bicycles and trips to Africa flitted through his head. It wasn't every boy who could have two wishes and get anything he wanted. He might have a big house or a ship all

of his own "Could I wish to be president of the United States?" asked Harry, doubt-

"Yes, anything you want. Make you president in two minutes," and the little fellow leaned back on the lify pad, tied his long legs into a scannin's knot and tickled a white-aproned trog under the

Harry watched bim cagerly. He had never seen such wonderful gymnastic performances even in a circus.

"Wish I could perform that way," he said, the wrinkles coming in his lorehend; "would'nt it make Tom Quinn green with envy."
Hardly were the words out of his

mouth when a most terrible thing happened. Harry's logs grew suddenly long and he felt them reaching out into the water. His arms withered up and he felt the buttons bursting off his jacket as he became the shape of the little man on

the fily pad. "Now you're fixed," roared the little | other preparation will suit your case. | could be fully res.ored.

man, twining his legs like one of Harry's

grandmother's doughnuts.

Harry felt the fish about his legs and the cold water pouring around his kettle-

"Oh, I wish I was a boy again," he gasped.

Instantly the little fellow faded out of sight with a borrible grin and Harry found himself at the side of the take. He had slipped off the log, his feet were in the water and his head was bare. As he stirred a big frog plunged into the lake. Harry rubbed his eyes and got up slowly. His bobber still danced on the water. It didn't look a bit like the funny little man. And his two wishes were gone.

Since that time the wrinkles have stopped growing in Harry's forchead.

THE TREATING HABIT.

The social drunk is born of the treating habit, an evil indeginous to America, and which the most virulent Prohib will hardly charge to the debit side of the saloonist's account with society, as it prevails equally at the restaurant, the cigar-stand,- everywhere. The American sovereign still feels that he may properly purchase a pair of shoes without asking every stranger in sight to walk in and be shod at his expense, and kiss his wife without inviting the world to sample the sweetness of her lips; but in pretty much all things else he imagines that he must share his bounty with bystanders or deny himself, says the Iconoclast. The result is that when a business man slips into a saloon at midday for a refreshing glass of beer, expecting to spend five cents, to be absent from his desk five minutes, he probably finds a dezen chance acquaintances fringing the bar,-called up by a previous victim. Of course he must drink with them, willy nilly. Then a second man "sets 'em up." a third, fourth, fifth, -he must drink with all or be voted uncourteous. Then his turn comes to make a play,"--which spoils a dollar -and he escapes to his business half intoxicated, and finds himself utterly worthless for the rest of the day. His condition, his loss of time, and expenditure of twenty times the sum he contemplated, are not the fault of the saloonist or the saloon. That single glass of cold beer would have been a luxury, have done him good. That the saloonist provided, but, yielding to the slavery of a foolish custom which he helped to make the patron allows himself to be injured where he should have been benefitted.

AN IRISH GARLAND.

'It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,

And thy cheeks unprofance by a tear, That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known, To which time will but make thee

more dear; No; the heart that has truly loved never

But as truly loves on to the close,

As the sunflower turns on her god, when

The same look which she turned when he rose."

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE!

NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

Safety of Canadians Assured

When Paine's Celery Compound is Used

It has ever been the boast of Britons that they never shall be slaves. The Briton's heart warms to freedom; his blood is aroused when human beings be come mere chattels—bought and sold like animals. British subjects will suffer twenty-eight Bishops and Archbishops patiently even extreme taxation for the raising of millions for detence; but, never, never will they pay tribute to any foreign muster.

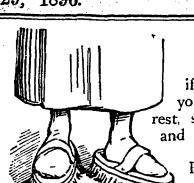
British subjects--men, women and children—are slaves too often! What do we mean? Just what we say-that we are too often too miserable bondmen and bondwomen, when we might revel in freedem and strength.

Thousands of us are slaves to some trouble or disease that makes this earthly pilgrimage burdensome and oppressive. Why suffer longer? We have near us a mighty and powerful deliverer and res-ener known as Paine's Celery Compound that quickly banishes our assailing and tormenting cuemies that come too often in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indige-tion constipation, heart disease, nervousness, sleeplessness and blood discases.

Why encourage and pay tribute to such death-dealing masters? Our bodies should be tree, clean, pure, and fitted for the full enjoyment of true life. That world-renowned prescription, Patne's Celery Compound, gives perfect health, strength and life. It removes every trace of disease from the body, and parities the blood.

This is the season to banish every weight and oppression. Let the renovating work be commenced now, so that summer and the hot weether may be met with strong and vicorous bodies and dear heads. Paine's Celery Compound has in past spring seasons saved thou sands of suff rers; it will do the same for you to-day, weary and sick mortal.

When you decide to use the great health-giver see that your dealer gives you the kind that cures. Ask for Paine's



Better use them. this way,

if you don't use Pearline. Giveyour tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning.

"An absurd idea?" Of course. But when a person has cleaned house with Pearline, year in and year out, and knows how much

work it saves, and time, and rubbing, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. Pearlineno soap with it-just Pearline-makes house-cleaning easy. Millions row Pearline

MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS.

A DEVOUT AND INTENSELY CATHO-LIC PEOPLE.

BISHOP LEMMENS, OF VANCOUVER, SAYS THE COUNTRY IS MALIGNED BY TRAVELERS

Bishop Lemmens of Vancouver Island, was in San Francisco, recently, on his homeward journey from Mexico, after an absence of five months in the southern republic. He was a guest of the Paulist Fathers in their residence at St. Mary's thurch, on California street. During his stay in Mexico. Bishop Lemmens went out of the beaten track, and saw much that is new to other lands. As a result of his careful observation of Mexico and the Mexicans he unhesitatingly declares that the country is badly understood in the United States, and is, in fact, maligned by many travellers. The Bishop had more than one interesting experience in his travels, most of which were in the State of Jalisco, on the Pacific coast. "I went to Mexico." said the Bishop, "to attend the coronation of of four cents in stamps. These dolls are the miraculous proure of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, when many thousand people gothered at Gundal care, near the city of Mexico. After the coronation ceremonies I went to Guedalajara, in the State of Jal isco. Archbishop Loza, at that city, is very old-about 82 years of age-and could not travel over his diocese so I went through Jaliseo, administering Confirmation. In three and a half months I confirmed 23,000 persons. My work was in the backwoods,' where I had to travel on horseback, as the roads were not lit thereby, that the Company offers to pay for wagons. The country was frightfully \$100 to a benevolent institution for any rough, and travelling over it tired one more than you could imagine. The people there I found most devout and intensely Catholic. Their manner of receiving the Bishop was characteristic. They would come out of the villages to meet me, 200 men or more on horse back his wife very ill, was one day talking to and thousands of people afoot. They Garrick in a fine, sentimental manner. would cheer and strew the street with in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. Howers, and in one place, where oranges "The husband," said he, with amazing Howers, and in one place, where oranges

"The people of Mexico have been grossly misrepresented in the United States. They have been accused of being ignorant, superstitious, and of living in darkness. I found them very nice people, intelligent, honest, and deeply religious. They have very good schools, and plenty of them free, throughout the land. For instance, in Guadalajara there are one hundred schools, half of which are free. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart have an immense institution in Mexico where they have boarders at school, day scholars, poor children and or phans. I went through these schools, and all the classes were full of children. These Sisters have many institutions of learning and charity throughout Mexico. In the City of Mexico there is an excellent school for the deaf and dumb and

"All the people seemed anxious for Diaz for president. They wanted him to continue at the head of the nation, and in this sentiment there seemed to me to be practically no dissent, for Catholics were united with the other party on this point. They were all very anxious that the country should progress in peace under his leadership. They don't want revolution any more, and they know that he can give them con-

timied peace. "They have a Papal Delegate, Mgr. Averardi, a Bishop who will occupy the same relative position as Mgr. Satolli in the United States. He is known as in Mexico. In the archdiocese of Condalajara there are 600 priests, and over 2 000,000 Catholic communicants, with Bi-tiops at Topic and Colima. There are 40,000 to 60 000 Catholies in each parish there.-- N Y. Catholic Review.

CARDINAL MANNING.

There is a significant passage in ar article which Mr. Bernard Holland writes in the March issue of the National Review, of London. Alluding to Carolina Manning's conversion, Mr. Holland says:

"M my roads, it would seem, lead to the spiritual city of Rome. Some men have taken the road of historic Farning, others that of a deep and mystic platosophy. Some have been led, apparently by love of the beautiful; others, by the desire to belong to the widest trat mal assectation on earth, extending to people of all classes and all countries. Others again have followed the road of human affections and the lead of those whom they love or admire. Others, like Alexandrine de la Fteronays, in the touching Recit d'une Sour, in terrible suffering or affliction, have sought divine con sention in a form of religion which, more than others, recognizes the power of intercession and spiritual communion between the living and the departed The road taken by Manning was that of high policy, the theocratic route. He

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED IT.

A triumph in medicine was attained when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the pro-Celery Compound, and see it has the gress of pulmonary consumption, but, trade-mark, the "stalk of celery." No by its continued use, health and vigor

was attracted by the greatness and system, the antiquity and continuity of the Imperial Church of Rome. The nature of this attracting force, taking so many various forms, this kind of homesickness, which outsiders of very differing kinds have so often felt, is at least a fact which deserves careful study. Does the Anglican church exercise this indrawing power, or does the Russian?

SEND FOUR CENTS

For Six Fancy Dolls With Extra Dresses.

The manufacturers of the popular Dia mond Dyes have a taking novelty which they are sending out to every city, town and village in Canada. This novelty is known as the Diamond Dye doll with extra dresses.

Six of these dolls, with six extra dressewill be sent to any address upon receipt very artistic and ornamental, and deligit

the young people. When you order the dolls, ask for earl of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, and book of directions for dyeing with Diamond Dyes; these are sent free of cost. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

The reliability of the testimonials published by us for Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is particularly proved one testimoni I not being genuine.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM AGAIN. Sterne, the author of the "Sentimental Journey," who had the credit of treating seemed to be growing everywhere, those people covered the ground with oranges that the procession might pass over them.

assurance, "who behaves unkindly to be wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," replied Garrick, "I hope your

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a sci-entific certainty, tried and true, soothing

house is insured."

W. C. McComera & Son, Fourchette, Que, report in a letter that Pynydectoral cined Mrs. C. Garcian of chemicied in enset and Foundard tubes, and also enset with Engelouiner of a long standin, cold.

ling in its effects.

long standin, cold.

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Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair Why Mrs R. thevery best thing is PALMO TAR SOAP & it is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely.

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TO BUY A BOTTLE OF VIATORINE FOR YOUR SICK CHILDREN.

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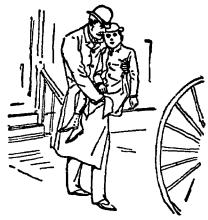
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A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

THE MUSCLES OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS-REDUCED ALMOST TO A LIVING SKELETON. From the Wolfville, N.S., Acadian,

important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed through out that section. He has a bright, handsome looking son, 13 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that Freddie underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known, and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his room and his bed until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his long illness. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trouble was rheumatic fever. He was troubled



with so vere pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after three or four hays was obliged to take to bid, where ne lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly ir on the pains. He became reduced almost to a skeleton and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered relapse owing to trying to get up sooner than he should. Boylike he was anxious to get out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine and for several days was carried out and taken for a drive. This brought on the relapse. The doctor was again called in and as he continued to grow worse he was ordered once more to bed. Things then looked very dark, as despite the medical care he did not get any better. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Soon after beginning their use Fredelie began to feel ether. His appetite began to return at the pains were iess severe. As he optimied the use of the Pink Pills he signified health and strength rapidly, and in about a month was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining sympcom of his trying illness being a stight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half years ago since Freddie took his who, on the eye of a sea voyage, presentlast pricand in that time he has not had ed the woman he loved with a piece of a recurrence of the attack. There is no heautiful scawe of, to keep while he was doubt that Dr. Williams Pick Pilis absent, in remembrance of him. He cured him, and both the boy and his sailed away, and the girl watehed the parents speak highly in their praise.

part marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after ail other medicines had failed. They are a positive medicines had failed. They are a positive seaweed dried up and threatened to drop Bell Telephone 6235. tive cure for all troubles arising from a viriated condition of the blood or a shat-tered nervous system. Sold by all deal-very fine cotton, and thus was lace intered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous inditations and substitutions against waich the public is cautioned.

SINCI RITY.

Sincerity is one of the most beautiful words in the English language; and, like other words, it has a history. It comes from two Latin words, sine and cera, without wax or cement; and its origin was in this wise. In the golden days of Roman prosperity, when her merchants were very affluent, and dwelt in marble palaces on the banks of the liber, there was a very natural sort of Mornments of their dwellings. Their of the gems of Greeian art the possession of the Roman people. A taste for sculpture had been awakened, and the sens of Rome set to work themselves in the school of design. Good sculptures were quickly drawn up, but dodges some-times took place then as now. For instance, if the sculptor came upon a flaw in the marble, or if the chisel missed its aim, he had a carefully constructed cement made of wax and other ingredients with which he filled in the chinks, and so cleverly fixed it that it was imperceptible. In time, however, and after the purchase had long been completed, heat or damp, or accident, would affect the cement and it would reveal its presence there. The consequence was that, when new contracts came to be signed for commissioned works of art, there was a chuse put in that they were to be sine cera, or without cement. What a picture-story in a word! What a moral meaning in it—namely, that true characters should be sincere, or without cement!—Niagara Rainbow.

Blood purified, disease cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsa-

DWELLING OF TUBES.

A Gern an inventor has built a house of hollow tubes, whose advantages are, he says, a constant temperature and incidentaly strength, comfort and beauty. He first put up a frame of water-tubing, allowing continuous circulation to stream of water. Around this frame he put up his house in the ordinary way. The peculiarity is that all floors and ceilings are crossed and recrossed by the water-pipes. The water, having passed through horizontal tubes under the floor and ceilings, passes through the vertical tubes until all have been gone through. In summer fresh, cool water circulates under pressure through the net-work of

tubes, cools off the walls, and, after hav ing run its course, flows considerably warmer than when it entered. In its course it has absorbed much heat, which it carries away. During the long and severe winter the water entering through the basement is first heated to near y one AN INTENSE SUFFERER THROUGH PAINS IN hundred degrees and then forced through the tubing. Of course much of the heat is left all over the house, and at the outlet the temperature of the water is about forty degrees. The speed of the circula-Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor tion of water can be regulated so as to of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most allow fixing a certain temperature, equal throughout the building.-Information.

FRUIS FOR THE NORTH.

BY J. C. CHAPAIS, ST. DENIS.

In the fifteenth annual report of the Montreal Horticultural Society I pre sented a few notes on an orchard. I had planted at St. Denis, Kamouraska County, Province of Quebec, latitude 47° 30°, in the year 1889.

As it may prove interesting to fruitgrowers belonging to cold districts to know what measure of success I have met with. I append a list of apple, pl m and cherry trees which have borne truit:

Apple.—Alexander, Antonovka, Arab ka (summer), Arabka (winter), Babustikino, Charlottenthaler. Duchess. Famense, Golden Russett (English), Hyslop, Longfield, Louis Favorite, McIntosh Red, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Tiovka, Transcendant, Wealthy, Whit-

Plum.—Coes Golden Drop, Danson, Lombard, Reine Claude, Shropshire Damson, Smith Orleans, Trabishe. Cherry.—Bessarabiao Early Richmond, Montmorency, Vladimir.

All the trees above named thrive very well, make a steady and healthy growth. and seem to be at home in our cold district. I hope the mention of this list of truits will encourage fruit-growing in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec and in other cold sections of the Dominion.

CHARACTER.

A growing tree is not thinking of the shadow it will east. It is growing to bear its fruit or furnish the timber of its being. The shadow grows in consequence. And it is so with an honest, good life. The inspiration of it is not the desire for others' appliause or the growth of personal influence, but the wish to do the duty of the day because it is duty. It is not by mere brains that good, enduring, influence is secured. Character, which inspires confidence, wins respect, and by the very laws of life tells on other -- this is the force which a good may directs But self-conceit, personal vanity, and over confidence in one's self are not consistent with this character. 1. t there be unaffected modesty behind obvious power and respect is won; and respect implies influences of the best kind.

ORIGIN OF LACEMAKING.

Mony quaint legends exist as to the erigin of lacemaking. One of the pret tiest is the story of the Venetian sailor, scaweed and guarded it jealously, for she Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medi-believed that on its preservation depend to pieces, she tacked the delicate leaves vented.

> MONEY NEEDED. LITTLE

How to Dress the Youngsters Well.

Diamond Byes Kaop the Children in New Clothes,

Little money is needed to keep the children well and handsomely dress d. Thritty mothers rarely buy new clotning filter, there was a very natural sort of for their little ones, yet they always ap-mulation in the grandeur and artistic pear nicely dressed. This is the result of using the Diamond Dyes, which make successful wars had made many all the fashionable colors with but little work and trouble.

> Father's suits and mother's dresses can be taken to pieces, re-dyed, and made over forth boys and girls at a very small expense. When this work has to be done, be sure you use the Diamond Dyes in order to get good colors. The use of imitation dyes means loss of your materials, as well as waste of time and

> Paterfamilias-"See here. What does this mean? The parlour clock is stop-ped. Mr. Nicefellow was here last night as usual, wasn't be?" Daughter—Yes, pa; and I told him what you said about the cost of coal and gas in the parlour every night, and we began to wonder how we could economise for you, and finally Mr. Nicefellow decided that we could at least stop the clock and save wear and tear on the works, you know."

Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount for Cash. ICE CREAM FREEZERS also very Cheap at

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-®NIGHT SERVICE,®-

TRY OUR WILD CHERRY COMPOUND, For Coughs, Colds,



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Mathilda Gambrean, of the Village of de Lorimer, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Francois Xavier Tessier, Trader, of the same place, Plaintiff;

The said Francois Xavier Tessier, Defendant.

Au action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said Defenda et, Montreal, April 1866.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, 39-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montre C., No. 927.

Dame Marcelline Monette, of the City and Distrier of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her ha band, Jeremie Constantineau, of the same office

Montreal, 10th March, 1884.

SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON,
Autorneys for Plaintiff

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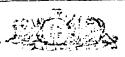
AT DEATH, we furnish, without Extra Cost, Magnificent Hears with two horses and Rosewood Finish or Cloth Covered Collin.

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GRENVILLE C'NAL ENLARGEMENT. SECTIONS A and B. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EALED TENDERS addressed to the understand, and endorsed "Tenders for Grenville Canad Enlargement," will be received at the effice and non-Saturday, 9th May, 1896, for the enlarging of about 1, rules of the Grenville

the enlarging of about 1, unles of the Grenville (13.1).
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canais at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's office. Montreal, where forms of tenders can be obtained on and after thursday.9th April, 1896.

In case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the fall name, the nature of the occupation and place of resilence of each member of the same, and further, attaccapted lank cheque for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender; this accepted cheque must be emborsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canais, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into construct for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canais,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1896.

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You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap.

G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few odd sizes that we are selling from \$4.00 up.

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117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING:

COTTIBHUNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, 8CO (LAND Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

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

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t is a most valuable preparation, restoring to green lair its natradeolar, making it sail and given and giving it are incompawards lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to rolligary hair tyes, for it does not stain the stan and is mas A 187 Mis Cas of its most remarkable qualities is the pro very us possesses of precessive the folling out of the lair, promoon filts growth and preserving he wishlifts — A way consumd very to their of testimonicies from the mount ITE WILLES and alke wens of good standing testing to the marretons emeans of UGBSON'S HAIR RESTORER Lank of space all ma as to rewestwee only the two following

Cestimony of Dr. D. Maisolvia Lavaltrie.

There used several bottles of Reseases Here is sloves, and Uramot an otherwise them higher present to ments of this excellent are grantent except on the associate as a house the representation of inside the seven in the presentation represents the representation of the distance of the testing and finite. When pleases not most in the Gestings in a smooth, elegations a finition of the care, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its costs, a substance which replaces the water that the testing of the manufacturers of the great repart of the Restorers of the day from an economical front of view. This is a proof that the reconstitutes of the manufacturer is above all comous to produce an article of earl value, regulations of the expense necessary to attain this cut. It is with pleasure that I reconstant because of that nature.

parations of that nature, D. MARSGEALS, M. D. of raitrie. December 7 th. 1885

\$ 1997 THIS I' I G Desconiers, st. Pour de Valois

The most general persons and seem for course of Roberts and Reirs Performs and are received to the Roberts and are received to the respective the angled with the perpendicular activation of the anomalic point, in the attention and so that the attention is a first and give Transition that a the remaining of Roberts to the respective to the remaining of Roberts and the term for the anomalic performance in the attention of Roberts and the term for the respective term in the same remaining the degree and enough its limits of energies of a high degree and enough the interest property of the performance of the respective term in the respective to the property of the respective to the performance of the term of the term is promotioned at the term of the same terms.

O. DESKOSIERS, M. A. Si-reliz de Valois, January, 13th 1898,

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bettle.

Plumbing + Heating + Gas-fitting

ALL KINDS OF TINWARE MADE UP.

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made on Consignments. Charges
moderate and returns prompt.
N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and
Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods
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One Engine, in good order, 7 H.P. Ap-

ply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St

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.....GRAY'S FFFERVESCING..... Bromide of Soda and Caffeine Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people wil

find it invaluable. 50 Cents Bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street P S .- A large assertment of fashionable per fumery and toilet soups always on hand.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

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IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should sak for it and see that they got it. All others are imitations. NOTICE.

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or Mountain & St. Antoine Streets. HAVE REMOVED TO

Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

GRAND RUNK Excursions

Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville. Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure station.



Reave Windsor Street Station

Boston, 80,000 a.m., 48,20 p.m.

Portland, 9,00 a.m., 48,20 p.m.

New York, 88,10 a.m., 84,22 p.m.

Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 88,25 a.m., 489,00 p.m.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, 89,10 p.m.

Winnipeg and Vancouver, 9,50 a.m.

Ste. Anne's, Vonderuil, etc. +88,25 a.m., 41,46 p.m., a5,20 p.m., 48,46 p.m., 41,46 p.m.,

p. m. Newtorts son m., 4.05 p.m., 888 20 p. m. Halitax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 188 40 p.m. Shechrooker-4.05 p.m. and 188 0 p.m. Beauharrois and Valleyfield, 8.10 a.m., 2.00 p.m., Hudson, Rigard and Point Fortune, zl.45 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for

Oncher, S. 10 m.m., 482 Sep. m., 410,20 m.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5,15 p.m.
Ottawa, Lashute, 88,36 a.m., 6,95 p.m.
St. Lim, St. Eustnehe, 5,30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 38,56 m.m., 5,50 p.m.
St. Agathe and Labelle, 6,30 p.m.
Ste. Roce and Sec. Therese, 8,30 p.m., 6,43 p.m.,
3,75 p.m., 6,05 p.m.; Saturday, 1,30 p.m., infend of dipto. Thank event Saturdays, "Run daily, Sunday included, todon trains work days only unless shown. Earler and despine cars, vsaturday only. (Sandays only, Cafficept Saturday and

CLLY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office. 129 St. James Stanest to Post Office.

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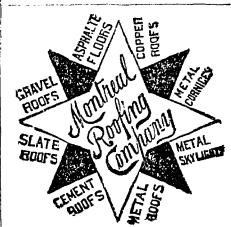
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Whitewashing and Tinting. Allorderspromptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645 Corchesterst, East of Bleury, Otion 647 MONTREAL.



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GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS : AND : CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the sity. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS

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COR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling, \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamaria

Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove longths—
\$1.50. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond

The state of the s

MARKET REPORTS

BONSECOURS MARKET.

VEGETABLES PLENTIFUL—SUPPLY OF GRAIN

Now that navigation has opened and some of the market boats have already commenced making their regular trips, the attendance at Bonsecours Market was larger than it has been for the past few market days. The gathering of buyers, however, was small, on account of the wet weather, and the demand for grain, as well as for other produce, was limited, consequently business on the whole was quiet, but the general feeling in all lines was steady, and values show ed no material change. The supply of grain consisted principally of oats, and a few sales were made at 75c to 80c per bag. In vegetables, lettuce and radishes were more plentiful, for which the demand was good from grocers and uptown

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour, per 100 lbs	3 2	-00	(11)	82	50
Oatmeal, do	()	00	(a,	0	00
Cornmeal, do					
Mouillie, do					
Bran, do	()	00	(11.	()	()()
Oats, per bag	()	75	(ii	()•	80
Peas, per bush	()	80	(a.	0	Sō
Cooking peas. per bush	()	90	(as	1	00
Corn, do	U	65	(a	0	7ō
Beans, do	1	10	(a	1	25
Buckwheat, per bag	1	()5	(a	1	15
Flaxseed, per bush	1	00	(11	1	10
VEGETABLES.					

Parsley, per dozen...... 0 40 (a 0.50 Parsley, per dozen 0 40 (a 0.50) Subbage, per dozen 0 25 (a 0.50) Leeks, per bonch 0 15 (a 0.30) Horse radish, per basket 1 50 (a 2.60) Onions, per basket 0 50 (a 0.75) Carrots, per basket 0 30 (a 0.50) Potatoes, per bage 0 35 (a 0.45) Turnips, per basket 6 30 (a 0.50) Parsnips, per basket 0 50 (a 0.75) Rods, per basket 0 30 (a 0.60) 0 30 (a 0.60) 0 50

FRUIT. Lemons, per dozen.......... 0 10 (a 0 20 Oranges, per dozen......... 0 12 (a 0 30 Apples, per dozen. 0 12 (m 0 50) Apples, per barrel. 2 00 (m 5 00) Cranberries, per gal. 0 30 (m 0 40) Rhubarb, per dozen. 0 40 (m 0 75) Pineapples, each. 0 20 (m 0 40) Bananas, per dozen. 0 20 (m 0 30)

Spring chickens, per pair... 0 65 (@ 0 75 Large chickens...... 0 80 (m 1 00) **M**edium chickens...... 0 60 (# 0 75

Fowls, per pair..... 0 60 (a) 0 80

0.60 (a) 0.80

Tura let mensione e	00	(•	•
Getse, ench	45	(a.	0	6
Ducks, per pair 0				
Cock turkeys, each 0				
DAIRY PRODUCE.				
Print butter, choice, per lb., 0	25	(ii)	0	3
Greamery 0	22	(11)	0	2
Gook dairy butter 0	18	(a)	0	2
Mild cheese 0				
Strong cheese 0	12	(11.	0	1.
Trace strictly new laid 01	DO.	Lin	O	13

Simple Edgins, free territorio	
Maple syrup	0 65 (@. 0 70
meats.	
Beef, cheice, per lb	0 12 (4 \$0 15
" common	
Mutton, per 1b	0 10 (0. 0 12
Lamb, per lb	
Veal, per lb	
Pork	0 12 (a. 0 14
Ham, per lb	0 13 (a. 0 15
Lard, per lb	$0.12 \ (w - 0.00)$
Sausages, per lb	0 10 (as 0 15

Lard, per 16 0 12 (a. 0)	UU
Sausages, per lb 0 10 (a, 0	
Bacon, per lb 0 12 (6 0	15
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 00 @ 5	50
FISH.	
Pike, per lb 0.08 (iv. 0)	10
Haddock, per lb 0.06 (g. 0)	07
Bullheads, per lb 0 00 (a. 0)	
Whitefish, per lb 0 10 (a. 0)	00
Cod, per 1b 0.06 (a. 0.0	٥7
Dery 0.10 (# 0	12
Halibut, per lb 0 00 (@ 0)	15
Trout, per 1b 0 10 (a) 0	ÜÜ
Smelts, per lb 0 00 (a. 0 0	
Mackerel, each 0 00 (a. 0)	15
Finnan haddies, per lb 0 00 (a) 0	
Fresh salmon per lb 0 15 (a, 0 :	

Diffice trass, per to	0.00	(11)	0.00	1
Sturgeon, per lb	0.08	(11)	0 10	
GAME.				
Golden plover, per dozen	3 50	(a)	3 75	,
Grass plover, per dozen	2 25	(11)	5 40	,
Snowbirds, per dozen	0.00	(11)	0.20	
Black duck, per pair	0.90	(in	0.90	
Gray duck, per pair				
Wood duck, per pair				
Teal duck, per pair				
Blue bill duck, per pair				
Fresh Mallard ducks				
Quails, per dozen	2.25	(iii	2.50	i
Pigeons, per pair	0.00	(11)	0.25	
			43 43 =	

Black bass, per lb...... 0 00 @ 0 00

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, April 28. — Market quiet. Flour quiet, prices nominally unchanged; straight roller quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.55. Toronto treights—Bran unchange ed; cars quoted \$11 to \$11.25 west, shorts \$12 west. Wheat—Quiet, prices generally steady owing to limited offerings; white wheat will bring 77c outside and red 75c to 76c west: No. 1 Manitoba hard puchanged at 79c North Bay and at 73c Midland; at Fort William, May delivery is quoted at 66c. Barley— horses are being consigned to London makes the effects of periods of drouth at 40c; No. 2 at 32c to 33c, No. 3 extra At the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point increased evaporation growing out of the at 31c, and feed at 29c. Oats—Quiet and St. Charles, business during the past the increased heat and aridity of the unchanged; white dull, at 22c on the week was reported slightly better, with air. At times the past summer we had Northern, and mixed at 21c outside; cars of white can be had at 25c on track More buyers were looking around for with a temperature of 100 degrees and here. Peas—Quiet, prices outside, north and west, at 49c. Buckwheat—Steady lbs. The Exchange has just received a condition of air was known in the early here. Peas—Quiet, prices outside, north and west, at 49c. Buckwheat—Steady and unchanged at 31c on Northern and 32c to 33c on Midland, Oatmeal—Quiet and nominal at \$2.80 on track. Corn-Quiet and steady; yellow quoted at 31c west. Ryc-steady, at 46c to 47c out-

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have declared the usual dividend at the rate of seven per cent, per annum.

Live Stock Markets.

the market to-day was the weak feeling in sheep, and prices declined 1c per lb. at these places having petitioned the Cattle were about steady, best States being quoted at 101c and Argentines at 91c. Best sheep 12c, and at London 101c Private cables received here from Liverpool quoted best States cattle at 10c to of the Dominion where their services

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm Cunningham, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of April 16th:—The trade for cattle was firm to-day. States cattle showing but little change in prices from Monday, but South American cattle selling 1d higher, the quality of the latter consignments being above the average supply from there. For sheep the prices were with out material alteration; the demand was, however, firmer. For sale were 1,831 cattle and 5,497 sheep, viz., 1,029 cattle and 5,043 sheep from South America, and 802 cattle and 454 sheep from the States. Good States cattle realized 51d to 51d to 51d, for the primest South American 41d to 5d; sheep, 51d

MONTREAL, April 27.-There was no important change in the situation of the live stock trade to-day, except that cable advices received were somewhat conflicting, some noting a decline in prices as compared with last week's, while others reported the market steady, except for sheep, which were weak and lower. The near approach of the opening of navigation has not livened up the export trade any on spot, and in fact, it was never known to be so quiet at this season, which is, no doubt, due to the unsatisfactory state of the markets abroad. There was some little buying done to day for export account for shipment by the first vessel leaving this port, but it was not large enough to have any effect upon

of live stock were 500 cattle, 700 calves. 40 spring lambs and 15 sheep. Owing to the large supply and the continued lack in the export demand there was no improvement in trade over last Thursday. The class of cattle on the market was generally of a good quality, and although holders in some cases ask a slight advance they found it impossible to obtain it from buyers on account of the fact that the supply was far in excess of the local requirements, and a number were left over. The demand for good to choice cattle was fair, but poorer grades sold slow, and trade, on the whole was only moderatively active at about steady prices. Choice steers and heifers sold at 31c to 31c; good, 3c to 31c; fair, 24c to 3c, and common, 2c to 24c per 1b. live weight. There was a large attendance of butchers, and the demand was principally for small meats. The supply of calves was large and all good stock met with a ready sale at \$8 to \$10 each, while common and inferior only met their wants. Sales were made freely at \$2.50 to \$4 each as to size. Old sheep sold at 3c to 4c per lb. live weight.

The feature of the market at Point St. tory state of the market of late, the demand from local dealers was nil, and up to a late hour no sales were made, and holders generally forwarded their stock to the above market. There were about fifty calves offered, which sold at from \$2 to \$6 each, and a lot of twenty-five sheep brought 4c to 41c per 1b. live

CHICAGO, April 27.—Cattle—Common to extra steers, \$3.40 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.85; cows and bulls, \$1.50 to \$3.25. Calves, \$3.00 to \$4.00: Texans, \$2.00 to \$3.75. Hogs—heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.35 to \$3.55; common to choice mixed, \$3.35 to \$3.65; choice assorted, \$3.65 to \$3.80; light, \$3.45 to \$3.80; pigs, \$2.90 to \$3.75. Sheep—steady; inferior to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.60; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.75.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Beeves—steers, common to prime, \$3.95 to \$4.40; oxen and stags, \$3.121 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.721 to \$3.40; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.00; good fat

HORSE TRADE.

There is only a very slight improvement to note this week in the condition of the horse trade. No higher prices are being obtained, but to some extent the demand has increased for good animals to meet local requirements. With regard to the export trade, r ports from the Old Country are still very unsatisfactory to out any material change in values. only nine per cent. of moisture in the air consignment from Lindsay, Ont., of two days will be generally admitted. As ex-

of the Dominion Government, has completed the draft of the regulations for in the early settlement of the country. the inspection of horses for export, as These evils appear to be cumulative—to well as those imported under the amend, increase with the lapse of years. They wen as those imported under the amendinents to the Contagious Diseases Animals Act passed last session. The regulations have to be approved by Council before being put into force. Dr. Without discussion we may safely as-

McEachran will now proceed with the preparation of regulations for the inspection of American cattle intended LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The feature in for export from the ports of Montreal and Three Kivers, the Boards of Irade at these places having petitioned the Government that such regulations be adopted. Veterinary inspectors are being appointed by the Department of Agriculture for each district of the parts are required. A 21 days' quarantine has been established for all sheep entering Alberta, N.W.T., from the United

> THE BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKET. THE NORFOLK FARMERS AND CANADIAN

CATTLE.

Writing to the Eastern Daily Express, "Farmer's Son" says the Norfolk agriculturists owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Price, M.P., for the good service he has done us in opposing the Government proposals to indiscriminately slaughter Canadian cattle on landing. As bearing out Mr. Price's contention as to the disastrous effects of the order with regard to Norfolk, Mr. Charles Dewar, of Little Massingham, states, in a London contemporary, that there are hundreds of acres of swedes in Norfolk this season that have no value, for the simple reason that graziers cannot go into our store stock markets to buy cattle to consume the roots, and afterwards re-sell the cattle



Could Not Walk.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 1893. Jaffersonville, Ind., Sept. 1893.

I couldn't walk, was perfectly he'pless, had to be neoved in a chair, and the doctors said I was incurable as they had thed everything without avail. After taking only a few doses of Pastor Evenig's Nerve Tonic I seemed much better. After taking seven bottles the doctors were very much surprised over my improvement and advised me to continue to take the Tonic. It is say months now since I had the last epileptic fit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1893.

We used Pastor Kornig's Nerve Tonic for the

We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for the last four years, and the following cases were cared by it: A girl subject to epileptic fits five or six times a day was cared by three bottles, and has had no return of the attacks for three years. Another inmate had seven or more attacks daily but since she took the Tonic not more than one stack in three or four months. attack in three or four months.
SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad drea Poor Latients also get the med-ioine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig. of Fort Wavne, Ind., Indee 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bothe. 6 for S5.

Large Size. \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGale. 2128

China and Glassware BARGAINS.

300 Sugar Sifters, metal top, decorated porcelain, 19c. regular price 30c, for..... 500 Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, silver plated

tops, regular price 50c, for..... 100 Tea Sets, in Semi China, decorated band and gold \$3.75 lines, regular price \$5.00, for.....

200 dozen same line, in Cups and Saucers and Plates, at Cups and Saucers, \$1.60 dozen; Plates, \$1.25 dozen. 200 dozen Fine Printed Patterns in Cups and Saucers and Plates, in ware as thin as China Pink and Blue Cups and Saucers, \$1.25 doz.; Plates, \$1.00 doz.

Every detail of the China business is known by us, and our stock is complete accordingly.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,

1803 Notre Dame St., and 2341 St. Catherine St.

killed for butchers' meat, which must prove bad for the consumer, and only benefit the dentist. There are, however, no cattle, either English or Irish, that will gain weight so fast on swedes as Canadians, and it is certainly a great bullocks, and never knew or saw an unhealthy one yet, to say nothing of the much-talked of but mythical contagious pleuro; and this is the experience of many a Norfolk man, who may well exclaim, that if the "Cattle Diseases Bill" is a sample of what is to be expected from the professed friends of the farmer, then "save us from our friends.'

CLIMATOLOGY IN ITS RELATIONS TO HORTICULTURE.

BY PROF. J. L. BUDD, AMES.

The topic assigned the writer has been discussed in previous volumes of our State report. Hence at this time some of the lessons of the drouth of 1893 and 1894 will be briefly considered. As a preliminary the question comes in:
"Will such periods of extreme aridity

of soil and air be likely to recur?" During the first years of prairie occu pation we experienced protracted periods of drouth. As an instance, in 1846 not a drop of rain fell in the Cedar River section from April to November. Of this period Chas. W. Irish, present Chief of the Irrigation Inquiry at Washington, says: "I am satisfied that a drouth like that of 1846, coming upon our state in its present condition, would render a great portion of it totally uninhabitable." Yet he says that in 1846: "The rank prairie grasses seemed not to feel the drouth at all. They did not die, neither did they wilt. Even the field crops did well and the larmers harvested a full crop of wheat and corn. Indeed, all larm productions were of first quality and full quantity."
The change in effects on crops he attributes to extended cultivation and consequent destruction of the natural earth covering. In other words, as expressed by experts who have studied such problems in the old portions of Europe and Asia, our summer climate carloads of heavy draught, chunks and harness horses of all classes.

"Forest Trees:" "A period of drouth at Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary officer the present day works far greater injury

as beef at 6d per lb. and under. Previous sume that the recurrence of such periods to the wasteful slaughtering order of Ca of aridity as that of the growing season nadian cattle, farmers could buy these of 1894 will be more frequent than in the cattle, keep them a few months, and re- past, and cumulative in their effects as sell at a handsome profit, even at the the years go on, unless we imitate the low price of 6d per lb. for the finished nations of continental Europe in the article. Canadian cattle, bruised and way of methodic timber planting over battered, after a long rea voyage, are large areas, and in the preservation and certainly not in proper condition to be construction of lakes, ponds and reser-

CANADA'S TRADE.

OTTAWA, April 24.-The trade of Canada this year shows a marked advance. Farm and Garden Purposes. Charles this morning was the easier feeling in live hogs, and prices were fully ic per lb. lower on the inside. The official and the whole indiscriminately on land- year, which are just completed the or per lb. lower on the inside. The offerings were 300, which met with a ready sale at 4t to 4tc per lb. The receipts of cattle were fair, but, owing to the unsatisfaction of the whole indiscriminately on land, per land is specially encouraging from the fact that nearly all the increase is during the last three months. Our imports also have expanded. For the first nine months of the fiscal year 1894-95, they were \$78,446,500, whereas for the first nine months of the present fiscal year they were \$84,152,264. The increase of imports during the period was \$5,705 .-704. Altogether, the increase in the aggregate trade of Canada during the nine months was \$11,526,817 over the same time last year.

THEY WERE A BARGAIN.

"What are dried cherries a pound, please?" she asked as she stood in the open door of the grocery.

"Twenty-five cents, ma'am," replied the grocer.

"Good gracious, but that's awful!"

"Regular price, ma'am, and they are very nice." "But I can't pay no such price as

that. I see you have clothespins at one cent a dozen?" "Yes'm-the very best."
"Well, I'll take fifteen dozen. The

idea of twenty-five cents a pound for dried cherries this time o' year! Make it twenty dozen pins, please, and be surethey are fresh spring stock. I did want some cherries, but—well, make it twenty-five dozen pins. I don't need 'em, of course, but when I can get clothespins for one cent a dozen l'd be foolish to pay such a price for dried cherries!"—Detroit Free Press.

APPLYING HIS KNOWLEDGE.

"Whah you git that chicken yoh's pickin?" asked Aunt Scraphina.
"Nemmind," replied her hasband.

"Ef yoh's gwine fer bring chickens roun' hyah, I kaint see why yeh doan wait till the folkses gits 'em cooked."
"That shows yer weakness 'bout p'litical 'conomy."
"G'long."

" Hit do. sho."

" How do it ?" "Er cooked chicken am in de house, locked up, but de nat'ral lowl am out in de henhouse whar yoh kin get to 'em. All of which am in accordance wif de well-known principle dat de raw material donn 'quire ez much pertection ez de finished anticle."

Visiting Mother-in-Law: "How glad I am to see you, my dear daughter."

Daughter in Law: "I am so glad to

Hamilton's

Carpet Dept. Special.

Since removing to our new store on the corner of St. Catherine and Peel' streets, we have added to our stock in this department all the newest designs and colorings in Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Carpets at lower prices than ever, new that we sell only for Cash. One or two examples will give you an idea of what we are offering. A good new Brussels Carpet for 75c, worth \$1.25. This is without exception the best value offered in the city to-day. Tapestry Carpets that we sold at 65c are now 56c. A large range of Patterns to choose from Our Wool and Union, yardwide, Carpets, cannot be equalled for pretty patterns and low prices. To. see is to buy them.

Gileloths, It is in Oilcloths and Linoleums that we shine.

We are selling a good English Oilcloth, 2' yards wide, in all the newest patterns and colorings, for 21c per yard, during this month. For those who want something better we have, 4 yards wide, English Oilcloth and Scotch Linoleum at 45c per square yard.

Curtains It is acknowledged by all that we lead

For example: See our full size Nottingham Lace Curtains in Cream or White, scolloped edge, bound with tape, new patterns, at 55c per pair. No limit to quantity. 25c Cartain Poles in Oak, Walnut, or C'erry, with brass ends, rings and brackets, for 17c complete. Full range of Chenille Curtains in all colors, fringed and dadoed at both ends, \$2.95 per pair.

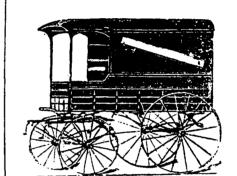
Carpet Sweeper Our "Hamilton's Special."

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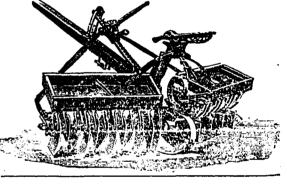
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