

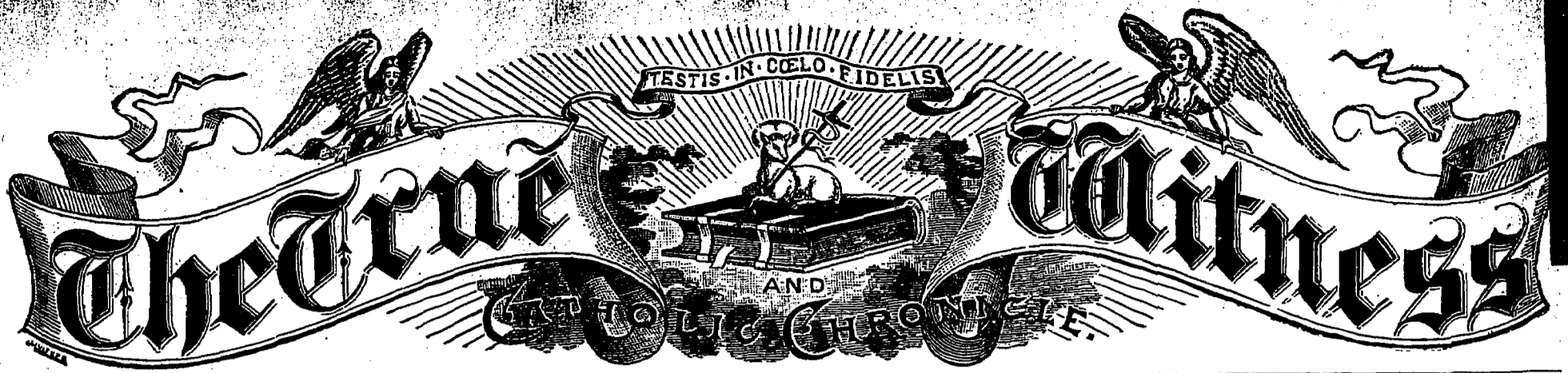
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**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.**

This week our city has been stirred into abnormal festivity by the grand celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste, next week Montreal will be enlivened in a still more unusual manner by the ceremonies connected with the Christian Endeavor Convention. For fully a year there has been talk of this great event and committees of earnest workers have been busy making preparations for the reception, accommodation and entertainment of the delegates. It is expected that these Christian workers will flock here to the number of twenty, or perhaps twenty-five thousand. The details of their programme have been given in the daily press and everything indicates the thoroughly religious aspect of the convention.

At first sight it might seem that we Catholics are "out in the cold" and that we have nothing to do with the movements of these representatives of so many denominations; but on reflection it appears to us that the meeting of the Christian Endeavor in Montreal has very much to do with us as we have two very good parts to play in the serious drama that will be here enacted. This is the most Catholic city upon the continent, it has been called the Rome of America, and to it comes the largest and most representative Protestant convention of the age. In a few days men and women, in thousands, will fill our streets and they will represent the intellect, the spirit, the refinement and the strength of Protestantism. They come as the representatives of divers sects and varied creeds—all Christian, but each differing from the others in some particular—and they come to make giant efforts in the cause of union, harmony and truth. They seek the union of all denominations, they desire to see harmony reign in the religious world, and they wish to find the truth, that they may proclaim it to the universe. With their divisions and contradictions we have nothing to do; but in their Christian Endeavor we have a two-fold interest.

Our first duty, or part, is to learn; our second is to teach. We must learn lessons in courage, perseverance, zeal, and fidelity to the object of life from the members of that convention. In them we expect to see exemplified, not fanaticism nor bigotry, but honest, well-meaning, untiring devotion to a cause that they hold sacred, and in their example we should learn to be as fervent in the cause that we know to be that of union, harmony and truth all combined. Our second duty, or part, is to teach them by our example what really a Catholic city is, and what the Catholic home has always been. By simply keeping the even tenor of our daily lives hundreds of these visitors will go away impressed with what they had never before understood. The union of all the sects upon the one only question of opposition to Catholicity is not due to general hatred of our Church, nor a vicious desire to crush Rome no

matter whether she be right or wrong; it is due to an absence of real knowledge regarding the Church, the teaching of our clergy and the inner lives of all true and sincere Catholics. It is for us to invite investigation as much as possible.

An eminent Protestant minister may imagine that he knows something about Catholicity and Catholic life; but he really knows less upon the subject than he does about the lives and tenets of the Hindoos or Japanese. How could he? Granting him all the best will in the world, he is unable to judge in the matter. He was rocked in his cradle and was brought up by Protestant parents; he attended Protestant schools and universities; his text books were Protestant; he studied a Protestant theology; he associated with candidates for Protestant orders; finally he took charge of a Protestant congregation. He may have read Catholic works; but he never lived a Catholic life, therefore he cannot possibly have the faintest conception of our religion and of its effects. For these reasons we rejoice that the Christian Endeavor convention comes to Montreal, and we only hope and pray that its members will make it their business to find out all they can about Catholicity and Catholics. For us it is our duty, whenever it may fall to our lot, to meet and greet the delegates in a truly Christian spirit, to extend to them every courtesy that is within our power, and to pray that success may crown their mission, that they may find union, harmony and truth—to find these is to find the Catholic Church, and the doors of that sacred fold are ever and always open to receive all who come in sincerity to drink at the true fountain of grace.

**THE LONG VACATION.**

The scholastic year has come to an end, the long vacation has commenced. The schools are closed, the class rooms deserted, the books laid aside, the pupils scattered, the teachers gone to seek a well-earned repose; the summer holidays are at hand. If it be necessary that youth should be educated, that long and weary hours should be spent in preparing young minds for the seeds of instruction, that days should be passed in close rooms pouring over pages from which the maxims for future guidance are to be gleaned, equally necessary is it that the mental faculties should enjoy a period of repose wherein to recuperate for the greater exertions of coming years. Not only for the pupils but for the hard-worked teachers are these days of vacation requisite.

The great and fine machinery of the mind wears out by constant efforts, by unceasing pressure, and even as the works of a clock, it requires to be periodically wound up. For the student there is always a great joy in the dawn of vacation: To be released from study for two months is a boon and one that is a necessity. But each vacation brings the pupil nearer to his final exit from school and entry upon the ways of life. As all

things in this world eventually come to an end so do the school-days of each boy or girl. To that great graduating day all look forward and they feel as each fresh term of school commences it is merely to be a step nearer to the long-hoped for emancipation.

Not so, however, with the teachers. They look ahead to no final vacation. As soon as the month of September comes the same old treadmill work recommences. Year in, year out, it is the same story; the only change to break the monotony consists in new faces at the desks and the absence of familiar features that have vanished. To the cause of education has the teacher chained himself, or herself, for life. The long vacation is but a short yearly breathing space between two lengthy heats in the race of life. Along that great desert of years, where the sun flashes intolerable day and the sands burn the weary traveller's feet, where not a breath of pleasure comes to cool the fevered atmosphere of duty and sacrifice, the only oases, the only resting places are those regular holidays that appear upon that pathway. And scarcely has the teacher time to rest beneath the palms of those green spots, when the signal to march comes to him; the caravan of life is ceaselessly moving, one generation goes past and another follows and the guide must be up and doing. In plain English we consider that if the long vacation is a benefit to the pupils, it is an absolute necessity for the teachers. Especially those men and women, whose lives are consecrated to God in a religious life, have not even vacation enough, according to our mind. A great portion of those two short months is spent in retreat and in preparations for the coming session, consequently these teachers have really a short vacation.

For these and countless other reasons we rejoice at the approach of the long vacation, and we desire to wish the pupils of our different schools the best and happiest of times during the coming months and to express the hope that the teachers will enjoy every imaginable benefit from the relaxation of the holidays. But before closing we have a word of advice for the pupils who have not graduated and who return next year to school. Remember that all you have learned during the past ten months can be easily forgotten between this and September, that it is not your prizes of this year that will raise you a grade in next year's classes, it is what you shall retain of the knowledge acquired. So to be wise and to be sure of success in your classes of the coming year you should devote half an hour, or an hour of each day, to a self-examination upon the subjects that you have studied. By so doing, very little effort will be necessary to keep you upon a level with your class and you will reap the benefit and reward of your wisdom when the next commencement day comes around. Having laid down this rule for yourself, turn to the full enjoyment of your holidays, go in for all the recreation, mental and physical, that you can have, and let innocent past-times be as numerous as possible. In this way the pupils will pass, what we wish them, a happy, profitable and most pleasant vacation.

**DOMINION DAY.**

On Saturday next, the First of July, our Dominion will commence the second year in the second quarter of our first century of national existence. Since the day of Confederation our young country has advanced with giant strides along the highway of progress. There are ups and downs in the life of every individual, so in that of a nation are their triumphs and reverses; but if the former are more numerous and more effective than the latter we can honestly say that success attends the country in its onward march. The state has been often compared to a ship at sea; the ark of our Canadian nationhood, that had been two centuries and a half in building, was fairly launched on the First day of July, 1867, and, with the flag we all love so well, flying from her mast-head, commenced her voyage upon the ocean of time. The seas were not always calm; tempests strong and furious lashed them into temporary excitement; these squalls were succeeded by lengthier periods of fair weather. As often as the good ship sank into the trough of the waves as often did she buoyantly rise upon the crest of the next billow; but ever and always keeping her course and never slacking for a moment her progress towards the port that awaits her. Stronger has the vessel become and her sea-men have grown more experienced and better calculated to guide her safely.

The fact is that nothing perfect exists on earth, neither in individuals nor in nations; but some may possess more human perfections than others, and some may be blessed with successes that fall not to the lot of their neighbors. Looking thus at Canada, during the past twenty-six years, we have every reason to thank heaven for all the advantages we have had and all the good that has been the share of our young country. Commercial crises have been met with; they came like drift-shoals upon the track of our vessel; but the perfect construction of our constitution and the skill of our mariners guided the barque safely over these sand-bars. Political parties have arisen and have passed away; Governments have come and gone; statesmen of eminence and Imperial fame have appeared upon the scene and have made their exits; policies have been promulgated and abandoned; party cries have re-echoed from ocean to ocean and have died away in echo; hopes have been realized and hopes have been shattered; great measures have been consummated and petty measures have been perpetrated; economists and spendthrifts have held in turn the strings of the public purse: a Macdonald—with success smiling upon his career—has bound the land from Atlantic to Pacific with an iron band that makes her the highway of the Empire; a MacKenzie—with adverse circumstances staring him in the face—guided the "ship of state" through the most menacing commercial hurricane that crossed her course; in one Province financial prosperity contrasted with the reverse in another Province; a National Policy raised our party into power in the

Dominion; a race-cry lifted a faction into power in a Province; Monte Christo was played—in real life—by a Count Premier, and his castles of glory vanished at the breath of the people; new platforms have been constructed; old planks have been taken up and sounder ones placed in their stead; conventions have been held; elections have been won and lost; and during twenty-six years the country has experienced almost as much as any olden nation in ten times that space. Through all these vicissitudes and changes, these successes and reverses, Canada as a great cosmopolitan nation has ever advanced, rising higher and higher at each stride and growing daily more important in the eyes of the world, becoming constantly more prosperous at home and more respected abroad.

Let political parties contend and let politicians wrangle and wrestle for supremacy; no matter which side wins it will be for the greater glory of the country, for, as Lord Dufferin once said, "the spoils of victory will fall into the lap of Canada and the garland of triumph be twined around her brow." Each party, with its policy, has in view the greater good of the country; all are not place-seekers, all are not corrupt or corruptible; on both sides tower aloft great and good men, who are devoting their lives and their talents to the cause of Canada, and Canada will reward them with undying gratitude.

But there are two evil spirits that haunt the land, and these phantoms of ill-omen must be exorcized, before we can positively say that peace and prosperity are our portion: the one is religious bigotry and the other racial prejudice. It is time that we should learn that we have to live together in this land of the future, and that if we desire to have our feelings, our opinions, our convictions, our principles, and even our prejudices respected, we must begin by respecting those of others; we must grant the concessions that we demand. No matter before what altar we kneel, we all adore the same God, and the same God commanded us to love each other. If we fulfil not that Christian precept we have no right to call ourselves Christians. And as to nationalities, we should blend them all in the great ocean of a Canadian nationhood, even as the streams flow into and commingle with the sea. While proud of the traditions of our respective races, while honoring and loving the lands where our forefathers sleep, we must join in Canada as one solid and united people; we must bury in the waves of the Atlantic the prejudices, enmities and divisions of the old world and commence together to carve out a future of peace, happiness and glory for this our fair, our young, our boundless Dominion!

How things change in this world! Half a century ago Garibaldi was instrumental in confiscating the Papal States, sending Pius IX. into exile and sacking Rome; and England received him with open arms, went into ecstasies over the heroic (?) Piedmontese, the women wore Garibaldi jackets and the parsons paid tribute to the persecutor of the aged Pontiff. Times have changed! The Catholic Times says that "the Protestant Episcopal Church has been disestablished in Ireland; its days are numbered in Wales and Scotland; the Archbishop of Canterbury and his brothers of the episcopal bench, are entrenching themselves behind the bullrushes of Albert Hall platform oratory; Bismarck has not only gone to Canossa, but his master has gone to the Vatican; and the influence, the power and the irresistible Catholicity of the Papacy has never, in its palmiest days, been more in the ascendant."

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

The four days celebration of the French Canadian national festival has come to a close, and our fellow-countrymen are to be congratulated upon the great success with which it was attended. This year, more than any other, were the ceremonies most imposing and the occasion most auspicious. This is the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Montreal, —*la Ville de Marie*—by the great French pioneer, de Maisonneuve. Two centuries and a half ago, from the summit of yonder Royal Mountain, the advance guard of civilization and Christianity looked down upon a wooded island, a majestic river, a glorious landscape, the smoke, from the wigwams in the Indian village of Hochelaga, rising into the pure air of a Canadian sky. They gazed upon that wonderful scene and saw visions of future glories for their race and countless triumphs for their religion: They sowed upon the virgin soil the seeds of Catholicity and of civilization. To-day, their descendants may stand upon the park-adorned heights of the same mountain and gaze with pride upon the proud and noble city that has replaced the "forest primeval," upon the same mighty St. Lawrence, spanned by the giant arches of a wonderful structure, and bearing on its bosom the freighted vessels from all corners of the earth; upon the twin towers of Notre Dame and the glorious dome of St. Peter's rising over the confusion of city roofs; upon the Monument National lifting its huge and elegant proportions from out the wilderness of busy streets and commerce-thronged avenues; upon the Cross of our Faith glittering in the sunlight of freedom; and upon that honored flag that bears upon its folds the talismanic inscription, *nos Institutions, notre langue et nos loix!*

Standing beside our French-Canadian fellow-citizens, and gazing down upon that magnificent panorama—the fruits of the seeds sown by pioneer missionaries and explorers, indices of future triumphs yet undreamt of—we raise our hearts in gratitude to God and we lift, with respect, our hats, and salute the banner that tells us of mighty struggles in the past, that predicts a most glorious prospect in the yet to be. Ye countless institutions, religious, national and benevolent, that fling benedictions upon the land and protect and foster the great principles that underlie your foundations—we salute you! Ye laws that have come to us, in an unbroken chain, from the days of Justinian, through all the vicissitudes of a shattered Roman Empire, through all the changes in the glorious history of France, until ye were solidified by Pothier, embalmed in the Customs of Orleans and Paris, perpetuated in the Code of Napoleon, and preserved intact in our own legislation—we salute you! And thou language of science, belle-lettres, art, poetry, song, and diplomacy; language of the glorious days of European literature; language of Corneille, Racine, Bourdaloue, Bossuet, Fenelon, Lamer-tine, Moliere, and all the stars in that imperishable galaxy; language of Laval, Levis, de Maisonneuve, Montcalm, Plessis, Frontenac; yes, language of Jacques Cartier—we salute thee! There are evil-minded men who would fain destroy that beautiful language, wipe it out of existence in this Canada of ours; men who plot together against the perpetuation of the richest language of the world to-day; but no one fears their puny efforts,—with the highpriest in Athalie the children of France can reply:—

"Celui qui met un frein a la fureur des flots, Sait aussi des mechants arreter les complots; Soumis, avec respect, a sa volante sainte, Je crains Dieu, Cher Abner, et n' ai point d'autre crainte."

If ever a race had cause to feel proud of its history it is that of the French

Canadians. At the dawn of our country's story the sailor of St. Malo, with the cross in one hand and the flag of France in the other, crossed the furrowed face of the Atlantic and landed upon the bank of the St. Lawrence. There, in front of the old rock of Stadacona, at the foot of that grand cliff destined to become the future city of Quebec; there, within ear-shot of the roaring cataract of Montmorenci, Jacques Cartier cast the large and solid foundations of those grand and imperishable institutions of the land. He came, in the name of God, to Christianize and civilize the countless hordes of savages deep plunged in the night of barbarism and idolatry; he came, in the name of his king and his country, to take possession of this immense territory and recuse it from the state of wilderness in which it existed. Canada was asleep in the arms of nature, when the trumpet voice of the French mariner awakened her into life and activity. From that till this very hour the young giantess of the nations has progressed with strides so rapid that even the older peoples of the world have gazed with astonished upon her upward course. To French pioneers we owe the foundations of our great cities; to French missionaries we owe the full blaze of Christian, therefore, Catholic faith that has flashed through the darkness of the past; to French industry we owe the levelling of our forests and the clearing of the lands that from a wilderness became a garden.

Ever since that memorable September morning, on the heights of Abraham, have the descendants of the brave followers of Montcalm joined hands with the children of Great Britain and given evidence of as great a devotion to the interests of the Empire, as great a loyalty to the Sovereign of the realm, and as great a fidelity to the constitution that governs us as ever did the most sturdy sons of England. The monument that rises from the Governor's garden in Quebec, seems to have crushed all the enmities and differences of the past and its spire, like an index, points to the region wherein the spirits of the departed brave are united. French Canadian valor supported the claims of England against foreign invasion, and side by side upon the same historic ground, the French and English defended Quebec against the attacks from beyond the lines. Since then the French Canadians have given to our parliaments, to the professions, to the Bench, to Canadian literature, a list of names that shine gloriously upon the page of the country's history. Not a generation has passed that has not furnished its stones to the monument of a nationality. Papineau, Lafontaine, Dorion, Cartier, Ferland, Garneau, Cremazie—but the dead are countless; Laurier, Chapleau, Lemay, Casgrain, Frechette, Routhier, Taschereau, Sulte,—but we might go on *ad infinitum!*

Never were there two races that had more interests in common and more memories that are mutually dear, than the Irish Catholics and the French Canadians. When Ireland was battling single-handed against the oppression of centuries, it was France that sent her soldiers to help our forefathers in the struggle; when France was being crushed beneath the heel of the Saxon conqueror, it was the Irish Brigade that turned the tide of battle against the English. When Irish exiles fled from the famine and persecutions at home, but to fall into the jaws of fever and death on these shores, the French Canadians proved themselves the true friends of our race. And, thank heavens, there are not a few to-day of the thoughtful, in both nationalities, who perceive the necessity of a greater

union and more perfect understanding between them.

Were it not for the treaty which has guaranteed the perpetuation of French laws, the first pillar in the edifice of our future would be shaken; were it not that the French language holds sway in our Province, it would be all up, in short time, with our most cherished institutions. Upon these two columns reposes the safety of our religious institutions, consequently of the most sacred heritage that has ever been confided by one generation to another. In plain English we say: abolish the French language here, and the French laws would follow, then with a legislative union, we would have no barrier to check the flood of Orangeism that but seeks an opening to deluge our land—and with a deluge that would not leave a mountain-top for the ark of our faith to rest upon. Beware, we say, of the McCarthyite spirit that would seek to divide us; for the sake of our institutions and our faith, to the French Canadians, on this their great national festival, we say, "may God prosper you;" and to their Monument National, their institutions, language and laws, we cry out, *esto perpetua*, may no patriot ever weep amongst your ruins!

UNDER the heading "School Inspection in Quebec," the following letter appeared in the Toronto *Empire* of the 17th of June:

"Sir,—There is a subject that deeply interests the English-speaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec, and which seems to be seldom referred to, if ever, by the daily press of this section of the country. It is the proper and adequate inspections of the schools. It seems to me that as much, if not more, depends upon the thoroughness of the inspection as upon the attention of pupils. The English-speaking Protestant section of the community has its able inspectors in the different districts; the French-Canadian Catholic section has its own very capable inspectors, but the English-speaking Catholic portion of the population has no one to perform the important duties of inspector. These numerous schools require as much attention, in proportion to their numbers, and have a just right to it, as do the other schools of the province. The English Catholic school cannot ask the Protestant inspector to come and devote his time to the examination of teachers, the classification of pupils, the regulating all the questions that constantly arise in the efficient management of the institution. The French-Canadian inspector may be an admirable man, most competent in every way, as far as French teachers and French pupils are concerned; but he is not, and cannot be expected to be capable of fairly, thoroughly and adequately inspecting, organizing and reporting upon English schools. It is my humble opinion that in a mixed community like the one we have in Quebec there should be officers appointed who are able to properly fulfil the duties demanded of them, and that each nationality should have its own officers. How would the French Catholics like to have their schools inspected by an English-speaking person—be he ever so competent? Would it be too much to ask your opinion on this, Mr. Editor?" Yours, etc., PARENT.

Montreal, June 12. As the *Empire* evidently did not care to express an opinion upon a matter that neither interests Ontario nor the Protestant element, we think it the place of THE TRUE WITNESS to do so. Next week we shall comment upon this "Parent's" letter and also upon one that we publish in this issue on the subject of "English in our Catholic Classical Colleges."

THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS. Triennial Election of Officers.

The triennial elections of the Superiors and other officers of the Fraternity of the Third Order of St. Francis, of Montreal, were held, by secret ballot, at their Chapel, on the 18th instant, with the solemnities usual for religious orders, resulting as follows:—

Mr. John O'Neill was elected Superior, and Mr. J. B. Lane assistant Superior; and the following members were elected councillors: Messrs. L. J. A. Derome, M. C. Galarnau, Thomas St. Jean, J. J. Beauchamp, B. A. J. DeMontigny, Joseph Audet, Jos. M. Beauchamp, L. A. G. Jacques, Edienne Pelletier and E. A. C. Dowd.

In regard to the Third Order of St. Francis, which is a religious body, we desire to draw attention to the spirit of the Order and the absence of all considerations of nationality, politics or worldly matters. No better illustration could be had than in the election of the Superior. There are about 180 members in the Order here; the four-fifths are French Canadians, and yet, by secret ballot, an Irish Catholic has been unanimously chosen as head of the society for the coming term.

What is the use of being esteemed by men when one is despicable in the sight of God?



**THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA**

Four Hundred and Thirty of the Seamen Go Down with Her.

Admirable Tyron Lost His Life—The News Causes Much Excitement—in London—in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 23.—Great Britain today mourns the loss of one of the most magnificent vessels in her navy, and what is more, the lives of four hundred and thirty brave sailors who went down in her. The first news of the awful disaster came this morning in the following despatch from Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, under date of Tripoli, Syria. It read as follows:—

"I regret to report that while manœuvring off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom uppermost. The Camperdown struck the Victoria forward of the turret, on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved. The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious, and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta."

Bad news always travels quickly, and in a very short time after the receipt of the news the Admiralty office in Whitehall was surrounded by an immense crowd which eagerly devoured the meagre details obtainable.

**THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.**

The Mediterranean squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Tyron, with the Victoria as his flagship, and Rear Admiral Markham, with the Trafalgar as flagship has been performing the usual summer manœuvres. Yesterday afternoon the squadron was off Tripoli, a small seaport town on the Eastern Mediterranean, fifty miles northeast of Beyrout, Syria, and a comparatively short distance from the island of Cyprus. Here the Victoria came into collision with the Camperdown, a ship of about the same size. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The immense hull at once began to settle. As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw that there was danger of the ship foundering, orders were given to close the collision bulkheads, in order to keep the water in the compartment into which the Camperdown had shoved her ram. The sailors tried to obey the order, but the ship was making water too fast to allow of closing the bulkheads, and while the men were still trying to shut them, the ship with her immense guns and heavy topmasts turned over and before those on board of her could cast loose their small boats she went to the bottom carrying down with her nearly all on board. Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tyron. Sir George Tyron was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station. He was made a vice-admiral on August 20th, 1890.

**THE OFFICERS DROWNED.**

The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised six hundred men. The list of officers drowned included, besides Vice-Admiral Tyron, Chaplain, Morris, Lieut. Monroe, Fleet, Paymaster Rickford, Fleet Engineer Foreman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineers Deadman, Hatherly and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatswain, Barnard, Carpenter, Beall, Midshipmen Inglis, Grieve Fawkes, Lanlon, Henley, Gambier and Scarlett, Cadet Brooks, and Clerks Allan and Savage.

A change had recently been made in the commander attached to the Victoria, Charles L. Otley having been detached and succeeded by Commander Fellicome who was saved, as were also Captain Maurice A. Bourke and fifteen other officers.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse power. She mounted 15 guns. She was a single turret ship, carrying two 110-ton guns, mounted in a forward turret coated with 18 inches of compound armour, one 10-inch 29-ton gun firing aft, and a broadside auxiliary armament of 12 six-inch 5-ton guns. Her maximum

speed was 16.75 knots. She could stow 1,200 tons of coal in her bunkers and her radius of action at 10 knots' speed with her full complement of coal was estimated at 7,000 knots. Her armored belt and bulkheads consisted of compound armor from 16 to 18 inches in thickness. She was built at Elswick. The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battleship. She is 10,600 tons and 11,000 horse power and carries ten guns.

**AN ORANGE METHODIST.**

Mr. R. Lanigan, of the Calumet, writes a very interesting letter to the Daily Witness. It appeared in that organ on Saturday, 17th June. The principal argument that Mr. Lanigan uses is against politics and party strife; in a most clear and powerful style he points out how religious animosities and party hatreds, that usually lie slumbering, and that would die a natural death if left alone, are constantly awakened into vicious life by political self-seeking men. The divisions between Catholic and Orangeman in Ireland were perpetuated by interested politicians, and these same divisions occur periodically here when certain occasions arise and anniversaries come about. To illustrate his arguments the writer tells a part of his own life, and we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers. Evidently Gerald Griffin referred to fair-minded men like Mr. Lanigan when he wrote his famous poem, "The Orange and the Green." Thus does the writer speak, after describing the cruel divisions in the old land:—

"You ask me, who is to blame? Political mountebanks principally. Men who vain would grasp fame, or power, or wealth, at the expense of the public. One of my earliest recollections is, a long, low, stone house, with thatched roof, nestled among the hills, some miles inland of the rock bound coast of Donegal. My father was a Methodist, and an Orangeman. He had served the Government through the troubles of '88. He had rented this house and the lands adjoining from a Protestant landlord who had just evicted from these premises a Roman Catholic tenant. Most of our new neighbors were of that religion, and we were warned that some night the house would be burned over our heads. It was there that I was born, and there that I lived to the age of twelve years. Most of the Roman Catholic young men of the place belonged to 'Ribbon' lodges, and my elder brothers had grown up among them the best of friends. None were more ready to lend a kindly hand when needed than these same Roman Catholic neighbors. I can remember, however, when election times came round, and the passions of these men were inflamed at political meetings, dark looks and frowns were dominant. Rumors, too, of vengeance were at such times rife. Still we were assured by these very people that no neighbor would ever molest us; if the doom was pronounced, it would be inflicted by strangers from another county, but we would somehow receive timely notice. It was with a sense of relief that I learned the decision of our removal to Canada. Convoys of neighbors with emigrating parties were then in vogue, and the majority of our convoy was Roman Catholic."

He then describes his trip from Quebec to Three Rivers on the "John Munn," the landing there and his taking up residence in that place. Then follows this splendid tribute to Catholics and to priests:

"In the autumn I went as clerk to a store-keeper named Maurice Ryan, an Irish Roman Catholic. His wife was a Nova Scotian of the same persuasion, and for the two years that I lived with them I never heard a disrespectful word spoken of a Protestant. A new dry goods store was being opened, and having received a better offer, I changed places. The proprietor was one John Keenan, an Irish Roman Catholic, married, a year or two later on, to a daughter of Michael O'Meara, a coachmaker, Montreal, also an Irish Roman Catholic. I lived with these people for twelve years, and never heard from husband or wife a word in disparagement of Protestantism. Eric Dorion, afterwards known as 'L'Enfant Terrible,' was, during this time for two years my fellow clerk and room-mate, and, though a French-Canadian patriot to the heart's core, nothing unkind ever passed his lips as to another's race or religion. Roman Catholic priests were frequent customers at the store; they knew well that I was a Protestant, but they always met me with frankness—indeed, many of them with friendship. One in particular, whose memory is green, the Cure Desilet, of Cap de la Madeleine, always greeted me with a warm hand-shake, and often stroked my head, calling me 'his young Methodist.' Perfect gentlemen they were: never a word of controversy, never any attempt at proselytism. No jar in life's harmony till politics crept in. Cursed politics, whose fires are kindled at the mouth of hell. It is now twenty-three years since I left Three Rivers, but I still reckon among the French-Canadians of that city some of my warmest friends."

We will not comment upon this letter, beyond expressing the hope, that as the Twelfth of July approaches, some of Mr. Lanigan's fellow-Orangemen may read and ponder over it.

**TEACHING ENGLISH.**

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—Now that the scholastic year has terminated, perhaps there would be no great harm, in drawing the attention of the English speaking Catholics to the fact, that there is no Catholic Classical College in this Province, where their children can obtain a thorough knowledge of the English language.

Perhaps the authorities of St. Mary's College might with advantage think this matter over, and remember that they are

not only educating young men for this Province, but for the whole of this continent, where some 60 millions of people speak this much neglected language.

Truly yours,  
"COMMON SENSE."

**COLONIZING THE NORTH-WEST.**

Communications and Resolutions Encouraging Mr. MacMillan's Patriotic Work.

RAT PORTAGE, 18th May, 1893.

J. P. MACMILLAN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Your valuable communication is just to hand. The cause you are laboring for deserves all encouragement and in the light you present it to me, it becomes a duty with me to give you all possible assistance. I am not stationed myself on Rainy River. I live here at Rat Portage—or rather have my head quarters here—for I live more out of it. I am in charge of the Indian Missions in the surrounding District, including Rainy River and Rainy Lake. I make frequent trips up Rainy River and have an idea of the country. My experience tends to corroborate the printed reports you refer to in your speech. As regards the quantity and quality of soil pointed out in those reports I believe the information is reliable. The River front is about all taken up, and one may say there is a continuous string of houses from the mouth of Rainy River to Fort Francis. Of course quite a few locations have been taken up on speculation and could be easily purchased. Presently settlers are going back from the River—especially from the Sault Rapids downwards. In my estimation the lower end is the best part of Rainy River. There is a large tract of land including Townships of Nellis and Blue and North-West to Grassy River which has been swept by fire some years ago and is now very easy of clearing.

It is the largest tract of arable land in one expanse on Rainy River and is claimed to be the best also. There is a little Catholic settlement in the Township of Dilke, extending into Nellis. They number at least 20, mostly married men having families. It is the largest Catholic settlement on the River, and they have a school in operation. As soon as a few more settlers are added to the number they will apply for a resident priest. These Catholics are mainly French Canadians, with about five or six Irish families. An advantage for new settlers is that there is a quantity of wild hay in this district—partly on Pine River and especially around Grassy River—towards Lake of the Woods. Fort Francis is a thriving village of about six hundred souls—where a large trade is carried on—partly with the Indians and partly on account of the lumbering trade carried on there. American explorers also turn up there. There is no lack of labor in winter time on Rainy River for most of the timber that now covers the land has a commercial value. I am going up Rainy River in June and will bring your letter with me and try to furnish you with more ample information. There is a man named William Hough, residing at the mouth of Pine River, Township of Dilke—Pinewood Post Office, who is paid by the Government for showing up the country in that district to intending set-

tlers. By all means I would invite you to come and have a look at the country. I may just add that Railway schemes are in the air in this section, and it is likely to be supplied with such advantages before long.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES CAHILL, O.M.I.

Mr. J. P. MacMillan, of Arthur, opposed to so many of our young men, especially farmers sons, the bone and sinew of the Province, going to the prairies of the western States, where so many are resorting, is advocating a better course for them to pursue by convincing them that in the District of Algoma, there is a field for the successful promotion of agriculture, equal if not superior to that offered in any other country, and he has lately been addressing several meetings on the subject throughout the County of Wellington, by which he is exciting considerable interest in that part of Ontario, the productive capacity of which has hitherto been so little known in the older settled portions of the Province.

At a recent meeting of the County Council at Guelph, Mr. MacMillan delivered an address to that enlightened body, which marked its appreciation of what was said by placing on record a flattering resolution, of which the subjoined is a copy:

{ CLERK'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,  
Guelph, 10th June, 1893.

J. P. MACMILLAN, Esq., Arthur:  
Sir,—We have been instructed to forward you a copy of the following resolution, passed by the Wellington County Council, at its present Session:

Moved by Mr. A. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. James Smith, and resolved that, the thanks of this Council be tendered J. P. MacMillan for the address delivered before this Council at this Session, which address was couched in language most eloquent and replete with graphic description of that portion of Ontario, known as "Algoma" and describing that portion of Ontario as possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, a climate most salubrious, and timber and mineral resources unsurpassed on the Continent, with fast running streams of the clearest water alive with trout and other fishes—the delight of the sportsman. In fact, possessing every thing to attract the settler-looking for a home to spend a happy and prosperous life-time, and that the Warden and Clerk be a committee to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. MacMillan.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed), WM. NICHOLL, Warden,  
JOHN BEATTIE, Clerk.

It would appear from the knowledge Mr. MacMillan is disseminating relative to the District in question that several young men from Wellington and other parts are going there to settle a movement which cannot be too highly commended.

Besides encouraging those of all denominations to go there, he is endeavoring to establish a Catholic Colony at Rainy River, a part which he believes to be peculiarly formed by nature for such a purpose, and where there are already a nucleus of about 20, families of our creed, and to promote this praiseworthy object of the Province—who view it with much favor, and is also in communication with the Clergy in the District—equally zealous in the matter, as indicated from the letter of the Reverend Charles Cahill, O.M.I., to Mr. MacMillan, which we publish above. It only remains to say that here is a movement, grand in its conception, noble in its tendency, and at the same time pregnant with good results, and besides indicative of a great mind, and which if persevered in and carried to a successful issue, will doubtless be appreciated by present and future generations, and perhaps in the hands of one possessing the ability and the energy of Mr. MacMillan in its final consummation may be anticipated, as it is in a measure in keeping with the part he performed in 1878, relative to the distinguished and appropriate honor conferred upon the noble Earl of Dufferin, when that gentleman was the means of conveying the memorable deputation, composing the heads of the municipal bodies of the Province of Ontario, and of taking them to the City of Quebec for the purpose of exceptionally marking their appreciation of the highly satisfactory manner in which that nobleman discharged his Vice-Regal duties while Governor General of Canada.



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So certain to cure every case of Catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy that its proprietors make you this offer: "If you can't be cured, permanently, we'll pay you \$500 cash."

Every description of Job Printing done at this office. Reasonable rates.

**F. KELLY,**  
Ruling, Binding and Embossing  
No. 1 Bleury Street,  
MONTREAL.

OUR SCHOOLS.

EXAMINATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF PREMIUMS.

Long Vacation Commences—Joyful Pupils. Happy Parents.—Satisfied Teachers—The Several Interesting and Creditable Exhibitions—Well-Merited Honors.

Once more, in the course of time, like the seasons in regularity, comes the end of the scholastic year and the commencement of the holidays. As will be seen by the crush of subjects and events, we are unable to devote as much space as we would desire to the accounts of the closing exercises of each school. In fact we have to leave over some of them till next week. We would require thirty-two instead of sixteen pages to do just to all the celebrations that have been crowded into this week. However we will do our utmost to give as much as possible in our very limited space. We will commence with

ST. ANN'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

or rather—as it is better known—"Brother Arnold's School." The final public examinations and the distribution of premiums and medals took place on Friday afternoon last. The hall was thronged with parents and friends of the pupils. Brother Arnold, the soul and life of the institution and of the assembly, was there in full vigor, not a day older apparently and as happy and as proud of his boys as ever in the past. The Rev. Father Quinlivan of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Pastor of St. Ann's; the Rev. Father O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's; the Rev. Father Catulle, C.S.S.R., and a number of other clergymen occupied front seats. Amongst other gentlemen present were Messrs. Semple, B. Tansey, and J. K. Foran. The programme, as usual, was most entertaining and highly instructive. The boys looked bright and happy and glowed in the anticipation of their prizes.

The series of examinations in mental arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, phonography and type-writing were highly satisfactory. In the last mentioned branches the work done by Messrs. Tansey and Belanger deserved the highest praise. The feature of public examinations, which has always been adhered to by Brother Arnold, is the best test of the capability of the student, and in it we can easily see what progress has been made since last year. It, therefore, is evident that the prizes are well earned and not merely given as a matter of form. This method of encouraging pupils, the absence of punishments and the certainty of rewards has made Brother Arnold's school what it is; one of the best in the country. We regret that we cannot publish the full list of the prizes until next week; but we may say that quite a number of medals were donated by friends, and won by young lads of promising future, all of whom shall be mentioned in our next issue.

The following programme was splendidly carried out; and special mention must be made of the great improvement in vocal and instrumental music, thanks to the able efforts of Brother Austin.

1. Chorus—"Sing forth, O Zion!"—Lambillotte School Choir.
  2. Song—"Hurrah! Hurrah!"—Perkin Junior Pupils.
  3. Examination—Arithmetic and Geography. Junior Pupils.
- Prizes to Pupils of 10th and 9th Classes,  
4. Chorus—"We love thee, Native Country," Concone, School Choir.
5. Recitation—"The Drowning Fly."—A. O'Leary.
  6. Examination—Arithmetic and Geography. Pupils of 4th Class.
  7. Descriptive Chorus—"Johnny Schmoker."—Pupils of 4th Class.
- Prizes of Pupils of 8th, 7th and 6th Classes.  
8. Dialogue—"The Old Uncle."—W. Healy, F. Burns, A. O'Leary, P. Flood.  
9. Recitation—"The Gambler's Wife."—John Smyth.
- 10. Examination—Book-keeping. 1st and 2nd Classes.
- 11. Chorus—"Twilight on the Sea."—Sudda School Choir.
- 12. Recitation—"Martyrs of Sandomit."—T. Gleeson.
- 13. Chorus—"Blow ye Gentle Breezes."—White School Choir.
- 14. Examination—Phonography and Type-Writing.

Prizes to Pupils of 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st Classes.  
At the close of the programme an address was read to the Rev. Father Catulle,

U.S.S.R. It was an elegantly worded expression of love and devotion on the part of the boys of St. Ann's school. The Reverend Father made a most happy reply. Had he not mentioned the fact any one might have known that he had recently visited Ireland, for his genuine wit and overflowing humor smacked very much of the Emerald Isle. It is a good thing that the Blarney stone had been removed to Chicago, otherwise we might suspect Father Catulle of having kissed it. But that being an impossibility it was evident that his praise was no flattery. He warned Brother Arnold that if his boys kept on at the rate they were going they would some day break him down, for they would deserve more prizes than they could carry. After this bright and eloquent reply, Brother Arnold invited Mr. J. K. Foran, editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, to address the audience. In a few words that gentleman thanked the Director for asking him to be one of them, and he told how he felt at home in St. Ann's school. He congratulated the Brothers, the parents and the pupils; gave some words of advice to the boys, and compared their work during the year, all their notes piled up that resulted in prizes, to the work they would have before them in the greater school of life, during which they should strive to so deserve notes of merit that when the long, long, endless vacation came, they might receive everlasting prizes from heaven.

At the close the anthem "God save Ireland" was sung, and the large audience dispersed, each one bright, happy and contented. We trust that Divine Providence will spare good Brother Arnold for many a year to watch over the boys of St. Ann's and to train up the members of coming generations as he has trained so many in the past.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

A Splendid Programme and Most Enthusiastic Audience.

The sixth annual commencement of Mount St. Louis College took place in the Institute Hall on Thursday morning, 22nd inst. The parents and friends of the students, forming a representative and highly appreciative audience, filled the hall to its utmost capacity. Rev. Canon LeBlanc presided, and on either side of him were seated Judge Doherty, Rev. Brothers Reticus and Flamien, Superiors of the Christian Brothers, Rev. Brother Arnold, a number of clergy and members of religious communities. The magnificent entertainment prepared for the occasion added a tone of solemn grandeur to the bright scene formed by the radiating gladness of joyful faces and happy hearts of parent and child on that happiest day in the school-boys' history.

Programme.

- Overture... Le Rayon Celeste.....Orsati Fanfare M. S. L.  
Selection....Bridal March.....Wagner Orchestra.  
DECLAMATION...Les Deux Archers.....Hugo L. Eugene Cadieux.  
Chorus....Love and Song.....Thompson College Glee Club.  
RECITATION...The Minstrel's Curse..Uhland Reinald D. O'Neill.  
Solo.....Le Mysol.....F. David Arthur Benoit.
- Prizes: Second Division.  
March....Tannhauser.....Wagner Orchestra.  
ESSAY.....The Catholic Press.....Charles M. Hart.  
Chœur.....Les Cris de Paris.....Monpou

- Prizes: First Division.  
Solo de Violon...Sixieme Air Varié...Ch. de Berri Chambord E. Giguere (Elevé de Mr. Oscar Martel).
- Distribution of Prizes of Honor, of Medals and Diplomas.  
Piano Solo...Scherzo in F sharp..Hollenhaupt Patrick S. Battle (Pupil of Mr. Alex. P. McGuirk).  
FAREWELL ADDRESS.....Hector Perrault  
Finale.....Vacation.....Larue College Band.

Messrs. L. E. Cadieux and R. D. O'Neil deserve credit for the distinguished manner in which they delivered their selections; their modulation of voice and graceful gesture showed a fine talent for oratory and high elocutionary culture. Mr. Charles W. Hart, in his splendid essay, "The Catholic Press," said there is no other element among those co-operating powers, not an essential part of the Catholic Church, more worthy of our respect and support; that its chief object is to aid the Church to accomplish her missions of propagating and defending the Faith,—to raise the standard of morality and Christian education. He also showed its influence in

literature and in obtaining that universal respect and esteem enjoyed to-day by the Catholic Church and Catholic citizens—that it is our duty to contribute to the spread of Catholic literature—that every Catholic home in the land should have good Catholic papers as reliable sources of truth from which to instruct themselves.

The violin solo by C. E. Giguere and piano solo by P. S. Battle, showed a high musical talent and a skill in execution that reflect credit on their efficient and painstaking teachers. The Valedictory by H. Perrault, was a real gem and was delivered with impressive effect on the audience. The M. S. L. band, orchestra and choir rendered their selections with a harmony, precision and musical expression that bordered on perfection.

During the course of the entertainment Judge Doherty delivered an eloquent address in which he congratulated the students on their success and the Christian Brothers on the great blessing of education bestowed on so many young men, especially by Mount St. Louis College.

At the close Rev. Canon LeBlanc gave the students some salutary advice on the manner of spending the vacation.

The award of medals was as follows: Gold medal of excellence presented by the college and awarded to Charles M. Hart. Gold medal of excellence presented by Hon. A. Turcotte, awarded to Maxime Gauthier. Gold medal presented by Mr. Baudin, awarded to Louis Beliveau for French literature. Valuable special prizes were awarded to R. O'Neill, Chas. M. Hart and M. Sullivan for proficiency in the English language. First grade college diplomas were awarded to Messrs. C. Hart, E. Cadieux, J. Kearney, E. Hardy, M. Sullivan, G. Bachaud, H. Perrault and C. Moncel, pupils of the Commercial Scientific course. Second grade diplomas awarded to Messrs. M. Gauthier, J. Sweeney, E. Lessard, P. Scotte, H. Prouveau, C. Caty and L. David, pupils of the Commercial course.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual closing exercises of St. Mary's college took place last week. Essays were read by Messrs. Louis Arcand, Joseph McEneaney, Hector Demers, William O'Brien and Eugene Hamel, and after the distribution of prizes, the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The gold medal presented by the Alumni association for the most successful pupil in philosophy and the sciences was awarded to Mr. Edward Survever. The first prize, for philosophy, second year, was awarded to Mr. Arthur Bernier, and the silver medal offered by Lord Stanley, for general excellence, was won by Mr. Edmond Brossard. The degree of B.A. is given to Messrs. Edouard Survever, Arthur Bernier, Alexandre Favreau, Alphonse Gaulin, Joseph Aumont, August Lapalme; and that of Bachelor of Letters to Messrs. Albert Laramee and Joseph Fortier. Each member of the cadet corps received a gold medal, bearing his name and the date of the late competition.

ST. PATRICK'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the St. Patrick's Boys' school took place on Thursday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils. Amongst others present were Rev. Fathers Quinlivan and McCallen, Rev. Bro. Arnold, Mr. Houlihan, Dominion Immigration agent, and a number of others. The programme, which was most creditably carried out, was as follows:—

- Song—Chiming Bells.....Choir.  
Recitation.....J. Stevens.  
The Thief of Time.  
Prizes to the Pupils of the 6th Class.  
Song—Only a Dream of Home.....Choir.  
Recitation.....C. Fleming.  
Prizes to the Pupils of the 4th Class.  
Song—Happy Hours at Home.....Choir.  
Prizes to the Pupils of the 3rd Class.  
The Man with the Donkey.  
Phonography and Typewriting.  
Song—Echoes from the Lake.....Choir.  
Prizes to the Pupils of the 2nd and 1st Classes.  
Address.....J. Heagerty.

But what commanded the admiration of all present, and aroused the interest of pastors and parents, was the rapidity and ease with which five pupils of the school took down in shorthand and then deciphered fluently all that Prof. Wm. McKay dictated to them at a speed varying from 80 to 140 words per minute. They then reproduced on typewriters what they had so satisfactorily written in shorthand.

After the address was read, Rev. Father Quinlivan made a hearty reply in which

he pointed out the real merit which won the prizes for the children. He gave the pupils some timely advice about the vacation and congratulated the parents and teachers on the success of the boys during the past year. He then invited Mr. J. K. Feron—Editor of the TRUE WITNESS—to address the parents and pupils. That gentleman accepted with pleasure the invitation and paid some justly deserved compliments to the teachers and the young lads. He expressed a deep confidence in the future of the school, and in the future of the country, basing it upon the display of intelligence and merit which they had just witnessed.

Rev. Brother James and his assistants deserve great praise for their efforts during the past year and for the happy fruits that have been the result.

The following is the prize list of the school:

- 1st Class—T. Whelan, M. Casey, C. Fleming, W. Walsh, J. Heagerty, A. Laperle, F. Casey, H. Charlebois, N. Chambers, G. Boisvert, E. Schmidt, T. Scullion.  
2nd Class—E. Byrnes, S. McFee, E. Pursell, P. Leddy, J. Blanchfield, G. Stevens, A. McKeown, Wm. Dunlop, A. McMillan, W. Higgins, M. Hugh, R. Norton.  
3rd Class—A. Byrnes, M. Fitzgibbon, T. Powers, J. Braham, N. Butler, T. Whelan, J. Quelch, J. Ouellette, J. Brady, W. Donaghy.  
4th class—M. Cochrane, J. Stevens, E. Buckley, P. O'Callaghan, P. Mitchell, J. Quinlan, H. Thompson, J. Delaney, E. Shanahan, E. Fournier.  
5th class—J. Quinlan, B. O'Reilly, J. Banville, M. Wall, M. O'Brien, J. Gaffney, J. Ouellette, T. Rodden, H. Pilon, T. Mullaney, M. Allan, W. Sangster.
- The five boys who distinguished themselves at short hand and typewriting are Thomas Whelan, John Heagerty Michael Casey, W. Walsh, E. Schmidt.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

The commencement exercise of St. Mary's academy were held in St. Mary's hall Friday evening, a large number of parents and friends of the pupils being present. Rev. Father O'Donnell, principal of the academy, presided over the exercises. The programme furnished a pleasant variety of spelling lessons, recitations and vocal and instrumental selections, which were so well executed that each number called for an encore. A farce entitled "The Academy of Stars," in which the following boys participated: N. Altims, W. Kelley, F. Burns, B. McHone, W. Murphy, and F. Singleton, was exceptionally fine, reflecting credit upon Mr. J. J. Maguire, under whose supervision it was presented. Following the exercises the medal and prizes were awarded to the successful pupils by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, all present listening with attention. The medal for excellence, and a beautiful prize presented by Mr. P. Wright for the spelling lesson, was won by Master F. Singleton. Mr. J. J. Maguire, in a few well chosen words, demonstrated the necessity of a new school for boys. The programme was brought to a close by the presenting of an address to the Rev. Father O'Donnell, who replied in his usual happy way, impressing upon the parents the necessity of a practical education for the children. The music, instrumental and vocal, was directed by Miss Drumm.

Mrs. Brown: 'I'm sure Johnnie was sorry for breaking the window across the street.'

Brown: 'Were you sorry, my boy?'  
Little Johnnie: 'Yes, dad. It was my new ball.'

'You can't claim,' said the man who doesn't care for the rod and line, 'that fishing affords exercise.'

'Oh, yes, it does,' was the reply; 'for the imagination.'

King Oscar of Sweden was passing through a small town the other day, which was gaily decorated, when a gorgeous transparency attracted his attention. It hung on a sombre looking building, and read:

'Welcome, your majesty!'  
'What is that building?' asked the king.

And a magistrate answered:  
'The county gaol.'

A man having fallen down in a fit in a tailor's shop, an envious business rival said, 'That's the only fit ever seen in that establishment.'



**CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.**

**IT IS A CONTRACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE CHURCH.**

**A System Superior to All Others It Comes In Contact With, Its Character is Unalterable—The Golden Rule of the Inevitable Applies to Matrimony.**

Ever since Jan. 1, 1858, when the divorce courts were established in England under Lord Palmerston, we more frequently hear the question asked, "Why should the Catholic church be so stern in her law regarding divorce?" In these days, when the English and the American secular press is so full of the subject and when marriage is being secularized in so many countries, it may be well to remind ourselves of what the great sacrament of matrimony is in the Christian system.

We may rest perfectly assured that if the Catholic church is founded by the Redeemer of man there are many and good reasons for her stern laws. Not the least among them is the necessity to preserve the sacrament of matrimony itself and consequently to assist in her own preservation. At the present day we have the advantage of 1900 years of working to throw light on the science of the sacraments. That light makes clear the glad tidings of great joy how in the olden time the Maker of man came on earth to teach and help his weak and erring children.

A church which had no marriage legislation would lack what we should expect from the foresight of a wise man, but a study of the Catholic sacrament of matrimony proves that He who instituted it was divine and perfectly understood the needs of his creatures. At the right moment, in the fullness of time, our Saviour came on earth to set us the example of His life, to teach us the way to the happiness of heaven and to give us gifts of help to be born again.

But these, His entire doctrines and sacraments. He destined to be preserved through the turmoil of all times, and for that purpose intrusted them to an institution which He founded to be permanent amid all possible opposition. As the church preserves His doctrines and sacraments, so the doctrines and sacraments by their nature help to preserve the church. As the sacraments generally are the means by which the soul is prepared for and born again into a better life, so the sacrament of matrimony helps the church herself to be born again to the next generation.

By the union of a Catholic husband and wife an ark is prepared wherein the coming children of the church are sheltered from dangers to their faith, insured Catholic surroundings and secured a reasonable certainty that they will become members of the Redeemer's household.

Protestantism, in its lax guardianship of the marriage tie, has by that neglect alone proved itself not of divine origin, not imbued and penetrated with a principle of self preservation and propagation and not zealous for the interests of Christ's creed.

Lax guardianship of the marriage tie leads to disintegration and breaking up, and that fact alone quite justifies the stern law of the Catholic church regarding marriage and divorce. What, then, is Catholic marriage? It is not merely a contract for the preservation of the home, the family and human society, but it is far more. It is a contract for the preservation of the Catholic church. Out of that contract comes the main body of the next generation of Catholics and of the next generation of bishops and priests.

The Catholic church does not of course depend absolutely on the sacrament of matrimony for her concrete existence, because she gains recruits by her commission to preach and subsequent admissions of her fold. But matrimony is one of her own internal means by which she perpetuates herself to a people yet to come, and therefore the reasons for her legislation are many and of vital importance.

If the system is destined to preserve and accompany the main body of the church throughout all time and over all lands, it must be in every way superior to all the opposing systems it will necessarily come in contact with among different nations and from drivers forms of government and religion. If it were not

superior, it would soon alter in character and rapidly disappear before the influence of the marriage customs and the strength of the marriage laws it would meet with all over the face of the earth and down the centuries of its life.

In the marriage contract there are difficulties sometimes met with, as there are difficulties and advantages in every contract for social and business purpose which can be undertaken among the family of men.

Throughout our lives there are misfortunes, troubles, accidents and sickness which will overtake us, whatever our station and whatever our occupation. The golden rule that the inevitable which cannot be cured must be endured holds good of matrimony as well as anything else human. These difficulties which sometimes crop up among the parties to the marriage contract are included in the vow to take each other for weal or for woe, but the Catholic knows that the sacrament gives grace and strength to bear in the proper spirit such trials should they arise.

In bearing them he knows that he strengthens his own heroism and is suffering not only for his family and country, but for the sake and advantage of that church whose founder and builder is God.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

**HOGAN'S GABLE-END.**

AIR: "Deep in Canadian Woods We've Met."

Of boards and councils you may talk,  
Of clubs and committees;  
But I know where, not far from here,  
To match the best of these;  
Tis where the boys of Ballybwee  
Their hours of leisure spend,  
And daily meet, for converse sweet,  
At Hogan's gable-end.

CHORUS—

At Hogan's gable-end,  
At Hogan's gable-end,  
They daily meet for converse sweet,  
At Hogan's gable-end.

No local press has Ballybwee,  
But each and all who choose,  
From day to day, with nought to pay,  
Can learn its latest news,  
And much beside, from far and wide,  
If they their way but wend  
Across the town, and saunter down  
To Hogan's gable-end.

CHORUS—

To Hogan's gable-end,  
To Hogan's gable end,  
Across the town, and saunter down  
To Hogan's gable-end.

From distant England men are sent  
To rule our Irish land,  
But our affairs, our wants and cares,  
They fail to understand.  
The Castle set around them get  
Their minds to twist and bend—  
They'd get the true and proper view  
At Hogan's gable-end.

CHORUS—

At Hogan's gable-end,  
At Hogan's gable-end,  
They'd get the true and proper view  
At Hogan's gable-end.

But soon we'll have on Irish ground  
A parliament once more,  
To meet, debate, and legislate,  
As in the days of yore.  
If Ireland then wants able men  
She'll only have to send  
For talent fit, and worth, and wit,  
To Hogan's gable-end.

CHORUS—

To Hogan's gable-end,  
To Hogan's gable-end,  
For talent fit, and worth, and wit,  
To Hogan's gable-end.

It seems to me, since Ballybwee  
To such repute has grown,  
It well may claim, by right of fame,  
A member of its own;  
Then proud the man may be who can  
Unto his name append  
"M.P.," "T.C.," or "P.L.G.,"  
For Hogan's gable-end.

For Hogan's gable-end,  
For Hogan's gable-end,  
"M.P.," "T.C.," or "P.L.G.,"  
For Hogan's gable-end.

D. T. S.

—*Irish Catholic.*

The most graceful girl cannot try on a shoe without putting her foot in it.

**"The Trade Review."**

Last week we made special mention of the splendid number of the Trade Review that appeared in commemoration of the opening of the new Board of Trade building. It is with pleasure we learn that the able articles which so enhance the value of that issue are from the pen of one of our most gifted literateurs, Mr. Arthur Weir. His is really a versatile pen, for it sketches in bold and exact strokes the history and details of the commercial world, while it traces in lines of exquisite beauty the splendors that are found only in realms of poetry.

**The Superior General of the Passionists**

At the general chapter of the congregation of the Passionists at their Mother House in Rome, which commenced on May 3rd, the Most Rev. Bernard M. Silvestrelli was elected Superior General. He is in the 62nd year of his age; was born in Rome of an old and wealthy family. Early in life he began his studies for the Priesthood, and immediately after his ordination he entered the Novitiate of the Passionists at Macerata, where he made his profession in April of 1857. After having filled various offices in the Order he was elected General in the chapter of 1878; re-elected in 1884. His health breaking down, he resigned in 1890. Having regained his strength he was elected for the third time Superior General of the whole Order. The term of office lasts for six years.

Very Rev. J. Thomas Stephanini, who is well known in this country, was elected Vice-General or First Consultor, as it is called. He was born in Allumiere, Italy, on September 11, 1835; was professed in the Order September 25, 1852, and was ordained April 3, 1858. Since his ordination he has labored in the United States, giving Missions and Retreats in various localities. Three different times he was elected Provincial of the Passionists in the United States.—*Catholic Mirror.*

Little Mabel: Aren't you afraid of my big dog? Very Thin Uncle: No my little girl, he would not make much of a meal of me. Little Mabel: Oh, but he likes bones best.

Literary Lady: I am very fond of Bacon, aren't you? Unliterary Gentleman: 'Can't say I am, but I like ham and eggs.'



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

**Simply Awful**

**Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw**

**Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.**

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

**Worst Case of Scrofula** they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

**Work all the Time.** Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." **GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.**

**HOOD'S PILLS** do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

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**ALL WOOL COLORED SERGES**  
All colors, double width, price 80c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL PLAIN COSTUME CLOTHS**  
All colors, all double width, price 55c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL CORDED DRESS GOODS**  
All colors and double width, price 75c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**A LOT OF SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS**  
Price 75c per yard, less 50 per cent. discount.

**BLACK AND WHITE DRESS GOODS**  
Prices 80c, 35c, and 40c per yard. Less 50 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL COLORED TWILLED DRESS GOODS**  
Prices 80c, 35c, and 40c per yard. Less 50 per cent. discount.

**A LOT OF FANCY DRESS GOODS**  
Prices 15c, 20c, and 25c per yard. Less 50 per cent. discount.

**PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIR LUSTRES**  
Prices 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1 per yard. Less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL CORDED DRESS GOODS**  
All colors, double width, prices, 75c, 80c, \$1, \$1.25 per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL INDIA CASHMERE**  
All colors, 45 inches wide. Prices, 60c and 75c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL FRENCH DEBEIGES**  
Double width. Prices, 40c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL BROCHE DRESS GOODS**  
All new goods. All colors, double width. Price 75c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**A LOT OF ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR DRESS GOODS**  
Price, 60c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**ALL WOOL STRIPED SATIN SOLEIL CLOTH**  
Double width. Price 75c per yard, less 20 per cent. discount.

**BEAUTIFUL PARIS DRESS PATTERNS**  
All the Latest Novelties No two alike. Prices from \$8 to \$20 per pattern, less 50 per cent. discount.

The above are only a few of the many lines of Dress Goods marked at great bargain prices to be found in our Dress Goods department. Our stock must be reduced.

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PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND TIN.  
Send for Price and Catalogue.  
**MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.**

**SMILES**

A man may be brave enough to walk right up to the cannon's mouth and yet not have the courage to hand his wife a letter he has carried in his pocket for a week.

A doctor's wife once attempted to move her husband by tears.

"Ann," said he, "tears are useless. I have analysed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and that's all."

"I think I will take a holiday the next three weeks," remarked the secretary and treasurer of a private company to the chairman thereof. "But you returned from one only two weeks ago." "True; that was my holiday as secretary; I wish to go now as treasurer."

Glumley: "Why, Blanche broke off with me last week. I pawned the engagement ring, and now she writes for me to come back."

(Continued from fourth page.)

**OUR SCHOOLS.**

**AT VILLA MARIA.**

The awarding of medals and distribution of prizes took place at Villa Maria last week. The following young ladies graduated: Misses M. Monk, R. Curran, E. Beaubien, M. Lenoir, E. Sullivan, H. Latourelle, B. Madden, M. Dunphy, E. Dumouchel, C. Hofan, B. Daly, M. Terroux, S. Girard, Amy Cox, H. McClean, and E. Paquin.

The prizes and medals were awarded as follows:

His Excellency the Governor-General's medal, equally merited by the two first graduates, was drawn by Miss Curran.

Gold medal for literature, Miss Monk. Comitatis Palma, presented by Mr. L. O. David, Miss Beaubien.

Gold medal for literature, presented by Solicitor-General Curran, Miss Lenoir.

Gold medal for natural science, Miss Sullivan.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's medal, Miss Latourelle.

Medals for French conversation, Misses Madden and Cox.

Gold medals for music, Misses Horan and Dumouchel.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, Miss Daly.

Microscope presented by Hon. Ed. Murphy, Miss Terroux.

Gold medal for French composition, Miss Giraud.

Medal for domestic economy, Miss McCleary.

Medal for mathematics, Miss Paquin.

The adieu was read by Miss Beaubien, and the valedictory, written in verses, was composed and rendered by Miss Curran.

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.**

The commencement exercises of the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel took place at the Convent Hall on Friday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Lonergan and a number of Sisters of the House were present. The programme consisted of a chorus, presentation of medals to the smiling and successful pupils and a beautiful address to the Rev. Father O'Donnell, who, by his frequent visits to the classes, has endeared himself to both teachers and pupils.

The closing exercises of the Boy's Academy were held in St. Mary's Hall on Friday evening, a large number of parents and friends of the scholars being present. Rev. Father O'Donnell, director of the academy, presided over the exercises. The programme furnished an agreeable variety of examinations, spelling lessons, recitations and vocal and instrumental selections, which were so well executed that every number was heartily applauded. A farce entitled, "The Academy of Stars," in which the following pupils participated: N. Altamas, W. Kelly, F. Burns, B. McIlhona, W. Murphy, F. Singleton, was exceptionally fine, reflecting much credit upon Mr. J. J. Maguire, under whose direction it was presented. The examination of the senior pupils in bookkeeping and arithmetic was particularly interesting and was listened to with devout attention. The beautiful prize presented by Mr. P. Wright for the spelling-lesson, was won by F. Singleton. Following the exercises the medal and prizes were awarded to the successful pupils by Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Shea.

1st Class—1st silver medal, presented by Rev. Father O'Donnell, P. P., awarded to F. Singleton, 2nd prize N. Altamas, 3rd Thos. Norton, 4th J. Brown, 5th Rouland Free.

2nd Class—1st prize Jas. Conway, 2nd John Aspell, 3rd W. Murphy.

3rd Class—1st prize W. McAllister, 2nd W. Chambers, 3rd M. Kenny.

4th Class—1st prize John Kavanagh, 2nd Francis Dillon, 3rd Henry McEnroe.

5th Class—1st prize Jas. McKeown, 2nd W. Showers.

6th Class—1st prize H. Brown, 2nd G. Dominick, 3rd Rock Prevost.

The distribution of prizes, which occupied some time, concluding with the presenting of an address to the Rev. Father O'Donnell, who, in a brief reply, thanked the pupils for the many kind sentiments contained in their address, and urged them to give all the attention possible to the cultivation of their intellects, which he considered a sacred duty imposed upon each and every one who wished to become fit to honour God, his country, his parents and his friends. He also referred to the spirit of insubordination existing in the institutions of our Catholic city, and attributed to a lack of humility that beautiful virtue, which, if practised, would dispose the youth of the day to a more perfect knowledge of God, and to a more perfect knowledge of themselves. He concluded his remarks by impressing upon the minds of the parents the necessity of a good Christian and practical education for the children.

Mr. J. J. Maguire, professor of the senior class, in a few brief and humorous remarks, demonstrated the necessity of a new school for the boys of the parish. The vocal and instrumental music was under the supervision of Miss Drumm, who deserves a meed of praise for the manner in which she prepared and directed the singing.

**OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.**

**Solicitor General Curran's Address.**

At the commencement proceedings of the Ottawa University on Wednesday evening last, after the conferring of degrees, Hon. Solicitor-General Curran, who had been invited to speak, delivered one of his eloquent addresses. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to refer to the education movement in Canada.

He referred to the address recently delivered at the convocation of Toronto University by Vice-Chancellor Mulock, and spoke of the princely donations to McGill by Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Molson, Macdonald and Workman. He also pointed out the great sacrifices that had been made by the Oblate Fathers in connection with the Ottawa University, and said that whilst there were no such great fortunes amongst the Catholic laity as amongst our Protestant neighbors yet there were many who could contribute towards making the Ottawa University, blessed by the Pope as it has been, worthy of its great mission in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Curran addressed the graduates taking for his text, God and country. He pointed out how they should be true to their faith and the flag that protects them and appealed to them to be true to the lessons of their college which would ensure for them useful lives as Catholics and Canadians.

**THE CATHOLIC SAILOR'S CLUB.**

**Visits and Concerts Becoming Frequent.**

On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the pastor of St. Mary's, paid a visit to the club. The Rev. Father, before leaving addressed the sailors, bidding them consider the club their home, and telling them how truly welcome they would be at his church. He also alluded to the club being under the special protection of Our Lady of Good Counsel, whose image adorned the room, and traced the connection of the club to his parish, telling the sailors how the Montreal Catholic Truth Society, which had founded their club, had had its origin in his, and how the infant society had placed themselves under the protection of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Worthy of mention, is the caretaker of the club, Mr. Jno. McCormick, himself a sailor, who by his courtesy, care and pains taking to make everything pleasant and comfortable for the sailor, has won the hearts of all.

The first weekly concert was held on Thursday evening. Mr. P. J. Gorman presided, and there was a large attendance of citizens, together with a good muster of sailors from the various ships in port. The following ladies and gentlemen added to the pleasure of the evening:—Misses Walsh, Wurtelle, Belle, Conway; Messrs. Geo. Pilgram, of the Parisian; James Hanlon, Peter Miller and McClaud; whilst Mr. Feeley, the president, gave a most instructive and interesting address, and the concert closed with an evening hymn to the Blessed Virgin. These concerts will be given weekly, and will be greatly appreciated by the sailor lads. The next concert will take place on Thursday next.

**A GRAND CEREMONY.**

Despite all the attractions that drew citizens elsewhere on Sunday afternoon last, fully one thousand people collected at the site of the new Franciscan Church on Dorchester street, to witness the imposing and impressive ceremony of consecrating the altar stone. His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated, and a large number of the clergy assisted. The Third Order St. Francis was there in full, and superiors from all branches attended. There is no more beautiful, touching and sublime ritual than that used on the occasion of the consecration of an altar stone. The Rev. Fathers of the Order are to be congratulated on the success of Sunday's celebration. His Grace was highly pleased with all the preparations made for the occasion, and the fervor and piety displayed by those present. We might remark that Mr. Jno. O'Neill, newly elected superior of the Third Order, deserves great praise for the zeal and the success that attended it, in overseeing all the preparations for such an auspicious inauguration. Needless to say that we wish the Franciscan Fathers every imaginable prosperity in their great, holy and glorious work. They are under Divine Protection—so often made manifest in their favor—and nothing can prevail against them.

**The Keeley Gold Cure.**

We desire to draw attention to the only "Keeley Institute" in Montreal, which is located at 64 St. Hubert street. This Institute has been for over fourteen years devoted to the humane work of curing alcoholism and is the only one in Canada that possesses the genuine Leslie E. Keeley remedies. One special feature that recommends this Institute is that no names of patients are ever given, either publicly or privately, unless at the express desire of the patient. The treatment is given privately and the public gaze does not penetrate the sanctum of the Institute. Many a victim of alcoholism would willingly undergo the treatment were it not that the fears of the outside world, of friends and acquaintances knowing of his habit. Therefore shame and pride combine to keep a number away from this source of moral elevation and salvation. Still, while the patient is certain of never being subjected to the gaze of the inquisitive or critical, he has absolute freedom of action. He may go or come as he pleases, and even parties can take the treatment while attending to their regular business. Considering all the attention given the charges are very moderate. Such an Institute is a boon to society in days when the demon of drink is abroad playing havoc with families, communities and human being whose souls are lost and whose bodies are ruined by its influence.

Why does the cook make more noise than the bell?—Because one makes a din, but the other makes a dinner.

Why is a watchdog larger at night than he is in the morning? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

**NO BOGUS** testimonials, no bogus Doctors' letters used to sell **HOOD'S Sarsaparilla**. Every one of its advertisements is absolutely true.

**ANOTHER APPEAL.**

**THE PARNELLITES ISSUE A MANIFESTO.**

**A Critical Moment in Irish Affairs—Cash Needed to Carry on the Fight Against the Enemies of the Old Land.**

The following manifesto has been issued by the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The appeal speaks for itself. But we must frankly admit that in presence of the recent events that have taken place and the very critical position that the Home Rule Bill has reached, we feel somewhat disheartened. It does not look well—at least to people on this side of the Atlantic—to find addresses coming from two different sections of a party that has every reason to be united. Nor does it seem to us to come with good grace from those who drove a man like Davitt out of Parliament at such a moment. The divisions and bickerings between leading men in the McCarthyite camp and the open hostility towards the majority on the part of the Parnellites, all lend a dark complexion to the cause. Now that so many steps have been taken in advance we would like to see the Irish members sink all personal differences in the principle at stake. Otherwise they have no right to the sympathy or support that they ask. We see in this manifesto anything but the cause of Ireland. However we give it as it stands. We believe that the Irish people of America should send a manifesto back in which they would give the Irish representatives at home to understand that until they show signs of harmony and sincere union it is useless for them appealing to their fellow-countrymen abroad. The Irish in America—that includes Canada—have done their utmost in the past and are prepared to do as much again and far more if necessary. But we don't see what right any set of men has to ask support for faction, strife, disunion. Their recriminations are only so many daggers plunged into the cause of Ireland, and until they give evidence of a strong determination to place country before personal interest, petty spite or ungovernable ambition, it is but a loss of time, a squandering of money, and a cruel wrong to the Home Rule cause to furnish them with weapons to cut each other down and to slay the country in their fratricidal warfare.

"TO THE IRISH PEOPLE IN AMERICA—Relying upon your devotion to Ireland and mindful of the generous part you have taken in building up and maintaining the struggle for nationality under the leadership of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, we venture to address you at this moment of extreme peril to our country's cause, and in the face of a danger during which it would be a betrayal of the trust imposed on us to refrain from communicating with you in regard to the loyal feeling and brotherhood among the good men of our race in America. Respect of the national character has hitherto prevented an attempt on our part to involve you in the unhappy controversy and unpleasant strife that the desertion and betrayal of Mr. Parnell have given rise to. We feel that the time has come to place the facts before you and to enlist your sympathy in our endeavor to save from shipwreck the movement on which the future of our common country and the hopes of her children largely depend.

The surrender of Mr. Parnell, in obedience to English dictation, by the men who only the day before had vowed to uphold him against the world, was the abandonment of the sacred principle of parliamentary agitation which was making the Irish cause to be respected throughout the world. The principle of absolute independence of all English parties that had been followed by a welfare in Ireland cruel and relentless against everybody refusing to participate in the betrayal or to surrender the right of independent judgement of Irish politics—backed by the wealth and influence of a great English party interested in the issue and aided by the intolerance and political shortsightedness of the vast body of the Irish clergy, who in nearly all periods of our history have favored wasting the energies of our people in a stupid attachment to an English faction.

**REPLACED BY TRAITORS.**

You will readily understand how the Irish Whigs succeeded in driving from parliamentary life at the last election sterling representatives whose names were familiar through all the years of our struggle, who had borne their part in every endeavor to serve Irish liberty and whose offence consisted of a steadfast adherence to the principle of loyalty to the leader who had served Ireland well and faithfully. Their places in the Nationalist ranks were filled with men of no training or experience, and who mostly had never contributed a day's service to the National movement, their sole qualification having been ready obedience to every order of an English minister and the security that they cannot and will not bring independent judgment to bear on any concession that Ireland is offered.

Had we been enabled at the general election to return twenty-nine members of the House of Commons who would have stood independent of both the English parties, and who would have judged proposals of policy each by the amount of good which it promised, Ireland's thousands of evicted tenants, for whom nothing has been done, would have been restored to their homes, political prisoners who have amply expiated any offence of which they may have been guilty, would have been set at liberty, and the Home Rule bill which is now being discussed in the House of Commons would have been a different measure from what the present bill is likely to be.

We observe with pain that even in our ranks English influence has asserted its sway and that Irish-Americans, who formerly prided themselves on their nationality, now

deem it the better fashion to do humble duty in the Irish tail of the English party. They are donating funds to help the reactionaries in Ireland, and have endeavored to do them a service by spreading calumnies regarding us in America.

**TWO STATEMENTS DENIED.**

Two statements it is our duty to notice: The first that we are opposed to the principle of the Home Rule bill; the second that the American fund was intended for the use of both sections of the Irish representatives, do not contain a particle of truth. So far from sharing in the funds reaped by the American federation they have been employed in forcing us to expensive contests and when asserting the right of a free election we petitioned against the seating of Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Patrick Fullam, both became bankrupts in order to deprive us of the costs awarded by the courts. Our attitude on the bill introduced by the Liberals so far as it fell short of national requirements has been one of constant vigilance to amend its provisions and extend its scope. Our opponents have been silent while restriction after restriction have been granted on the bill. Our endeavors to secure the name of Parnell and to the lower chamber the title of House of Commons was supported by many English Radicals, while the Irish representatives, claiming to be the depository of national feeling, defeated them by going over in a body to the Government and the Tories.

**THE CLIMAX HAS COME.**

Now the climax has come. The Prime Minister has announced to the House of Commons that he intends to withhold from Ireland for six years after the passage of the bill the power of imposing, controlling or interfering with her own taxes. They are to be regulated by Imperial authority. Ireland is to be compelled to contribute one-third of her whole revenue towards Imperial charges in addition to a possible war tax.

The announcement of this proposal caused the House of Commons to stand aghast. It was received without a protest by the men who sacrificed Mr. Parnell for an English alliance. It was left to us to protest in the name of the Irish people against a proposal involving national humiliation and calculated to reduce the Irish Legislature to impotence and bankruptcy.

These facts make it clear that if that Home Rule bill be carried it must be rendered worthy of acceptance by the Irish and that the fight for nationality for both Ireland and her parliament must be maintained with vigor. We commit to you the solemn duty of donating your share to the work in which we are engaged. We appeal to you in a great crisis that is more dangerous than any that heretofore threatened the national life of Ireland within our memory.

The resources of people at home and their position to make a stand for freedom of political thought and action are severely taxed. The combined forces against which we are compelled to struggle are ever potent to delay the dawn of freedom. Whether they may not succeed to-day as in the past depends in no small measure upon your exertions and the aid you may be able to offer in maintaining the struggle.

Signed in behalf of the Independents.

JOHN E. REDMOND,  
TIMOTHY HARRINGTON,  
JOSEPH E. KENNY.

**\$8.50**

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**L. J. SERGEANT,**  
General Manager.

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THE ACT OF UNION.

THE PENAL CODE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Sketch of the Abominable Acts of Parliament That Led up to the Union—Several Eminent Protestant and English Opinions on the Subject.

Last week we told when and by what means the Act of Union between England and Ireland was brought about. The object we have in view is to come to the state of the Commerce, Trade, Industries and Manufactures in Ireland prior to the free parliament, during the short space of Grattan's unshackled power, and since the Union was consummated. But in order that the reader may have a more thorough idea of the legislative iniquities that crushed the Irish nation, we deem it proper to dedicate an article to the story of the Penal Code and its effects. It will be noticed that we do not seek our information from any Irish Catholic sources, we even quote the notorious Goldwin Smith, who, at times, has given expression to sentiments that he afterwards repudiated in the days of his anti-Irishism.

THE PENAL CODE.

England ruled Ireland for centuries with a code of laws, of which Edmund Burke, in his famous speech at Bristol, said: "It had a vicious perfection. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

"This horrid code," said Montesquieu, "was contrived by devils, written in human gore, and registered in hell."

Let us hear Arthur Young, the celebrated Scottish Traveller, on the Penal Code. His impressions are worth reproduction: "As for the Catholic laity, their disabilities continued all this time in full force, (viz., from the reign of "Good Queen Bess), and while a contemptuous connivance was shown to their religious worship, good care was taken to debar them from all profitable occupation, and to seize the poor remnants of their property. Indeed, the toleration of their worship was for the better securing of these latter objects; it was known that men who went regularly to Mass would never take an oath that the King of England is the head of the church, or that the Mass is a damnable idolatry; and these oaths formed the very barrier which fenced in all the rich and fat things of the land for the Protestants, and shut the Papists out." Again in his righteous indignation, against these Penal Laws, he says:—"But it seems to be the meaning, wish, and intent of the discovery laws, that none of them (the Irish Catholics) should ever be rich. It is the principle of that system, that wealthy subjects would be nuisances; and therefore every means is taken to reduce, and keep them in a state of poverty. If this is not the intention of these laws, they are the most abominable heap of self contradictions that ever were issued in the world. They are framed in such a manner that no Catholic shall have the inducement to become rich..... Take the laws and their execution into our view, and this state of the case is so true, that they actually do not seem to be so much levelled at the religion, as at the property that is found in it..... The domineering and aristocracy of five hundred thousand Protestants, feel the sweets of having two millions of slaves; they have not the least objection to the tenets of that religion which keeps them by the law of the land in subjection; but property and slavery are too incompatible to live together: hence the special care taken that no such thing should arise among them."—Quoted by Mitchell, from Young's tour in Ireland, vol. 2, p. 48. In another place Mr. Young repeats:—"Vide Mitchell's Hist. of Ireland: "I have conversed on the subject with some of the most distinguished characters in the Kingdom, and I cannot after all but declare that the scope, purport, and aim of the laws of discovery, as executed, are not against the Catholic religion, which increases under them, but against the industry and property of whoever professes that religion. In vain has it been said, that consequence and power follow property, and



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that the attack is made in order to wound the doctrine through its property. If such was the intention, I reply, that seventy years' experience prove the folly and futility of it. These laws have crushed all the industry, and wrested most of the property from the Catholics; but the religion triumphs; it is thought to increase." Commenting on the foregoing, Mitchell says:—"Readers may now understand the extent of that, vaunted toleration, and the true intent and purpose of it, such as it was—namely plunder. In fact we might say that the sufferings of the Catholics have been so loudly chanted in the very streets, that it is almost needless to remind our readers that during the reigns of George I and George II, the Irish Roman Catholics were disabled from holding any civil or military office, from voting at elections, from admission into corporations, from practising at law or physic. A younger brother in becoming Protestant, might deprive his elder brother of his birthright..... A baptised Catholic was disabled from purchasing freehold lands, and even from holding long leases. From educating his children at home or sending them abroad to be educated..... Any person might take his Catholic neighbor's horse by paying him five pounds sterling."

"Green Erin," says Dr. Newman, in the Catholic University Gazette, of June 15th, 1864, "is a land ancient and yet young; ancient in her Christianity, young in her hopes of the future. A nation which received grace before the Saxon set his foot on English soil, and which has never suffered the sacred flame to be extinguished in her heart; a Church which comprised within its historic period the birth and the fall of Canterbury and York; which Augustin and Paulinus found at their coming, and which Pole and Fisher left behind them. I contemplate a people which has had a long night and will have an inevitable day. I am turning my eyes toward a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the Ireland I am gazing on become the road of passage and union between the two hemispheres, and the centre of the world."

"Yes, dear Ireland!" says the illustrious Dupanloup, in a sermon preached in March, 1861—"nobly Catholic land; land of the Saints of old; fruitful in virtues and sufferings; fatherland of faith and honor, and courage; glad am I to tell you, the entire world regards you with reverence and love; pities your misfortunes, admires your endurance! Every generous heart is with you! . . . Hope! since I anticipate a better future for Ireland, and seem even now to see signs in the distant horizon, the harbingers of happier times, and heralds of deliverance. For, first, is not this candour of free writers, and of the first statesmen of England, one hopeful sign, one step in the return to right? When I hear voices raised to plead Ireland's cause even from the ranks of her oppressors; when I see her masters begin to be ashamed of their long injustice towards her, letting fall from their hands, link by link, the chains wherewith they have so long laden her; I say to myself: Justice is at length appearing: she will come; she will come soon, and without reserve. The sense of right that belongs to human nature calls out for her; that sense which men may sometimes think (as the Roman historian said) they have smothered—*conscientiam generis humani arbitrabantur se posse extinguere*; but which reappears

one day, in spite of all, and re-awakens, all-powerful and unconquerable."

The following extracts are from a lecture by Rev. M. Harvey, of the Free Church, St. John's, Newfoundland:—

"The unhappy relations existing at this day between the land-owner and the land-occupier in some districts of Ireland, show that no great improvement has yet been effected on the old-sept system, in regard to security and permanency of tenure, so far as the cultivator of the soil is concerned. As long as suicidal rapacity on the side of the proprietor grasped, in the form of rent, the whole produce of the soil except the most wretched pittance, barely sufficient to sustain the life of the occupier of the land, leaving to him to execute all improvements, but denying him for the most part any security of occupancy, we cannot wonder at the people seeking retribution."

He then quotes Prof. Goldwin Smith, as follows:—

"Have the beneficial effects of separate ownership of land been long experienced by the Irish peasantry? Has property in land, according to the English system, presented itself to him in the course of his history in the form of security, independence, domestic happiness, dignity, and hope? Has it not rather presented itself to him in the form of insecurity, degradation, and despair? It would not be too much to say, that even modern Irish agrarianism is rather the offspring of rudeness prolonged by unhappy circumstances and bad government, than of anything deserving of unqualified indignation."

Rev. M. Harvey thus continues, after describing the earlier periods of history from the Norman:—

"After the battle of the Boyne was the time when magnanimity and wisdom might have dictated a merciful and conciliatory policy; and the (violated) treaty of Limerick might have marked the close of Ireland's misery and the commencement of her prosperity. But when all the vile passions of faction, fear, hatred, revenge, blind rage, were dominant, how could generosity or even justice be expected?"

This era of woe was ushered in by the enactment of the Penal Laws—the shame and disgrace of Protestantism, for, in persecuting, Protestants violate their own fundamental principles. For eighty years Celtic Ireland groaned under this atrocious code."

"Its memory," says Goldwin Smith, "will still remain a reproach to human nature, and a terrible monument of the violence into which nations may be led when their religion has been turned into hatred, and they have been taught that the indulgence of the most malignant passions of man is an acceptable offering to God. For it was a code of degradation and proscription—not only religious and political, but social."

"We may judge of the whole of these laws from one or two samples," says the Rev. Mr. Harvey, in the same lecture.

"By their enactments, Roman Catholics were prohibited from educating their children, at home or abroad; and were heavily fined and punished for keeping them ignorant. No Catholic could be a teacher under heavy penalties; no priest could exercise the functions of his ministry; the same price was set on his head

as on that of a wild beast; if apprehended, for the first offence he was deported out of the country, if he returned, and apprehended again, he was half-hung, disembowelled while alive, and then decapitated; Roman Catholics were disabled from acquiring freehold property; they were excluded from all the liberal and influential professions; and deprived of the guardianship of their own children. If any son of a Catholic became a Protestant, he could dispossess his father of the fee-simple of his estate, which became his at his father's death, as a reward for his conversion. These are only specimens of this most diabolical and sanguinary code." Is it any wonder the Englishman of to-day is ashamed for the past misrule of Ireland—the finger of scorn is pointed at him from every nation on earth—even Russia points the finger of scorn, and tells him to turn to Ireland!

Hearken to these words of the same learned divine:

"It is with very bad grace and profound dissimulation that England heaps on the Irish people, the opprobrious titles of lazy, slothful, careless and drunken.

"The working of this penal code was disastrous to the interests of the Protestant religion, which it professed to support. It was disastrous to the interests of England, which it promised to maintain; for it drove the best of the Irish nation into exile on the Continent, where they joined England's enemies, and, as at Fontenoy, turned their swords against Britain with terrible effect. 'Cursed be the laws that deprived me of such subjects,' exclaimed George the first when the Battle of Fontenoy was fought and won by the Irish exiles. Too late George did you curse those laws! . . . It made Ireland the source of England's weakness. Meantime, Irish poverty overflowed into the cities of England, swamping her labor-market, reducing the wages of her laborers, and pulling down her people to Irish hunger and Irish despair. Thus does retribution follow national as well as individual wrong-doing. The whole social framework of Ireland became disorganized. The gentry and landed proprietors themselves were involved in the general disaster. Their estates, encumbered by a starving, rack-rented, broken-hearted tenantry, were impoverished. Mortgage was added to mortgage; absenteeism, Continental gambling, debt, ruin, drunkenness, followed, and at length the Encumbered Estates Court took them in hand, and made an end of Irish squireocracy. No one mourns their departure. As landlords they were greedy and merciless; as masters, brutal, debauched, cruel, and tyrannical. They and their middlemen ground the unhappy tenantry to the dust, and drove them, maddened and brutalized, into Whiteboyism and agrarian outrage."

We are now upon the threshold of the most important question of all, the smothering of Irish industries. If our readers will bear with us we hope to furnish them next week with material not only interesting, but deeply instructive upon this important question. Meanwhile we thank "Observer" for having asked for replies that necessitated research and caused us to hunt up a little the story of Ireland's past union with England. These are all so many arguments in favor of Home Rule to-day.—EDITOR TRUE WITNESS.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees for the erection of St. Gabriel's new church, held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., Ald. D. Tansey in the chair, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late associate and chairman, Mr. William Wall; and whereas, by his death, his esteemed wife has lost a fond and affectionate husband, his family a kind and indulgent father, his associates a warm-hearted friend, and society a law-abiding citizen; be it therefore

Resolved—That this Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the many virtues of its late chairman, whose sound judgment and untiring zeal were always exercised in the performance of worthy objects.

Be it further resolved—That the Board in a body, present to Mrs. Wall and the family of deceased a copy of these resolutions, and express its profound sorrow to her and them in this their hour of sad bereavement, and also that a copy of these resolutions be given the Press for publication and recorded in our book of deliberations.

(Signed)

DENIS TANSEY,  
THOMAS MCCONOMY,  
JOSEPH PHELAN,  
JAMES MCNAMARA.

Montreal, June 20th, 1885.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 28, 1893

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHILE expressing, as we do in our editorial column, our sympathy with our French-Canadian fellow citizens on the occasion of their national festival, we feel bound to most emphatically record our disapproval of one feature in Sunday's celebration. "Liquor flowing in the morning and blood in the evening" were the terms in which an observer and a stranger to our city described the festivities. Needless to say that the opening of the saloons and grogshops all day Sunday, has met with the decided disapproval of every honest citizen in Montreal. While commemorating the 250th anniversary of de Maisonneuve's arrival at the foot of Mount Royal it would have been more edifying to have allowed the day reserved for religious ceremonies to be held sacred. Even if the festive-inclined felt it necessary to have some stimulants to raise their spirits, had they not Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, to disgrace the city, their cause, their nationality and their religion, without openly setting law and order at defiance and turning a day of prayer into one of drunkenness? With a few honorable exceptions every restaurant was open and its business in full blast. It was a glorious sight to watch the guardians of the city's morality dodging out of the ranks and into saloons, in the morning, and then arresting in the evening their reeling and boisterous compatriots. Shades of de Maisonneuve, Cartier, and venerable Mother Bourgoise, could you have but gazed upon that scene, would not your noble sentiments and great aspirations for the country's future have sunk low! To see the standard of unbridled license flaunted beside the flag of a nationality, and the colors of moral degradation keeping pace with the banners of religion! Whomever is to blame for this deserves the censure of the city and the honest and patriotic men who sought to celebrate a great festival in a becoming manner. Truly the 250th anniversary of de Maisonneuve's landing will be remembered for many a long day in Montreal, and remembered with feelings other than those of pleasure and pride. There is one consolation, however, and it is that Sunday's celebration did not take place during the Christian Endeavor Convention week. We must say that our French-Canadian friends are as loud in their condemnation of this affair as are the people of other nationalities.

ELSEWHERE we publish an account of the concert given last week at the Catholic Sailors' Club. We predicted some time ago success for this institute and pointed out many of the blessings that must flow from its establishment. In order to give our readers an idea of the boon that the Club has already become for the Catholic sailors we will instance a fact. The sailors come there and register their names, the name of their ship and their home address: they give directions to have their correspondence sent to the Catholic Sailors' Club. Last week several letters came; the caretaker

looked up the register and found that one of the persons was on board an Allan vessel, due next day in port. Next day the ship arrived, the sailor ran up to the Club and found his letter awaiting him. It would require a very long column to tell all the advantages that the sailors derive from the Club. We hope and pray that it may be encouraged.

THIS WEEK we publish a communication of great interest on the all important subject of colonization. There is no work more patriotic and more worthy of encouragement. Our people are going off to "seek their fortunes" in the North-Western States and elsewhere, and often coming back sad and broken spirited through disappointment, while in Algoma and all that grand country extending from Temiscamagne to Superior, one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts on this continent exists. Already have we spoken of this colonizing of our own country, and it is a subject to which we shall often return.

THIS WEEK we publish the accounts of several of our school examinations and distributions of premiums. It has been impossible for us to give as lengthy a series of reports as we would have liked on account of the real crush of important matter that has to be dealt with in one issue. It would seem as if the last weeks of June were crammed with unusual events. This year, the extra-splendid celebration of the French Canadian national festival is the most striking item in the summer's programme. Last week we asked the directors of the different schools to kindly send us in the reports of their respective commencement exercises, as it was impossible for us to attend more than one entertainment at a time; consequently if any of the schools are omitted this week, we trust the reports will reach us for the next issue.

WE GIVE elsewhere the result of the elections of officers for the Third Order of St. Francis, in Montreal. Some weeks ago we had occasion to write a lengthy article upon the Franciscan Order in general and it attracted considerable attention. Evidently very little is known, by the public, of the great merits, the wonderful sacrifices and exceptionally holy lives of the regular Franciscans; and it seems to us that much less known, in the world, of that religious body of lay-people, known as the Third Order of St. Francis. The object of this Order is to have its members live in the world, and yet not be of the world; to perform all their duties as men in their respective spheres of life and still lead the lives of religious communities. We hope sincerely that the Tertiary Order of St. Francis may become daily more widely known and appreciated.

THE Grand Lodge of Orangemen held a recent convention in Minneapolis. Amongst others present was a very important individual who bears the ordinary name of Traynor. But this gentleman is no ordinary Traynor; he always gives his full official title, which is as follows: "W. J. H. Trynor, Treasurer National Council of Patriotic Orders, Master State Grand Orange Lodge of Michigan, Past Supreme Grand Master Loyal Orange Institution of the United States, Vice-President of Triennial Council of the Loyal Orange Institutions of the World, Supreme President of the American (Protestant) Protective Association of the World, and a prominent Free Mason and publisher of the Patriotic American, Detroit, Mich." This genius of many titles informed his hearers that, "Orangemen and the members of the A.P.A. are

alike, and they are practically identical, and opposed to Roman Catholics holding public office." This is a piece of information that is very useful at this juncture. Since it comes from such a titled and prominent character and stands uncontradicted, we must take it for granted that our Orange fellow-citizens in Canada are animated with the spirit of A. P. Aism. Mr. Traynor, Treasurer, etc., etc., says: "If I had my will the priests would hang and not their dupes." It is not probable that during his life-time Mr. Traynor is likely to have his will. He also considers that the World's Fair is not an American one; "it is," he says, "Rome's fair, propagated at the expense of Americans to advertise and make popular her nefarious systems in this country, under the mask of a pleasant, convenient religion, designed to please emasculated society and place the institutions of the United States in papist hands." Mr. Traynor should add another title to his list: "S. P. A. P. A.—Supreme President of Anti-Papal Asses."

READ the following despatches, the first from Milan, Tenn., the second from Nashville, both dated the 19th June; the first reads:

"The mob which was supposed to have lynched Lee Bennett at Gleason, hanged Jim Harris, an innocent man, instead. Bennett is in jail at Dresden heavily guarded."

The second runs thus: "A mob has run riot in the streets of Columbia since noon. The trouble started with a negro, and then the crowd wanted Cashier Childress, who caused the failure of the Columbia Bank some weeks ago. All the afternoon angry crowds thronged the streets. The Sheriff put twenty deputies armed with Winchester rifles on the inside of the jail, and telegraphed to Nashville for a detachment of militia. Madder the crowd grew, and as the negro was safe in jail threats against Cashier Childress were freely made. He was out on bond, however, and not to be seen. At eleven o'clock to-night the crowd about the jail is increasing and trouble is feared."

It appears to us that the courts of Tennessee should be able to punish criminals and to meet out justice to every citizen. But the fact of irresponsible people taking upon themselves to play judge, jury and executioner, all in one, is a disgrace to the State, to the Republic and to civilization at large. We wonder that these murderers—for that is exactly what they are—do not perceive, in cooler moments the enormity of their crimes. Just imagine that in one case an innocent man became the victim of these hardened scoundrels, and in another case the enraged demons fail in breaking into a jail and securing a negro, so they turn on the cashier of a bank and want to lynch him. Let us suppose that the person whose crime has horrified the community, were guilty of the most terrible acts that man could possibly perpetrate; even then are not the incarnate devils, with their ropes and axes, still more criminal, still more dangerous to society? We would advocate for lynchers a court-martial, and a government order to have them all—without exception—shot. Such an example might serve to bring other like barbarians to their senses.

REV. PROFESSOR TODD MARTIN, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, made a speech recently in which he attacked the Gladstone Bill on the ground that it aimed at imposing a Papal domination upon Ireland. In the course of his remarks he said: "Two hundred and fifty years ago, beneath the British flag, and under the protection of British guns, Irish Presbyterianism was constituted." This was indeed a very peculiar method of establishing a religion. Presbyterianism must be very earthly when it requires the protection of guns. It would have gone differently with Christianity had it to depend upon arms in the days of its foundation. We have yet to learn that Christ ever gave an example that could in anyway serve as a model

for this mode of setting up a creed. Very wisely does the Irish World say, on this subject: "It was not the way the first Apostles went about their work. They had no flags, or bayonets, or guns to protect them when they began their divine mission. Nor was the Catholic Church 'constituted' in Ireland on the Presbyterian plan of 250 years ago. It was not beneath military flags that St. Patrick went before the Pagan King and Chiefs to preach the gospel of Christ. His only flag was the crucifix, his only protection that of God and a holy cause, and they were all sufficient." Poor Presbyterianism, it almost seems that the writing has appeared upon the wall and in banquet of its success its days are numbered.

LAST WEEK we had a visit from Mr. Smith, the Scottish correspondent of the London Universe. He is on his way to the World's Fair where he expects to spend some weeks. Mr. Smith informed us that he had noticed our reproduction, nearly every week, of the Roman news in the Universe and that the editor took it as an evidence that we must have found it reliable. We assured him that such was our reason for selecting from their columns. We were much pleased to learn the esteem in which the True Witness is held even by strangers to our country. We may remark that the Scottish correspondence from Mr. Smith's ready pen is one of the brightest features in that always bright London organ. We wish him a successful trip and a thoroughly enjoyable time.

THE Antiquarian and Numismatic Society has erected a tablet on the Berthelot building, St. Francis Xavier street, it bears the following inscription: "Site of the residence of Jean Guillaume de Lisle de la Cailletterie, delegated by the Canadian people in 1783, with Adhemar de Saint Martin and W. D. Powell, in order to obtain from Her Britannic Majesty a constitutional government." These tablets are quite numerous in the city and are of an historical value that will be the more and more appreciated as years go past.

IT APPEARS that several of our American daily contemporaries are under the impression that the more pages they can turn out the more popular they become. One or two of our local friends are becoming touched with the same idea. In the last issue of the Pilot this mania is thus very neatly described, and in a few words:—"The Boston Herald's 64-page edition was followed by the New York World's 100-page issue, and now the San Francisco Examiner has beaten all previous records by a 128-page number. The Pilot is not competing with the great dailies, but it will give its readers 416 pages of first-class matter this year—not in one indigestible lump, but on the easy instalment plan, eight pages a week the way sensible people like to get their reading."

HISTORY, according to Cicero, is "the witness of ages, the light of truth, the master of life, the life of memory, and the announcer of oracles"; history actually is the truthful statement of events that have occurred; history can never be false, for the slightest falsehood robs the account of its historical value. Consequently, the writer who records what is not in perfect harmony with truth is not an historian. The English Churchman, in order to uphold the action of Henry VIII., in suppressing the monasteries and persecuting the monks, quotes the preamble of the Act under which the monasteries were dissolved. Froude, when anxious to sup-

port this theory of the purity of Henry VIII's motives, quotes the preamble of the act by which he intended to divorce himself from his wife. This style of proving statements that are claimed to be exact is as foolish as to quote the counts in an indictment against a prisoner, and to ask the court to take them as conclusive evidence of his guilt. The one who thus juggles with history seeks to deceive the public, to insult the intelligence of his readers, and to perpetrate a fraud upon many a generation. He reverses Cicero's definition, and his work becomes "a false witness of the past, a cloud of error, a slave of prejudice, the death of memory and the perverter of oracles." Too many of our anti-Catholic historians are of this stamp.

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HERE is a Chicago despatch, date 17th June, that should suffice to bring joy and pride to Canadians. In the important manufacture of cheese we beat the world:—The cheese tests, which began several weeks ago in the dairy building, were completed to-day by John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. McLaren, of Windsor, Ont. The awards will not be made for some time, but it is unofficially stated that Canada will be given about thirty first prizes, New York following. The famous eleven ton Canadian cheese was tested to-day, and found to be very good.

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WE HAVE just received, from the author, a complimentary copy of a most interesting, highly instructive, and very timely work entitled "History of the Early Missions in Western Canada." The author is the Very Rev. W. R. Harris, Dean of St. Catharines, Ontario; the work is dedicated to the Catholic clergy of that Province. The volume contains three hundred and forty pages and is well printed and neatly bound. Such works as this are a necessity in our day; it is our duty to keep alive the true history of our Catholic missions and the story of the early struggles of the pioneers of Canada. A man who snatches spare moments from the busy life of a parish priest to dedicate them to the Catholic history of a young country is one who deserves no small mead of praise, gratitude and encouragement. The volume in question is a very exact work, and amongst other eminent authorities consulted in its preparation, may be mentioned Drake, Faillon, Marshall, Martin, Bressani, Lageure, De Smet, Le Blond, Parkman, Kingsford, Shea, Brymner, Bancroft, and Dollier du Casson. The author acknowledges the valuable information furnished by Father Jones, S.J., of Montreal, Father Rouxel, of the Grand Seminary, and others. In some future issue we purpose giving our readers a better idea of this work, which, in our humble opinion, is a most valuable addition to Canadian literature; meanwhile we thank the author for his courtesy.

#### Quebec Educational Exhibit at Chicago.

The very Rev. Canon Bruchesi, the Commissioner to the World's Fair, has completed the work of installing the educational exhibit of the Province of Quebec. It is in the west gallery of the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, section B, and has two courts divided by the corridor; one 35 feet by 28 the other 35 by 20 feet. The prominent exhibits are those of the Congregation of Notre Dame, on the first page of which is a drawing by a pupil of the beautiful Mother House, now in ashes. On the other side is the work of the Christian Brothers and some beautiful type-written original compositions in verses by the pupils of the Nazareth Blind Asylum, as also musical compositions of high merit, and industrial work by the same institution. Visitors may admire in a special department beautiful photographs of McGill University, in detailed form,

which shows the wealth and the importance of the institution; also charts, giving all the statistics relative to the Protestant High School of Montreal, and drawings and carved work of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec. The De la Salle Penman's Club merit a special mention for its really wonderful exhibits of penmanship, the like of which would hardly be found through the entire gallery of Liberal Arts.

The first central figure is a drawing by a *Clerc de St. Viateur*, of Archbishop Fabre. There is a fine exhibit of the work of the female deaf mutes of Montreal. They have immense volumes with beautiful work of embroidery, gold cloth and relief work of gold, in the line of ecclesiastical vestments; also wax flowers of beautiful design. In one of the volumes are contained photographs, taken at different points of their beautiful establishment on St. Denis street.

The College of Montreal was also well represented in the department.

#### ADVICE TO CATHOLIC EDITORS.

Though the divinely ordained means of bringing truth to the minds of men is the ministry of oral teaching, yet the press is another way, vouchsafed in these latter centuries by Providence, not less universal and scarcely less potent. It has perhaps this advantage over the pulpit, that the journalist addresses a wider audience than the priest, and through the printed word reaches thousands who seldom or never come within sound of the spoken word. Moreover the press speaks a language always accommodated to the mind of the day; subject matter and place do not impose on it the restraints that hedge in the pulpit; yet the preacher, too, with all respect for the divine truth he handles, may speak to the living century so as to be understood.

Alongside the Catholic press in this land, and overshadowing it in extent and power, is a vast body of secular journalism—political, scientific, literary. I am glad to say from my short experience that the leading American newspapers show a disposition to be fair to the Church, and I have noticed with extreme pleasure their respect and enthusiasm for Our Holy Father Leo XIII. However, in matters of Catholic teaching, practice, and policy they may happen at times to misunderstand and unwittingly misrepresent us.

Now, a chief duty of Catholic journalism is to put Catholic matters in their true light, correct misunderstandings in all gentleness and courtesy, and appealing to the American sense of fairness, do away with involuntary misrepresentations, for it is lack of knowing us as we are rather than ill-will that causes opposition and attack. Here is for the minister of the Gospel a field of work full of usefulness and glory, so that through the press no less than through the pulpit he can fulfil the Lord's command to teach all nations.

But, in order to attain these desirable ends, certain conditions are necessary. They have been most clearly and forcibly indicated by Our Holy Father Leo XIII on various occasions during his glorious Pontificate, and notably in his "Discourse to Catholic Editors," February 22, 1879; his "Letter to the Bishops of the Province of Milan," January 25, 1882; his "Letter to the Nunzio in Paris," November 4, 1884, and the "Encyclical *Immortale Dei*," November 1, 1885. They may be resumed thus: A grave and temperate style that will not offend by bitterness and personal animosity; the common good above private ends and triumphs. Respect for the episcopate, its decisions and authoritative actions; and, above all, complete harmony with the pronouncements of the Holy See. I cannot refrain from quoting the Sovereign Pontiff's words in the closing paragraph of the encyclical "*Immortale Dei*." "If formerly there have been dissensions, let a willing forgetfulness bury them; if rash and injurious acts have been done, to whomsoever the fault, let mutual charity make compensation; and let the common obedience of all to the Holy See redeem the past."

In the European mail just received I find an address of the Holy Father to a committee of German journalists received in audience during the jubilee festivities. I make the following extract: "Among the results you should strive for stands in the first rank peace and perfect harmony between the Church and

State; the former charged with a divine mission, the salvation of souls; the latter occupied with the temporal prosperity of men. If these two powers work harmoniously, the respective mission of each will be fully realized. But if dissension brings on a clashing between them, painful and disastrous defeats await them."

I venture to point out a condition of success of a practical nature. The Catholic parishes of this country possess many admirable associations, by means of which temperance, piety, mutual benevolence, literary culture, and other moral and intellectual qualities are more easily acquired and nurtured. The Catholic press cannot exert its full power until it also is banded; and still greater strength would it have if the associated Catholic journals of America could in some practical way be connected with the Catholic journals of Europe similarly associated. Is the scheme a dream? An event is taking place under our eyes that makes me think it is not. In the World's Congress in Chicago every intellectual activity, no less than industrial activity of which man is capable, will be represented from all parts of the world by reading minds and workers. Conference will issue in combined agreement on principles, general lines of action and best methods of execution. Efficiency and strength for every department of mind as well as of matter, and progress for humanity must be the result, and this shall be the great glory of the Columbian Exposition.

#### GREAT FACTS.

The Leading Speakers of the Great Temperance Congress at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the Strongest Possible Sense Endorse Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Cure for the Drink, Tobacco and Morphine Habits and Neurasthenia. The Women's Christian Temperance Unions and Leaders in all Temperance Societies Endorse It Too.

For fourteen years last past men and women redeemed from the curse of strong drink, as well as from other sister troubles, have been singing praises loud and strong and with no uncertain sound in behalf of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley and his remedies. No better proof of the genuineness and lasting powers of these remedies can be given than the fact that the most prominent speakers at the great temperance congress at the World's Fair held in Chicago last week endorse the remedies in as strong terms as language can paint, and most prominent among those who highly commend them—are the several Women's Christian Temperance Unions (both factions of the W. C. T. U. Unions), the most prominent Royal Templars of Temperance, the leaders in the I. O. G. T., Sons of Temperance, prominent members of Roman Catholic and other temperance societies. Without regard to religious and political faith, sex, sect or color—all are joining in loud exclamations of praise for the Keeley remedies. Pretended cures and imitations were not named. And why? because the Leslie E. Keeley remedies are the only real and positive cures. One hundred and twenty thousands (120,000) men and women today proclaimed their absolute cure to the world because of them.

Over fourteen years of successful practice have proven the cures. The Keeley remedies are the only ones used in the United States Government hospitals for disabled soldiers. That means that these remedies have the stamp of United States Government upon them. The leading journalists, the clergy, statesmen, and men and women of highest professional, commercial and social standing praise it equally well. The strongest proof of a genuine is a counterfeit, and no further stronger proof of the genuineness of the Dr. Leslie E. Keeley cures for drunkenness, the morphine and opium habits and neurasthenia can be offered than the fact that they have so many imitators. The mental and physical powers after using the remedies are stronger and better than before, and there are no bad results, while we read more than quite often in newspapers of the deaths—sudden deaths—of many who have used the imitations. Herewith are annexed a few words from only a few of the hundreds of thousands of the most prominent endorsers of the Keeley cures.

These cures are proven by years of trial the imitations are but infants, and bad at that; and are doing actual injury. Judges of courts in many cities of the United States now give drunkards the alternative of going to gaol or taking the Keeley cure.

Rev. Dr. Father McGlynn, of New York: "As the Keeley Cure is saving men, it has my hearty approval."

Col. C. H. Taylor, Editor and Publisher Boston Globe: "I believe in the Keeley Cure from A to Z."

Phillip D. Armour, Esq., the millionaire pork paker of Chicago: "I have sent about two hundred (200) of my employes from butchers to foremen and all have been permanently cured."

General Neal Dow (father of Main Liquor Law, Portland, Me.); "Dr. Keeley is sure to triumph in the end."

Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island: "I believe in the Keeley cure."

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, the great Brooklyn, N. Y., preacher: "It has upon it the stamp of the Lord God Almighty."

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New-York City, "I am thoroughly in sympathy with the Keeley cure."

Rear-Admiral Walter, United States Navy: "Whatever is intended for the mental and physical good of humanity, healthful and happy lives, etc., I firmly believe that these conditions are obtained by the Keeley treatment."

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Boston: "I have great respect for Dr. Keeley and firmly believe in his cure for drunkenness."

Rev. T. C. Warner, ex-chaplain National G. A. R., U. S. A.: "I have come to be a most thorough convert of the Keeley cure."

Major Sam F. Moore: "I believe that the Keeley treatment will save any man or woman who is addicted to drink. It will solve the liquor question eventually."

Rev. J. L. Jones: "It becomes my duty to speak with reverence the name of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley."

Dr. Edmonds: "Dr. Keeley knows more about handling morphine men and alcoholic drinkers, than all the rest of the profession put together."

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, Dwight, Ills., "Drunkenness is a disease."

E. J. Henley, the great actor: "The Keeley cure is the greatest discovery of modern days."

Lawrence Hanley, the great actor: "I say to all my friends, 'God bless Dr. Keeley.'"

Facts to be remembered in connection with Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's remedies: Though ninety-five per cent of absolute cures is all they claim, yet they have proven ninety-seven (97) per cent. The Leslie E. Keeley Institutes Company of Canada, head office, 64 St. Hubert street, Montreal, with branches at Ottawa and Quebec, and others to be opened later on, is the only company in Canada having Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's remedies; all remedies are prepared by Dr. Keeley himself and come direct to the Keeley Co. in Montreal from Dwight, Ill., at which place is the parent institute of the world. None are genuine unless they come from Dwight with stamp, seal and signature of Dr. Keeley himself. Every Keeley institute physician is obliged to go to Dwight to study their application before being allowed to administer them, thus proving the system to be a scientific and perfect one. Every "Tom, Dick and Harry" is not allowed to administer remedies. None but the Keeley physicians are allowed to treat patients. The institutes are pleasant, cheerful and comfortable, and aim also to introduce proper social features.

The establishment at 64 St. Hubert street is the head Institute for the administration of the genuine Keeley cures in Canada, and the principal offices are there. There is all the difference in the world between the Leslie E. Keeley Institute, and the other so called institutes for the cure of drunkenness. The former are the only ones where the genuine Keeley cure is used, the others are mere imitations. A large number of people living in Montreal have already been cured in the Keeley institute in this city, and others are now being cured here and in the branch institutes. Of one thing the patrons of the genuine Keeley Institute can rest assured, all correspondence is strictly confidential.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.



## LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

Author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton the Guardsman," "Charles O'Malley the Irish Dragoon," etc., etc.

## CHAPTER X.

## THE SEARCH FOR ARMS.

When the hour of luncheon came, and no guests made their appearance, the young girls at the castle began to discuss what they should best do. "I know nothing of fine people and their ways," said Kate: "You must take the whole direction here, Nina."

"It is only a question of time, and a cold luncheon can wait without difficulty."

And so they waited till three, then till four, and now it was five o'clock; when Kate, who had been over the kitchen-garden, and the calves' paddock, and inspecting a small tract laid out for a nursery, came back to the house very tired, and as she said, also very hungry. "You know, Nina," said she, entering the room "I ordered no dinner to day. I speculated on our making our dinner when your friends lunched; and I vote we sit down now. I'm afraid I shall not be as pleasant company as that Mr.—do tell me his name—Walpole—but I pledge myself to have as good an appetite."

Nina made no answer. She stood at the open window her gaze steadily bent on the strip of narrow road that traversed her wide moore before her.

"Ain't you hungry? I mean, ain't you famished child?" asked Kate.

"No, I don't think so. I could eat, but I believe I could go without eating just as well."

"Well, I must dine; and if you were not looking so nice and fresh, with a rosebud in your hair, and your white dress so daintily looped up, I'd ask leave not to dress."

"If you were to smooth your dress, and, perhaps change your boots—"

"Oh, I know, and become in every respect a little civilized. My dear cousin, what a mission you might have undertaken among the savages! Own it honestly, you never guessed the task that was before you when you came here."

"Oh, it's very nice savagery, all the same," said the other, smiling pleasantly.

"There now!" cried Kate, as she threw her hat to one side, and stood arranging her hair before the glass. "I made this toilet under protest, for we are going to luncheon, not dinner; and all the world knows, and all the illustrated newspapers show, that people do not dress for lunch—and, by the way, that is something you have not got in Italy—all the women gathering together in their garden-bonnets and their morning muslins, and the men in their knickerbockers and their coarse weed coats."

"I declare I think you are in better spirits since you see these people are not coming."

"It is true. You have guessed it dearest. The thought of anything grand—as a visitor; anything that would for a moment suggest the unpleasant question, Is this right? or, Is that usual? makes me downright irritable. Come, are you ready? May I offer you my arm?"

And now they were at table, Kate rattling away in unwonted gayety, and trying to rally Nina out of her disappointment.

"I declare, Nina, everything is so pretty I'm ashamed to eat. These chickens near you are at least ornamented things I see. Cut me off a wing. Oh, I forget, you never acquired the barbarous art of carving."

"I can cut this," said Nina, drawing a dish of tongue toward her.

"What! that marvelous production like a parterre of flowers? It would bedewright profanation to destroy it."

"Then, shall I give you some of this, Kate?"

"Why, child, that is strawberry cream. But I cannot eat all alone, do help yourself."

"I shall take something by and by."

"What do you young ladies in Italy eat when they are—no, I don't mean in love—I shall call it—in despair?"

"Give me some of that white wine beside you. There! don't you hear a noise? I'm certain I hear the sound of wheels."

"Most sincerely, I trust not. I wouldn't for anything these people should break in upon us now. If my brother

Dick should drop in I'd welcome him, and he would make our little party perfect. Do you know, Nina, Dick can be so jolly. What's that! there are voices there without."

As she spoke the door was opened, and Walpole entered. The young girls had but time to rise from their seats, when they never could exactly say how—they found themselves shaking hands with him in great cordiality.

"And your friend—where is he?"

"Nursing a sore throat, or a sprained ankle, or a something or other. Shall I confess it—as only a suspicion on my part, however—that I do believe he was too much shocked at the outrageous liberty I took in asking to be admitted here to accept any partnership in the impertinence?"

"We expected you at two or three o'clock," said Nina.

"And shall I tell you why I was not here before? Perhaps you'll scarcely credit me when I say I have been five hours on the road."

"Five hours! How did you manage that?"

In this way. I started a few minutes after twelve from the inn—I on foot, the car to overtake me." And he went on to give a narrative of his wanderings over the bog, imitating, as well as he could, the driver's conversations with him, and the reproaches he vented on his inattention to the road. Kate enjoyed the story with all the humoristic fun of one who knew thoroughly how the peasant had been playing with the gentleman, just for the indulgence of that strange sarcastic temper that underlies the Irish nature; and she could fancy how much more droll it would have heard the narrative as told by the driver of the car.

"And don't you like this song. Mr. Walpole?"

"What, 'The Wearing of the Green?' It was the dreariest dirge I ever listened to."

"Come, you shall not say so. When we go into the drawing-room Nina shall sing it for you, and I'll wager you recant your opinion."

"And do you sing rebel canticles, Mademoiselle Kostalergi?"

"Yes; I do all my cousin bids. I wear a red cloak. How is this called?"

"Connamara."

Nina nodded. "That's the name, but I'm not going to say it; and when we go abroad—that is, on the bog for a walk—we dress in green petticoats and wear very thick shoes."

"And, in a word, are very generally barbarous."

"Well, if you be really barbarians," said Walpole, filling his glass. "I wonder what I would not give to be allowed to join the tribe!"

"Oh, you'd want to be a sachem, or a chief, or a mystery-man at least, and we couldn't permit that," cried Kate.

"No; I crave admission as the humblest of your followers."

"Shall we put him to the test Nina?"

"How do you mean?" cried the other.

"Make him take a Ribbon oath, or the pledge of a United Irishman. I've copies of both in papa's study."

"I should like to see these immensely," said Walpole.

"I'll see if I can't find them," cried Kate, rising and hastening away.

For some seconds after she left the room there was perfect silence. Walpole tried to catch Nina's eye before he spoke, but she continued steadily to look down, and did not once raise her lids. "Is she not very nice—is she not very beautiful?" asked she, in a low voice.

"It is of you I want to speak." And he drew his chair closer to her, and tried to take her hand, but she withdrew it quickly, and moved slightly away.

"If you knew the delight it is to me to see you again, Nina—well, Mademoiselle Kostalergi. Must it be mademoiselle?"

"I don't remember it was ever Nina," said she coldly.

"Perhaps only in my thoughts. To my heart, I can swear you were Nina. But tell me how you came here, and when, and for how long, in fact I want to know all. Speak to me, I beseech you. She'll be back in a moment, and when shall I have another instant alone with you like this? Tell me how you came among them; and are they really all rebels?"

Kate entered at the instant saying: "I can't find it, but I'll have a good search to-morrow, for I know it's there."

"Do, by all means, Kate, for Mr. Walpole is very anxious to learn if he can be admitted legitimately into this brotherhood—whatever it be; he has just asked me if we were really all rebels here."

"I trust he does not suppose I would deceive him," said Kate, gravely. "And when he hears you sing 'The blackened heart—the fallen roof,' he'll not question you, Nina. Do you know that song Mr. Walpole?"

He smiled as he said "No."

"Won't it be so nice," said she, "to catch a fresh ingenuous Saxon wandering innocently over the Bog of Allen, and send him back to his friends a Fenian!"

"Make me what you please, but don't send me away."

"Tell me really, what would you do if we made you take the oath?"

"Betray you, of course, the moment I got up to Dublin."

Nina's eyes flashed angrily, as though such jesting was an offence.

"No, no, the shame of such treason would be intolerable; but you'd go your way, and behave as though you never saw us."

"Oh, he could do that without the inducement of a perjury," said Nina, in Italian; and then added, aloud: "Let's go and make some music, Mr. Walpole sings charmingly, Kate, and is very obliging about it at least he used to be."

"I am all that I used to be—toward that," whispered he, as she passed him to Kate's arm and walked away.

"You don't seem to have a thick neighborhood about you," said Walpole. "Have you any people living near?"

"Yes, we have a dear old friend—a O'Shea, a maiden lady, who lives a few miles off. By-the-way, there's something to show you—an old maid who hunts her own barriers."

"What! are you in earnest?"

"On my word it is true! Nina can't endure her; but Nina doesn't care for hare-hunting, and, I'm afraid to say, never saw a badger drawn in her life."

"And have you?" asked he, almost with horror in his tone.

"I'll show you three regular little turnspit dogs to-morrow that will answer that question."

"How I wish Lockwood had come out here with me," said Walpole, almost uttering a thought.

"That is, you wish he had seen a bit of barbarous Ireland he'd scarcely credit from mere description. But, perhaps I'd have been better behaved before him. I'm treating you with all the freedom of an old friend of my cousin's."

Nina had meanwhile opened the piano and was letting her hands stray over the instrument in occasional chords, and then, in a low voice, that barely blended its tones with the accompaniment, she sang one of these little popular songs of Italy, called "Stornelli"—wild, fanciful melodies, with that blended gayety and sadness which the songs of a people are so often marked by.

"That is a very old favorite of mine," said Walpole, approaching the piano as noiselessly as though he feared to disturb the singer; and now he stole into a chair at her side. "How that song makes me wish we were back again where I heard it first," whispered he, gently.

"I forget where that was," said she, carelessly.

"No, Nina, you do not," said he eagerly. "It was at Albano, the day we all went to Palavicini's villa."

"And I sung a little French song 'Si vous n'avez rien a me dire,' which you were vain enough to imagine was a question addressed to yourself; and you made me a sort of a declaration; do you remember all that?"

"Every word of it."

"Why don't you go and speak to my cousin? she has opened the window and gone out upon the terrace, and I trust you understand that she expects you to follow her." There was a studied calm in the way she spoke that showed she was exerting considerable self-control.

"No, no, Nina, it is with you I desire to speak; to see you, that I have come here."

"And so you do remember that you made me a declaration. It made me laugh afterward as I thought it over."

"Made you laugh?"

"Yes, I laughed to myself at the ingenious way in which you conveyed to me what an imprudence it was in you to fall in love with a girl who had no fortune, and the shock it would give your friends when they should hear she was a Greek."

"How can you say such painful things, Nina? how can you be so pitiless as this?"

"It was you who had no pity, sir; I felt a deal of pity; I will not deny it was for myself. I don't pretend to say that I could give a correct version of the way in which you conveyed to me the pain it gave you that I was not a prin-

cess, a Borromeo, or a Colonna, or an Altieri. That Greek adventurer, yes—you cannot deny it—I overheard these words myself. You were talking to an English girl, a tall, rather handsome person she was—I shall remember her name in a moment if you cannot help me to it sooner—a Lady Bickerstaffe—"

"Yes, there was a lady Maude Bickerstaffe; she merely passed through Rome for Naples."

"You called her a cousin, I remember."

"There is some cousinship between us; I forget exactly in what degree."

"Do try and remember a little more; remember that you forgot you had engaged me for the cotillion, and drove away with that blonde beauty—and she was a beauty, or had been a few years before—at all events you lost all memory of the daughter of the adventurer."

"You will drive me distracted, Nina, if you say such things."

"I know it is wrong and it is cruel, and it is worse than wrong and cruel—it is what you English call under-bred, to be so individually disagreeable; but this grievance of mine has been weighing very heavily on my heart, and I have been longing to tell you so."

"Why are you not singing, Nina?" cried Kate, from the terrace. "You told me of a duet, and I think you are bent on having it without music."

"Yes, we are quarreling fiercely," said Nina. "This gentleman has been rash enough to remind me of an unsettled score between us, and as he is the defaulter—"

"I dispute the debt."

"Shall I be the judge between you?" asked Kate.

"On no account; my claim once disputed, I surrender it," said Nina.

"I must say you are very charming company. You won't sing, and you'll only talk to say disagreeable things. Shall I make tea, and see if it will render you more amiable?"

"Do so, dearest and then show Mr. Walpole the house; he has forgotten what brought him here, I really believe?"

"You know that I have not," muttered he, in a tone of deep meaning.

"There's no light now to show him the house; Mr. Walpole must come to-morrow, when papa will be at home, and delighted to see him."

"May I really do this?"

"Perhaps, besides, your friend will have found the little inn so insupportable that he too will join us. Listen to that sigh of poor Nina's, and you'll understand what it is to be dreary."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

A little girl, hearing her mother say that she was going into "half-mourning," innocently asked if any of her relations were "half-dead."

**\$20.00**

For a Parlor Set which cannot be bought elsewhere less than \$30.00 and we give great facilities to those that want to buy on instalment. F. LAPOINTE, 1551 St. Catherine Street. Note that we keep the largest stock of Furniture in the city. 49-tf

## COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote Des Neige, Montreal, Canada

[FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 12.]

This institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation.

L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.

5D

President.

**UNTOUCHED BY THE FLAMES**

The Relics of the Foundress of Villa Maria Convent Unharmed by the Fire.

La Semaine Religieuse last week concludes an article upon the recent Villa Maria Convent fire, as follows: "But, in this cruel trial, a great consolation was vouchsafed the Sisters by Divine Providence. The relics of their foundress, the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeois, which can still be seen in the crypt of the church, were not touched by the flames, and the wooden cross planted upon this blessed tomb also remained intact in the general destruction.

"Encouraged by the prodigies of virtue which these ashes recall; sustained by the most numerous and affecting manifestations of sympathy on all sides; inspired by Heaven, the Sisters will lose no time in setting about rebuilding. It is thus that Our Lord, while scourging those whom He loves, never fails at the same time to display in striking fashion His goodness and His pity. Yes; it will be a great consolation to the Sisters to think that the Divine Master, in such a sore trial, has at least preserved for them what is the dearest and the most sacred thing on earth, to pious children, the relics of a revered mother; that in the presence of a great misfortune God has bestowed upon them a superabundance of grace, strength and courage; that they have met with sincere and respectful sympathy upon all sides, and that, on the other hand, the financial disaster which it has pleased Providence to visit upon them after three long centuries of abnegation and devotedness, is an eloquent reply to the reformers whose vain and malicious pretensions, while rendering it impossible for our institutions to save, would at the same time render impossible the relief of such a misfortune."

**BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.**

The Catholic monthlies for June are uncommonly attractive numbers, taking them all in all. The Catholic World is particularly worthy of praise for the excellence and variety of the intellectual menu laid before its readers. A superbly illustrated descriptive article on the celebrated convent of Mt. St. Vincent's-on-the-Hudson will engross the attention of all persons interested in the subject of practical educational progress. Very Rev. A. F. Hewitt, superior of the Paulists, contributes a striking paper on "The Human Soul of Jesus Christ." An intelligent treatise on the gold cure for intemperance from the pen of Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., is one of the best things on the subject that has been prepared for popular perusal. Father Clark's article, "What are We Doing for Non-Catholics," was reprinted in The Universe of last week. Christian Read continues her charming sketches under the head of "The Land of the Sun." "The Proper Attitude of Catholics Towards Modern Biblical Criticism" is a valuable and opportune paper by Very Rev. H. I. D. Ryder, the eminent English controversialist. As the title suggests it is a presentation that Catholics who pretend to keep track of the intellectual relation of the religious movements of the day cannot afford to overlook. John J. Shea talks entertainingly about the prospects of home rule. The poetry and departmental matter include the usual variety and general excellence that mark these features of this admirable publication.

The June number of the Catholic School and Home Magazine has for frontispiece the beautiful "Sacred Heart," by Ittenbeck, and it is illustrated by an exquisite sonnet, written by Francis P. McKeon. "Early Christian Schools," by Rev. B. S. Conaty, continue in the biography of the great Christian masters of St. Mark's in Alexandria. "Chats About Schools" is very instructive, containing a very important paper on "Nagging at Children." Rev. Thos. McMillan contributes a paper on "Summer Meeting of the Sunday School Teachers," and there is much valuable information about the summer school. The Sunday school and the children's departments are as attractive as usual.

Donahoe's Magazine improves visibly with every new issue. The June number contains a quantity and quality of literature that are rarely equaled by even the most pretensions of the secular monthlies, and which, of course, is unapproached by them for the special broad and Catholic spirit of treatment which distinguishes the leading articles

of great interest. The features of this month include "The Woman's Club Movement," Estelle M. H. Merrill; "Tammany Hall," Hon. J. J. O'Donahoe; "Where is Columbus Buried?" Richard H. Clark, LL.D.; "Undiscovered Wealth of the World," Prof. N. S. Shaler; "The Lay Brother's Story" James Jeffrey Roche; "In American Studios," "A Bit of Homespun," "Thirty Years of Ireland's Battle," Hon. John F. Finerty; "The Athlete of To-Day," and "Catholicity in the Maritime Provinces." As the titles and authorship of these features indicate, diversity of subjects is wedded to uniform excellence in this table of contents. There is, besides, a selection of contributed articles and department work of remarkable merit and attractiveness.

The Poor Soul's Advocate is a publication that should find a welcome in every Catholic household. The title of this periodical sufficiently indicates its motive. The June number contains a host of bright literary features from the best Catholic pens. The contributions of Miss Eliza Allen Starr, Miss Meline, and M. T. Elder are notably attractive this month.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for June is unusually meritorious. This is high praise for a publication of such general excellence. The table of contents includes a poem by Father Finn, S. J., "Farewell to May;" "The Messenger of the King;" "A Type of Christian Mothers;" "Clairon," a story by Harold Dijon; "Cardinal Lavigerie;" "Close to the Altar Rail," a most instructive contribution from the pen of Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J., "Studies in the Life of Blessed Margaret Mary;" "St. Aloysius and Children's Communion;" "Sisters of

the Blessed Sacrament," by Mother Katherine Drexel, and the usual matter relating to the League of the Sacred Heart.

**DOMESTIC READING.**

He who neglects prayer will soon cease to love Jesus Christ.

If we love the Cross of Christ we shall find it light and easy to bear.

Do you wish to please God? If so, endure labor and be cheerful.

All things grieve and afflict man if he will not bear them for the love of God.

Have an ardent desire for your sanctification and a great confidence in Jesus and Mary.

May the two names so sweet and powerful, of Jesus and Mary be always in our hearts and on our lips.

Walk forth fearlessly into life; thou art not alone, and He who is with thee is the strong God, the Almighty God.

The trembling of the heart under the stings of sorrow is the cry of the soul for succor. And the good God responds.

A person never enters a house without saluting the porter. Now the Blessed Virgin is the portress of Heaven.

O, to pray, believingly! It does away with the necessity of faith, for at once we touch God, we feel Him, we lay hold of Him.

Many persons tormented by temptations against chastity have overcome them simply by their love of Mary Immaculate.

Humility is the sovereign virtue of man. It is that which improves, perfects, and preserves him. Without humility we can acquire no other virtue nor attain perfection.—St. Bonaventure

**ROMAN NOTES.**

Gleaned from London Universe and Washington News.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that the Holy See has abandoned the idea of creating a nunciature at Berlin. On the other hand, the German Emperor has given up the intention of elevating his delegation at Rome to the rank of an embassy.

The Rev. Father Sorin, Superior-General of the Congregation of Ste. Croix of Notre Dame, Indiana, has offered to the Pope, by the Rev. Father Dion, Procurator-General of the Institute, an address of congratulation for His Holiness' jubilee and a large sum of Peter's pence.

It is announced that the Holy Father will issue an Allocution at the Consistory, thanking the Almighty for having permitted him to celebrate his Episcopal Jubilee, and expressing his acknowledgements to the Sovereigns, the clergy, and the faithful for their homage and their gifts.

During the last four months forty thousand Catholics, headed by their Bishops, have laid their testimony of obedience and affection at the feet of the Pontiff. The Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops who took part in these edifying proceedings are estimated at two hundred.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, arrived in Rome recently, accompanied by his secretary, Canon O'Hara. His Eminence was received in special audience by Leo XIII, when he presented him with an offering for Peter's pence which amounted to no less than £2,000. Several other rich gifts were at the same time laid at the Pope's feet, among them a golden pyx full of sovereigns.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

The Seminary of St. Sulpice has contributed \$800 to the Notre Dame Hospital.

At a special meeting of the St. Gabriel new church trustees, Ald. D. Tansey was elected chairman and N. J. Wall, sec. treas.

A meeting of the law students of Laval was held on Friday, at which resolutions of condolence were passed with the family of the late Mr. Edouard Kelly, one of the victims of the drowning accident at Joliette.

The Catholic missionaries employed in the agricultural districts of the Province of Quebec held a meeting last week at the Bishop's Palace, Mgr. Fabre presiding. Matters relative to missionary work were discussed.

The 29th instant is St. Peter and St. Paul's day. L'Union St. Pierre will celebrate the festival on the 2nd of July (Sunday), by attending High Mass in a body at St. Jean Baptiste Church. Processions will be formed to and from the church, parading the principal streets in the east end of the city.

M. J. J. Curran will speak at Dunnville, on July 1, and at Mount Forest on June the 29th inst. It is understood that Dr. Montagu is getting up a political demonstration at Dunnville, at which Mr. Curran and some of the other ministers will appear. It is a church picnic that Mr. Curran will attend at Mount Forest.

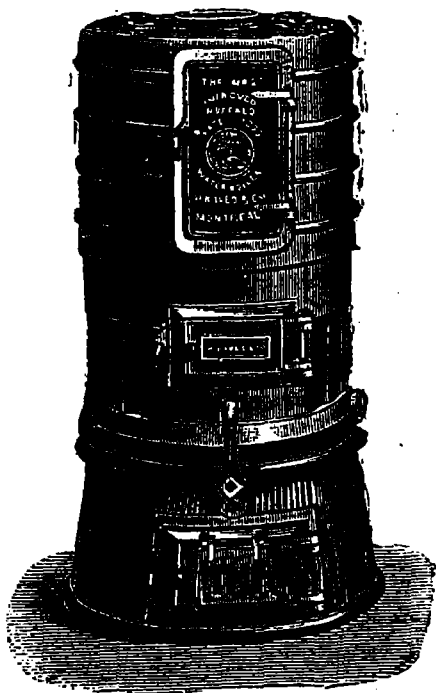
Hon. Mr. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works, has just returned from a trip to Norvingue. He states that the prospects of an abundant crop in the North are excellent. The work of extending the great Northern Railway from St. Jovite to Lachute is progressing and will be finished by the first of November. Mr. Nantel states that among the colonists in this region are several French Canadians who have returned from the States.

**St. Mary's Pilgrimage.**

The ladies of St. Mary's Rosary and Benevolent Society held a successful pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Ann at Varennes, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Lanorale, on the 15th inst. The pilgrimage was under the direction of Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Brien, S. J., O'Meara, of St. Gabriel's, and Donnelly, of St. Anthony's. Mass was said at the handsome new church of Varennes, after which the pilgrims re-embarked for Lanorale, where Father O'Brien, S. J., preached an eloquent sermon on the Sacred Heart of Jesus. A feature of the pilgrimage was the singing of the ladies' choir under the direction of Professor J. Wilson. The beautiful rendering of the various hymns gave ample evidence of the pains taken by both teacher and pupils to make this item of the pilgrimage a treat to be remembered. The following ladies were among the soloists:—Mrs. James Morley, Miss Alice Lunny, the Misses Jones, Miss Keber, Miss Prevost and many others. The weather was all that could be desired, and Father O'Donnell is to be congratulated upon the success of the pilgrimage.

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In writing mention this paper. 4DD

### JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting—The Directors Make a Satisfactory Report.

The shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank held their annual meeting Wednesday, 21st, at one o'clock. Hon. Mr. Desjardins, president, was in the chair, and among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. H. Beaugrand, Thomas Gauthier, Z. Chapleau, Lucien Huot, J. O. Gravel, Adolph Roy, A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Lavolette, J. A. Moncel, Arthur Roy and A. L. de Martigny, manager.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT.**  
After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been approved, the president presented the directors' annual report, which was as follows:

Gentlemen,—The board of directors have the honor to submit the report of the operations of the bank during the year just closed, and of its condition on the 31st of May last:

The balance left to the Account of Profit and Loss on the 31st of May, 1892, was \$15,304 80  
The net profits of the year, after payment of interest and charges and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to 89,327 86

To be deducted:  
Dividend at 3 1/2 per cent., 1st December, 1892, \$17,500 00  
Dividend at 3 1/2 per cent., 1st June, 1892, 17,500 00  
Carried to the Reserve fund, 40,000 00  
Proportion of discounts cashed on notes not yet due, 25,000 00

Balance \$4,632 86

The net profits of the year, therefore, amount to nearly 18 per cent. on capital. This surpasses the result of all preceding years. However, it is not to be attributed wholly to the ordinary business of the bank. The latter, nevertheless, shows a natural increase, which is very satisfactory; and we have been enabled to add to it the profits made on the sale of certain property, which, for prudential reasons, had been estimated on our books at a lower figure than it realized.

Consequently, we have strengthened our reserve by the addition of \$40,000, which puts that fund up to 48 per cent. of our capital, and we have besides set aside a sum of \$25,000 to balance the closing of the books, the sum derived from the discount of notes coming due.

We are glad to put side by side a few figures from our three last annual statements:

Our deposits, which amounted on the 31st of May, 1891, to \$1,675,288 00  
And on the 31st of May, 1892, to 2,080,412 00  
Reached on the 31st of May, 1893, the sum of 2,475,438 00  
Being an increase over 1892 of 385,026 00  
And over 1891 of 800,180 00  
Current notes discounted the 31st of May, 1891, amounted to 1,829,268 00  
On the 31st of May, 1892, to 2,529,718 00  
And on the 31st of May, 1893, to 2,852,163 00  
Being an increase over 1892 of 323,445 00  
And over 1891 of 1,022,895 00

Our branches and agencies show as satisfactory results as last year. We have established a new branch, that of St. John suburb, Quebec, and from the business done so far we are justified in expecting excellent results.

The main offices and branches have been carefully inspected, and the Board takes particular pleasure in testifying to the zeal, the prudence and intelligent manner in which the Managing Director, Inspector, and the other officers of the Bank have worked to bring about the satisfactory results which we are happy to lay before you.

The term of all the members of the Board expires, and the law allows you to re-elect them.

The whole respectfully submitted,  
**ALPH. DESJARDINS,**  
President.  
Montreal, 21st of June, 1893.

**THE STATEMENT OF THE BANK.**  
The managing-director, Mr. de Mar-

tigny, then submitted the annual statement, which is as follows:

CR.	
Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1892	\$ 15,304 80
Net profits for the year, after deducting cost of management, interest on deposits, losses and probable losses	89,327 86
	\$104,632 86

DR.	
Dividend No. 54, 3 1/2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1892	\$ 17,500 00
Dividend No. 55, 3 1/2 per cent., payable 1st June, 1893	17,500 00
Carried to reserve	40,000 00
Reduction for interest on current discounts	25,000 00
Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1893	4,632 86
	\$104,632 86

The general statement of assets and liabilities is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Specie	\$ 27,944 84
Dominion Government Notes	99,941 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	172,730 64
Balance due other banks in Canada	7,178 89
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	41,804 00
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom	32,579 44
Deposit funds, guaranteed for circulation	22,187 63
Loans on call, secured by stocks and debentures	6,003 84
	\$ 560,400 08
Loans and discounts current	2,840,108 50
Bills discounted due and other guaranteed assets	13,060 54
Notes unliquidated	8,714 09
Debts in liquidation	88,474 87
Mortgages	85,224 04
Land properties	85,097 92
Bank buildings	83,853 31
Fittings and stationery	26,683 71
	\$ 8,780,592 06

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$ 500,000 00
Reserve fund	215,000 00
Reduction of discount on bills not due	25,000 00
Profit and loss balance	4,632 86
Dividend No. 55, 3 1/2 per cent., payable 1st June, 1893	17,500 00
Dividends unclaimed	1,536 00
	\$ 783,668 00
Notes of the Bank in circulation	390,261 00
Deposits payable on demand	705,583 18
Deposits bearing interest	1,789,875 39
Deposits of the Federal Government	18,641 11
Deposits of the Provincial Government	50,000 00
Balances due to the agencies of the Bank and other banks	62,582 24
	\$8,760,592 06

After the reading of these documents Messrs. Guil. Moncel and Arthur Roy were appointed scrutineers, and Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Lavolette, moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Lucien Huot moved an amendment that the number of directors should be increased from five to seven. The number had at the beginning been nine. It had been reduced because at one time the bank found difficulty in getting qualified parties to act as directors. But a more prosperous condition of affairs had now come about, and those who had recently acquired stock should be recognized.

Mr. Desjardins opposed the motion. It was well to let well enough alone.

Then Mr. H. Beaugrand offered a sub-amendment. He moved to increase the salary of the cashier to \$4,000, and to request him to resign from the board of directors. Having the highest esteem for Mr. de Martigny, he was willing to recognize the great obligations which the Bank owed to him, but still he did not think it good policy that an official of the Bank should at the same time be a director.

Mr. Thos. Gauthier seconded this motion, but Mr. de Martigny refused to accept it. He said that he would consider its adoption equivalent to a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Beaugrand thereupon said that he would withdraw his motion. The vote being taken on the motion of Mr. Huot, it was defeated by a large majority.

The following Board was then elected: Messrs. Alph. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, D. Lavolette, A. L. de Martigny, Joel Leduc. All the above are former directors, with the exception of Mr. Joel Leduc, who replaces Mr. Huot.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Leduc, the new Board did not meet to elect officers.

The usual vote of thanks was unanimously carried.

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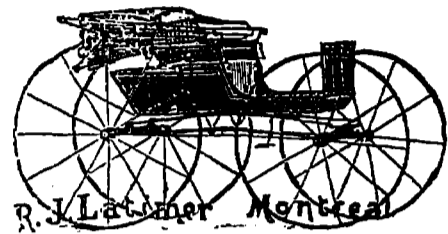
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Alliance	18,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	42,000,000
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Commercial Union	17,000,000
Western	1,800,000
Scottish Union and National	20,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America	9,000,000
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Lancashire	10,000,000
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QUINN & DUGGAN,

Advocates, Solicitors and Attorneys. OFFICES, TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor. E. J. DUGGAN, LL.B.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Directors' Report on the Year's Business—Mr. Hague Discusses the Financial Situation.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in Board room of that institution on Wednesday, 21st June, at noon, when there were present Messrs. Andrew Allan, president; Robert Mackenzie, vice-president; Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, James P. Dawes, M. Burke, John Crawford, William Francis, J. Y. Gilmour, John McConnell, Murdock Mackenzie, T. H. Dunn (Quebec), John Cassils, John Morrison, Col. Kippen (Lennoxville), J. H. R. Molson, J. P. Cleghorn, John Curran, Geo. Cruickshank, J. A. L. Strathy, G. M. Kinghorn, H. J. Hague and James Moore.

The proceedings were opened by the president taking the chair and requesting Mr. John Gault to act as secretary. After the secretary had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the president submitted the following report of the directors:

THE REPORT.

The directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada, in presenting to the stockholders another annual statement, beg to say that the business of the bank during the year just closed has been well maintained.

The amount of deposits and circulation, as will be seen by the statement just issued, have followed closely in the line of last year's business, but the loans and discounts exhibit a considerable increase, owing to the active demand for money that has prevailed during the last few months, and still continues.

The directors, as reported to the stockholders a year ago, and acting on the resolution of a former meeting, issued during the year an additional \$200,000 of stock at a premium of 45 percent. This stock has all been paid up, and the capital of the bank now stands at six millions of dollars. The amount of premium, namely, \$90,000, was added to the rest, and, with the sum of \$175,000 added in addition out of the profits of the rest, and with the sum of \$2,900,000. This sum, though bearing a ratio to the Capital of over 48 percent, is only 16 percent of the mercantile deposits of the bank, the risk on which is intended to be covered by this fund.

Table showing net profits of the year after payment of interest and charges, and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$804,395.38. Premium 45 percent on new stock issued 90,000.00. Balance from last year 3,733.23. Total \$898,128.61.

This has been disposed of as follows:—

Table showing disposal of funds: Dividends Nos. 48 and 49, making 7 percent \$419,168.87. Added to the Rest: Premium 45 percent on new stock issued \$90,000.00. From this year's profits 175,000.00. Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of next year 13,961.79. Total \$698,128.66.

The condition of financial matters in the United States and Australia has called for careful attention during the year, while the prevalence of a speculative spirit, the tendency of undue expansion of credit in various directions, both public and mercantile, and the condition of the market for some of our leading staples must, in the opinion of your Board, be an occasion of great watchfulness on the part of bankers for some time to come. The outlook, however, for other branches of trade is satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the

adverse circumstances referred to may, by wise legislation and conservative action on the part of all concerned, pass away without damage.

In view of the many interests of the Bank in the neighborhood of Preston, Ontario, the Board have thought it desirable to open a branch there.

The officers of the bank have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted, (Signed), ANDREW ALLAN, President.

Montreal, June 16, 1893.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MAY 31, 1893

Table of Liabilities and Assets. Liabilities: 1.-To the public; 2.-To the shareholders. Assets: Gold and silver coin on hand; Dominion notes on hand; Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks; etc.

Table of Assets (continued): Total available assets, \$4,761,169.17. Other assets: Time ins on Bonds and Stocks; Real Estate; Bank Premises and Furniture; etc.

(Signed), G. HAGUE, General Manager.

The President then moved, seconded by the Vice-President: "That the report of the Directors, as submitted, be read and the same is hereby adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the stockholders."

Before putting the motion to the meeting, however, the President called upon the General Manager, Mr. George Hague, for a few remarks upon the financial outlook.

After Mr. Hague's remarks and those of some of the shareholders, Mr. John Crawford moved, and Mr. J. H. R. Molson seconded:—"That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year, and to the General Manager for his efficient management during the year."

The motion was carried unanimously. Col. Kippen moved, and Mr. Francis seconded:—"That Messrs. J. Y. Gilmour and J. P. Cleghorn be appointed scrutineers of the election of Directors about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at three o'clock p.m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being

tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately."

The motion was unanimously concurred in.

It was moved by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. T. H. Dunn:—"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The motion was carried unanimously and shortly afterwards the Scrutineers had been duly elected as Directors:—Andrew Allan, Robert Anderson, Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, H. Montagu Allan, James P. Dawes, T. H. Dunn, Sir Joseph Hickson.

The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Robert Anderson, Vice-President.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY, Consulting Counsel, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—We quote prices nominal as follows:—

Table of flour and grain prices: Patent Spring, \$4.10 @ 4.20; Patent Winter, \$3.80 @ 4.10; Straight Roller, \$3.20 @ 3.45; Extra, \$3.00 @ 3.20; Superfine, \$2.80 @ 2.90; Fine, \$2.35 @ 2.50; City Strong Bakers, \$3.75 @ 3.90; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.40 @ 3.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 @ 1.50; Straight Rollers, \$1.70 @ 1.80; Superfine, \$1.30 @ 1.45; Fine, \$1.10 @ 1.20.

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.30, standard \$4.05 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.90 to \$2.05.

Mill Feed.—Bran is steady sales of car loads have been at \$14.50, and we quote \$14 to \$15 as to quantity. Shorts are steady at \$16 to \$18.50, and Moulle \$19 to \$21.50.

Wheat.—A car lot of No. 1 hard Manitoba was offered in elevator here at 82c, no bids; a car of No. 2 frosted was offered at 64c here, no bids; 1 car No. 2 Northern in elevator here, offered at 72c, no bids; a lot of 5,000 bushels July wheat delivered in Chicago was offered at 66c, no bids; wheat in lot to 2c lower in Ontario, red and white winter wheat being quoted at 62c f.o.b., west of Toronto. Here No. 2 hard Manitoba is quoted at 80c to 82c.

Corn.—The market is nominal at 48c to 49c in bond, and 56c to 57c duty paid.

Peas.—At 73c to 74c per 66 lbs. in store. A lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 was offered on Call Board at 74c, with 73c the best bid.

Oats.—A car of No. 2 oats was sold on Call Board at 40c per 34 lbs. in store, and the sale of a lot was reported off the board at 41c.

Barley.—No. 2 extra being offered at 48c and No. 3 at 45c in store. Feed barley is quoted at 41c to 43c.

Malt.—Prices are quoted at 85c to 72c in bond as to quantity.

Rye.—At 58c to 59c in car lots per 56 lbs. Buckwheat.—Prices are more or less nominal at 55c to 66c.

PROVISIONS.

Table of provision prices: Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:—Canada short cut pork per bbl. \$21.50 @ 22.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl. 20.50 @ 21.00; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl. 00.00 @ 00.00; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. 21.50 @ 22.00; India mess beef, per tierce 00.00 @ 00.00; Extra mess beef, per bbl. 12 @ 15.50; Ham, city cured, per lb. 12 @ 14c; Lard, pure in rolls, per lb. 12 @ 12c; Lard, com. in rolls, per lb. 10 @ 11c; Bacon, per lb. 11 @ 12c; Shoulders, per lb. 10 @ 11c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—A lot of choice May creamery was offered at 19c, but 18c was the best bid. In Eastern Townships dairy several good sized lots have changed hands at 17c. Western is quoted at 13c to 15c. We quote prices here as follows: Creamery 18c to 19c; Eastern Townships 17c to 17c; Western 13c to 16c.

Cheese.—Regarding prices, 9c was bid for a lot of 500 boxes of finest colored on the Call Board, when a seller offered that quantity at 9c, and the buyer then bid 8c, and at 9c for finest white, about 5,000 boxes being reported sold at the above figures.

Table of dairy prices: We quote prices here as follows:—Finest colored 9c to 9c; Finest white 9c to 9c; Seconds 8c to 8c; Liverpool cable white 48c; Liverpool cable colored 48c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales at 11c to 11c, and a few cases of choice candled goods at 12c.

Baled Hay, &c.—Sales of No. 2 at \$13 to \$18.50 alongside boats. It seems that \$11.50 has been freely paid in the country.

FRUITS, ETC.

Oranges.—Quoted at \$2.75 to \$4, for half boxes, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Bloods, half boxes \$2.25 to \$2.75; boxes, \$4 to \$5 as to quality.

Onions.—Egyptian selling at 2c per lb, while Bermuda bring \$2.50 per cases.

Lemons.—We quote \$2.50 to \$4 for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3 for good sound lemons. Fanny,

\$5 to \$5.50; extra choice, \$4.50; choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75 and \$4; soft stuff, \$3 to \$3.25.

Pine Apples.—Selling from 12c to 20c as to condition of fruit.

Bananas.—Bunches are quotable from 75c to \$1.50 as to size.

Cherries.—California cherries are selling freely as from \$1.75 to \$2. per box.

Strawberries.—Canadian berries are quoted at 12c to 15c per box, while the American fruit brings from 18c to 24c as to quality.

Green Peas.—Selling in bushel baskets at \$3 to \$3.25.

Beans.—We quote \$2 to \$2.50.

Cocoanuts.—Selling in bags of 100 at \$3.75 to \$4.

Potatoes.—Large sacks of 180 lbs selling for 1c per lbs, and medium bags are quoted at from 80c to 90c. Sprouted stock sold at 80c to 85c.

FISH AND OIL.

Fish Oil.—In cod oil the market is unchanged, at 38c to 39c for Newfoundland, 38c to 37c for Gaspe, and 35c to 36c for Halifax. Probably the inside figures would be shaded for round lots. Cod liver oil is nominal at 65c to 70c.

Marble and Granite Works

COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL. J. BRUNET, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Posts, Copings. And all kinds of Cemetery and Architectural Works. All Kinds of Repairing at Moderate Prices. Residence: COTE-DES-NEIGES. Telephone 4666; connection free for Montreal. 47-C.



INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, distressing, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scurfy or hereditary, is speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of all other remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

MURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, GALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

W. J. Burke, DISPENSING CHEMIST, 107 Colborne Street, (Near Ottawa street.)

Always on hand, an assortment of pure Drugs and Chemicals; also a choice assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Articles. Prescriptions a Specialty.



HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Do not make too many visits, and where you go be sure that your visit is a convenient one. Do not entertain too generously; summer should be a time of rest, and it is difficult to rest with a house full of guests.

Before going for a midday sail rub your face, neck and hands with simple cream and powder gently with corn-starch. Wipe the powder off, and on returning wash the complexion well in warm water and with castile soap. Camphor ice and buttermilk both give relief from sunburn.

Place a large dish of water in a room where the heat is very oppressive. Change once or twice, and the temperature will be perceptibly lowered.

Sponge your babies with cold water at bedtime.

Give you children water to drink during the hot weather. They need this to make up for the loss from perspiration.

In washing summer frocks, if the colors run, put half a cupful of salt in the last rinsing water.

For insomnia in summer time take a cold bath at bedtime.

Press towels, folded as usual, through you clothes wringer and save your laundry dress.

Have mercy on your cook in your arrangement of meals for hot days.

Bathe daily.

Have your house gowns made with open necks and elbow sleeves.

Save your steps.

Allow double the amount of time in catching boats and trains that you do in winter.

Eat your meals slowly.

Drink milk slowly.

To wash summer silks remove all grease or other spots with soap and water before proceeding. Make a solution of a teaspoonful of ammonia and a little soap in a pail of water, and in this dip the silk again and again until the dirt is removed. Do not wring out, but press between the hands. Rinse in water from which the chill is gone, and hang in a shady place until partly dry, when lay between two cloths and press with a hot iron.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

GIRLS YOU ARE WATCHED.

A young lady sends the following item to the Ironton Register. It is full of important suggestions: "Beware, you are watched! How do you sit, how do you walk, how do you stand and how talk! There is always some silent observer who is making note of the above. Your every motion, your very manner betrays character. Hide it, you cannot. A weakness mentally, morally, or physically, is easily detected by the keen observer."

"Your handshake is a key to your character, your attitude in greeting, the look from your eye, lays bare the truth. There is no use in setting down the 'do's' and 'don'ts'; you know them very well; if you do not it is because you have not cared to recognize them. If a pure, noble nature is not inborn, cultivate such. Bear yourself honorably, face the people, pick out the good and true, and nourish it in all things; be courteous, gentle, sympathetic; strive for the highest not for mere selfish purposes, but do help others who may be weaker than yourself, always reverent. Be all this, and prompted by an earnest desire, your visible form will reveal the character which you need never wish to conceal."

The Weakest Spot

in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the food, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Settled.—C., looking at a picture of the impressionist school: If that's high art, then I am an idiot. B.: Well, that's high art.



Quick as a wink the clothes are washed, the paint scoured, the dishes washed, the house itself and every thing in it made bright and clean.

Not with soap—you know better than that. But with Pyle's *Pearline*. Dirt leaves, and the work is done—easily, quickly, safely, thoroughly.

You save time with *Pearline*—but you save more than that. You're spared the endless rub, rub, rubbing, that tires you out and wears out what is rubbed.

It's money in your pocket to use *Pearline*. If it cost more than soap, if it were dangerous—then you might hesitate. But you needn't. It's as cheap as any soap, and just as harmless.

Beware of imitations. 244 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

Illustrated Publications, with maps, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS AND LOW PRICE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS. The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. 41-3 & 5 eow

8% GUARANTEED by a leading Trust Company is offered at par. Suitable for large and small investments. Full information furnished by W. E. Lows, Mills Building, New York.

SAFE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS PROMPT EASY TO TAKE INFALLIBLE

FARMS, MILLS AND HOMES in OLD VIRGINIA, for sale and exchange "Easy Terms." Free Catalogue, R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Richmond, Va.

\$3 a Day Sure. Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES.

WINDSOR, Ont. 17-34-Mar15

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A piece of soft flannel is the best thing to use for wiping dust off silk dresses; better than any brush ever made.

MUFFINS.—Two cups of sweet milk, two cups of flour, four eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bake in gem tins.

LEMON FRITTERS.—Two cups of milk, two well-beaten eggs, two lemons grated. Add flour enough to make a batter and fry in hot butter.

TYLER PUDDING.—Four eggs, three cups sugar, one cup melted butter, one of milk, one-half nutmeg, to be baked in small pies, without top crust.

OATMEAL CAKES.—Soak for four hours two cups of oatmeal in one quart of water. Butter a pie tin; season the batter with salt and bake three-quarters of an hour.

STRAW CAKE.—Six eggs, one pound sugar, quarter pound butter, three-quarters pound flour, one cup milk, facing the whites of two eggs, half-pound pulverized sugar.

RAISIN CAKE.—One pound sugar, half pound butter, five eggs, one pound flour, two pounds raisins, with a half pound of flour extra, one cup milk, two teaspoons yeast powder, flavor with lemon. Bake one and one-half hours.

POTATO PUFFS.—Take half a dozen medium-sized cold potatoes, boiled the previous day; and grate. Mix with these three eggs, the yolks and whites beaten together, and seasoned with pepper, salt and a trifle of nutmeg. Work well with the hands; a spoon will make the mass light. Flour the hands, work the potato into balls, and lay on a floured-board until they are dropped into hot fat. These balls puff out beautifully, and are as different from the usual potato croquettes as cream from milk.

A LA MODE BEEF.—Take out the bone from a thick round, fill the place with force meat. Slash the meat, inserting strips of salt pork with a larding needle. Stick cloves over the top, sprinkle with a little cinnamon. Pin a cloth around tightly. Add one pint of water to the meat, and simmer three and one-half hours, adding water as needed. Before serving add one glassful of current jelly (red or black), putting some spoonful of jelly on top. Garnish with parsley.

The public are cautioned against imitations of the Pain-Killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "Just as Good;" many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with the Pain-Killer. 25c. Bottle, New, large size.

MONTREAL, December, 1891.—I was suffering, for more than a year, from an obstinate cough, an abundant expectoration of a very bad appearance, night sweats, pain in the chest, debility and a progressive wasting, which caused me to dread consumption. I took several remedies unavailingly. I am now perfectly well, to the great surprise of my friends, and have been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I took 5 bottles of 50 cts. each. I can recommend this precious syrup to those who are coughing and think themselves in consumption. W. DASTOUS, No. 90 St. Antoine Street.

SOREL, 11th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, have used Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine for bronchitis, from which I was suffering for over one year. This syrup not only cured me of bronchitis but also of gravel and calculus in my kidneys, which had caused me intense sufferings for over 3 years and from which I was very near dying 2 years ago. I am now in perfect health, all symptoms of those diseases having completely disappeared for over three months. J. B. ROUILLARD, Inspector-General of Mines for the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, certify to my little boy, seven years old, having been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Had caught "la grippe" last winter, took several remedies unavailingly. Cough most violent and very painful for us to hear. Towards month of July last, when cough was at its worst, made use of this marvelous syrup and was completely cured by two bottles. Never coughed since, and consider his lungs much strengthened by that wonderful remedy. J. A. DESROSIERS, No. 111 St. Christophe Street, (Agent of Estate-Skelly), 1598 Notre Dame Street.

A Serious Case of Bronchitis Cured.—Suffering since a long time with an obstinate cough which allowed me very little rest, I was advised to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. After the use of a few bottles the cough completely disappeared. PHILOMENE ROGER, Lay Sister, Providence Asylum, cor. of St. Hubert and St. Catherine Sts.

Had Just Got a Bicycle.—"I got tired of riding home in crowded 'busses, so I bought a bicycle." "So you are going to ride home on that hereafter?" "Well, I don't know. I got it only yesterday, and last night I rode home in an ambulance."

For 50 Years PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer

Has demonstrated its wonderful power of KILLING EXTERNAL and INTERNAL PAIN. No wonder then that it is found on

- The Surgeon's Shelf
- The Mother's Cupboard
- The Traveler's Valise,
- The Soldier's Knapsack
- The Sailor's Chest
- The Cowboy's Saddle
- The Farmer's Stable
- The Pioneer's Cabin
- The Sportsman's Grip
- The Cyclist's Bundle

ASK FOR THE NEW "BIG 25c. BOTTLE."

Carpets.

The place to get them right, and fullest selection, is at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Curtains,

Shades, Portieres and Window Mountings—new, pretty, and splendid value, at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Oilcloths,

Cork Flooring, Linoleums and Inlaid Tile Cork, well seasoned and from celebrated makers, at

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Mats,

Matting, Rugs and Parquet Carpetings, immense quantities to select from, at

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ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Grave, ROOFS REPAIRED.

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Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY E. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

"Listen to the Story that I Tell."

When I hear the chorus swelling  
From everybody's dwelling,  
I should know without you telling  
That KELLY'S SONGSTER is selling.

"AFTER THE BALL,"

: : THE HIT OF THEM ALL. : :

If you have not a copy of KELLY'S Songster No. 51, containing the above song, and 25 other popular Songs and Parodies, then do not lose a minute in getting it, or they may be all sold. Price five cents.

P. KELLY, Song Publisher,  
Cor. St. Antoine and Inspector Streets.

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(Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY,)  
Advocates : and : Barristers,  
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COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE : OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for cracked or sore nipples. To harden the nipples commence using three months before confinement. Price 25 cents

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by U. J. COVERNTON & CO., 111  
Bleny Street, corner of Dorchester Street

Established 1850.



J. H. WALKER

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Guardian Ins. Co.'s  
Building.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the TOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 588 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label, the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

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1781 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter.  
[Late 88 St. Sulpice.]

THE MOUNT ROYAL LOTTERY.

Heretofore The Province of Quebec Lottery authorized by the Legislature,

Next Drawings : - - - June 16 and June 30.

PRIZES VALUE, \$13,185.00. CAPITAL PRIZE, WORTH \$3,750.00.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth	\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00
1 do	1,250.50	1,250.50
1 do	625.00	625.00
1 do	312.50	312.50
2 Prizes worth	125.00	250.00
5 do	62.50	312.50
25 do	12.50	312.50
100 do	6.25	625.00
200 do	3.75	750.00

Approximation Prizes

100 do	6.25	625.00
100 do	3.75	375.00
100 do	2.50	250.00
500 do	2.50	1,250.00
999 do	1.25	1,248.75
999 do	1.25	1,248.75

3134 Prizes worth.....\$13,185.00

TICKETS, - - - 25 CENTS

Tickets can be obtained until five o'clock p.m., on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the drawing are applied to next drawing.  
Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. - S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.?

Read what the

DOCTORS

SAY

And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory organs."  
V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V.C.M.  
Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

"I can recommend PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, the composition of which has been made known to me, as an excellent remedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever."  
L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D.  
Montreal, March 27th 1889.

L. ROBITAILLE, Esq. Chemist.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, I think it my duty to recommend it as an

"excellent remedy for Lung Affections in general."

N. FAFARD, M. D.  
Prof. of chemistry at Laval University.  
Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"I have used your ELIXIR and find it excellent for BRONCHIAL DISEASES. I intend employing it in my practice in preference to all other preparations, because it always gives perfect satisfaction."  
DR. J. ETHIER.  
L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889.

"I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public."  
Z. LAROCHE, M. D.  
Montreal, March 27th 1889.

Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonials from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

DRUNKENNESS.

— ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE CURE FOR —

DRUNKENNESS OR THE MORPHINE HABIT?

Have you a Husband, Brother, Son or friend who is addicted to strong drink? If so we can cure him. For fullest information address THOS. LINDSAY, Secretary, Double Chloride of Gold Cure Co., 16 Hanover Street, Montreal.  
TELEPHONE 3043.

Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND  
Assets, \$39,109,392.64.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION  
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervised the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person managed and controlled the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. A. Early  
W. L. Cabell  
Commissioners

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.  
JNO. B. GONNOR, Pres. State National Bank.  
A. BALOWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.  
CARL KOHN, President Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING

WILL TAKE PLACE  
At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans,  
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000  
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

1 PRIZE OF \$75,000 is	\$75,000
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF 5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF 500 are	12,500
100 PRIZES OF 200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF 100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF 60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF 40 are	20,000

100 Prizes of \$50 are	\$10,000
100 Prizes of 60 are	6,000
100 Prizes of 40 are	4,000

999 Prizes of \$20 are	19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are	19,980
3,464 Prizes, amounting to.....	\$286,460

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2;  
One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c;  
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.

Special rates to agents. Agents wanted everywhere.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on TICKETS and LISTS OF PRIZES forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL LOTTERIES, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

A CONTRACT—after January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto Cortes, Honduras, Central America, under a bid by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business.

PAUL CONRAD, PRESIDENT.  
In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, and Col. C. J. VILLERE, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

NOTE—The tickets for the July Drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. F. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none other, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.



**McGALE'S** FOR . . .  
**BUTTERNUT**  
**PILLS**  
 25 cents per box.  
 By Mail on Receipt of Price.  
**B. E. McGALE,**  
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 2123 NOTRE DAME ST.,  
 MONTREAL.

**Sick Headache,  
 Foul Stomach,  
 Biliousness,  
 HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**

For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

**S. CARSLY'S COLUMN****ALL-WOOL CHALLIES**

Next Monday we offer All-Wool Challies at 13c, 17c, and 23c.

WOOL NUNS' VEILING

Next Monday we offer good good All-Wool Nuns' Veiling at 23c.

CHEAP BLOUSES

Next Monday we offer

Print Blouses from 23c each

Challie Blouses from \$1.85 each

Muslin Blouses from 39c each

**S. CARSLY'S,**

Notre Dame Street.

**JUNE MANTLE SALE.**

The entire stock of Ladies' Summer Jackets, Capes, Ulsters and Dolmans reduced to Special Prices.

ALL LATEST STYLES.

BARGAINS, EXTRA.

One large lot of Ladies' Ulsters, suitable for the seaside. Reduced from \$12.00 to \$2.50 each.

**S. CARSLY,**

Notre Dame Street.

**ONE LARGE LOT**

Of Ladies' Ulsters with Capes, suitable for Travelling Cloaks, reduced from \$20.00 to \$5.90 each.

ONE LARGE LOT

Of Ladies' Embroidered Cloth Capes, reduced from \$13.00 to \$3.75 each.

ONE LARGE LOT

Of Ladies' Black Dolmans, reduced from \$10.00 to \$4.90 each.

ONE LARGE LOT

Of Ladies' Summer Jackets, reduced from \$4.00 to \$1.75 each.

**S. CARSLY,**

Notre Dame Street.

**LADIES' CAPES.**

SPECIAL LINE.

Ladies' New Capes lined throughout with Silk. Reduced to \$3.90 each.

**S. CARSLY,**

Notre Dame Street.

**LADIES' BOATING JACKETS.**

LADIES' BOATING JACKETS

—IN—

Cream Serge, Striped Serge,  
 Navy Serge.

LADIES' YACHTING JACKETS

In all leading styles.

Jackets in every new shade

Jackets in all latest styles

Jackets handsomely trimmed

LADIES' TRAVELLING CLOAKS

In Shot Silks.

Trimmed with Lace.

Travelling Cloaks in newest styles.

**S. CARSLY,**

Notre Dame Street.

**RIGBY WATERPROOF**

Garments will be more popular than ever next Fall and Winter.

**S. CARSLY**

Notre Dame Street.

**PRINT BARGAINS.**

NEXT WEEK WE OFFER

Several cases of New, Pretty, Light Ground Printed Cambrics, made specially for Blouses and Summer Washing Costumes.

EXTRA WIDE WIDTHS.

And sold in the regular way at from 15c. to 17c. per yard. Your choice of the whole lot at only ELEVEN AND-A-HALF CENTS.

WE GUARANTEE

These Printed Cambrics to be fast color and equal to regular 15c. or 16c. goods elsewhere.

**S. CARSLY,**

Notre Dame Street.

**REMNANTS DRESS GOODS.**

NEXT WEEK WE OFFER

Hundreds of Remnants of Dress Goods at from TWENTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. off marked prices.

**S. CARSLY,**

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.

We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.

We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.

As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we can not guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

Large Sales and Small Profits.

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Capital Subscribed.....\$ 2,250,000  
 Capital Paid Up..... 900,000  
 Total Funds (Dec. 31, 1902)..... 12,250,000  
 Annual Income..... 2,962,260

FIRE RISKS accepted on almost every description of insurable property, at lowest rates of premium. Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, Colleges, Nunneries, School-houses and Public Buildings insured on specially favorable terms for one or three years. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

Canada Branch Office: 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

**T. L. MORRISSEY, Resident Manager.**

The undersigned having been appointed city agent of the above staunch old fire office, respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of their patronage

Telephone 1943.

**T. J. DONOVAN, City Agent.**

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