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VOL. XLVI. NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

PRICE FIVE (ENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Recent Celebration of the Thirteenth Gentenary of St. Columbkille.

THE STUDY OF THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

Rev. P. H. O'Donnell Delivers a Sermon in Irish—The Season of Students Rewards-Thoughts Regarding the Bustle in American Cities in Search of Wealth-

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1897. How much there is to learn, and what a very little time to learn it!

This is a truth that becomes more and more appa ent every day to any student who loves study. There is always something new that pleads to be taken up. struggled with and conquered, or there is an old love silently wooing to wellknown pages that are ever new and ever refreshing. And now comes the Celtic duty to our neighbors and ourselves. language with a growing and insistent charm to disturb the waning years of so many who deemed themselves almost satisfied, and never even sighed for new fields to conquer. But the study of the Celtic is no longer a fad—it is really a study and a noble one, with riches to repay the labor spent upon it. Those who have been working at it-I am not one of them, unfortunately—find it very difficult, but very delightful, and the fact that not only the French, but the German, savants have looked into the depths—so far as they can—and pro nounce it a study worthy of any man's intellect, and are urging it upon their best and ablest scholars, is ample proof that more than partisanship, more than patriotic loyalty, more than the exile's home-sick longing for the mother tongue, has given strength and staying power to this new branch of learning.

THE RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE THIR-TEENTH CENTENARY OF ST. COLUMNILLE

in divers places has brought these facts and these verdicts of wise and learned men prominently to the fore. In Philaquently of strong marked and very varied find exquisite and powerful English, and the Rev. P. H. O'Donnell, O.S.A., told it in Irish—the first specimen of the Celtic as it sounds that many of us ever heard. Those who understood it applauded in a manner that proved it worth hearing and awoke the generous envy of those who did not understand but longed to do so. The study of languages is one that strengthens, enlarges and adorns the mind. It teaches charity, forbearance, appreciation of the good qualities of other nations, as no other study can, for unless you understand a man or a nation as they speak "from the heart out," how is it possible to admire the best or excuse the less worthy qualities brought to your notice? And then, how self-sufficient, how narrowly conceited, how ignorantly proud, are those who believe that the wisdom of the past and the instruction of the future is to be found only in the tongue they speak! Yet, there are such people. We meet them every day.

It is not an easy matter to learn to speak a foreign language, but there are many who strive to acquire one, at least, with all diligence. How strangely blind and foolish appear to them the children of foreign parents who let slip from them in utter thoughtlessness what can be gained only by a lifetime of hard work unless born to it! Some parents have the good sense—and the proper control of their children, let us add-to keep up the knowledge of their country's tongue in the home they make in an adopted country, thus adding doubly to the resources and the practical work-aday value of their American born children. In this way, some of our cultured Irish parents are adding Celtic to the schooling of their little ones, and sweet indeed is Irish in the musical small

THE TIME OF REWARDS FOR STUDENTS.

What a pleasant season of the year is "Commencement time"! Roses and lilies and fresh, pretty faces'; cherries and strawberries and blue ribboned diplomas; blue skies and cloudless futures, sunshine and glad hopes—they all belong to June in our associations with the name. It is the "heart of the year," and it is the very heart of life, the dividing line between the two periods of gathering and scattering, of taking and giving, of being thought lor, and sheltered, and of think ing for others and caring least for one's

begin in June, and have the sunlight on the first serious—and tiresome—days of

A long and varying series.

Holidays, however, are no more welcome to the pupils—graduates or beginners—than they are to the teachers.

What a sense of freedom and rest for eyes and tongue must come to everyone of these too little commended laborers! There can scarcely be a more wearing life than theirs, where not only careful thought, perfect self-control and constant vigilance are absolute requisites for success, but must be always in use. Surely, they should have perfect rest in any form they like best until schools open again in the fall. Even the Summer Schools should only be to them a pleasant place where they "pick" knowledge as flowers from a garden-bed -without study of ways and means. There is no doubt that many of the best among our workers of all kinds do too much by the constant endeavor to "utilize every moment." There is a limit to all things, and a time for everything, and the time for rest is after the limit of labor is past.

THE BUSTLE OF AMBRICAN LIFE

But there is also a limit to pleasure and to holiday-making which it is well to remember before it is reached. Our daily life has come to such a rush and conflict that we need to "take thought for the morrow," in a way, in order that we may not fail in our duty to our Look at it sensibly. There is no necessity to join in the rush or to keep up the conflict. It is the custom to tell us so. to urge upon us in everything we attempt that feverish haste which is, after all, the bar to all real and lasting success of any kind. I sometimes think we nineteenth century Americans are the greatest "sillies" time ever saw, for, more than any other people, we can be bugabooed into the most senseless and disagreeable follies by the story of being passed in the race and "left behind," It is not true. Right is right and wrong is wrong now as it was thousands of years ago, and if a man does right, the end is sure to be a safe and happy one, come what may. If the spirit of unrest hurries him into mistakes, failings, misapprehensions of the right, there must be failure in the long run, and there will be no such excuse as the fear or the certainty that others would "get ahead" of him if he followed the paths of honesty and patient industry. Everyone does not worship wealth and its accompaniments, and

ILL-GOTTEN GAIN CAN NOT UNLOCK THE DOORS

to some homes with a golden key. I delphia, we have been at work, of to some homes with a golden key. I course, although Philadelphia is a city know it is said that "wealth is all powerof very mixed nationalities, and conse ful," but I deny it. While there retastes. At our celebration, the Rev. Joseph V. O'Connor, of St. Teresa's Church, spoke in his eloquent and masterly style, telling the pathetic and heart-stirring story of the noble Saint in language in which we are accustomed to language in which we a enjoying ease and beauty fully as much as the multitude, renounce all ease and turn away from beauty rather than barter their independence, their self respect, or even their precious hours of restful thought for either, there is freedom from the bondage of the age, and cool, calm, well balanced natures even in our most intimate and narrow orbit. How many more outside of our knowledge must also be living in the place for which God created them without rebellion, ambition or regret! This is "an age of progress" certainly, and as certainly it is progressing to its own undoing. The better-principled, the higher-minded, the just, reasonable and contented people, will see the proper moment to step in, make their protest, and proceed to turn the wheels of time into safer and better guided paths. The days will run on then in blessed peace, and we shall all have time to grow better and watch more carefully lest we err and fall. It will be a good time to practice for that good time during this summer. Let us not give all our resting time to a rush of excitement and pleasures we do not really care for simply because other people think it the "correct thing" to be uncomfo tably fashionable. Let us be independent and do as we please. In this free land, who has the right to "set" any fashion anyone else must follow? Rest, think, read, and be sensible. And, above all, do not go for the summer to any place where there is no church within any reasonable distance—say two or three miles. If you have ever tried it -and are Catholics at all deserving of the name—you will not repeat the mistake. If you have never tried it, be warned—be persuaded by entreaties not to risk it. It is a dangerous experiment, and has often caused the happiness of a whole life time to a SARA TRAINER SMITH.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO DECORATE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Mayor has been advised t at many private corporations, such as the leading banks and companies, owning large buildings, are making elaborate preparations for illumination of their places on June 21 and 22. Some days self. At least, it is thus with the larger portion of the great family. it may be the holidays just about to begin will be the last real holidays of many young lives. And it may be that even these stillumination of Federal and Provincial holidays are not to complete the last real holidays of many young lives. And it may be that even these stillumination of Federal and Provincial holidays are not to complete the last real holidays of many young lives. And it may be that even these stillumination of Federal and Provincial holidays are not to complete the last real holidays of many young lives. holidays are not to come to some that buildings in the city. The Provincial they will step at once into the world of Premier replied that the matter had What is more glade the producers, and the earners. May been placed in charge of the Department quered, by truth.

Heaven help them all! It is well to begin in June, and have the sunlight on the first serious—and tiresome—days of been received from Mr. Tarte.

The different public squares are now being wired for an electric display on a large scale. On Dominion square the workmen are covering both sides with an immense network of wires upon which will be suspended countless

IRISH NEWS.

THE POSITION OF A DOMINICAN.

Very Rev. J. J. Flynn, O. P., preaching on the occasion of the services of the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the death of O'Connell, after referring to the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, said :-

"I may mention in passing that one class of Irish Catholics was not emancipated. Irishmen—members or religious orders-were excluded from the benefits of the Act. Here I, a Dominican Friar, stand a felon in the eyes of the law. The Attorney General has it in his power to order at any moment the prosecution of every man in Ireland bound by the vows of religion. It is an insult that such an Act is still on the Statute Book." [It is shameful that this insult to the religious bodies in Ireland should still stain the pages of the Statute Book.]

MR. REDMOND FOR LORD MAYOR.

The name of Mr. John Redmond, M.P. has been mentioned for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1898, but it is said that he is not legally qualified to accept the position. There is a salary of \$15,000 a year attached to the office, but the expenditure necessary to maintain the dignity of it far exceeds that amount.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., speaking, recently, in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, said :--

"The Irish Parliamentary Party deem it right to declare that they are unable to participate in the celebration of the sixty years' reign of the Queen. This demonstration is not simply commemorative of the private and public virtues of the monarch; it is mainly an imperial jubilation over that development of the principle of self-government; over that growth in numbers, comfort, strength, prosperity and wealth; over that progress in manufactures, trade and commerce; over that reduction of the real burdens of taxation which has marked this era in Britain and the colonies.

We can well understand the feelings of the fortunate possessors of these signal blessings, who rejoice over the sixty years of their achievement. Would that we had reason to join in their fes-We, however, represent the masses of the Irish people, and our duty mains on earth one single soul that can- in this imperial celebration is to our not be bought to favor the ill favored own country. How, then, does Ireland stand, and what is her ground for joy? The reign exhibits for her a sad and striking contrast marked by many signal proofs of the wrongs inflicted under the act of union. She has been governed not by a government 'broad-based upon her people's will,' but against her people's will, under a centralized and autocratic system, evil always, but growing more and more intolerable as the 'bounds of freedom have been wider set' elsewhere, save for one brief season when wiser and more generous counsels prevailed, when the heart of Britain seemed softened and

the heart of Ireland was moved to forgiveness and reconciliation. "The constitutional freedom so prized by themselves and so beneficially conceded by them elsewhere has been refused to Ireland; coercion acts, involving the suspension of popular liberties and the perpetration of tyranny and injustice; harsh prosecutions and severe punishments for political offences growing out of the just discontent of the people have been the commonplaces of Irish government; dreadful landlord oppression, exorbitant rents, the confiscation of tenants' improvements, ruthless evictions, creating heart breaking distress, have for long years of agony prevailed, sanctioned by the laws of Parliament and aided by the forces of the crown, and have been tardily, reluctantly and inadequately mitigated only under the stern pressure of imperial necessity and dread of anarchy and rebellion. Misery, famine and evictions have exterminated hundreds of thousands and driven millions in despair from the homes and fatherlands they so passionately loved. The population of Ireland has been halved, while that of Britain has been doubled in the reign. Even for these diminished numbers the return for toil continues absolutely and relatively

low and the scale of existence far inferior. The physical condition of the people has been impaired; industries have decayed; agriculture (almost their sole resource) is deeply depressed, trade and commerce stagment, and capital has seriously diminished; while, contrary to equity and treaty, a load of tax-ation has been imposed beyond the relative and actual capacity of the people, eating up their narrow surplus, and making Ireland the heaviest, as Britain is the lightest, taxed of the

countries. "This being so, Ireland cannot rejoice. Thus it is that we do not grudge our fortunate neighbours their triumphant holiday, we must stand apart, waiting and working for the day when wisdom justice and humanity shall, in God's good time, open for our country the gate of freedom and progress and give us also the occasion to rejoice."

What is more glorious than to be con-

JUBILEE BAZAAR

List of Winning Numbers.

Resary Table.

Gold ring, Rev. Father Driscoll; silver watch, Mr. F. A. Anderson; pair curtains Miss L. Annett; case flowers, winning number, 25. Mr. Dickson; fancy lamp, 92, Miss McCaskill, 160 Metcalfe street; fancy cushion, 7, Miss Lyman; case claret, 42, Mr. A. McCallum, Notre Dame street; alarm clock, 38. Mr D D. Mc-Nally; two phot graphs, 14, Miss M. Rafferty; head rest, 16, Mr. H. M. Norriss; rooking chair, 83, Miss Mitchell; inkstand, 3, Miss Prennan; mantle drape, 31, Mrs. J. O'Connor; tea cosey, 20, Mrs. Culhane; sofa cushion, 5, Mr. L. Mc Dougall; piano lamp, 30, Miss Alice Berry; picture of Holy Face, 6, C. Stewart; picture of Nativity, 58, Mrs. Buchanan; marmalade jar, 7, J. R. Mc Donald; sofa cyshion. 11. Miss Mary Mc-Donald; set dishes, 3, M. Daly; silver butter cooler, 2, Valentine Hafner; picture of the Rev. Father Dowd, 16, Mr. M. McDougall; pin cushion, 15, Miss Lucy Daly; Life of the Saints, 21, Mrs. Cooney; lamp, 38 Mr. D. Mortimer; piano stool, 14, Mr. Bromley; mahog my table, 30 Miss Meagher; chair. 40, Mrs. Green; Life of the Blessed Virgin. 26, Mrs. Lynch; mandolin, 49, Mr. M. Mc Nally; lacy's opera bag, 1, J. J. McLean; cushion, 2, Miss Maloney; mandolin, 7, Mr. G. Guilbault; satchel, 5, Mary McDonald; pin cushion, 7, Mrs. Taylor; doll, 2, Miss Conway; vase, 13, Mr. Jame; picture, 8, Mr. F. Henderson; tea c. ver, 33, Mr. R. Jones; pin cushion, 6, Mr. McCarles, 13, Mr. McCarles, 13, Mr. R. Jones; pin cushion, 12, Mr. McCarles, 13, Mr. R. Jones; pin cushion, 13, Mr. McCarles, 14, Jones; pin cushion, 14, Mrs. McCarles, 14, Jones; pin cushion, 15, Mrs. McCarles, 15, June 15, Ju , Miss McCafferty; pair fancy slippers, 5, Mr J. Wilkier; bicycle, 7, Rev. Father Quinlivan: Statue of Sacred Heart, 65, Miss Grant.

Ladies' Table, A.O.H.

Fancy table, winning number 49, Mr. M. W. Fahey; fancy jar, 46, Miss Sutherland; fancy rocker, 33, Mr. N. Daly; fancy globe, 12, Mrs. Griffin; alarm clock, 10, Rev. Father Fallon; fancy flower not, 10, Miss Sutherland, piano drape, 77, Mr. A. D. McGillis; set carvers, 38, Mrs. Robertson; lacrosse, 45, Mr. J. Freidman; silver tea pot, 45, Rev. J. Driscoll; Atting desk, 155; fancy cake, 94, Mr. J. F. Quinn; macy jar, 36, Mrs. T. Ryan; cushion, 2, Nellie Walsh; cushion, 12, Mr. Gravel; cushion, 21, Mr. N. Robinson; sewing machine, 232, -

Cigar Table. Foot stock, winning number 143, W. J.

(andy Table, Chair, winning number 9, Mr. T.

Male Societies' Table.

Mirror, winning number, 66, Mesers. Halpin & Vincent; fancy chair, 52 Mr. J. T. Lyons, Craig street; silver service, 42 Mr. P. Carroll; fancy pin cushion, 4, Mrs. McGuigan; parlor lamp, 3, Miss Heney; pair vases, 22, Miss M. Reynolds; fancy cushion. 64, Mrs. Griffin; ottoman, 11, L. Hughes; silver mug, 20, Mr. Garth; silver tray, 39, Mr. Jeseph McCrory; crystal set, 15, Mr. O. Virtue; willow chair. 82, Mrs. J. J. Costigan; cooking stove, 18 ar. Rafferty; barrel of sugar, 21, Mr. M.

Faucy Table.

Fancy Cashion, winning number, 6, Rev. J. A. McCallen; lady's writing desk 33. P. A. Beaudoin; fancy cushion, 7 May Butler; oil painting 7, Rev. J. A. McCallen; doll's bed 9, Miss Dwane; elderdown quilt. 5. Mrs J McCrory; table spread, 16, Mrs. Kennedy; rose bowl. 5, L. Whitely; foot rest, 2, Mrs. Hemslev; pin cushion, 3, Miss B. Mullin; doll, 3, W. Kearney.

Linen Table.

Laundry bag, winning number, 19, Rev. Fr. Quinlivan; piano cover. 56, Chs. F. Smith; centre toilet set, 28, Mr. F. Anderson; three fancy mats, 21, Mrs. T. A. Lynch; hand-painted cushion. 33, W. E. Duncan; centre doylies, 20, Mr. P. Horan; music rack. 13, B. Tansey; crochet doylie, 20, Mr Hughes; table cover, 19, A Brunet; two pillow shams, 40, Rev. Fath r Quinlivan; table scarf, 19, Mr. F. Collins; shaving case, 81, Mr. S. Hughes; toilet set, 1, Mr. F. Blanchard; child's cap, 9, Mr. Semple; pin cushion, 5, J. R. dford; cushion, 29 M. F. Hughes; five o'clock tea cloth, 12, F. Anderson; towel rack, 9, W. Fawcett; bannerette, 79, Mr. B. Tansey; five o'clock tea cloth, 3, H. J. Mines; pair lace cur tains, 103, Mr. A. D. McGillis; quilt, 2, J. E. Lagare; 1ea cosey, 38, Mrs Dunn; side-board cover, 7, Mr. M. J. Power; five o'clock tea cover, 32, T. Conway.

Toy Table

Tea set, winning number, 27 Mr. Den nis O'Grady; croquet set, 10, Mrs. M. Eagan, 577 Cadieux street; looking glass, 13, Miss M. Reilly; checker board, 8 Miss K. McCrory; jardiniere, 72, Mr. J. Mullin; painting, 22, Mr. Joseph McCrory; lemonade set. 58, W. Raferty; scarf cloth, 29, C. R. Shaughnessy; cushion, 200, Mrs. Stafford; table, 1, Mrs. W. Raferty.

Flower Table.

Gold watch, winning number, 193, Mr. F. O. Phelan.

wedding cake, 43, Miss Duffy; picture St. Patrick's Church, 9. Miss McR.; cake, 55, Miss F. Dwyer; jubilee cake, 142, Mrs. Casey.

Sacred Heart Table

Pair booties, winning number 16. Miss Boud; fancy quilt. 62, Mr. M. Feron; cooking range, 187, Messra. Z. Lapierre & Sons; cushion toilet and accessories, 11. Dr. Kirkpatrick; picture of Leo XIII.. 19. Miss McLaughlin; hand-painted photo frame, 11. Miss N. Murphy; lamp, 51, Miss McLaughlin; pair knitted slip pers. 1, Miss Conn lly: tancy lamp, 18 W H. Griffin; picture and casel, 126. A. C. Groom; pair pillow shan s, 153. Rev. Fr. Fallon; Japanese banner, 99, Mr O. Tansey; cushion 9, Maud Crosby; music holder, 4. J. McCrory; pair scales, 19. Mr. Kearney; larap, 6. W. E. Do.a; pair vases, 1. Mrs. Fitzpatrick; picture, 15, Mrs. J. J. Milloy; small fancy plate, 18, Miss G. Taylor; mirror, 19, Hugh Gollagher; jardiniere, 6, Mr. Kelly; oil painting, 99, Mr. A. D. McGillis; pair shors 15, F. Bowie; alarm clock, 5, ex-Ald, James; picture of Angelus 21, Mr. Fallon; hand painted cushion, 22 Mr A. D. McGillis; pair slippers, 11, Mr. Bury; \$20 gold piece, 174. Fred Johnston; chius mauze, 49, Mr. C. Gurd.

Children of Mary's Table.

Fancy cushion, vinning number, 6, rancy cushion, winning number, 6, Miss Berry; crystal dish and jug, 6, Miss Roach; funcy lamp, 38, Mr. W. Northy; pair rabbits, 13, Miss E. Hagerty; pair vases, 4, Mr. Pink, 44 Alexander street; lemonade service, 3, Miss E. Barnard; fancy mirror, 36, Miss McKenna; doll, 22, Miss McKenna; doll, 22, Miss Halpin; five o'clock tea set, 65, Mrs. Haligan; picture of Rev. Fr. Dowd, 4 Miss Mundy; picture Sister of Charity, 6 Miss Emerson; fancy rocking chair, 21 ex Ald. James; china berry set, 5, Miss Barnard; cushion. 38, John McCrory; lemonade jar 6, Miss K. Roach; lamp. 23, Mrs M. Furniss; tea set, 21. J. McLean; pair pigeons, 9, A. Jones, knitting machine, 52, Mr. Trudel; silver salt sellers, 7, Miss Drury; fancy table, 9, Mrs. First; fancy bowl, 2 Miss McCurragh; gold watch, 43, Mary Burne; rocking chair 10, Mrs. Breen; bride doll, 25 Lilian Costigan; picture of St. Anthony, 43, Miss wcFee; opera glass, 2. Rev. Father Quinivan; gold ring, 7, Miss Flanagan; picture, 9, Miss Brand; pickle jar, 12, A. Booke; tea set, 43, Mr. Wright; nicture, 9, Miss Conway; picture, 35 Miss Lynch; picture, 9, Miss Lynch; pi ure, 6, Mrs Lynch; picture of Rev. Jas. Callaghan, 135, Miss A. Caesidy; picture of Rev. J. Quinlivan, 25 Mts. Lynch; down hand painted cushion, 11, Mi-s M. Sinnott.

Miss McGarvey's Table.

One fancy blotter, winning number 29, M. Lynch; gold snuff box, 17, Mr. B. Leroux; china sett, 33, Mr. Fizgibbon; sett carvers, 41, Sir W. Hingston; fan, 12, Mr. B. Isaacson; onyx table, presented by O. McGarvey, and collected on by Miss McGarvey, won by No. 200, Mr. C. F.

Mr. C. McCarrey, confectioner, Richmond Square, kindly supplied the ice cream and tables for St. Patrick's Supper which took place last Monday evening in Victoria Rink.

Mr. M. Hickey, flour merchant, St. James Street, has kindly donated the sum of \$25.00 to Mrs. A. Menzies for St. Patrick's Golden Jubilee Bazaar held lately in Victoria Rink.

Mrs. Welch, of the Balmoral Hotel, kindly supplied ice cream for St. Patrick's Jubilee Supper, held in Victoria Rink last Monday evening.

Mrs. McKenna acknowledges with thanks donations rom the tollowing — Rev. J. A. McCallen's "Jubilee Cake" Lady Hingston, cake; Mrs. P. Mullin, cake; Mrs. McClanaghan, cake; Mrs. McCarthy, cake; Mrs. Monk, cake; Mrs. Tansey, cake; Mrs. John Kavanagh, strawberries; Miss D. Stafford, cake Miss Hannaford, cake; Mrs. John Mc-Crory, cake; Mrs. Joseph McCrory, cake; Miss Downey, cake; Miss McGarvey, cake; Mrs. McGarvey, cake; Mr. John Callaghan, fr its; Mr. W. Wooley, cake; Mrs. Wm Karney, ginger ale; Mrs. McCoy, cake; Mr. Chas. Gurd, temperance beverages.

SCHLATTER IS DEAD.

MAN WHO CLAIMED TO BE A DIVINE HEALER STARVES TO DEATH IN MEXICO.

Francis Schlatter, who claimed to per form miraculous cures by divine power, has been recently found dead in the foot hills of Sierra Madre, 35 miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the State of Chihua-

hua, Mexico. His skeleton was found lying stretched on a blanket beneath a tree. The bones were bleached white. There were no signs of violence, and the prospectors believe Schlatter died of self-imposed starvation, as there were no cooking utensils of any kind in camp.

He claimed miraculous power, and his alleged cures created a surore.

KEENAN-DUFF.

A very charming wedding took place yesterday morning at St. Henri Church, when Miss Duff was united in marriage to one of Montreal's popular young Irishmen, Mr. John Keenan. The ceremony was performed by Kev. Father Piette, and a number of local musicians under the leadership of Prof P. J. Shea, Refreshment Table.

Lamp, winning number 8, Mr. McGoughal; cake basket, 3, T. M. Ireland;

Organist of St. Ann's, rendered a promise of music. The soloists were merely resigned the positions given me by the council. The council did not make me a Bishop." Murray.

THE WHITES AND BLACKS.

The Question of Wearing Surplices and Venton nts Discussed by Auglican Ministers.

The members of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church of New York, says the Sun, wrestled last week with the question of clerical robes and wound up hours of earnest talk by banning the white surplice. The resoaution of Dr. Samuel Ashurst prohibiting its use save in the parishes where it is now used was passed by an overwhelming vote. Immediately thereafter Bishop Charles E. Cheney of Chicago resigned all his posts in the gift of the council. Four other adherents of the surplice did likewise. In the opinion of the defeated faction, the action of the council means a split in the Church. The "Blacks" profess to be-lieve, on the other hand, that after the defeated men have had time to cool off things will run along smoothly. It was expected that a vote on the resolution would come the first thing in the morning, but efforts to that off the debate were promptly sat upon. Even the inquiry of the Rev. F. H Martin, a colored delegate from South Carolina, who wanted to know whether they were dealing in dry goods or saving souls, failed to make an impression.

" I attach no importance to THE QUESTION OF DRESS,"

declared Bishop Stevens, who wanted the matter left alone. "Why, I've preached without any garment whatever."

Whereupon the men all laughed and the women stuffed their handkerchiefs in their mouths. "I mean, of course, insignia of office," the Bishop added, and sat down in some emburrassment. talk lasted all the morning. At the afternoon session some one moved the previous question, and it was carried by 59' to 2. This brought up Bishop Campbell's substitute, which allowed both the white surplice and black gowns as well as robes: for the Bishops, but divested them of a symbolical or sacerdotal character. This was lost by 58 to 26. The Chair ruled that the riginal resolution-was still open to debate, and Bishop-tevens offered an amendment forbid ding absolutely the use of any Geneva-tobe save the black gown. He explained that he did this because the Ashurst resolution practically put a stigma on there wearing the white surplice. Itbranded them with shame, he said, rather than compromised with them. The amendment was lost. Bishop Fallon's amandment, leaving the matter to ne settled by the various synods, was also beaten. The Ashurst resolution was then put through by a vote of 57 to 27, and the question was settled.

BI-HOP CHENEY SPEAKS.

For about five minutes there was a hugh in the council. All eyes were upon Bishop Cheney. He has been the recognized leader of the "Whites" for years. To the surprise of all he had taken no part in the discussion. He arose, and, drawing a letter from his pocket walked to the front of the church to read it. It was addressed to the presiding Bishop, and explained that he had kept silence because he foresaw that words could do no good. He felt that the vote had been a fatal blow to Christian liberty in the Reformed Episcopal Church. It was a deliberate violation of the solemn pledge of Bishop Cummins in the founding of the church. He quoted words of Bishop Cummins to show that in the Reformed Episcopal church they had merely gone back to the Protestant Episcopal church as it was just after the American Revolution. The council had declared that certain vestments used in that church at that time must not be used now because they were leading to Rome. This interpretation was imposed upon a large minority in the church against its will. In view of such a destruction of liberty in the church he could not in good con-

science hold any gift of the council.

"I, therefore," the letter said in conclusion, "most sadly but positively resign my position as a member of the Special Church Extension Society, a trustee of the Theological Seminary, a member of the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, and any other position I may hold by authority of the General

THE FINANCIAL BIDE OF THE DISPUTE.

No action was taken on the letter. Charles H. Morton of Philadelphia followed the Bishop with an announcement that, in view of the decision in the vestment question, the founder of the Church Extension fund had authorized him to withdraw the gitt. The interest from this lund amounts to \$15,000 a year, \$10,000 of which will be used generally and \$5,000 in New York city. It has been in existence for many years, the name of the founder, a woman, being

k pt secret.
No action was taken as to this. The Blacks "assert that the deed of the giftis such that it cannot be withdrawn. They characterized the announcement as a "bluff." The names of the other members of the council who resigned allpositions on committees are: R W. Hare, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. William Fairley, Philadelphia; the Rev. T. J. Walton, Chicago, and J. S. Van Epps,

Cleveland. As Bishop Cheney left the church after adjournment he was asked if he

would leave the church.

Their Rush Into the Business of Typewriting.

Some of the Phases of the Conditions Which Brought About Their Introduction Into the Commercial Arena-Thousands Now Engaged in the Work.

New York Sun.

A quarter of a century ago such a thing as a woman stenographer was unheard of. The manufacturers of typewriters found very slow sale for their machines, and it is said that it was at the suggestion of one of these that wo men were induced to learn shorthand -and manipulate the keyboard. His sugegestion was carried out through the - President of a successful business college "who had been closely associated with the pioneers who sought to promote business education in this country. Girls at once took to shorthand and typewriting, and to day, as a rule, they do more acceptable office work than do the aver age men. There are fifty-three schools where stenography and typewriting are taught in New York, and twenty six in Brooklyn. At most of them the school year is divided into three terms of ten weeks each. Many of the schools adwertise to teach atudents in one term. and go so far as togguarantee places to pupils at the end of that time. This is absurd. The girl who begins to work at

ELUSIVE LITTLE POT HOOKS. with a vision of a good salary at the end

of three months, deludes herself. It requires much study to master shorthand, for it is hard, and some of the best paid and most successful typewriter girls in the city testify that the brightest cannot really perfect themselves in less than three terms. Of course, the length of time necessary to become proficient de pends largely on the individual, but a year's preparation is what the average girl requires. It was not many years ago that the idea of a woman receiving an education that would fit her for a business career and enable her to earn her bread and butter at better paying pursuits than sewing, nursing, teaching district school, or other distinctly feminine occupations, was received with a derisive smile. The change in public sentiment on this question is largely due to the typewriter girl. She has proved with satisfaction to the business world that accuracy, punctuality and capability are not questions of sex, but of training. Typewriter girls are not well paid, but they receive more for their services than do shop girls, cashiers or seamstresses, and they lead much freer lives and have better opportunities for physical and mental development. The average salary of the typewriter girl is :\$12 a week, though in exceptional cases she may earn from \$20 to \$35 weekly.

It is an undisputed fact that the typewriter girl has revolutionized the offices of this city. There are people who hold that the mere fact of a woman doing work for which she is paid in money takes something away from her, and that men do not feel the same toward her. When asked if this was true a man who employs thirty stenographers, all girls, in his offices, replied most emphat-

"No, and the man who says that is a cad—a snob. I used to employ all men in my office, and it was by accident that I changed to girls. One day one of my boys secured a better place. I had the greatest confidence in him and asked him to recommend some one who he felt sure could do the work satisfactorily. To my amazement he recommended his sister. 'What! have a girl in this office?' I exclaimed. 'Never.' He said: 'I'm ure you would get more comfort out of her than you say you have got out of me.' After a good deal of talk I gave her a trial.

"She came the next day and took her place at his desk, and there's been a different atmosphere in that musty old office ever since. Her gentle presence changed things as if by magic, and the boys grew more gentle and courteous, and my head men seemed to go about their work with a new enthusiasm. The little girl attended strictly to her business, but when she looked up it was always with a smiling tace, and when she tripped from desk to desk the very awish of her skirts seemed to make things different. Gradually this, that, and the other boy dropped into places or went into business for themselves; some one quarter, in which, above all others, of them became managers in my office until finally I found all my typewriters girls. They do the work more satisfac torily; they get along pleasantly with one another, and they are always in their places cheerful and amiable. Men who come in now to transact business, when they see my array of bright faced, tastefully dreseed, trim-looking girls, act like gentlemen, and refrain from smoking, spitting all over the floors, and swearing, and this without a word from anybody. I don't say that all typewriters are perfect. Some of them are pretty bad, but so are some of the society girls. We find imprudent, immodest women in every walk of life, in every line of business, but on the whole I think that the typewriters of this city deserve much credit and much respect. Of course I mean those who are competent and are filling places that give them a fair

THEIR CHANCES FOR MARRIAGE.

Many typewriter girls have chances for marriage that young women, sup-ported by fathers in moderate circumstances, may well envy them. Often they marry men connected with the firms for which they work, or, oftener still, captivate customers. "About 100 young women go out from this institution every year," said the President of one of the oldest commercial colleges in the city, "and find excellent places as typewriters. It has always interested

very much interested in their work and are not absorbed with the idea that they must marry the first man who offers himself. They wait until love comes to them as a rule, and by this time their knowledge of the world and human nature is such that they do not fall in love with a ne'er do well. I remember so well one case that interested me very much. A young woman came down from a God-forsaken part of the State and perfected herself in stenography and typewriting. She had a most attractive personality and a most comprehensive and sympathetic mind. I was casting my eye about for the kind of place I knew she could fill well when I received a message from the editor of a magazine to send him a competent typewriter at once. I told the effice boy to tell him that I had the very girl he needed. The boy declared that the editor had said distinctly time and again that he would not have a girl around, and finally said he knew his employer wouldn't even see her. As the editor was a friend of mine I told the boy to tell him I knew better what he wanted than he knew himself, and I was sure that this girl, who would call next morning, would fill the bill. The girl went and was employed. In a few weeks I met the editor and he told me that he had never in all his life had any one take such care of his affairs as did this girl. Things went on this way for two years, and then I received cards to their wedding. A day or two atterward they called together. She said laughingly he married her to keep her because she had an offer of a much larger salary.

That case is a typical case. Every little while my old girls come in to tell me of their engagements, and never yet have I known of a case where a marriage has turned out badly."

Of course there are unsuccessful typewriters, and hundreds of them are glad to work for \$5 a week. A bureau downtown which secures employment for them has had 1,800 applications from women since Christmas, and has placed nearly 1,000. Many of them were nothing more than children willing to work for pittances.

IRELAND

And the Queen's Jubilee.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

In the order of service to be used in Anglican churches under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury on Jubilee Sunday, June 20th, is a "Prayer for apparent, then, that the Church could Unity," which opens thus:-"O God, give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our un. | Farley. happy divisions. Take away all hatred and projudice and whats sever else may hinder us from godly Unity and Peace." It is to be regretted that, upon an occasion of universal jubilation, it should be necessary to open prayer with such significant words. One could wish that no discordant note should be heard, when the four quarters of the empire have as sembled their foremost representative men to do honor to an aged and respect ed sovereign. But it is not so. There is the little rift within the lute. There comes the intelligence that

SIXTY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

representing some millions of Her Majesty's subjects, formally and openly refuse to have part in the Jubilee celebrations, on the ground that "the demonstration is not simply commemorative of the private and public virtues of the monarch, but mainly imperial jubilation over the development of the principles of self-government, and the growth of prosperity, wealth, comfort, etc, in which Ireland has not shared."

However much the reasonable necessity of this action may be deplored by sincerely loyal subjects of Her Majesty, it is the only consistent course open to the Irish Nationalist members, it they would not sacrifice their manhood to a mere sentiment, and appear to the world as dissemblers and hypocrites. True, this little thorn will be lost to sight in the crown of roses woven by the various portions of the British Empire for the Queen's honored head. But, if Her Majesty be the tender, womanly sovereign her least ardent admirers would have the world believe her to be, it will make itself felt. If it does not, then she lacks the essential qualities of a benign and gracious Queen. We hear much of

THE QUEEN'S GREAT PERSONAL INFLUENCE, not only in home affairs but amongst the rulers of other nations, but it has yet to be recorded that she has attempted to exert this personal influence in the it would win her a generous nation's undying gratitude and affectionate loyalty, in the behalf of Home Rule for Ireland. She must know that, until that concession is made, until that national aspiration is fulfilled, until that right is acknowledged, Ireland will remain one of the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions," which her primate now seriously asks for Divine grace to lay to heart.

It is computed that, in this, the year of the somewhat erroneously-called Diamond Jubilee, one quarter of the globe acknowledges Her Majesty's sway, surely an empire the like of which there is no previous record. In greatness and glory it resembles, but surpasses that of ancient Tyre, of which it is written: "Many islands were the traffic of thy hand; they set forth precious stones, and purple and broidered works, and fine linen and silk in thy market. The ships of the sea were thy chiefs in thy merchandise; and thou wast replenished and glorified exceedingly in the heart of the sea." Tyre is no more: but the glad sun searches all the Queen's dominions, and, save for India, from which the death wing of famine is sullenly lifting, finds but one isolated isle that gives not back his joyous light. Over Ireland, the dark and ominous

DISCONTENT, SORROW, PRUITLESS ASPIRA-TION,

me to note what excellent marriages and bitter remembrance of wrongs send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs they make as a rule. This is easily pleaded, but unrighted, hang and have and mailing only to Dr. R. V. Pierce, accounted for, I think. They become lung through all the full years of Buffalo, N. Y.; cloth binding to stamps.

Victoria's reign. The newspapers are teeming with reviews of this reign, presented from every possible view and in every conceivable shape; but we have met with no review of the history of Ireland during this same momentous period; and, speaking as one of Her Majesty's subjects, it is meet, perhaps, that though written, it has not been published. For, it is written by a pen dipped in the heart's blood of a nation, down trodden, suffering, struggling struggling, from 1837 to 1897, for the Home Rule which Britain's young and stalwart colonies flaunt in her face as their dearest privilege and most prized possession. During that period Ireland has seen her population dwindle from eight millions to four millions and a half through mal administration, famine and emigration. Ireland is a mourning country, and, as her leaders in parliament declare, she is in no mood for jubilation. In a time of general rejoicing, sorrow is but the more cruelly emphasized, and it would be a marvel if the spirit of estrangement so painfully evident in the mother land were not shared by the heart of that greater Ireland beyoud the seas. To Irishmen, be it written with regret, the Queen's reign, so glorious in many respects, is not pleasant to look back upon. It offers little for jubilation. But Irishmen can, perhaps, in a truly Christian spirit, join the Primate of England in his orayer for Unity, and pray for grace "seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions."

BODY NOT TO BE BURNED.

THE CHURCH IS IRREVOCABLY OPPOSED TO CREMATION.

The Church does not countenance, never has countenanced and never will countenance cremation. It has stood as irremovable against that method of disposing of the dead as it has against

No Catholic who left instructions to be cremated could expect to be accorded the buried rites of the Church. There are good reasons for this, reasons so strong that the attitude of the Church will always be unchanged.

The ancient Catholic and Jewish tradition is to lay the body in the grave. This expresses that "sleep," as St. Paul calls it, which is to be ended by the "trumpet call of the resurrection," and which proclaims our fellowship with those who are gone before us.

Experience has shown that cremation is mostly practiced by those who wish to weaken belief in the lite to come, and many of its devotees are strong opponents of belief in the resurrection. It is never tolerate cremation unless in exceptional cases, where sanitary or medical purposes might require it.—Bishop

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE MAKING INDUCEMENTS FOR THEM TO RETURN.

The New York Sun in a recent issue says:—The Canadian Government has organized a French Canadian colonization society for the relief of distressed French Canadians in New England. The first effort made by the society was the founding of a branch in this city by Dr. Brisson and M. Cariufed of Montreal, who will open branches in Bangor, Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence.

This is a result of the many appeals made to the Dominion Government by the Canadians, thousands of whom are suffering poverty in nearly all the New England manufacturing towns. To all who go home the Dominion Government will turnish transportation and will give to each man 100 acres of woodland and will pay from \$500 to \$1,000 for clearing

THREE MILLION ACRES OF COFFEE LAND.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE MEN MAKE A LARGE INVESTMENT IN MEXICO.

A syndicate of Chicago and Milwaukee capitaliste has just bought 3,000,000 acres of coffee land in the territory of Tepic. The land is all in one tract and the price paid was \$600,000 in Mexican

The district is west of the mountains, about seventy five miles from the Pacific Ocean, on the railroad running to the port of San Blas, State of Jalisco.



by unsightly eruptions, pimples and blotches too frequently fail to understand that these are but the outward symptoms of inward disorders. They orders, They resort to various cosmet-ics, oint-

ics, ointments and powders, not
knowing that all the while
the trouble is not in the
skin, itself, but in the system. It is sometimes absolutely dangerous to use outward applicasolutely dangerous to use outward applicasolutely dangerous to use outward applications, for if the skin alone is cleared, the real disease is likely to attack some internal organ of the body, where it may prove fatal to life itself.

to life itself.

In the majority of cases these unsightly skin diseases are due to two things, weakness and disorders of the distinctly feminine organism, and impurities of the blood caused by them. The woman who suffers from disease in a womanly way will soon suffer in her general health. Her stomach, liver and other organs will fail to perform their proper functions, with the result that the blood becomes impure. Left to herself, she will probably resort to cosmetics and ointments. If she consults a physician and ointments. If she consults a physician he will tell her that the stomach or liver only is at fault. Her distinctly womanly ailment is really the first and only cause. For this she should resort at once to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them strong organs concerned. It makes them strong and well. Then a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will purify and enrich the blood, and make her a new woman. Medicine dealers sell both remedies.

"I cannot say too much for Dr. Plerce's Pa-vorite Prescription," writes Miss Clara Baird, of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Penna., "for the good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address." Sure, safe and simple ways to cure all manner of skin diseases told in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy

THE POPE'S POEM In Praise of Frugality.

[From the New York World.] Mr. Andrew Lang, in the preface to his translation of the Latin poem of His Holiness Leo XIII., in praise of ab-

stemiousness in dining, says :--

"The Pope's poem is on the model of the epistle of Horace. From the reference to coffee, he seems to have modern manners in his mind, but 'Banquet of Greed' reflects the intemperance of ancient Rome. The translation is necessarily in the manner of the eighteenth century."

An Epistle to Fabricius Rufus.

What diet lends the strength to life and The flower of health from each malign disease

The good Ofellus, pupil from of old And follower of Hippocrates, has told. Rating base gluttony with anxious sir, He thus laid down the laws of frugal fare:

Neatness comes first. Be thy spare table bright With shining dishes and with napkins white.

Be thy Chianti unadulterate, To cheer the heart and raise the spirit's

weight. Yet trust not much the rosygod; in fine, Be sure that you put water to your wine. Picked be thy grain and pure thy homemade bread.

Thy meats be delicate and dairy fed. Tender nor highly spiced thy good; nor tease

Thy taste with sauces from Ægean seas. Fresh be thine eggs-hard boiled or nearly raw. Or deftly poached or simply served au plat.

"There's wit in poaching eggs," the pro verb says, And you may do them in a hundred Ways.

Nor shun the bowl of foaming milk that feeds The infant and may serve the senior's needs.

Next on the board be Heaven's gift, honey, placed, And sparing of Hyblaean nectar taste. Pulses and salads on thy guests bestow-Even in suburban gardens salads grow. Add chosen fruits—what'er the time

afford; rose red apples crown the rustic board. Last comes the beverage of the Orient

shore— Mocha, far off, the fragrant berries bore. Taste the dark fluid with a dainty lip; Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip.

Such are my precepts for a diet sage That leads thee safely to a green old age, But wise Ofellus still would sagely say, The path of green lies quite the other wav.

That cruel, shameless siren only cares To trap men's feet and spread their shining snares. These are her arts; to bid the table

shine With varied ornament and purple fine. Embroidered napkins impudently glow; The cups are ordered in a gleaming LOM Goblets and beakers, bronze and silver

And fragrant flowers the table decorate. With these and seeming hospitable

board On couches bids the languid limbs recline,

And brings forth beakers of her choicest wine. What Chian vineyards or Falernian

yield, And juices of the Amyclæan fields, With such liqueurs as anxious art distills; From various juices dainty cups she

fills. Rivals in greed devour the juicy cates, And guest with guest in drinking emu-

lates. In oil and spice a boar Lucanian swims:

Geese lend their livers, hares their tender Midst ortolans and doves as white as

Flesh mixed with fish and clams with oysters show. The mighty plate a huge murena fills, †
Swimming, attended by a shoal of
squills.

The gaping guests adore and, feeding Feast to disgust and soak themselves in

wine. Then, blown with wine and food and angry, all
Arise and fight like furies in the hall.

Of fisticuffs they take their eager fill; At last, with wine and meat o'ercome, are still.

Greed laughs triumphant in her cruel glee And drowns her guests like sailors in the

Fell indigestion now her work begins; The liver finds the sinners in their sins Languid, perspiring, tortured, tumid, With limbs that totter take their devious

way. With tongues that stammer and with faces pale. But greed would yet more potently pre-

vail; The broken, battered body is her own— What if the soul herself were overthrown, And bound to earth in greed's unholy snare!

That we inherit of diviner air.
Then, if it might, the flood of greed would roll E'en o'er the embers of the immortal soul

Horace, Book II., Satire II., verse 53d.
 Compare with these two passages their related passages in the second of Horace's second book of Satires and in his Epistles.

The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatendestruction, and all attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive, USE ONLY ...

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST

but will aggravate the evil. There must be no mere attempts to regulate the cancer. It must be eradicated. Not a root must be left behind; for until this is done all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink,-Abraham Lincoln.

CHURCH UNION.

The minister who is reported as saying at the recent Methodist Conference. 'The ministry does not enjoy all the respect we could wish, but we do enjoy all that we deserve," was both modest and creditably ambitious. This pithy saying conveys a lesson to more than gale which on May 6 visited the Chu-Methodist ministers—indeed, to all in san Archipelago, off the coast of China. office over their fellow-men, from king Meagre particulars of the disaster were to school-teacher, and most of all, perhaps, to parents. The amount of genu- ricanes for for which the coast of China ine respect shown to a person in author is noted and the fishermen had no chance ity will ever be in proportion to the seek shelter. Their light boats were smashed and of the hundreds out at the efforts he makes to honestly win respect, And, humanly speaking, respect, like swept the entire archipelago, which excharity, begins at home, The man who desires to be respected must first learn to respect himself. Dealing with the tends across the mouth of Manchow Bay. Several large junks were lost, in which scores perished. SUBJECT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP,

this same minister said, "I speak not of those who secure large audiences by sensational clap-trap; nor or those who have organists who play the congregations in on "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," and out on the "Washington Post March," nor by the services of a certain type of star singers, who have scarcely a rag of reputation, and who would sing with much better grace for the lowest company."

This is pretty bad. For, seeing that the wor s were spoken in Conference, the plain inference is that these enormities prevail in at least, some Methodist churches. Nor is it greatly to be wondered at that such meretricious expedients should occasionally be resorted to, where a minister's success so largely depends upon his power of drawing and ple. holding his congregation. This is a natural consequence of the prevailing, and "calling," tion of the plants are of a sensitive variety that sometimes the path of a and the system itself, the necessary result of the abolition or absence of episcopal authority.

Of recent years there has been a marked tendency in the religious world towards union, in which respect Canada stands far ahead of the Mother country. In Canada the various Methodist branches united to form one church, and there is but one Presbyterian church.

THE NEW MOVEMENT AMONGST PROTESTANTS Now we are informed by an eminently Protestant authority, the Mail and Empire, that there is a noticeable tendency amongst Protestant denominations in this country to draw together, and a "moderate, though not openly asserted trend towards something akin Protestant authority, the Mail and asserted trend toward to episcopacy in the non-episcopal bodies, arising from a desire for more efficient government," which trend would make union or amalgamation with episcopal bodies much easier of accomplishment. On a greater scale, and from far less likely quarters than those already mentioned, there has been those already mentioned, there has been the significant attempt at a rapprochement by the Anglican and Catholic churches, concerning which Pope Leo XIII. has given his final reply in his latest encyclical. Whether these can be counted on as signs of a time or not, there can no longer be any doubt of the Pope's intense desire for the re-union of Christendom, as so nobly expressed in his encyclical,—"to bring about the reconciliation of those who are separated from the Catholic Church in faith or in obedience, since this certainty is the wish of that same Christ, that they should all be indeed in the fold and under one shepherd."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Chickering; New York Weber; Haines Bros., New England; Heintzman & Co., Miller, etc., etc. Prices low. Terms easy. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street.

REV. MR. MASSEY'S DEATH.

AN ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN PASSES AWAY AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Rev. Samuel Massey, one of the oldest Anglican clergymen in the city, died last week after a short illness. Since coming to Canada he spent many years in church work in St. Henri, and latterly conducted the mission at Richmond Square. He was chaplain of the 6th Fusiliers and only recently retired, being made hoporary chaplain. He was born in England in 1817, and came to Canada 35 years ago. He leaves a widow and seven children—four sons and three daughters. The sons are W. M. Massey and George Massey, New York; John M Massey, Toronto, and Lieut.-Col. Fred Massey, of this city.

The deceased counted many warm friends in the circles of Catholics. He was an ardent worker in the cause of the poor of this city and will be very much missed.

MAXIMS FOR SUCCESS.

The Rothschilds were as good at maxims-making as at money-making. Here are a few more of the older Baron's 'rules:" Shun liquors; dare to go for-

RICH RED BLOOD is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

ward; never be discouraged: never tell business lies; be polite to ever-body; employ your time well; be prompt in everything; pay your debts promptly; bear all troubles patiently; do not reckon upon chance; make no useless acquaint-ances; be brave in the struggle of life; maintain your integrity as a sacred thing; never appear something more than you are; take time to consider. then decide positively; carefully examine into every detail of your busi-

FIVE HUNDRED FISHERMEN

PERISH IN A GALE OFF THE COAST OF CHINA. VICTORIA, B.C., June 11.—Five hundred fishermen were lost, it is estimated, in a brought by the steamship Empress of Japan. It was one of those sudden hurtime very few returned. The storm

Miss Ella Walker, vocalist, winner of the Canadian scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, Eng., says of the KARN pianos: "For durability and purity of tone they are very fine. I can heartily recommend them."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The bones of very aged persons have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

The owl's wise look is the result of a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovably in their sockets. Only one person in fifteen has perfect

eyes, the larger percentage of defective-ness prevailing among fair-haired peo-

variety that sometimes the path of a traveler may be traced by the wilted The total duration of bright sunshine for a week in Aberdeen, Scotland, recently amounted to nine hours, in an English town 16 hours, and in London

> FIFTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

but a little over a quarter of an hour.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

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

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

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

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10: Children \$1.05.

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St.
Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin street,
.....Montreal..... N.B.—A Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, for men only, by steamer "Three Rivers." shall take place on Saturday, July 31st, at 7 P.M.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1 00 each and upwards.
In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards.
Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.30 per dox,
White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per dox.
Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per dox.
Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per dox. In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$100 each

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1,00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards.

Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per dos. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality. INCENSE. CHARCOAL. GAS LIGHTERS.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Parasine.

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL, QUE. 123 Church St., TORONTO, ONT.

TEACHER WANTED

For New Ireland Roman Catholic School. Applications received up to 25th June; state salary expected. Address R. S. FEENY, New Erin Post Office, County of Huntingdon, P.Q.

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER.

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. MOTTREAL

The New Plan of the Board of Health of New York.

The Undertakers Not in Favor of the Proposal-Dr. Kelier's Opinion Regarding the Present System in Vosue.

The Sanitary Committee of the Health Board of New York, on Friday, approved the plane of the N w M meoleum Company for the (s.abli-hment of a sanitary mausoleum near High Bridge. The mausoleum is to have a capacity of from ten to twelve thousand bodies, and is to be erected within the territory bounded by 155th street on the south, the Hudson River on the west, the Harlem River on the east, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the probabilities are that next Tuesday, the north. It is proposed to entomb the dead in cement r ceptacles. The bodies are to be exposed for several months to a current of air made chemically dry by adoption of the plans. The various passing it over sulphuric acid, the air to coffin companies will also oppose the be purified afterward by fire. When the new plan, on the ground that if one of body is thoroughly dessicated the receptacle is to be made air tight. The company submitted a dozen plans to the Health Board, all of which were approved by the Sanitary Committee. The Board. Dr. George B. Fowler, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, is enthusisetic over the new method of burial, and he believes that it is eminently sanitary. Dr. Charles Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board, is of the same opinion.

THE NEW MAUSOLEUM

is to be 270 feet long, 75 feet deep and three stories high. The interior will resemble that of a well appointed library, with a main corridor and diverging halls leading to the different sections. The sepulchres will be of solid concrete, four inches thick, without seam or joint. and little larger than an ordinary coffin. They will be arranged in tiers of six on either side of the hallways. The opening into each sepulchre will be provided with two doors. The inner door, of plate glass, is to be hermetically sealed after the space is occupied. The outer door will be of bronze or ornate any other way that the friends of the dead may desire. A portion of the proposed mausoleum will be arranged for families, with separate compartments and sets of sepulchres. The mausoleum will also have a chapel, where funeral ceremonies may be held, as is now done at the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I. Each sepulchre will be numbered and registered, and there will be a bureau where records will be kept of those whose remains are entombed, including the birth, parentage, marriage, time of death, and other data. One of the advantages claimed for the new system is that of

SECURITY AGAINST GRAVE ROBBERS.

A novel feature is that for protection against premature entombment. An electrical apparatus is to be provided slightest movement will sound an alarm that cannot fail to be heard by the hman. There will also be an indicator connected with the electrical apsepulchre the alarm comes from. According to the plans filed by the Health Department, the body will remain in the sepulchre for three months before it is hermetically sealed. Each sepuichre will be constructed with a conduit that will admit fresh air, and with another that will permit the egress of the air after it has absorbed the gases and fluids of the body. The egress conduit will terminate in a separate building, where the vitiated air will be purified by passage through a furnace. Thus, the company claims, the escape into the atmosphere of any noxious matter will be prevented.

AN UNDERTAKER'S OPINION.

"We have never had any objection to cremation," said the coffin man, "be-cause the crematory people have not tried to interfere with our business, but this new concern has a scheme which, if carried into effect, would drive us out of the business. Not only that, they might possibly get the Health Board to further approve of it and advertise it as a good thing. In that case they would have a monopoly of the burial business in this city. Consequently I do not helieve that the casket manufacturers will permit them to go ahead with the scheme, but will fight them on the ground that, in case a burial trust was establised in New York, people would be compelled to pay for caskets whatever prices were demanded of them. The that were there no Hansard there would undertakers would also be driven out of business, for this funeral trust would not stop until they had full control of all the funerals in the city. Our associa-tion works hand and glove with the Undertakers' Association. Under an agreement which we have with the undertakers we do not sell caskets to non union undertakers, or barbers or blacksmiths who pose as undertakers, so the probabilities are that our Executive Committee will consult with Executive Committee of the Undertakers' Association, for the purpose of taking some action toward preventing the establishment of a funeral trust in New York. As our association will not hold a regular meeting before this burial scheme comes up again for final action in the Health Department, it may be necessary for us to call a special meeting on Monday night. However, I am not in a position to say at present exactly what will be done, as the Undertakers' Association will have to be consulted before we take

any action." The representative of the mausoleum company said that he did not desire to discuss its plans in detail until after the Health Board had taken final action. He said that when the Greater New York charter goes into effect there will be more than

SIXTY CEMETERIES IN THIS CITY,

ritory for burial purposes, he said, was nearly all taken up, and the time had come when something must be done toward solving the problem of what disposition shall be made of the dead.

In a small separate building in the rear of the mansoleum will be the furnace and appliances for heating and lighting the mansoleum itself. This building will also he used as a sort of temporary

To put our French-Canadian brethren on their guard against the terrible calamities that threaten them, and especially against Baptist proselytism. It is a wholesome thing for people occasionally to view themselves as others see them. French-Canadian journals are invited to copy, but also to remember that he who laughs last laughs best.

be named—had been struck a short time

ago, and that there was another blowonly hinted at—coming; and that there

Opinions Regarding the Most Striking

The enterprising editor of the Canadian Magazine recently sought from a number of prominent men and women an answer to the inquiry, what, in their opinion, were the most striking characteristic and the most beneficent achievement of the Queen's reign?

The replies, as given in full, make very interesting reading.

In brief, Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, related that it was like asking one to name the best man or woman or book; but thought that Queen Victoria's great impression on her people and on the world was best revealed in the way she could wish her Jubilee to be celebrated. "Do something for humanity, especially for afflicted humanity," she said, in sub-

The greatest political achievement, so far as Canada is concerned, in Professor Goldwin Smith's opinion, is Canadian Confederation. In Great Britain the marked progress towards democracy; the development of the Indian and Colonial empires : and, in science, the first use of amesthetics, if that can be assigned to Great Britain.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, stands for chloroform as the most beneficent invention of her Majesty's reign.

"The grandest and completest illustration of the divinity of true womanliness in wifehood, motherhood and widowhood," is the answer of Dr. Joseph

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., says: "I am narrow-minded enough to have no care whatever for military glory, and no interest in territorial annexation. To my mind the greater achievements of the Queen's Reign have been the legislation lightening the labours in mines. factories and workshops; the expansion of the suffrage; the development of science in the directions of dulling or lessening pain in surgical operations; the marvellous improvements in travel and in postal service, and the Queen's own strictly constitutional government.

Baring Gould's reply is unique, and not too flattering to Her Majesty or Her Majesty's House. He says: "The House of Hanover has done nothing of benefit to the people of England, and the great feature of Her Majesty's reign is that it has seen the people do all that they have needed, and have not looked to the Royal Family to do more than sanction their This is a great thing to teach the people

According to Dr. Monro Gibson. President of the Free Church Council, the most striking characteristic is the rapid development of the power of the people; the most beneficent achievement was the settlement of the Alabama Claims,

by arbitration.

Rev. J. E. C. Welldon gives "the mutual understanding of the sundered classes of society," and Dr. Alford Russell Wallace "(1), the continous growth of ideas of broad humanity and justice; (2), ansesthetics the antiseptic treatment of wounds, and the spread of arbitration in settling international difficulties. The Rev. Newman Hall's reply is very

graphic, but, in substance, embodies the feform of the Criminal Code and the abolition of public hanging.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller replies at great length, and pins her faith on the emancipation of her sex and the evolution of the new woman.

Last, A. E. Fletcher, late editor of the Daily Chronicle, the most dashing and enterprising of London journals, stoutly maintains that the general acceptance of the theory of evolution is the most remarkable characteristic, and Darwin the greatest man, of the Victorian era.

It is noticeable that these replies are as indicative of the characters and thought-trends of the personages who penned them as the expert mind-readers by writing would claim their signatures to be. Another thing to be remarked is, that the replies are as various as the writers, but that four out of the number arr e on the use of anesthetics in surgical operations, for their use as simple allayers of pain is as ancient as the Romans and the Chinese.

But it seems to be impossible to rightly assign the first use of ancesthetics in surg ry to Great Britain. This great boon to suffering humanity appears to privilege of conventions,-the right of have been first discovered and practised, though with poor success, by Horace Wells, an American. (born at Windsor, Conn.,) in 1844. He used nitrous oxide. The second in the same field was also an American, Dr. Morton, whom Americans claim as the father of anæsthesia, and who in 1856, under a storm of ignorant abuse from learned men, successfully Roman Catholics of Quebec. Our Mont-introduced the use of ether in surgical real pastor declared, "that Quebec is a operations. As to the use of chloroform, operations. As to the use of chloroform,

> asy to Take asy to Operate Are features pecullar to Hood's Pills. Small in

> size, testeless, efficient, thorough. As one man over." 250. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. have taken a pill till it is all

The only pills to take with Hood's Farsaparille

however, Conan Doyle appears to be correct, as that agent was first employed by Simpson, a Scotchman, in 1847, and quickly superseded ether in European countries.

THE ORDER OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT,

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- Y u will oblige some of my frierds, as well as myself, by inserting in your excellent paper the following lines, in reference to the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, for as we are soon to celebrate again the beautiful feast of Corpus Christi, a word or so will not be out of place regarding these holy men who bear that sacred name. It is already six years since these good Fathers came to bless our city by the virtues and labors of their truly edifying lives, and yet it seems still necessary to inform many of our English-speaking people that they came not only for the purpose of in creasing the devotion of the good Canadiana towards the Blessed Sacrament, but also of doing the same for the warmhearted children of St. Patrick. who, in weal and woe, were ever faithful to their sacramental God, following the example of their suffering forefathers, who during long centuries of persecution for the faith braved all dangers, and death itself that they might come to Jesus in the Mass, and that, too, when it was offered by their songurth aroon not in the grand churches that were theirs in the days of old, but with rush light or tallow candle in the lonely glen, in the rude mountain hovel, or in the dark, deep caves of their seagirt isle. Oftentimes when discovered thus adoring their Saviour, and speaking to Him of their sorrows for His sake, their persecutors would close the entrance of their caves, filling them with straw, and then setting fire to it and causing the smoke to suffocate them to death. At times greatly indeed was tested their love of Christ on the Altar and if, then, they served him so well in so much suffering, what would they not do for Him in joy and freedom, even as we our selves possess Him enthroned in that truly grand and Eucharistic Church of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. who, having no particular parish in their charge, are ever ready and willing to make every effort to spread more and more the love of Jesus in the hearts of

In other churches, after Holy Mass and Benediction, the Master is consigned to his little Home on the Altar and then its door is closed and his children depart. and, for the most part, they leave Him alone in the silence and solitude of the Tabernacle during the long busy day as well as on the cold, still, lonely hours of the night, the darkness of which is but too often a cover to more and darker

all this grandeur of liturgy in doing thus for our King is but following the spirit and practices of the Church, which

Well then did the Holy Father say that was indeed a Heaven-given inspiration of Pere Eymard the priest of the Eucharist, as he was called, to form a body of priests and pious laymer, who, as brothers, would adore and pray without | Pratte, of Montreal, from which you are cessing before Him on the altar. They were to be His courtiers, the soldiers and servants of His palace, to wait on Him has a grand and beautiful tone and is of and to lead his other subjects to Him and great artistic value." to make known to them His goodness

There have been orders of priests to teach, to preach, to attend on the sick and dying, for apostolic work at home and in pagan lands; priests in the deserts and priests for the busy towns; but never before have we had an order of priests to watch, day by day, before the Tabernacle, and thus by their example lead their confreres in the sacred Mir. istry, as well as others, when weary and foot-sore after the toil of the day was over, to seek rest at the sacred feet of their Master. And what litting duty, too, for priests to be thus before that great and holy One whom they themselves, by His own power, bring down on the altar, to again offer Him with all the love of His adorable Heart, to the Father for the needs of human souls.

the Clergy the love and spirit of Jesus in the Eucharist; for if they only love Him there and remain with Him as their dearest friend and Father and often compare themselves to Him, his beauty and loneliness will make all else pass away and leave Him to draw them closer to Himself, so that soon they may be like Him in every way. No rules then, or measures, laid do .. n for acquiring perfection here-for love alone will make us strive to become like to Jesus. This

is all we need. The better to attract priests to this manner of living, Pere Eymard wished that the life of his priests should be without any austere rules. The dress too was to be the same as that of secular priests-study, recitation of the Divine Office in Choir, in common and Community life, and in every other way; the priests to say the Holy Mass every day, a High Mass being also sung, and Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament some-times twice a day. By this number of pricats and Masses the orders of men excel those of the Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration in the grandeur of their attendance upon the Master. Would that men could excel them, too, in their love

The same of the same

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of that same Divine Master, for are not | years on presentation of the subscripthe hearts of the male sex in general ion bill they will hem and haw and without devotion? they are cold, but the finally come to the conclusion that they Blessed Storament will give them the do not remember of ever having ordered warmth of Gid's Love.

1857. The Mother House is in Rome, did not come regular, or they will send As yet the houses are few. The rules the money to the office, or pay in the have been approved of by the Venerable spring or something else on that line, Pontiffs Pius IX and Leo XIII, who are And yet these deadbeats pose as exemmost generous ir its praise. Many plary Catholics. If it were not for the bishops are longing for its establish ment in their diocese, but still the there wouldn't be a half dozen Catholic laborers are few in number. If owever, papers published in America. The truth it must prosper; it is God's work. So! says our Holy Father, the Vicar of Journal, Memphis, Tennessee. Christ.

And now, again, I ask our good Irish Canadians to go and see the devotion of Card of Thanks. piety that is to be found in this Sanctuary of Jesus. Beholding it, they will become filled with a greater devotion for the Biessed Sacrament. They are also requested to give in their names and join the Eucharistic League, that they may participate in the reward vouchsafed to all the works of the adorers. Then they will be happy and blessed, and sin will have less to do with them; the sorrows of earth will press less heavily upon them, and Jesus will be their reward in time and eternity.

When we visit the Shrines of Our Lady and other saints, we go there to get God's favors and gifts; but have we not all we need in our Jesus, and if only we succeed in touching him in the right way, by faith and love, virtue and light and strength as of old will go out from Him to us, for he is always the same Good Father and Master.

As all blessings come through Jesus from the Eternal Father, let us go, then, where we can be always nearest to Him, and that is on His Throne in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Mount Royal Avenue-no doors there between Him and us; His human eyes gaze on us.

We all make a grand display on the Feast of Corous Christi, but it is always Corpus Christi there. Let us be consistent in our devotion, and let the members of each parish make this display by one pilgrimage at least in the year to that Sacred Palace in which Jesus holds His Court perpetually.
I regret for having thus trespassed so

much, but it is all for the waster; may He reward you to the wish of An Inish Priest.

M. A. Bord, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Piano Manufacturer, Member of the Jury at the Paris Exposition of 1878, Gold Medallist Paris Exposition of 1889, after he had heard a talented planist in Paris, wrote him the letter of which the following is an extract:-

" Paris, January 15, 1897.

"Allow me to thank you for having given me the pleasure of judging of your fine performance as a pianist, which was delicate, brilliant and of great promise The excellent and beautiful piano of Mr capable of drawing the finest and most varied effects, is an instrument which

" A. Bord," " (Signed)

A PRIEST'S ABVICE

To the Parishioners of a Wealthy Congregation

To Pay Their Grocers' Bills and Other Claims the first Charge on Catholics.

In the Pittsburg Catholic we read the following :

"A French Jesuit priest had, this past Lent, a very wealthy congregation to preach to on charity. Instead of asking contribution from them to alleviate distress, he told them to pay their debts, what they owed their butchers, grocers, bakers, their bills for dry goods, dress-making, etc. The wisdom of the good Father may not be questioned."

If the Rev. Father were addressing a congregation of American Catholics he would have endeavored to force them to pay their just debts to their Catholic newspaper. Perhaps the moral turpitude of not paying them is unknown in Catholic France.—Michigan Catholic.

Our esteemed contemporaries evidently are not aware of the fact that thousands of our most exemplary, practical Catholics, the pious monthly communicants, never for a moment consider it a wrong or sin to beat a newspaper, especially a Catholic newspaper. It is a cardinal principle with them never to pay for a Catholic newspaper if they can avoid doing so by any kind of a plausible excuse. After taking it for

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

Her the after the the the the Chestles Chestles

it; or, perchance, they missed some cer-These good Fathers were founded in tain copies at some unknown date, it liberal support of Jews and Protestants is sometimes very bitter. - Catholic

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Barant return their hearrfelt thanks to the Public, the Press and many good Friends who so kindly and generously contributed to the Baraar by donations of beautiful articles and delicious delicacies which made the Dinner and Bazaar such a success. ANNA DARRAGH, Secretary.

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Gity and District Savings Bank

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

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

MY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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bolies are buried. The available ter year; that another blow—too terrible to

are now 35,000 French Canadian Protestante; that

were traces of disorganization, morally and spiritually—not politically—in the Church of Rome itself." Why have we taken the trouble to report this? Why? will also be used as a sort of temporary resting place for the dead whose permanent resting place is not ready, or who have died unknown and are awaiting identification. In other words, it will be a general receiving vault. There is no doubt that when the undertakers of the city hear of the elaborate plans approved of by the Health Board's Sani-THE QUEEN'S REIGN. tary Committee, there will be the big gest kind of a protest, for, under these plans, undertakers having charge of the funerals of those whose relatives decide to entomb them in the mausoleum Characteris: ie of Its Sixty Years. will be compelled to purchase coffins from the burial company or to construct them according to its plans and under its direction, so that the coffins will permit a free circulation of air. In fact, when the matter comes up before the Health Board for final action, the Under-

city limits, others will quickly follow, and drive the coffin men out of business, for it is understood that the casket or coffin to be used in the new style of burial has been patented by a man latter will report accordingly to the full named Mayer, who would thus have a monopoly of the casket manufacturing business. One coffin manufacturer, who was seen yesterday by a Sun reporter, said that for five years this burial com pany had been trying to introduce its method in New York, but that the Health Board had always refrained from giving the necessary permission.

Just why they should do so at this time,

takers Association of this city will be

represented in force to object to the

he said, was a matter for speculation.
"In 1886," he added, "a committee headed by Dr. James M. Keller made a report to a section of the American Medical Association, which was in session in St. Louis. In that report Dr. Keller said that the horrid practice of earth burial did more to propagate the germs of disease and to spread pestilence than did all man's ingenuity or ignorance in every other direction. He said that the proof of the fact that the vicinity of graveyards is unhealthy was superabundant; that the dead do kill the living, and that cholera, stone, decorated with inscriptions, or in | yellow fever, and the whole list of zymodic and infectious diseases are propagated by contaminating the earth, air and water supplies. He said that the graveyard must be abandoned, and that the time had come to face squarely the problem of how to dispose of the dead with safety to the living. He declared that the earth was made for the living and not for the dead, and that pure air, pure water, and pure soil were absolutely necessary for perfect health. Cremation is all right, but it is ancient and out of date. It is unrefined and rude. Our minds cling to material|forms, and when we see a body laid in the grave or in the tomb we feel that it has found a final earthly resting place. But when that

body has been burned and only a handful of ashes is left, whether those ashes are scrupulously kept or carelessly cast upon the fields, the traditional feeling is and so adjusted to each body that the shocked, and there arises within us an opposition to cremation. But by our contributions by giving their names. method putrefaction in all its revolting changes is prevented. It is a process self-reliance." nature applies in the desert when an paratus which will show exactly which | unfortunate traveller or his camel succumbs to the tortures of thirst. It is

nature's own method-the agency of evaporation."-New York Sun.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION. The Conversion of French Canadian Catholics Was an Interesting Subject of Discussion.

The season for religious conventions is at hand, and the word has gone forth throughout the land to organize, unite, fight. A man who does not belong to half a dozen societies, nowadays, can have no status in society itself, and, as to the race of life, he is simply "not in it." Societies religious, political, social and their antis, are the order of the day, and every society must have its annual convention, reunion or assembly. They convene, presumably, to discuss their own affairs. If these do not suffice—and they seldom do, -they direct their attention and energies to those of their neighbours. Talk seems to be the grand object in convention halls, as it is, just at present, in the legislative chambers at Ottawa. It has been sagely observed be shorter and probably better parliamentary speeches; it may be as tritely remarked that, were there no newspapers, there would be fewer conventions.

is an ill wind that blows nobody good," however; and we cannot greatly repine, so long as we are allowed the special free speech. THE BAPTIST CONVENTION

recently held in London, Ont., will serve as an apt illustration, as well as to point a moral. Baptist business must have been slack, when the convention could afford to devote a whole morning to the great province, and that it had given to the people a premier and seven members of the Government; that one of the greatest hindrances to progress was the Roman Catholic Church; that the hierarchy wished to rule the people absolutely, and that the people were restive under the yoke; that the Baptists should, therefore, aggressively push their work, but that—sad to relate—they were in want of funds." Another minister from the same city stated, "that there

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE DRAWN from the fact that the first blow to the and in one alone more than 1500,000 hierarchy was struck on June 28 of last

those who come to them.

human crimes But how sweet and consoling it is for na to know that here, in our very city, there is one bright spot at least where He is not left lonely, where faithful and loving hearts gather around Him, seated, so to say, on His Throne, surrounded with lights and flowers, with the smoke of burning incense ascending, meek emblem of the prayers of the silent adorer before Him, or the external homage of His ministers and a rvants clothed in precious vestments, the royal robes of His court. As He comes forth to us thus from His Tabernacle, this visible homage is due to Him as to a king who shows himself to his people; and it is in this manner He is always present. Never for a moment do they leave Him, but each in turn, night and day, do they relieve each other like soldiers on guard — watching by Him who never sleeps and pleading with Him for the sin and sorrow of poor humanity. Surely

by these things of earth makes us think of Him and our home in bliss eternal.

and His love.

In fact one of the chief ends of this society is to infuse more and more into

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WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 16, 1997

THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST.

There is a world of meaning in these words which His Eminence, the Archbishop of Baltimore, has chosen to be the title of his treatise on the Priesthood. The dignity and authority thereto appertaining are derived from neither popular favor or the sanction of political authority, but from the King of Kings whose power is immeasurably above that of any earthly sovereign. Our Lord Jesus Christ, with His own voice and hands, called and set apart the Apostles for their divine mission, and " the anointed preacher of the New Law inherits the office of the prophets and the apostles, and, as he continues their mission, he shares in the dignity and prerogatives conferred on them so long as the integrity of his private life corresponds with his sacred calling." As the new Covenant is more glorious than the old, so is the priest exalted above the prophet of the old dispensation. To show forth the dignity of the priest, the Cardinal finds no method more effective than to enumerate the titles of honor by which he is distinguished in the New Testament. He is the salt of the earth that preserves it from corruption; he is the light of the world, enlightened by the Sun of Justice Himself; he is the man of God, as anti-Christ is the man of Sin; he is the servant of God, whom to serve is to reign; he is the friend of Christ and His brother, while to his flock he is a spiritual father. And yet of all these titles there is none more sacred and honorable than tost of Priest. "As the most sublime act of Jesus Christ was His Sicrifice on Calvary, so the Sacrifice of the Mass, which commemorates the bloody immolation of Jesus Christ, is the most august act that can be performed by a human being." As St. Thomas says, "No act is greater than the consecration of the Body of Christ." Yes, the true priest has the noblest mission on earth, for not only does he offer up the Lamb of God upon the altar, but he also immolates himself on the altar of duty and charity on behalf of his fellow-creatures. And how many parts has he to perform under that one great to participate in the memorial festivioffice? He is a captain in the Church's warfare; a shepherd of the flock of Christ; a magistrate in the city of God; an overseer under Christ in the true vincyard; a leader in the defence of the

it is not to all that the door is opened for the exercise of such dignity and authority in God's household. And he who enters in by any other way than the door is, in Christ's own words, a thief and a it speaks with compelling power. The choice is the same. Matthias was as truly chosen, through the agency of the | prison walls for political offences. Holy Ghost, as the other Apostles had been by Christ's direct invitation. And to what responsibilities is the priest cilled, to what toils, to what tests, to what self-denial, to what life-long obedience! He must minister as he is ordered faithfully; must be pure in mind | concerned, as descendants of the Irish and body; must come close to sin in race in sympathy with the stand taken every shape without being sullied by it. by the representatives of the Irish peo-What care then is necessary to distin- ple. On the other hand, as residents of tinguish between a genuine divine call and the promptings of ambition or other unholy motive. There is plenty of im- community to which we belong. Here portant work for conscientious laymen, and it is better for a candidate for the our children; here we worship God in priesthood to withdraw in time than to churches built with our own Canadian deceive his own heart and wrong others by assuming functions for which he is and here our business interests are disqualified by inherent unfitness. The centred. Whatever good will we have number of such cases of late repentance entertained or still entertain, therefore, is indeed, surprisingly small compared to Messra, Dillon or Healy, or Redmond with the whole body of the priesthood, and or O'Connor, and however loyally we this is due to the extreme care exercised may desire the success of Home Rule

mystical Jerusalem.

such as they have reason to regard as worthy of so great an honor.

We have dwelt more especially on those chapters in which the transcendent honor of the priesthood is dwelt upon, because therein are shown the extraordinary claims of those who are anointed for the altar's service to our unfailing veneration and obedience. In the following chapters the impression already conveyed is deepened and intensified, as we discern in the exhortations and counsel of the Cardinal Archbishop the hedge of uncessing supervision by which the priesthood is secured against the admission of the unworthy, To the clerg; themselves these admonitions will suggest a constant fulfilment of the duty of self-examination as to every detail of their sacerdotal obligations. The style of His Eminence is extremely clear, extremely plain and entirely free from pedantry or affectation of any kind. It is marked by the simplicity of greatness and bears the stamp of the virtues that it inculcates. Yet the illustrious author has strengthened his arguments and pleas by bringing all knowledge, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, to bear upon his theme. While quotations from Holy Scripture abound in every chapter, and the great Fathers and Doctors of the Church have been used with judgment and taste, the masters of classical and modern letters have been made to contribute to the elucidation of the subject sometimes with the happiest results.

We must bear in mind, however, that the book-" The Ambassador of Christ" -is addressed to the Priesthood. To certain old fashioned people it may be a cause of some surprise that such a treatise should have been brought up in the popular form, as though it were addressed not to the clergy only but to the curious laity-not to Catholics only but to all rion-Catholics who can afford the small sum necessary for its purchase. Those who read "The Ambassador of Christ" will wonder no longer. It is, indeed primarity addressed to the clergy, but those who wish to know by what standard of duty the Catholic priest is judged, and to compare that standard with the rule of the Bible or the Fathers of the highest ethical teaching of the world in all ages, can do so by reading Cardinal Gibbon's book, and no Catholic need be apprehensive of the result. "The Ambassador of Christ," by James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, author of "The Faith of our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage," is published by Messrs. John Murphy & Company, 44 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, and 70 fifth Avenue, New York; and by W. R. Washbourne, 18 Paternoster Row, London.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

For months past preparations have celebration, in a manner considered to is the belief and practice of the Holy be in keeping with the unusual nature of the event, of the completion of the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. Our own country has taken a leading part in these preparations and, besides the representation of Canada at the like Greece is simply impossible, and to Jubilee ceremonies in London, where it | conceive such a thing is evidence of will have a place of honor corresponding with its rank in the colonial domain, all the cities and towns will have special celebrations of their own. Montreal, as the commercial capital of the Dominion. will not be behind-hand on such an occa- as the Sultan declared war against sion. The arrangements are of such a kind as to enable the entire population ties.

As our readers are aware, some of the leaders of Irish opinion in the Old Country have protested against Irishmen taking act or part in the Jubilee celebration on the ground that Ireland has not And how are men called to so exalted been a beneficiary during the Queen's an office? It is an undoubted truth that reign so far as the Sovereign and her government were responsible for its progress or prosperity. It is pointed out that at the commencement of the Queen's reign freland's population was over eight millions, whereas to-day it is less than robber. In the lifetime of Jesus, men five; that the Queen has by preference were called by the Divine Master's own kept away from Ireland, and that, alvoice—Follow me. This voice is now though the jubilee has always been assoheard in the conscience of him to whom | ciated with acts of pardon, the government has deliberately refused amnesty to the unfortunate Irishmen now within

That there is great force in this argument must be admitted, and we have ourselves, again and again, dwelt upon these and other grievances of the Irish people, which, while unredressed, make rejoicing out of the question for those the Dominion, we feel that we ought not | decree was so modified as to exempt some and cannot separate ourselves from the we make our living; here we educate money; here most of our friends reside;

by those in authority in accepting only for Ireland, we must not forget that its anxiety for the removal of Irish grievances in the granting of Irish rights; that it is the land of our young people, and that however true we may be to Ireland, it would fare ill with us if, because we were Irishmen, we refused to be Canadians.

From this point of view, whatever we may think of the duty of the Home Rulers in the Old Country, we can hardly hesitate, as Irish-Canadians, to give a hearty reply to the appeal made to us to commemorate our country's progress during the last sixty years. Not long since we had a jubilee of our own, in which we thankfully looked back on the course of events through which Providence had guided us and forward with confidence to a future in keeping with that past. The retrospect we take now is somewhat enlarged as to time and much more comprehensive as to the persons and events concerned-for it covers the whole of Canada from 1837 to the present. And those who compare the scattered provinces and territories of that momentous year with the vast, populous, wealthy Dominion of to day. will admit that there is no part of the Empire that can with better reason join in the Jubilemus of the present month than the land of which we are citizens.

POPE LEO AND THE GREEKS.

That an Italian Deputy should charge Pope Leo XIII. with neglect of duty will, to some of our readers, doubtless, seem a monstrous thing and so contemptible as to be unworthy of notice. Under ordinary circumstances such would be undoubtedly the proper course to take. But with respect to Signor Bovio's allegation in the Italian Parlia ment, it has been thought wise by those who represent His Holiness in the press to give not only a general, but also an explicit, denial to the slander. The reason of this is that what M. Bovio said seemed to have a certain plausibility for ignorant, thoughtless or prejudiced people. His Holiness, Signor Bovio said, ought to have interfered either at the outbreak of the struggle in Crete or Candia, or, at any rate, when the war stage had been reached and much Christian blood was about to be shed at the hands of the Turks. As the Head of all Christians, it was the Pope's place to interpose on behalf of a portion of his world-wide flock and to prevent a sanguinary and disastrous war. In this contention Signor Bovio was not wrong. His Holiness gladly admits that, as Christ's Vicar, his sympathy should surpass the barriers of Catholic loyalty and fidelity and embrace in its blessed influence all who call themselves disciples of Christ, even though they have erred brough false doctrine or schism. See, and again and again it was the Pope's influence that saved the world from an internecine conflict.

That the Pope should be indifferent to the misfortunes of a Christian nation either malevolence or a strange ignorance. The Osservatore Romano gives a instances of the proceedings of His Holiness on behalf of the victims of the late war. As soon Greece, it may be remembered that the Porte ordered all Greeks on Turkish territory to leave the country within fifteen days. As both in the Capital and throughout a great part of the Empire the trade and commerce are largely in the hands of Greeks, such an order meant ruin for thousands. Of the Greeks of Constantinople, about 4000 at the outbreak of war were Catholics, and these, through the interposition of Mgr. Bennetti, were exempted from the operation of the edict. Through the same prelate the French Ambassador received them under his protection. Of the remaining Greeks, about 70,000, being of the orthodoxy or Greek church, were favored with the kind offices of Mgr. Bennetti, who exerted all his influence on their behalf. Nor were his efforts altogether in vain though he had to contend with adverse diplomacy and conventional prejudice. Even after the French ambassador had failed to obtain a relaxation of the rigorous and cruel order, the Papal Delegate strove with zealous and humane perseverance to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish government. At last the diplomatic corps united in a demand that the Greek merchants domiciled at Constantinople should be allowed a sufficient time to settle their affairs before leaving the city. Ultimately the 30,000 Greeks from the disastrous consequences of the enforcement of the

This is only an illustration of the utter falsity of Signor Bovio's rather spiteful statement. If the Pope's good deeds on behalf not only of the faithful but of all professing Christians, were published in would not be deceived by unauthorized of such accommodation for a consider-

original order.

statements like those of Signor Bovio. Canada also demands our devotion. It But the Holy See does not look to pubbe almost futile to place the limit too has shown on more than one occasion lic opinion for an approval of its acts. low. It would be wiser to make it It is content to leave them in foro con-

THE VACANCY IN THE CUSTOMS.

By the death of Mr. W. J. O'Hara, an

important position became vacant in the Montreal Custom House. Some few years ago the English-speaking Catholic section of the community was well represented in the local Customs Department. M. P. Ryan was Collector; W. J. O'Hara, assistant Collector; John Cox, Chief Clerk of Shipping; John P. Purcell Chief Statistical Clerk : Charles Selby, Cashier: W. F. Casey, Chief Guager, and James Dunne, Chief Check Clerk. Death or superannuation has removed them from the scene of their labors. They have all been replaced-except Mr. O'Hara-and in not a single case has an Irish Catholic been appointed successor. To the position now vacant an Irish Catholic has clearly the first claim. We would urge the promotion of Mr. W. J McKenna, Accountant of the Department. Though a young man, Mr. McKenna is old in the service, having grown up in it, and possesses all the necessary technical knowledge and the natural ability to fill any position in the Customs service. His appointment would prove satisfactory to the business people, who recognize his competency, and would be appreciated and remembered by the Irish Catholic portion of the community, amongst whom he is most highly esteemed.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The mind of the business community has of late been considerably exercised over the proposed reform of the law as to the rate of interest. The question is one on which it is very easy to theorize. But when it comes to practice there are few average men engaged in commerce who will not at times be tempted to go counter to their own theories. The more ingenious and enterprising a man is, unless he has been born rich and never lost control of money, the more likely is he to have known moments when even the most exorbitant rate of interest would be considered a slight matter provided he could only secure the sorely needed cash. Many a failure might he stand off if only enough were procurable to satisfy an importunatebecause needy-creditor at a particular juncture. There are few even of the most prosperous business houses that have not some time or other passed through this kind of experience. If they could resort to better-off friends who had enough faith in them to advance the needful, they were exceptionately fortunate. But sometimes there is a pervading tightness when a firm's friends are as straitened as it is itself and the only resource is the money lender, with his high rate of interest.

It may be that there are judicious and provident business men who never allow themselves to be caught in such a trap who have made provision against all possible chances, hard times, fluctuations of the market, changes in the tariff, desperate debts and other ills that flesh is heir to. If so, they are exceptionally blessed. And when the average merchant comes to be as wise or as fortunate the money lender's occupation will be

On the other hand, it seems hardly fair that the temporary need of money should be made a crime to be punished with a fine of varying amount. For as such the excess above what on any defensible principle might be called equitable interest may be considered. But how is the limit of charge for the use of money to be settled? There are circumstances in which a cup of water might be invaluable. But it would be absurd to adduce such an exceptional instance in fixing the water rates. Many commodities have at times abnormal values, but this fact does not influence the market price. The intensity of a man's need or desire, or even his willingness to pay extortionate rates of interest, cannot be regarded as justifying these rates. Properly speaking, perhaps some of those who are willing to pay exorbitant rates are just the ones that ought to be protected against themselves. Some of the rates that have been charged in this province are an outrige on justice. The only justification for having the rates of interest unrestricted is that a temporary loan even at an exceptional rate may be of inestimable service to a solvent borrower. It is the abuse of freedom in the ruin of the rash and thriftless that makes restriction necessary even to the disadvantage of a few.

Then there is the possibility of enforcing a limit. It is so easy to evade a law. The needy borrower will agree with any device that the unscrupulous lender proposes, so long as it relieves him from the pressure of his immediate difficulties. As long as a man has any property that he can turn into security or a friend of means to back him, there blue or yellow or green books, after the is nothing to prevent him borrowingmanner of the governments of Great the rate, of course, rising with the risk. Britain, France and Italy, the world In view of this facility and the necessity

able portion of the community, it would moderately high and to insist on obedience to the law. A limit of from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum would, for instance, if enforced, be a great improvement on the state of things to which attention has recently been called. But no law that affects a large and comparatively important portion of the community ought to be passed without ascertaining the opinion of the most intelligent and reputable of those directly or indirectly concerned.

AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

The reign of Queen Victoria has been

for the Dominion of Canada an era of

extraordinary development. In 1887

the half century that followed the Con-

stitutional Act of 1791 was in the first

stage of its stormy close. Upper and Lower Canada were in the throes of civil war and for both the future was dark with threatening clouds. The history of that period, though often written, is still the subject of controversy. There were faults on both sides, no doubt, though it is not always easy to apportion the blame with justice. The union which was the remedy proposed for the evils under which both provinces labored, was by a good many loked upon as an aggravation of the malady. It seems now to have been a necessary stage in the constitutional development that had confederation for its terminus. It gradually brought responsible government into more or less successful operation and the working of the new system was attended by some important reforms and considerable general progress. One of its first fruits was the educational settlement, which after some controversy placed our separate schools on a satisfactory basis. Municipal government was another of the advantages that it conferred—a method of local administration which, though still susc ptible of improvement, was certainly a marked advancement on the bureaucratic centralism that precede it. The abolition of seigniorial tenure and the adoption of a method of land holding more in harmony with the freedom of British institutions was another step forward. More attention was given to colonization and a good many districts were opened up for settlement. At the same time the pressing need for means of communication was met by the adoption of a vigorous railway policy, and the country's great waterway, were supplemented by a scheme of canalization and river improvement which has been steadily ler and Walsh. maintained. The Canadian government. by assuming control of the postal, customs and other departments that had been supervised from Downing van, Conroy, Nolan, Murtagh, Labelle. street, entered in the full enjoyment of Picote, Mochler and Walsh. that power which it, was now the people's orivilege to give or take away. While by our enlarging railway lines we were brought into constant relations with the rest of the continent, enterprising merchants gave us the boon of regular intercourse with the old world.

These and other improvements were not brought about without a good deal of discussion, and political controversy was sometimes bitter enough. It attained the highest pitch when the burning of the Parliament House in a fit of partisan spleen deprived Montreal of her rank as the political metropolis of the country. A stage of contention which. if less violent, was also less easy to placate, was reached some fifteen years later. It then became evident to the more far-sighted of our statesmen that the union regime had served its purpose, and it was proposed to solve the deadlock by inviting the other provinces to cast in their fortunes with the Canadas.

Thus passed the first half of the Queen's reign. Thirty years ago a fresh union was formed, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In six years it had grown, so far as territory was concerned, into a vast Do. minion, extending from ocean to ocean, which only required people for its waste regions and means of communication to make it one of the powers of the future. In 1885 a band of steel bound the whole vast stretch of country into one, and at the same time created on British ground a new path-way to the east. By schemes St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society was held on Sunday afternoon, June 13. The accomplished or in process, the time dis- religious exercises in the church were tance between Britain, Canada, Australia and India is to be reduced to a SS., reverend president of the society, minimum. Meanwhile, Canada's naminimum. Meanwhile, Canada's na-tional life is only beginning. Millions the business meeting held subsequently, upon millions of her fertile acres are The various reports for the annual still untenanted. Her vast resources are only coming to light. Her trade, her indecided to forego the usual productives are still in their infancy. But dustries, are still in their infancy. But she has a grand future before her if only match between twelve married and her people are true to themselves and to the best traditions of the great races, Celt and Saxon, Norman and Latin, from whom they are proud to be descended. | nolly was elected captain of the married Of all the colonies that share in the men's team, and Mr. Joseph Mechan was Jubilee celebration, we question if there is one more loyal to the Crown than the Dominion of Canada—with its French | the society to the St. Patrick's League. Canadian Prime Minister.

We must never undervalue any person. The workman loves not to have his work despised in his presence. Now, God is present everywhere, and every person is

THE FETE DIEU.

Mgr. Merry del Val to Officiate.

The Order of Secleties and Parishee Route to be Pollewid.

The annual Fete Dieu procession will take place on Sunday next. High Mass will be celebrated at Notre Dame Church at 8.80 a.m., and then the procession will take place in the following order: Schools of Notre Dame Congregation, the orphans of St. Joseph's, the Congregation of Notre Dame de la Victoire, the Congregation of Notre Dame de la Victoire, the Congregation of the Holy Name of Mary, the Isdies of the Holy Family, the Grey Nuns, the Sisters of the Congregation of Mary, the Congregation of Mary, the Congregation of Mary, the Sisters of the Congregation Notre Dame, the Christian Brothers' pupils, the scholars of Mount St. Louis College, the Mount St. Louis Cadets, the scholars of St. Mary's College, St. Mary's College Cadets, pupils of the Montreal College, the Congregation of Men, the Gentlemen of the Grand Seminary, the Clergy, the Dais, the Churchwardens, the Bar, the Medical Profession, the Merchants' Association, the Benefit Societies, the Congregations of St. Patrick's and St. James parishes.

The route to be followed will be: From Notre Dame Church via Place d'Armes, St. James, St. Lambert Hill, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, St. Denis, Champ de Mars, Gosford and Notre Dame to the church, where the Tantum Ergo will be chanted, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A Repository for the Host is to be erected at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets.

Rev. Abbe Troie announced on Sunday, at Grand Mass, that a telegram had been received from His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, to the effect that he would be present in Montreal on the occasion and would officiate.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

The following ordinations took place at St. James Cathedral, on Saturday morning. His Lordship Monsignor Emard, Bishop of Vallyfield, officiated. Priests-Mesers. Picotte, Bordeleau. David and Vaillancourt.

Descons-Messrs. O'Reilly, Weirich. Brodeur, Dutrisac, Champagne, McNeil Mongeau, Macdonald, Duplessis, Mc-Keough, Benoit and Levesque.

Sub-deacons - Messrs. Barry, O. Levesque, McLaughlin, Collman, Cunningham, Jodin, Abbot, Martin, Dobbel, Latour, O'Neil, Doyle, Trudel, McGengan, McKay, O'Neil, Jobin. Nagle, H. Trudeau, Delihanty, Banasiewicz and W. Doyle.
Junior orders—Messrs. Lafrance J.

Brien J., Aubertin, Descarries, Dubuque, Renaud S., Corbeil, O'Brien, Roberge, Abel, Roseler, Desjardins, Donnelly, Frehill, Gagnon, Laflamme A, O'Donnel, O'Leary, Quinn, Reid, Pontbriand, Donohoe, Curran, Hussey, Racine, Martin T., Berthiaume A, Berthiaume C., Deschamps, Corbeil Ed., Lapalme, Hebert Prospere, Godin, Peikert, Loos-bruck, Guillette, Egan, Flynn T., Boulerice, Sinnott, Fox, Sullivan, Conroy, Nolan Murtagh, Labelle, Picotte. Moch-

Tonsures-Messrs. Deschamp, Corbeil Ed., Lapalme, Hebert Prospere, Godin, Pikert, Loosbruck, Guillette, Egan, Flynn T., Boulerice, Sinnott, Foy, Sulli-

WHISKEY AND CRIME.

NINETY-FOUR PER CENT OF MASSACHUSETTS. CRIMINALS WERE DRINKING MEN

No more powerful indictment could be written against the rum business than the recently published report of the Massachusetts state bureau of labor statistics, giving the results of a year's investigation conducted under the direction of Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the bureau, by authority of the state legislature. These investigations covered the period ending Aug. 20, 1895. Summaries of the results given in this report show that 80 per cent of the cases of lunacy in Massachusetts, in cases ascertained, were caused by the use or abuse of intoxicate ing liquor, either by the patient himself

or by some other person, In a table, compiled from this same report, it is shown that 82 per cent of the persons convicted of crime in Massachusetts during the year were actually drunk when they committed the crime for which they were convicted. It appears, further, that 94 per cent of the vear's criminals of Massachusetts were drinking men. Advocates of the use of "light" drinks, such as beer and wine, also strike a snag in this report. It is shown that more than 20 per cent of all the crimes were committed by persons who drink only wine and beer. It is also shown that 15 per cent of the persons convicted of drunkenness were persons who abstained from sprits and drank only wine and beer, "which does not instoxicate, you know."

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY;

The regular monthly meeting of the conducted by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, who administered the pledge to a large olden times in the shape of a grand hurley twelve unmarried members of the society, the losers to pay the cost of a bar-rel of flour, to be donated to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Mr. P. Conelected captain of the single men's team. Messrs. J. H. Feeley, W. Rawley and James Meek were elected delegates from

Miss Ella Walker, vocalist, winner of the Canadian scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, Eng., says of the Karn pianos : "For durability and purity of stone they are every fine. I can heartily recommend them,"

OTTAWA NOTES.

The French Catholic School Commisioners of Ottawa are endeavoring to induce the Brothers of the Christian Schools to resume the management of the schools from which they were ousted in a most unfair manner not more than two years ago. A burnt child dreads the fire, and it would be well for the good Christian Brothers to see that they have such an understanding as suits themselves before confiding any of their members to the tender mercies of an ottawa School Board. The Brotherhood is nobly vindicated by the present attitude of the Ottawa Commission. The good Brothers were sbused from one end of the continent to the other, with a malignity seldom equalled. Now they are requested to assume once more charge of the schools they were driven from. It is seldom that the whiriging of tion. At an endout its revenge in so short a period.

GRAPE JUICE FOUR YEARS OLD.

Prof. Craig, the Dominion horticulturist, has been making some very successful experiments as the result of which he has now in his possession grape juice tour years old, yet retulning all the freshness of the original flavor free from the slightest tint of fermentation. His method, he says, is to make the grape juice heat in a copper vessel up to 107 degrees, and to keep it at this heat for ten, minutes, then to pour into bottles heated with water up to a similar point then place in a cool cellar for keeping.

THE SAWDUST NUISANCE.

On the consideration of the bill to suspend the operation of the law prohibiting dumping of sawdust in rivers, the millowners of Ottawa and St. John rivers were given a severe warning that this was positively the last chance that would be given them, Sir Richard Cartwright observing that it is now exactly 26 years since he first put through Parliament a bill to prevent the dumping of sawdust in streams, and all these years lumbermen have been given an opportunity to set their houses in order. Surely they had had long enough warning. The bill was adopted.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, assisted by Rev. Canon Campeau and Rev. Father Lacoste, presided at the ordina-tion services at the Basilica last week. and ordained to the Priesthood and Minor Orders the following :-

Priests.-Rev. Messrs. A. Newman, L. Raymond, J. B. Bazinet, G. Cavanagh.

of the Ottawa seminary.
Rev. Brothers.—L. Tighe, O. M. I., G.
Villeneuve, O. M. I., of Ottawa University, and E. Papin, P. Lechesne, A. Fauvre, G. Bruch, G Kruze, B. Fletcher, A. Van Hecke, L. Culerier, M. Lepine. A. Meleux of the Scholasticate.

Deacons-Rev. Brothers C. Rajotte, G. Kulawg, J. Shang, J. Tavernier, A. Kulawg, V. Philippot, O.M.I., of the Scholasticate, and J. Dupuy, J. Conant, J. Marmenget of the Society of Mary, Cyr.

Sub-deacons—Rev. A. Laflamme, of the Ottawa Seminary; Rev. Brother D. Sullivan, of the University, and A. Bar-ron J. Flynn, A. Lebert, H. Brassart, of

the Scholasticate. Minor orders-Rev. Messrs. A. Gagnon. H. Chartrand, of the Seminary, and J. B. Horeau, B. Roy, J. B. Sylvester, J. O'Neil,

O. Allard, of the Scholasticate. Tonsure—Rev. Messrs. A Barrette, J Brownrigg, A. Rousseau, of the Semin-

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF SISTER THERESA. The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Sister Thereas, of the Rideau street Convent, was an event which awakened the greatest enthusiasm in the circles of not only Catholics, but also of leading citizens of other creeds. At an entertainment given by the former pupils of the establishment, Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, delivered the address in English on behalf of the parents. His speech was principally retrospective. He reviewed the career of the institution since its inception in the city. Hon. Mr. Scott was personally acquaint d with the first superior of the convent and spoke in glowing terms of the many good works performed by the Rev. Sisters Bruyere and Thibodeau, early members of the Order here, whose many kindnesses to the poor of the city will never be forgotten. He had had the honor to know the esteemed father of the present superioress and be highly the present superioress and he highly esteemed that gentleman. He spoke on behalf of the parents of the children who were at present in the convent, and on behalf of those parents expressed the deepest gratitude for, and entire appreciation of, the treatment they re-peived under the teaching of the institution. Deeds were louder than works, and those pupils who had gone forth in the world have Mpo united with present students to pay tribute to Sister Theresa. He concluded his address with a tribute from himself to the Superioress that had guided the Rideau street convent so successfully for auch a large number of years. Dr. Louis Duhamel followed in French

on behalf of the parents.

Mr. N. F. Davin also delivered an ad-·dress.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, Rev. Sister Theresa received the guests in the parlor. Altogether over six hundred persons were presented to

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SUPERINTERDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Catholic schools of the province will keep the Monday, Tuesday and Wodnesday of Jubilee week as holidays. The Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion has issued the following circular: Gentlemen, The people of the Pro ests.

the eixtieth anniversary of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

In order to accustom the young to participate in public rejoicings, and to develop in their minds and hearts sentiments of loyalty towards those by whom we are governed, the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, at its meeting of May last, expressed the desire that, on the occasion of this great event, all the primary Catholic schools in the province should have three days' holidays, starting on the 21st of June, namely, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of June.

Kindly, therefore, advise the teachers in your school municipalities of the decision of t.e committee.

In order that this celebration may make a stronger impression on the minds of the children, and as a mark of gratitude to our Gracious Sovereign, whose reign has been so glorious for England, and, in particular, so fruitful for the liberties, civil and religious, of our province, I enclose a prayer to bring down the blessings of Heaven upon Her Majesty.

This prayer shall be recited in all the primary schools on Friday, the 18th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forencon, and the teacher may have it followed by a hymn of rejoicing. I also ask that you hoist the national

flag outside each school during the three holidays, as a mark of rejoicing. I should add that the text of my prayer has received the approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Cyrene, administrator of the Diocese of Quebec.

(Sgd.) BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE, Superintendent.

PRAYER.

O. Eternal and Almighty God, from whom all power comes, all wisdom proceeds; by whom kings reign, hehold us assembled in Your presence praying You long to preserve our Most Graviou Sovereign Queen Victoria to the affection of her people. Grant, we pray You, God of all goodness, to Her Majesty, that she may always desire only that which is according to Your will, that she may seek it prudently, that she may know it surely, and that she may ecomplish it perfectly, for the honor and Glory of Your Name, and the happiness of Canada and of the whole Brit sh Empire.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Report and Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in the Board Room of that institution yesterday, at noon, Disco'nts when there were present Messrs Andrew Allan, Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, Robert Mackay, Thomas Long (Toronto), T. H. Dunn, (Quebec), John Cassils, James P. Dawes, Directors; M. S. Foley, Chas. Alexander, John Morrison, John Crawford, Thomas D. Hood, James Williamson, Murdock McKenzie, A. McDougall, A.A. Ayer, J. P. Cleghorn and Michael Burke, G. M. Kinghorn and

The proceedings opened by Mr. Andrew Allan, President, taking the chair, and requesting Mr. E. F. Hobden, superintendent of branches, to act as secretary.

Mr. Hebden having read the notice convening the meeting, the President by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Vice-Presisubmitted the following

Report of the Directors.

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

\$621,717 22 This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 56, at rate of 8 per cent, per annum\$240,000 00 Dividend No. 57, at rate of 8 per cent, per annum..... 240,000 00

30 000.084&-

Though the business of the bank nas been steadily increasing during the year, both circulation and deposits showing larger figures than in 1896, the net profits realized are not such as the directors were able to report in some former years, owing, as has been stated before, to the prevalence of severe competition, and the depression under which many departments of industry and enterprise have been laboring during the year that is passed, and, also, to adverse conditions of business in the United States. Nevertheless the net result enabled the sum of \$62 500 to be added to surplus profits,

after payment of the usual dividends. Your directors have again to report the loss of a valued colleague, the late Sir Joseph Hickson, whose vigilance, wide experience and large grasp of the business and financial affairs of the country enabled him to render essential service to the bank during the whole period of his incumbency of the office.

To fill the vacancy thus occasioned your directors, after full consideration, concluded, in view of the large interests of the bank in Western Ontario, to appoint Mr. Thomas Long to the office, a gentleman whose large mercantile experience and wide connections in Ontario will doubtless enable him to render essential service to the bank.

The General Manager some time ago informed the directors that it was desirable that some provision should be made looking forward to a succession at some future day to the office which he held. With a view to this your directors have appointed Mr. Thos. Fyshe, for many years eashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, a banker of wide experience and proved shilty to be joint gapaged. proved ability, to be joint general manager of the bank. They have, however, secured the services of the present general manager for some years to come. These arrangements, they have no doubt. will be advantageous to the bank's inter-

Empire, are preparing to celebrate, and faithful in the discharge of the during the course of the present month, duties respectively assigned to them, and faithful in the discharge of the and are deserving of the thanks of the stockholders therefor.

All respectfully submitted. ANDREW ALLAN. (Signed), President.

Montreal, June 4, 1897.

Statement of Liabilities and Ass to at 31st May 1897.

LIABILITIES. 1.—To the Public.
Notes in
circulation. Last Year. \$2,357,662 00 \$2,315,(31 00 Deposits not bear-inginter-Inginterest.....\$ 2,554,992 96
Doposits
bearing
interest. 8,765,341 38
Interest 2,091,933 33 due there on to date Deposits of Canadian 78 565 19 Canadian
Banks
keeping
Accounts
with this
Bank.... 670,447 98 12,069,347 51 Balances due to Canadian Banks in Daily
Exchanges...
Balances due to Banks
and Agencies in the
United States...
Balances due to Agents
in Great Britain...
Dividend No. 57...
Dividends unclaimed... 1,579 84

373,089 06 240,069 00 1,398 00 481,219 50 240,000 00 1,402 00 \$15,042,928 36 \$14,421,317 28 2 -To the Stockholders.

20,288 87

Capital
paid up. \$6,000,000 00
Rest 3,000,000 60
Surplus
Profits ... 141,717 22 9.141.717 22 Contingent Account...... 74,695 00 95,695 00 \$24,259,340 58 \$23,595,689 58 ASSETS.

\$372,540 89 \$ 370,200 22 530,904 64 Balances due by other
Canadian Banks in
Account and Daily
Fxchanges
Balances due by Banks
and Agents in the
United States. 121,031 34 85,379 97 604,978 14 Dominion Government 938,178,32 937,007 32

403,069 31 398,928 86 1,350,163 83 911,490 25 Total assets im-The annual general meeting of the Time Loans

bute: ... 16,894,136 61 Louns and Discorate overdue

tloss pro-vided for) 147,454 89 \$17,597,165 50 Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation.

Mortgages, Bonds and 159,312 70 159,312 70 other Securities, the property of the Bank Real Estate....Bunk Premises and Furniture...Other Assets.....

\$24,259,340 59 \$23,595,689 58 George Hagur, General Manager.

The President then moved, seconded

"That the report of the Directors, as submitted, be and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution among the stock-holders"

The President then called upon the General Manager for a few remarks upon the financial outlook, after which the motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Crawford moved:

(Signed)

"That the thanks of the Shareholders are due and 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 seconded by Mr. James Williamson, and was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Hector Mackenzie then moved: "Whereas it has been found inconvenient to hold the annual meeting of the Shareholders so early as the second Wednesday in June.
"Be it resolved that the by-law relating thereto be amended so as to provide for the annual meeting being held, in future, on the third Wednesday."

This was seconded by Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. M. S. Foley moved: "That Messrs. James Williamson and Michael Burke be appointed scrutiners for the election of Directors about to take place, and that they proceed to take the votes immediately: that the ballot thall close at 3 o'clock p.m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, the ballot shall be closed immediately."

The motion having been concurred in, Mr. Charles Alexander moved, seconded by Mr. James Williamson:

"That the thanks of this mee'ing are due and hereby tendered to the Chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The motion was carried unanimously, and the President having thanked the Shareholders for their consideration, the scrutineers shortly afterwards reported that the following had been duly elected as Directors:—Andrew Allan, Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, H. Montagu Allan, James P. Dawes, T. H. Dunn, Robert Mackay, Thomas Long.

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

AUSTRIA: PROTESTS

BECAUSE THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF FAVOIS GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 12.—The Austrian Goveroment has presented to the Foreign Office here a protest against the new Canadian tariff in that it discriminates in favor of Great Britain, with which country Austria has a treaty containing the "most favored nation" clause.

Miss Ella Walker, vocalist, winner of the Canadian scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, Eng., says of Gentlemen,—The people of the Production of the Vince of Quebec, in concert with the Production of the Coustomary inspection of the Karn pianos. "For durability and Miss Lizzie Sheridan "Incomplete of the Karn pianos." For durability and During of the Special Carmelite Carmeli

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

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

Subscriptions received by the Tressurer His Grace Archbishop Williams,

Rev. George Brown, St. Hugues, P.Q.....A few friends per Sir Wm. Hings-

Rev. J. O'Sullivan, "Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, " 1 00 Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal... Rev. H. J. McRae, P.P., Brechin, Maris," Pictou, NS..... Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me.....

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2 00

Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent... Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, 10 00 10 00 rick's, Montreal..... Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y..... Messra. Benziger Bros., N.Y...... 100 00

Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Dansville, N.Y... Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grosvenor

College, Ellicot City, Md....... His Gr ce Archbishop Elder, Cin-Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal.. Chas. F. Smith, Montreal..... Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Monttreal.....

Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., Sir William Hingston, Senator. Dugaid Macdonald, Montreal..... P. McCrory, ***** Joseph Quinn,

Mrs. Le Mesurier, Very Rev. M. McAuley, V.G., Rev. E. McSweeney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettaburg, Md., per Antigonish

treal..... Mrs. M Eitzgibbon, Montreal....

Judge Purceil, Montreal...... 10 00 John P. Howard, Ottawa...... Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Mon-

Rev. Francis Laslow, Flintville, Wis.....

Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal..... James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston..... Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal..... Wm. Booth, 15 00

Mrs. McCarthy, " Miss Macdonald, " J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal... Rev'd. J. P. Hackett, South Hadley, Mass..... Owen McGarvey, Montreal.....

Michael Feron Cash Mrs. Thos. C. Collins " Thos. C. Collins
John Meagher B. E. McGale F. McCabe

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General A TRUE WITNESS Subscriber, Cambridgeport, Mass..... Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., Mont-

real..... A Friend, Montreal..... B. J. Coghlin. Montreal..... Miss Byrne, Montreal..... J. A. Macdonald, M.D., Montreal Sir Frank Smith, Toronto...... Mary Caulfield, Canard River.....

Mrs. Thos. E. Burtsell, Montreal. 25 00 E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal Professor Fowler, Montreal..... Rev. D. L. Murray, Blooming
Prairie, Minn
M. P. Laverty, Montreal
Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. St. An-

Robert Archer, do Miss Helen F. Murtagh, Charity Building, Chardon street, Boston, Mass..... F. A. Montreal..... 10 00

F. B. McNamee, Montreal..... J. G McCarthy, M.D., Montreal... P. Wright, Montreal.... Rev. William O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's, Montreal..... Rev. F. J. Maguire, LL.D, Albany, N.Y..... Miss Harkins, Montreal.......

Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Cath-L., Stillwater, Minn....

P. King, Montreal..... Rev. John Reynolds, St. Ann's Rectory, Brooklyn, N.Y...... B. McNally, Montreal J. J. Lanning, Montreal..... Michael Guerin, Montreal..... Thomas Coffey, London, Ont..... Rev. Edward Twohey, St Joseph's

Retreat, Station D., Baltimore, Rev. John Catulle, Rector of the Redemptorist Fathers, St. Ann's Church, Montreal..... Miss Sheridan, Westmount......

Monastery, Fall View, Ont..... 10 00

Rev. J.J. Connolly, S.J., Sault St. Marie, Mich....

Marie, Mich.
Mrs. Geo. Dawson, Sault St.
Marie, Mich.
C. J. Ennis, M. D., Sault St.
Marie, Mich.
J. R. Ryan, Postmaeter, Sault St. Marie, Mich..... T. J. Quinlan, Montreal, Que.....

St. Mary's Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. June 9th, 1897 The Hon. William Hingston:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose \$20 as small contribution from Sault Ste. Marie Church to the Mrs. Sadlier Testi-monial Fund. Though a mite it will serve to testify to the venerable authoress that even in the far west her life's work has been appreciated, and the good seed she labored so hard to sow has not been devoid of fruits.

Were it not for the difficulty of the times and the acuteness of our financial depression we should have been able to send still more substantial proofs of our gratitude, and to generalize the contributions to the Fund. I have, however, announced the Fund in the Catholic Press of this State, and should any further contributions come in I will not delay to send them on.

Hoping that the Fund for so praise worthy a cause is not yet closed, and that many who have not come forward may wake up, I have the honor to be, Yours very sincerly,

J. J. CONNOLLY, S J. Pastor of St. Mary's

The Toronto Register refers to the Mrs. Sadlier Testimonial Fund in its last issue as follows :--

"To-day we publish an address deliver ed in Montreal by Mr. Justice Curran in behalf of the testimonial fund now being subscribed for Mrs. James Sadlier. The names of the subscribers to the fund so far are also given. It will at once be noticed that the contributors from this part of the Dominion are few and far between; but those whose names appear have given generously. From this it may perhaps be fairly inferred that the testimonial fund has not been brought before the notice of Ontario Catholics with quite enough prominence. Should this be the case. The Register is deter-mined to do whatever may be in its power to make up for anything left undone. The object is one that appeals to the heart of every Irish Catholic; but we believe that the response will come from all Catholics, who must recognize the incalculable influence for good of Mrs. Sadlier's stories. The testimonial will be a credit to the intelligence of Canadian Catholics if their generosity is made manifest in proportion to the credit due to a woman whose work was done out of purest loyalty to her faith, and in especial affectionateness towards the boys and girls of Irish parents. A writer like Mrs. Sadlier must of necessity have labored without pay or profit. Are we to allow her life to close without making acknowledgment of the charge her devotion has laid upon us? Sir William Hingston, Mr. Justice Curran, and Mr. Michael Burke, who have taken up the testimonial in Montreal, have done no more than shoulder a public obligation as far as Catholics are concerned. We feel that we have only to remind our readers to respond in this honest spirit. Contributions may be sent directly to Mr. Michael Burke, Treasurer of the Fund, City and District Savings Bank, Montreal; or if any Register readers should prefer to have their

A PLEA FOR A PUBLIC HALL.

subscriptions taken care of by the editor

of this paper, he will acknowledge them

immediately and remit all sums to Mr.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-I have noticed in your paper the reference to the Shamrock A. A. Association being desirous of build-10 00 ing a hall in the centre of the city. I 10 00 think, if carried out, it could be well utilized. There are quite a few Irish Catholic societies in this city occupying, I would say, rather cramped and inconvenient quarters in different parts of the town. There is an opinion that a mistake was made in some of our Irish organizations in missing the closing of the sale of the substantial building known as the Metropolitan Ciub House, on Beaver Hall Hill. It seems a firstclass locality for a club house or society hall. Some of the veteran societies should come to the front in this matter.

Yours etc., Donatus Kane. Montreal, June 15, 1897.

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of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine oures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

saparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

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Esthe best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills billouness. 2 cents.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Chickering; N. Y. Weber Haines Bros., New England;

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5 00 OFFICE: New York Life Building. Bell Telephone 1233.

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TABLE CLOTHS.

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Antiseptic Cotton Diapers, in 10 yard pieces, 14, 20, 22 and 24 inches.

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We invite you to call And in spect our designs.

MONTREAL BRANCH: D. W. KARN & CO.

2344 St. Catherine St.

THE PROOFREADER'S NEMESIS. "What's the matter?" inquired the foreman, as he entered the sanctum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swollen forehead, puffed, red eye, and tattered, dusty coat. "Fall down

etairs?" "No—only that," replied the editor, pointing with his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. "It's in our account of the Crapley-Smith, wedding. It ought to read, 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiog-

nomy.' But see how it was printed." And the foreman read, "Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony, baid physiognomy."

"Orapley was just in here," continued the editor, throwing one blood-streaked handkerchief into the waste basket and Heintzman & Co., Miller, etc., feeling in his pockets for a clean one, etc. Prices low. Terms easy.

O. W LINDSAY, 2366 S. Cathin me yet!"—Typographical Journal.

EDUCATING A BACHELOR.

-A Jewel in its Casket is a Sweet Woman at Home.

BY KATE TANNETT WOODS.

EAL after peal of merry laughter to be her friend rather than her enemy's

"I wonder what is up now," said Ned, the elevator boy, as he listened to the laughter which stole away into every corner of the halls. "Those men have no end of a good time," he said to himin the morning,"

Mr. Jack Breen, the senior member, a just announced his engagement to a to the estate, or pay an enormous sum lovely young lady. It seemed incred for the taxes and the repairs which have ible; and his friends were inclined to consider it a good joke. He was the very last man of the group to be suspected of such a proceeding. He had said again and again that no amount of money or persuasion would induce him to resign his liberty; and yet, here he sat telling his friends that it was all settled, and the wedding would take fight for her."

Place in two weeks.

"Did you sell the jewels?" asked

Even his partner was surprised, and gave a low whistle.

Awfully sudden, isn't it, Jack?" "Yes, it surprised me; in fact, I am not quite sure of my own identity yet." "Who is the lady?"

"Berenice Putnam."
"Whew!" ejaculated one of the friends. "How did you happen to meet old Breen was caught at last," said her? She has been out of society for Smart. some seasons on account of her mother."
"That is the reason I chanced to meet

her." said Breen, calmly.
"Has she any money?" asked Mr.
Smart, the flippant member of the

"Really, I never asked her," was the sarcastic response.

"She is a fine girl," said Hatherton. who felt bound in honor to stand by his partner. "But, Jack, you are the last man I ever thought of as a marrying man. "So I thought," was the laconic re-

any girl."
"I never did." "Come, tell us all about it," said Norton. "Positively, Jack, you have given me such a turn, that I shall decline my dinuer to night."

had been smoking, wiped his lips with a dainty handkerchief, and began: "You all remember old Skinflint. my wealthy client, and his houses on Ban-

Mr. Breen threw away the cigar he

croft street, which I have charge of?" "He wished me to call upon Mrs. Putnam, whose husband was at one time was necessary to obtain a release from her. As you know, she has had a shock and is very feeble. When I called Miss Berenice came into the hall to see me, and entreated me to make matters as easy as possible for her mother, since

her health was so poor, and she had suffered much from the persecutions of Skinfint. I had thought her pretty be-fore, but she was certainly very charm-ing as she stood there pleading for her invalid. I am fully convinced that many women are always most beautiful in their own homes; that is, the kind of women who are best fitted to make homes."

True, most noble philosopher," said Hatherton.

"Well, Miss Berenice stood there without one thought of herself or her surroundings, and pleaded with me, as if I were a monster, to care for her precious invalid.

"We had a terrible time with the mother; she refused to sign the papers, tled. She is good enough to accept me although Bercuice entreated and coaxed with all my faults. No, no, boys, don't to confession to him, disclosing that he pretty difficult piece of business, and I Ever since she consented to take me I the purpose of acknowledging his guilt have been abliged to call there several have been obliged to call there several have been finding times, for old Skinflint is obstinate and thousand things. exacting. Every time I have called I have seen Miss Berenice in a new phase. She is simply perfect. boys." This solemn assertion caused Smart to laugh aloud, made Norton walk hastily to the window to hide his smiles, and led Hatherton to say, "Then you are the very man for her, old boy."

"You may laugh if you will," said "WI Jack; "I am not one of the spoony sort, then?" as you know; but a woman who has so much tact, patience, gentleness and good grit, will prove a woman worth winning; she deserves a better fate than wearing herself out in a sick room.'

"Better exhaust herself in waiting up on Jack Breen, Esquire," said Smart. "If Jack Breen has not manliness to shield her and care properly for her, he

had better die here and now," said the lawyer with a flash of his dark eyes. "Beg pardon," said Smart, "you must not mind my nonsense, Breen; go on with the story; I have admired Miss

Putnam for years, at a distance." "You would admire her more if you knew her," said Breen, quietly. "She has taught me some things already. and placed a little jewel case in my hand, saying: 'Please take these, Mr. Breen, to use in the settlement of this case, and, whatever you do, never let my mother know that I have given you these jewels; they are very valuable; my father gave

rang out over the transom above counsellor. I am sorry to trouble you so much, but the doctor tells me that Breen & Hatherton's law office, mamma is liable to leave me at in the brown stone block where various any time, and I shall make her signs ornamented the niches between the large windows.

"The stone is the large windows." There she stood with her beautiful eyes full of tears, while I had her diamonds in my hands. Somehow I felt at that moment as if my education had been neglected. Even a Harvard man finds a supreme moment when the egotism and nonsense is knocked out of him, and I began to reflect upon all the mean things I had self. "Nobody asks them to come in by said of women in general, and young nine o'clock, or howls at them to get up women in particular. I tried to return the jewels, but she looked so hurt, I could Yes, they were jolly. Something relook at it is a peculiar case, if you look at it in a purely legal aspect. The markable had happened and three memoral lady has lost a certain document bers of the quartette were laughing at which invalidates her claim, and prevents her from receiving any income from the property. Now,my client knows this. reserved bachelor of forty-five, who had and insists that she shall resign all claim been placed upon the property. I went to Skinflint and told him that I must resign the case; he protested; but I told him that I did not want money enough to take it from the widow and fatherless, and I was convinced that Mrs. Putnam's claim was just. Then I went round to their flat to tell the ladies, or at least to tell the daughter, that I was ready to

"Tell us how it was settled," said Smart, " I am dying to gain a little experience; they say matrimony is a con-

tagious disease."

"If you do not stop scoffing he will tell you nothing," said Hatherton.

"I only want to know how our good

"I do not know myself," said Breen
"I am telling you the truth. When I went in, Berenice was making some toast for her mother, and they insisted that I should take tea with them. After a suitable time, I announced that I was convinced of the justice of their claim, and had so arranged matters that they would henceforth be exempt from further annoyance. They were overjoyed, especially Berenice. She seemed like another girl. She brought out her mand dolin and played for us, told stories, and included with her mather writished and played for us, told stories, and the stories are the stories and played for us, told stories, and the stories are the stories are the stories and the stories are the st joked with her mother, until the old lady ply.

"You have been a very Joey Bagstock for slyness," said 5mart. "Why, I never haw you show the slightest attention to be a sum of the slightest attention to be a slightest attention to be a sum of the slightest attention to be a sum of the slightest attention to be a slightest attention died, and she has been so good to me.' After a time the old lady fell asleep in her reclining chair, and we sat there chatting like old friends. The only thing I can remember is, that I asked Berenice to marry me, and she refused."

"You don't mean it," exclaimed Smart. "I thought she would catch at the

hook at once," said Norton.
"Boys," said Jack Breen, with a very serious face, "your education is at fault; I assure you that a refined, delicate and cultivated woman will never

ant question."

"Refused you?" said Hatherton. I cannot quite understand it."

"I can," said Breen, "she was perfectly right-

"'Gold lieth deep, But mica greets the day.'

She said she could not marry any one without a full knowledge of his tastes, views of liife and religious belief; be sides, it would be impossible to burden any man with the care of her mother. I protested and made plea after plea; but she stood firm while expressing her warm thanks for my great consideration and kindness. So we parted. Now you know why I took that sudden trip to Washington. When I returned I called upon her, and something in her manner led me to think that she was my sincere friend, if she had refused me. I ventured once more to ask her to become my wife, and after some delay it is set-

Mr. Breen arose, lighted a fresh cigar, and went out. His confession had cost him a greater effort than his hearers knew.

"There goes a good man spoiled," said Smart.

"Nonsense," said Hatherton, "it will be the making of him."

"Why don't you go and do likewise, "Because I cannot find any woman whom I dislike sufficiently to punish with my crankiness every day in the

vear. Jack Breen's engagement was a nine days' wonder. Many refused to believe it; some wondered why he had chosen Berenice Putnam, and more why he had cared for a wife at all, when he had such comfortable bachelor quarters. A few malicious people, the wasps of society, insisted that Berenice had laid a plot to capture the fortunate lawyer, while others knew he was too shrewd to over look the fact that the western investments in real estate, made long since by Mr. Putnam, were likely to bring forth has taught me some things already, a rich harvest. There was another fac-When she came to me the other night tion—the kindly people, who rejoice in the happiness of others, and especially in the joy of lovers of any age—these good people thought Mr. Breen a very

fortunate man to win such a prize. There was very little sentimental nonsense about the wedding of Berenice. them to me not long before his death, She would gladly have escaped the orwhen he was considered a rich man, deal of a church wedding, but for her Use them all if need be, but spare my mother's insistence. When Jack saw poor mother further annoyance; she has the woman he was about to marry hold auffered much from your client, and I her mother's head on her breast in a am only too grateful to him or sending mute caress just before they drove away a gentleman like yourself to arrange to the church, he thought her far too

mouth told him, better than words, how her tender heart sched without one relative to bless her on her bridal day, and yet the girl was not thinking of herself, but of the invalid she must leave behind.

Jack was a proud and happy man as he walked down the aisle with his wife upon his arm; and he was prouder and happier still when he witnessed her delight in the home he had prepared for

Her mother was there to welcome her, thanks to the good doctor, and Jack found the world none the less lovely for the motherly greeting she gave him. Smart had said one day "It will be an awful bore, old fellow, for you to see an invalid always about"; but Hatherton, who was made in a finer mold, said quickly "I remember reading some where that the presence of an invalid in a family sanctified the whole household, for it kept them from being selfish, and proved a blessing."
"My dear son," said the invalid, "I

shall not be here long and I want to thank you here and now for your kind-

It is a little curious to observe how Jack's education extends itself. Every Thursday evening the "Jolly Bachelors" dine with Mrs. Breen, and the topics under discussion take a wide range, while Berenice smiles upon her hus-band's friends and bids them welcome in such a cheery manner, that Hather-ton, Smart and Norton all declare Jack the most fortunate of men; as for Jack he is fond of quoting Sir Richard Steele: "To love her is a liberal education."

-Catholic Columbian.

SECRET OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

The Strange Case of a Parish Priest.

Falsely Accused of Murder, He Endured Degradation and Exil- Rather Than Break the Seal of the Confessional.

(Michigan Catholic.)

In the year 1853 the Cathedral Church of Zitchmir, in Russian Volhymia, was the scene of the most mournful of all Church ceremonies, the degradation of a priest. The church was filled to overflowing by persons who lamented aloud; the Bishop whose duty it was to perform the sad rite, Mgr. Borowski, could not restrain his grief, all the more because the priest who was subjected to it was universally known and, hitherto, universally respected. His name was Kobzlowicz, and he was a Catholic priest at Orator, in Ukraine. From the time of his ordination he was regarded as one of his ordination he was regarded as one of the most pious and zealous priests of the diocese; he had considerable reputation as a preacher, and was generally esteemed as a confessor. He rebuilt his parish church and decorated it, and from the time he was placed in charge of the parish he seemed to redouble his zeal. All at once, to the amazement of everyone who knew anything about him, he was accused of having murdered a public official of the place. The piece of evidence against him was a double barreled fowling piece, which was found hidden behind the high altar, which was proved to belong to him, and one barrel of which had been lately discharged. He was convicted of the murder, and the court sentenced him to penal servitude for life

CONFORMABLY TO CANONICAL RULES

he was degraded from the priesthood before this sentence was carried out; and then his hair was cut off, he was clad in convict's apparel, and incorporated in the chained gang of criminals who made their long weary march to Siberia. Years passed away, and everything about the occurrence had been forgotten, except by a few parence. cept by a few persons. Then the organist of the Church of Orator, finding himself at the point of death, sent for the principal persons of the district, and in their presence confessed that he was the murderer of the official. He added that he was led to the crime by the hope of marrying his widow. After committing the murder he took the gun with which he had shot the unfortunate man, and hid it where, upon his suggestion, the police found it, and he ungenerously managed to direct suspicion on the priest. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. After the arrest of the priest, being torn with retled. She is good enough to accept the with all my faults. No, no, boys, don't congratulate me; condole with her. Ever since she consented to take me I have been finding out my ignorance in a before the tribunal, but his courage failed him and he allowed things to pro-

ceed on their false course.

Thus the poor priest, Kobzowicz, knew well who was the real murderer, but he knew it only through the confessional. A word would have set him free from the terrible charge. But this would have broken the seal of the confessional, and he preferred to undergo penal servitude for life, and lose his good name and be regarded as a shameless criminal. The confession of the organist was subsequently taken in legal form, and then the government sent to have the priest sought out and set at liberty, his innocence being publicly proclaimed; but he was beyond the reach of human compensation, and had gone before a tribunal where error is impossible, and where ample justice will have been done his heroic virtue. He died without ever having let the slightest sign transpire of the real condition of things.

THEY DO NOT DESPAIR.

An utter loss of hope is not characteristic of Consumptives, though no other form of disease is so fatal, unless its progress is arrested by use of Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil made as palatable as cream.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

The following article, from a recent number of the Jesuit Calendar, is one we desire every Catholic to read, reflect upon and put into practice:

Families and individuals should be most careful in the selection of the one to whom they give the care of their body. with us; you have been so quick to brave and good for him to claim as his It is not enough to know that he has the coaton my signale, when to speak, and own. There was an absence of tears; reputation of being an able physician. how that my dear mother imagines you but a slight indrawing about the girl's He should over and above that also be a

conscientious man. By a conscientious conscientious man. By a conscientious physician we mean one that will be guided by a due sense of what is right. Still that is not sufficient. For there are many physicians that are capable and conscientious in their way, but unhappily their standard of right and wrong is not the same as ours, and therefore they often advise and prescribe what is abominable in the sight of God.

Physicians are very good in their way and the Holy Scriptures bid us follow their advice and honor them, but then they must be up to the standard supposed by the Scriptures. A God fearing, conscientious doctor, one that we know is incapable of wilfully advising or preand body, should be our choice.

A doctor that looks upon the human frame as only a little better than the

animal, or one that has no religious principles or only principles that are perverted, should never be allowed to enter our homes.

THE IRISH MOTHER.

I wonder if she is still in the Old Land, the blessed Irish mother, who put a cap around her comely face between the twenties and thirties, and covered her brown waves from sight.

To her simple soul marriage meant consecration; the man who chose her need not concern himself about the little tendernesses; her affection was as fixed as the stars. He might be unreasonable, exacting, nay, in trying times he might be cruel, but her faith in the divine right of husbands was un-

She would have the children reveren tial to their father, even if she would have to romance a little to effect it, and with what loving sophistry she ex-

plained away his weaknesses. She never understood a constitution political or physical, but when sickness was in the family her pathetic care made the poor broth strengthening and the bitter medicine aweet. No sleep, no rest, no peace for her while the shadow of death lay across the threshold; and how hard it was to die under her beseeching eyes; but if a summons had really come, she would hold a crucifix to the dying lips, and the beloved son or daughter carried the sound of her voice with them to Heaven, for what Irish mother but could say the prayers for the

departing soul.

Not even the story of her country's wrongs could embitter her guileless nature. The mantle of her charity covered even the bloody Sassenach, and sometimes, secretly, not daring to let it be known, she recommended them to the Virgin Mother. If her belief in her husband was strong, who could measure the confidence she reposed in the brave boys who overtopped her at sixteen! Anything evil in them, her glory and her delight? Impossible! They were always white boys in their mother's eyes, however dark and desperate in the sight of those who dwell in palaces. Her un-questioning trust and earnest teaching kept them pure and honest in their early days, and later when they discovered that their dear mother was only a simple, illogical, unlettered woman, their loyalty and devotion deepened to find what wonders she had worked with few talents. What a tragedy Shakespeare could have woven round her, haunted all her life by a phantom ship at anchor in some harbor, waiting till the children of her leave her forever. How sorrowful must have been her joy on seeing them rise to the stature of men and women.

I wonder if she is still in the Old Land; stealing out of her lonely home at nightfall, and looking with her tender eyes always eastward. And when no one is by, falling on her knees and lifting her hands in such intersity of sup-plication that they touch the hem of His garment, and her blessing falls on her flesh and blood in the far-off land; her faith has made them whole.

If flowers emblematic of their lives could spring from the dust beneath, it would be easy to find the grave of the Irish mother.

Roses would be clustered on the emer ald moss about the head; violets at the feet; and among the sweetest of the clover blossoms, just above the heart there would be lilies, lilies.—C. Hargan in Le Couteux Leader.

A CENSUS OF HORSES.

It is estimated that Russia leads all other countries in its horse inhabitants, the number, including those in Siberia, being put at 21,570,000. The United States is placed next with 9,300,000, though there may now be less because of the decrease of car horses, caused by the trolley. In Argentine there are 4,000 000; in Austria, 3 500,000; in Germany, 3,250 000; in France, 2,800,000; in England, 2,790 000; in Canada, 2,624 000; in Spain, 680,000 (and 2,300,000 mules); in Italy, 2,000,000; in Belgium, 388,000; in Denmark, 316,000 ; in Australia, 301,000 ; in Holland, 125,000; in Portugal, 88 000 (and 50 000 mules). There are also 300, 000 mules in France, according to equine

We hear a great deal about purifying the blood. The way to purify it is to enrich it. Blood is not a simple fluid like water. It is made up of minute bodies and when these are deficient, the blood lacks the life-giving principle. Scott's Emulsion is not a mere blood purifier. It actually increases the number of the red corpuscles in the blood and changes unhealthy action into health.

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statisticians, and there must be more than that number in the United States, but the estimate of horse coes not in clude them.

SHE COULD NOT BAT.

THE STATEMENT OF A LADY WHO WAS A DYSPEPTIC.

AFFLICTED WITH PAINS IN THE STOMACH, NAUSEA AND VOMITING-CONSTIPATION HEADACHES AND OTHER DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS FOLLOWED.

Dyspepsia and kindred disorders of

the digestive organs are becoming alarm-

From Le Sorelois, Sorel, Que.

ingly prevalent among the people of all classes, and it is safe to say that there are few ills afflicting mankind productive of more real misery than indigestion. It is said that happiness and a good digestion go hand in hand, and the statement contains more truth than has been generally admitted. It may be safely said therefore, that the medicine that will cure dyspepsia is a blessing to mankind, a promoter of human happiness, whose good work cannot be too widely known. Such is the opinion of Mrs. P. Lussier of Sorel, Que., and it is because of this that she gave the following statement to a representative of Levi ing statement to a representative of Le Sorelois. "For some time past," she said, "I had been suff ring from a mal-ady that at first I could not define, but which proved to be a severe attack of dyspepsia. After each meal I felt a sensation of over fullness, even when I had eaten most sparingly. This feeling was accompanied by severe pains in the region of the stomach, and frequently by nausea, and sometimes vomiting. Constipation followed, which added to my misery. In the interval I suffered from fever and slight headache, and became generally indisposed. At times the pain in the stomach was less severe. My appetite was leaving me, I had no taste for anything, and at this stage my son, Alfred, assi-tant man-ager of "Le Sorelois," urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at the same time urging me to read an article in that paper which related to the cure of a person similarly afflicted. I was skeptical and did not believe the pills would help me, but a few days later I re-read the article and decided that I would try this medicine and I have much reason to be glad that I did so. I took a couple of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after each meal and little by little perceived that my digestion was becoming more easy. continued the use of the pills for a little more than a month, and have pleasure in stating that my cure is complete. At my age (66 years) one greatly appreci ates being able to enjoy one's meals, and I bless the day I began to use Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and I heartily recom-

mend them to other sufferers. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indi-gestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache and prostration, diseases of the blood, such as scrotula, chronic erysip-elas, and restores pale and sallow com-plexions to the glow of health. They are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork or excesses. Sold by all chemists and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$250. There are imitation pills colored pink against which the public are warned. The genuine pills are put up in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Take nothing else.

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A PRECOCIOUS PICKANINNY.

NASHVILLE CHILD HAS BEEN TALKING SINCE IT WAS A WEEK OLD.

Nashville is gaining reputation as a producer of sensations. The country has scarcely ceased to discuss Professor Barnard's successful trip in the airship when another phenomenon, equally as curious, though differing vastly, is now

Scarcely anyone believed that navigating the air was possible, and fewer still will believe it possible for a three monthold child to talk. However, such is the case, and anyone can verify the truthfulness of this statement with very little

The parents of the child are Richard and Frankie Cleveland, colored, living at No. 17 Shore street, and the child has been talking since it was one week old. Hundreds have visited the little wonder and have left the house completely mystified at what they have seen and

heard.
The child is a girl and differs only from other babies in that it can talk as plainly and be understood as distinctly as a grown person. The voice, of course, is naturally weak, but has none of the baby's prattle about it. In addition to the child's talking propensities, it seems to be possessed of superior intelligence and gives voice to utterances most astounding coming as they do from one astounding coming as they do from one so young.—From the Nashville Banner.

Laura: "Which do you prefer, sleigh-riding or skating?" Lena: "I think I prefer sleigh riding." "Why?" "Well, when sleigh-riding you're sitting down all the time, but when skating you're only sitting down about half of the time."

"Would you please help me?" said a poor beggar to the pecestrian. "I have a wife and five children at home, and an a wife and five children at home.

instalment to pay on myddicycle to

THE FASHIONS.

Very fine designs in Cluny and Flemthe lace appear on new summer toilets, fancy waists, and linen lawn and cam-

Many of the dressy summer French dres models show the bodices cut in low ounding or square shape, to be worn rounding ty Russian guimpes of various over pr tty Russian guimpes of various rinds. This is a commendable style for those to whom it is appropriate and hecoming, for the guimpe can be changed oming, number of times, affording a variety of picturesque effects at very little ex-

Other bodices are slashed, revealing m undervest, either of lace, brilliant cerise satiu, accordion pleated muslin, or net. This is a very smart and dressy fishion, and, like the bolero style, affords an opportunity for making a very effec-tive use of small remnants of various elegant dress fabrics. This use of small handsome pieces of dress goods has not the least appearance of being a patchy or economical one, for the bodices of the most chic and charming of the imported models are formed of just such beautiful odds and ends of brilliant brocade, costly aik velvet, elegant silks and satins, lace points, jewel medallions, and other beaded pieces, short lengths of rich

One views at the importing houses and gowns, with waists showing tiny jackets that only half cover the bodice proper, with a sharp-pointed, half-Eton shape of Muscovite silk, set on above a deeper rounded Zouave front of satin brocade, and beneath this a girdle of velvet that holds a full vest front of net or accordionpleated mousseline de soie in place. Often the back of the bodice is as elaborately decorated as the front.

Some of the new India silks are brocaded in small Marie Antoinette patterns, and other plain Indias, woven so thin that they are almost like gauze, are one of the French novelties that can be accordion-pleated as effectively as chiffon. They are, however, as fine and beautiful in quality as they are trans-

The fashion of using dress linings and silk slips, often handsomer than the fabric lined, suffers not the least diminution. On the contrary, the vogue of elegant finishings was never greater than now—no doubt for the reason that never were silks of every description sold at such remarkably low prices as at the present time.

Nearly every stylish costume or dress toilet bas a girdle, either very deep or very narrow, and in some one or other of their various guises they are improving to both the gown and its wearer, and the modiste in freshening a partly worn gown very often finds that these charming little additions—the bolero, the girdle, Russian guimpe, inserted vest front, or handsome velvet revers, or bretelles-renders it far more attractive than the gown in the original.

Among the dresses made of two different materials, or those in robe style that contain wide and narrow bands of embroidery and edging, are models showing the revived style of five medium wide panel of embroidery, braided or formed of fancy material if the kiltings are of plain fabric, or vice versa. Above this arrangement is a little round overskirtan exact replica of the short apron over-skirt of other days. The kilting and panel effects reach round the entire

The navy-blue étamines, canvas goods, English serges, Indias, foulards, and lightweight ladies' cloths, each and all make atylish and really elegant tailor costumes that hold their own against all the endless smart and novel gowns that the season has produced. In a parlor car filled with a company en route for a gay house party out of town, it was noticed that among the various new travelling costumes worn on that occasion, those who were gowned in dark blue were, to the writer's taste, the most becomingly and handsomely attired. Some of the dresses were silk-lined throughout, with a contrasting color, but the most refined had a dark-blue taffeta lining. One beautiful blonde matron with brown eyes wore a braided costume of blue ladies' cloth, and with the open jacket she wore a soft loose vest of cream-white India silk draped with cream net, and a narrow belt of solid-silver, with an embossed silver buckle. She carried a blue silk sunshade and wore a white sailor hat, banded with blue ribbon, a blue dotted veil of very fine mesh, and her slender hands were encased in white Suéde gloves.

The majority of the smart summer gowns of diaphanous materials have the skirts trimmed variously with lace-edged ruffles, tiny frills overlapping each other from belt to hem, accordion-pleated flounces of graduated width, set upon closely gored foundation skirts, Spanish dounces of various depths, Van Dyke points and fan pleatings set into the gores on the front and sides, panels of fluted frill about five inches wide set at the hem, then five narrow tucks, then a antil three quarters of the skirt is thus trimmed. The rest is plain, and above this is arranged a rounded apron over skirt with sash ends at the back.

Frills of Fashion.

If we would be quite in fashion according to the French standard, we must arrange the hair very high on the head so that not one little bit of a coil shall appear below the hat. It must be waved and puffed out very full all around, but the knot is perched up on the highest

Pearls, the royal jewels of India, are to be very much worn this summer by matrons as well as young girls, and pearls of great value and marvellously low prices can be procured now on account of the Indian famine, which has necessitated the sale of some old heir

white wings, with yellow chiffon and white lilacs on a yellow straw hat are wonderfully pretty.

It is eaid that buttons are now made from milk from which every particle of cream has been extracted. Ingredients known only to some wise inventor are added to this skim milk, and at the end of three days it is a solid substance ready to be carved into any shape.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To prevent embroidery from revelling. stretch it face downwards on a clean cloth laid on a carpet or drawing-board. When you have got the work so tightly drawn out with drawing pins that there is never a pucker or crease in it, take a stiffish brush and brush all the worked parts over with Brigg's glacine, diluted with about 12 parts of water; pin the work face downwards and leave it till it is perfectly dry. Then there will be no fear of your work getting dragged or

Avoid using sods for coloured goods. as it takes the colour out of them. A little salt in the water is said to help to keep the colour firm.

Crimson is the most difficult colour to wash. One method is to put a little bran in a large saucepan, let it come to at high-class modistes' very fascinating off the boiling point, then pour the water off the bran, and when it has cooled use it to wash your crimson woolen in. Crimson shawls etc., thus washed, retain the colour for years.

The first washing is the great test of a coloured article, whether of wool or cotton. The great thing is to wash and in a large tablespoonful of butter and a church singer want to spend ber time. dry it as quickly as you can. Put just a pinch of soda in the water to help you on, and the minute you have wrung the garment out, run out and hang it in the sun. Do not attempt it on a dull day, when you must dry it slowly or in the

Few ordinary cooks broil well, beconse it is seldom that they procure a fire suitable for broiling. A clear fire of coal or coke is the best for cooking with the gridiron. There should be a space of four or five inches between the top of the fire and the bottom of the gridiron. Keep the bars of the gridiron perfectly smooth, and strew a handful of salt on the top of the fire before putting on the meat or fish to broil.

Shoes that have become stiff or uncomfortable by being worn in the rain, or that have been lying unused for some time, may be made soit and pliable by vaseline well rubbed in with a cloth, and rubbed off with a dry cloth.

This is the moment when fruit syrups that later will form the base for refreshing mid-summer drinks may be made. To prepare a good syrup use loaf sugar crushed, in the proportion of about two and one half pounds of sugar to a pint of fruit juice. Mix the sugar and juice thoroughly with a wooden spoon until the former is dissolved, placing the dish one well beaten egg, cook two minutes while so doing in a pan of boiling water. The mixture needs no cooking, merely thorough heating until the perfect combination into fluid is secured. Two or three tesspoonuls of this juice with a tablespoonful of thick cream added, the two poured on a bed of cracked ice in a tall glass, the glass then filled from a siphon of carbonated water, evolves a drink that is welcomed by any one. Strawberries, raspberries, and pine-apples make the most successful syrups, though it is not difficult to make them from almost any kind of fruit.

The influence of fatigue on digestion is pretty well understood. Scientific experiments have demonstrated the fact beyond a doubt. They have even gone further and shown that fatigue is a disease, and that it is possible to produce the same symptoms in one animal organization by innoculation with the fatigued serum of another, showing that overwork produces an actual poison in the system. Worry is equally antagonistic to good digestion, another fact that is well known but cannot be too often reiterated to this nation of worrying folk. A little rest and banishment of care in preparation for a meal should become a habit. It means lengthened life and preserved health, as do such other confessedly hygienic habits, as proper bathing, dressing, and wholesome

The ingenuity of the modern child is noticeable. On a recent rainy afternoon two children who had been restlessly seeking amusement to the annoyance of their elders, subsided after awhile into valued quiet. After an hour or two of such respite their occupation was discovered. They had invented a new game, which they called "asking the dictionary." They looked over the illustrated pages at the end of the volvarious widths alternating with five or ume, picked out any one that struck seven flat kiltings; skirts with first a their fanoy, and spelled out the name beneath it, and then laboriously consulted the dictionary pages for the definsecond frill, then the tucks, and so on ition. They took turns in doing this, and the "game" part consisted in the relative quickness with which each found the definition. The one who did it in the shorter time scored a point. As a resource in an emergency the idea was not bad.

> To powder parsley for use in creamed new potatoes and other similar dishes, the bunch is dipped quickly into boiling water to make it a brilliant green, then put into a hot oven for a few minutes to dry thoroughly. After this treatment it may be either rubbed through the hands or pressed through a wire sieve to break it into fine dakes.

A CULTURED COOK.

It was in a London court some days Wings and flowers in combination are Novelist was revealed. A London lady ashion ble mixture in millinery, and dismissed her servant for sacrificing her

household duties to her literary avoca-tions. The servant took an action for wages in the County Court, and the tes-timony adduced supported the allegatimony adduced supported the allegation coffee, two dozen frying onions, half a tions of the mistress, to the effect that bushel of oranges—yes, half a bushel the literary domestic had refused to cook Now, whose make of canned goods do a steak because she was preparing the you handle? All right, send us a couple MSS. of a novel entitled the "Viscount's of cases of selected, a quarter of a section Vengeance." When requested to temporarily abundon literature for the mere drudgery by which she made her of butter and a sack of sugar. Yes, just living, the servant became indignant, a regulation sack you know. And, hold pointed out that she could not let slip on, put in a basket of spring eggs. This the opportunity of fixing a "good idea," spring's. Goodby."—From the Detroit and proceeded to "outvie Marie Corelli," Free Press. according to her own phraseology in court. The mistress, who was rash enough to pit the claims of the household against the interests of Nineteenth Century literature, had to relinquish her sordid efforts to get the family dinner cooked; and in the County Court the rights of the cultured cook have been amply vindicated.—Leinster Leader.

RECIPES. SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Break eight fresh eggs into a small saucepan; add to them a piece of butter the size of an egg, eight tablespoonfuls of cream, two tablespoonfuls of stock, one small, level teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of white pepper; stir the whole until the eggs begin to thicken, then take from the fire and with a Dover egg beater beat them until they are light and delicate, then return the saucepan to the fire and as soon as the eggs are hot pour them into a warm dish and serve at once. These are delicious if carefully made.

CREAM TOAST.

Put in the double boiler one quart of milk, then cut even slices of stale bread and toast them a nice brown on each side. Dip each toasted slice into the hot milk a moment, then place it in the milk. Let it boil until it is creamy, stirring it all the while. Then put it into the dish with the toast, lifting up the slices carefully so the cream will be at the bottom of the dish and all around the toast. Fill the dish nearly full of the cream, and if there is any left put that in a bowl, and send all to the table

COTTAGE CHEESE SANDWICHES.

Take nice white bread and prepare it as for any sandwich, butter smoothly, then spread with a seasoned layer of cottage cheese through which small bits of the spicy watercress are plenti tuliy scattered; place another buttered slice on top, cut them in strips or any shape desired. Arrange on a nice plate on a folded napkin and serve.

HUMINY AND MEAT CROQUETTES.

Buil the hominy the day before; make the croquettes in the morning. Put half a cupful of milk into a sauce pan; when boiling hot stir into it two large tablespoons of butter, one cupful of boiled hominy, one cupful of finely chopped meat, one-half teaspoon of salt and a saltspoon of pepper. Mix all thoroughly; when it begins to boil add and pour the mixture out to cool. are those who do not sing themselves, form into ems quettes, dip in egg, then in fine bread crumbs, place them on a board sprinkled over with crumbs and keep in a cool place until ready to fry. Then carefully place them in a frying basket, being careful not to crowd them; fry a light brown and serve very hot.

WISE MEN KNOW

It is folly to build upon a poor four da-tion, either in architecture or in health. as vocal music is concerned." Then, deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and living in Paris is not quite so expensive nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsa as in New York, but a student is in a

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

STARTING HOUSEKEEPING.

NEWLY WEDDED, HE KNEW WHAT HE WANTED, AND HE WANTED MUCH.

When a young man marries and opens up a home one of his chief anxieties is to appear master of the situation and as much like a veteran as possible. Blueton, who would be widely known by his real name, is a new benedict and just "settled." Here is a sample selected from his almost continuous conversation at the telephone :--

"Send me up up a pound of carpet tacks. Number? I don't know anything about the number of tacks in a pound. All you've got to do is to fill my order. And say, send me half a peck of nails. Tenpennys? I'm not asking the price, am I? Yes, half a peck, that's what I said. Now I want a saw. Don't you know your business? This is a private residence; Mr. Blueton's residence. It's no lumber mill. I don't want any buzz saw or gang saw, just a regular house saw. Throw in a hammer and a hatchet and a step ladder, and say, I want a good strong stove leg. We broke one in moving. None of your business who made the stove. All you've

got to do is to send up a leg."

After a few minutes of excitement Blueton was rattling away at the grocery:—Three pounds of steak. What kind? Beef steak, of course. We're not eating horse steak or sheep steak at our

Has your doctor failed to cure your I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will advice Sick and description upon receiving your address to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain failly by lettance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of Women my remedies. Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

house. Three yards of sausage. Never mind, now, how other people buy it. I always buy by the yard. A gallon of of cases of selected, a quarter of a section of cheese, half a bale of lettuce, two of those cigar shaped loaves of bread, a pail a regulation sack you know. And, hold

THE STUDY OF VOCAL MUSIC.

No Necessity for Going Abroad Except to Perfect Advanced Opera Students.

"Is it necessary for a singer to go abroad to complete her musical education?" The question was asked one of New York's best-known music teachers. Her reply was:
"No, it is not necessary, and, further-

more, instead of being necessary or a benefit, it is a positive drawback in many instances. When a singer has been thoroughly grounded in music and has gone a good little distance toward grand opera, then it is necessary, and she should go abroad to perfect herself. An opera, to be perfectly sung, should be studied in the country where the scene is laid and the language spoken. There, and only there, can one obtain the local color. By local color I mean the same thing that you do in writing—the proper conception, expression, &c. Then, too, if the singer is for the concert stage and is ambitious to sing songs in languages other than her own tongue, she may go abroad and study those songs in the songs' country.

FOR A CHURCH SINGER OR A TEACHER

not only consider it unnecessary, but an absolute hindrance, to success. Why, in a large tablespoonful of butter and a church singer want to spend her time three quarters of a teaspoonful of salt. and money learning how to scream a few Best the yolk of one egg, add to it one operas? There are very, very few persmall tablespoonful of their and two sons suited to grand opera—it takes so tablespoonfuls of cold milk. Mix together many qualifications. But there are hun-until smoth and stir it into the boiling dreds or voices suited for church singing and for the concert stage. I have never seen a church singer benefited by going abroad, and I have seen dozens of beauti ful voices ruined by a year or two lessons with teachers on the other side. I have had pupils leave me and go to Paris, because I told them they were unsuited for opera for first one reason or another, and after a two or three years' stay come back with beautiful voices hopelessly ruined, and, what is worse, they would be so discouraged as to have almost lost their ambition. They had spent their money; in many instances borrowed, for, unfortunately, it is not often that a beautiful voice is accompanied by a full pocket-book; worked themselves to the verge of prostration and finally come home feeling that they were not only a source of mortification to themselves, but to their families and friends. It was only a short time since one of my pupils returned to me with a voice hopelessly broken after a two years' stay in Paris under a reputable teacher. Every time I fancy I have pieced that girl's voice together in one place it breaks in another. do not believe it can ever be cured, and I advise her to become a teacher,

there is no temptation for the pupils to she's not saugly as that, is she?" become mimics, and lose their individu ality."

"How about music lessons being more expensive in this country than abroad?" "That is all a mistake. Good teachers in Paris charge exactly the same that they do in New York. Of course, in Italy or Germany they are cheaper. But no one goes there any more. Paris and A toundation of sand is insecure, and to correcting herself quickly, "But when I say New York don't understand me to exclude Boston, for there are really some fine vocal teachers over there. The much better atmosphere. I know that you have heard differently, for my pupils who have the craze to study abroad have three words, 'atmosphere,' 'repertoire,' and 'career.' The three things they consider secured by studying abroad. In all three they are wrong, and in none further wrong than in 'atmosphere.' For the young woman who lives the life of a music student in Paris must be steadfast indeed to return home as spotless as when she left it, and the influence on the young men is even worse. That is one reason why so many of our young people who go abroad to study are never heard from. Way down in the heart of every student of vocal music there is a thought, a hope for grand opera. But the operatic stars may be counted on one's fingers, and teachers should be careful how they encourage that hope unless other qualities beside a good voice are apparent. When those other qualities are there then the teacher and family of the fortunate one should see that the groundwork is laid before they encourage the idea of going abroad. And while they are abroad they should be as carefully guarded against the 'atmosphere' as against a plague.-New York Sun.

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make the girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At these times Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, promotes regularity of the functions, allays irrita-tion and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhausting drains, and puts the whole delicate organism into perfect condition.
Almost all the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Ducks, when properly cared for, are very profitable. Hatch them early; rush them along and market when wellfeathered. Don't keep them until tall !



In place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash.

and then sell them for the same and probably less than in August. By doing this you lose your profit.

From personal experience extending over many years, I can speak positively of the advantage of allowing fowls and chickens a free range in apple orchards. They not only manure the soil and destroy all insects harboring in it, but they find, for some weeks at least, a considerable proportion of their own food—the windfalls, which they devour greedily,

Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time.

For prospectus, apply to with any grubs they may contain.

Cleanliness in feeding is of as much mportance as the food. Feeding boards for young chicks is a good way to keep the food clean. These boards should be about two feet long and one foot wide, and place the food on this outside the coop, where the hen cannot reach it. The board should be kept clean, and just as it is to be used scatter a handful of clean, sharp sand upon it. After feeding hang the board up. The main thing to avoid in feeding chicks is sloppy food of any kind, and the usual lazy plan of mixing commeal with cold water. Cornmeal mixed with cold water, where chicks are allowed to go a long time be-

ween meals, is really a dangerous feed Preventive measures are far more satisfactory than the treatment of infected owls. The pens and yards should be advertisers. kept clean and dry and the chickens kept in as thrifty condition as possible by supplying proper food and exercise. While these conditions may not insure absolute freedom from the disease in every instance, yet to moisture and filth can be attributed nearly all cases of gapes, particularly if the yards or pens were previously occupied by infected birds. Yards that have been allowed to become damp, filthy and infected with the gape worm may be improved by draining and thorough cultivation. Heavy applications of lime just before cultivating or saturation of the soil with strong salt solution (provided no crop is to be grown) are recommended by experienced poultrymen.

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

Lady (to housemaid): "I'm afraid you're too smali." Housemaid: "Yes, mum, I know I'm very small; but—but

I've got a big appetite an' I'll grow." are those who do not sing themselves, baving only the power to impart. Then to remember her by." "Goodness "Witnesses tell them you saw their advertisement in the True

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CALIFORNIA

And other Pacific Coast - - Points. - -

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 137 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

Spencerian Pens.

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wanted to sell an entirely new article, required in every Catholic family. Sole agency in Canada. No trouble to net from \$2 to \$5 per day Goods welcome to all even when cannot nurchase. Call at 1984 Notre Dame street, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

PATENTS

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," What profitable to invent," and "Frizes on Patents." Advice free. Feesmoderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

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OF MUSIC.

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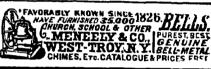
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IT FITS ANY STOVE.

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ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

The President of the French Republic.

Bemarkable Self-Control of M. Faure During the Excitement.

to day to assassinate M. Felix Faure, the to death with his wide-open mouth and President of the French Republic, while his display of teeth. She thought he he was en route to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade r staurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a homb. which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with gunpowder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police. Gallet said he had no occupation, but reaided at Levalois Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodgings. He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police have also made another arrest, in this case a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped.

The news of the attempt spread like wild-fire through the city, and M. Faure turned to the Elysee. The streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously. It was at first reported that the would-be assassin was a young man about twentyfive, who stood in the crowd a hundred yards or more from the race course, and discharged a pistol at M. Faure as he drove up to the entrance, and there was a subsequent report that both pistol and bomb were used. But the police now believe that the supposed pistol shot was merely the noise of the bomb.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached. and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm.

In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb they found also a pistol, upon which were engraved the words "Mort a Felix Faure" and the names Alsace Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger bearing a similar threatening inscription, and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the President. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with an official who was riding with M. Faure, who said: "When the report was heard a dense cloud of smoke rose from the thicket and there was terrible consternation, until it was found that no one had been injured. The police sprang for ward, but found the thicket deserted. When persons in the crowd saw one of the policemen holding the bomb they umped to the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage, and hand-mony to the faithful and intelligent led him roughly, clubbing him with manner in which the Managers and the perpetrator of the outrage, and handheavy walking-sticks and umbrellas assistants continue to discharge their until his comrades rescued him badly respective duties. bruised and covered with blood. The President's cortege then proceeded to the race-course.

LONDON, June 14 .- The Paris correspondent of the Daily New, says-"M. Faure behaved with perfect self-control and continued to bow right and left to the crowd after the explosion, as if nothing unusual had happened. The bomb exploded at 2.50 pm., in the Avenue des Acacias, at the far end, where this fashionable drive issues from the shelter of sycamores and plane trees into the broad daylight of Long Champs Plain. The Presidential escort was led by two draguens holding their pistols forward in the most threatening way: then came a large body of dragoons, and after them, in the midst of a cloud of dust, the President's open carriage with out riders. The President was accompanied by his wife, while in another carriage were his two daughters Mlle. Lucie Faure and Mme. Berge. The horses attached to M. Faure's carriage reared wildly at the explosion, but were whipped on by Montjarret's vigorous arm. Rousteaux, the detective, who was also with the President, rushed forward and grappled with a man, but was immediately set upon by a half dozen persons in the crowd, probably accomplices of the would be assassin. The crowd mistook the detective for an anarchist and were about to lynch him. He was beaten, kicked, spat upon, and not rescued by the police until bleeding and unconscious from a terrible beating. M. Faure sent an officer to enquire as to the condition of Rousteaux."

"East to West-from North to South, everywhere-the musician, the dealer, the artist, the amateur, the judge, the specialist and expert, all acknowledge that never before have Chickering & Sons made pianos with such magnificent artistic attributes as the uprights and grands now made by that famous and distinguished old firm. They are models of scientific and artistic piano building; they are wonderful instruments."-Musical Courier.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street, sole agent for the Chickering pianos for the Province of Quebec.

McDONALD'S MIGHTY YAWN.

IT LOCKED HIS JAWS WIDE OPEN AND IT TOOK

A DOCTOR A DAY TO UNLOCK THEM CARTHAGE, N.Y., June 9.-C. B. McDonald, a well to do business man of West Carthage, is recovering from the effects of a yawn which he yawned on Wednes-day of last week. Mr. McDonald is a light sleeper and an carly riser, but on the morning in question he woke up at 8 o'clock, about two hours too early. He rolled over twice, guessed at the time. and then stretched himself and opined

his mouth for a mighty yawn. next instant there was a crack that frightened him, and he tried to shut his mouth and couldn't. He didn't suffer any pain, but his jaw was locked open and was as immovable as a rock. He tried to call for help, but found he could only gurgle, and when he did that his throat filled up with saliva and he was in danger of choking to death.

Mr. McDonald's wife is away. He jumped up and ran to the room of his had gone crazy, and his frantic efforts to tell her what had happened only made her certain of it. Mr. McDonald finally made her understand that he wanted a doctor. She ran out of the room and across the street to the house of Dr. F.W. Bruce, and woke him up. The doctor went back with her. Mr. McDonald was sitting in a chair, his mouth still wide open. He grunted out an unintelligible explanation. The doctor examined him and found the jaw bone on the left side had slipped out of its socket. The doctor went at it gently at first, and then with all his strength, but he couldn't budge the jaw. He tried at intervals for a day without any success. The muscles were as tightly set as the jaw.

Finally the doctor thought of the muscular relaxation that follows the administration of ether, and he decided to try the drug on the patient. Dr. S. L. Merrill was called in to assist, and the nature of the operation was explained to Mr. McDonald. He nodded his head in assent. Ether was sent for and was administered. It looked for a time even then as if the experiment would be a taliare. But after a half hour the drug had its effect, and the jaw was put back into place. Mr. McDonald has given up the practice of yawning, and so has everybody else in Carthage and West Carthage.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Reports Presented.

The annual meeting of the Banque Ville Marie was held at noon yesterday in the bank premises on St. James street. Mr. W. Weir, the president, presided. The others present included Messrs. E. Lichtenheim, A.S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith, P. A. A. Dorion, U. Garand, G. A. Rolland and Godfrey Weir.

Mr. Weir read the report of the Board of Directors, which is as follows: The Directors have the honor to sub-

mit the following Report showing the result of the business of the year ending 31st May, 1897: The net profits after deducting ex-penses of management, interest on deposits and the amount written off to cover bad and doubtful debts,

14,388 60 5,558 33 Balance to Profit and Loss. \$34,335,53 The General Statement herewith sub mitted shows the condition of the Bank at the close of the financial year.

During the year the Board has opened a branch at Chambly, which has, so far, shown satisfactory results.

The Branches have, as usual, been inspected from time to time, and the Directors have pleasure in again bearing testi-

All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. Weir, President. Montreal, 15th June, 1897.

The General Statement, 31st May, 1897, shows :--

ASSET	18.	٠.			
Specie	16,845				
Dominion Notes	46,674	00			
Deposit with Dominion					
(lovernment to secure					
circulation	20,600	ſΩ			
	20,000	vv			
Notes of , and cheques on,	0= 0.19	-			
other banks	95,847	03			
Due by other banks in					
Canada	6,073	50			
Due by other banks in	•				
foreign countries	9:358	30			
Due by other banks in the	2,000	.,0			
	7 016	0.0			
United Kingdom.	1,015	UĐ			
Canadian Municipal secu-					
rities	16,127	58			
Call loans on Stocks and					
Bonds	101,025	70			
DUMUS	101,020	13			
				010 505	
Immediately available			\$	313,567	U
Current loans and dis-					
counts	1,111,346	91			
Loans and discounts over-	-,,				
due, secured and unse-					
	40.000	44			
cured	60,100	33		440	
		_	51	,171,449	Z
Real estate, other than					
bank premisos	39,597	97			
Mort gages on property	00,00	•			
Mortgages on property sold, and others	25,936	16			
Polit, and others	#1 OUV	70			
Bank premises	\$1,209	10			
Office fixtures, safes, sta-					
tionery, etc	18,861	77			
Other assets, including the Bank Stock owned	•			•	
the Bank Stock owned					
by the Bank	900 030	41		405,636	: 4
by the Bank	200,000	-71		100,000	<u> </u>
•			6	900 CSS	, 5
			Ф.	1,890,653	, ,
LIABILI	TIES.				
Capital, paid up\$	479,620	00			
Past	10,000	ňň			
Profit and Loss	5,558	33			
LIONE RUG TOSS	0,000	J			
Dividend due 1st June,					
	T 4 D 4 4	00			
1897	14,388	60			

\$1,381,0\$6 39 \$1,890,653 32

F. Lemieux, Chief Accountant.

Montreal, 31st May, 1897.

In moving the adoption of the report the President referred to the past financial year as one of more than usual cured the services of a linguist and anxiety. The commercial depression teacher of extraordinary talent and which prevailed in Canada, and to a spility, whose progressive and practical greater extent in the neighboring Respective make the acquirements an easy public during the past few years, had and pleasant mental effort. been intensified by uncertainty as to tariff legislation, and so far as Canada is concerned, the same uncertainty will of the preferential clause will extend beyond the United Kingdom.

Continuing, the President said that notwithstanding these circumstances the operations for the year were sufficient to show a slight increase in the earnings over the previous year.

Turning to the subject of the pros pects of the future year, he said the hay crop had suffered greatly by the winter

REAT SALES prove the great imerit of Hood's Sarsapavilla. Hood's Sarsapavilla, sells because it accomplishes CREAT CURES.

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A large variety of patterns from 251.
Ladies' Red Satin Parasols, the latest novelty, good quality, only \$1.20.
Black Satin Parasols, good quality and pretty handles, only \$1.50.
Cream Durable Silk Parasols, with frill trimming, from \$1 66.
Shot Silk Parasols, in all the newest shades, paragon frame and steel rod, from \$2.
A special line of Handsome Fancy Silk Parasols, "Dreaden Rifect," worth from \$6.50 to \$7.50, to clear at \$3.95 and \$4.95.

SILK DEPT.

Special Lines for this Week. 300 yards Colored Pongee Silk, all new choice shades; pure silk: a bargain at 25c per yard.
50 pieces Fancy Striped Silks, black and white, white and black, navy and white, and in all the latest colorings; guaranteed pure silk, only 50c per yard.

Fancy Plaid and Tartan Silks Just put into stock, a large assortment of Fancy Plaid and Tartan Silks, in all the latest colorings. All prices from 75c per yard.

Fancy Taffeta Silks. In all New and Handsome Colors and Patterns special line in Stripes to be sold, 75c per yard.

Extra value in Black Silks. All imported from Black Silk Bengaline, 50c per yard, Black Gros Grain Silk, 50c per yard, Black Satin Merveileux, 47c per yard, Black Surah Silk, 50c per yard, Black Peau de Soie, 75c per yard, Black Broche Silk, 60c per yard.

Black Dress Silks.

Jubilee Souvenirs of All Kinds!

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TERMS, CASR

frosts, owing to the absence of snow, while all crops had suffered by the heavy rains and cold weather which prevailed up to the past few days. With fine weather for the next two months, a the most recent reports are of a more terest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits from 31 to 3 per cent. is in accor-each.

dance with the tendency of the money

market, and banks generally are following a similar course, the difficulty of

finding safe investment for their funds

at any but a low rate necessitating such action. The tariff question in regard to the action of the United States in imposing heavy duties upon lumber and hav was also touched upon. The President closed an admirable address by a reference to the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen. Messrs. E. Lichtenheim

speeches. After the usual vote of thanks, the election of officers was proceeded with, the old board being unanimously reelected. They are as follows: Messrs. W. Weir, E. Lichtenbeim, A. S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith, and Godfrey Weir.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Messrs. W. Weir and E. Lichtenheim were re-elected president and vicepresident respectively.

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 938 DORCHESTER STREET.

The advantages of the Montreal Conservatory System of teaching music cannot be over estimated. By employing a large corps of thoroughly competent teachers the Montreal Conservatory of Music offers the students an opportunity to be taught by specialists, who are masters of their respective branches. At the Conservatory the students are con tinually surrounded, as it were, by a musical atmosphere; they desire encouragement from the example of other students, and are stimulated to greater efforts by observing the proficiency of those who have reached a higher excellence than themselves. Their energy is directed into proper channels, their judgment is sharpened, for while they criticise the efforts of others, their own efforts are criticised in turn. Thus habits of close study, attentive observa-tion and quick perfection are formed, and a healthy and noble emulation is awakened. Perfection in keeping time and the ability to read music prima vista are obtained with comparative The musical entertainments are also

incentives to zealous study and conse-

quently to rapid progress.

The importance of the Italian, German and French languages, and their great use to artists, claim for them a prominent part in a musical education, and in order to make the study interesting, as well as thorough, the Director has secured the services of a linguist and

The knowledge of the Latin language being very important to a certain class of singers, those preparing for Catholic exist until it is known whether the terms | choir singing will have the opportunity | method of utilizing garbage and other of taking an elementary course.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS:

MONTREAL, June 14.—Since our last review of the export live stock trade there has been a decided change for the better in the Liverpool and London markets, as cable advices received from both the above points note an advance of 1c to 1c per lb. over prices quoted this day week, which was very welcome news to shippers after the long period of steady declining markets and the heavy losses curtailed by the same, which have been the means of shippers in many cases giving up their freight; however, it is to be hoped that the above advance will be maintained and followed by another in the near future. The local market today was more active and stronger, and values scored an advance of ic to ic per

lb. The demand from shippers was fair, but owing to the small supply of cattle trade in this respect was somewhat checked. A local shipper recently pur-chased 500 head of distillery cattle at, it is said, about 41c to 5c per lb. in the West. The indications at present point to a somewhat scarcity of cnoice export cattle in the West as more buyers of this class of stock are appearing on this market than usual, and if the demand continues it would not be surprising to see the prices go still higher. In regard to the sheep trade the prospects are somewhat encouraging, as recent late advices from abroad give a blue outlook for Scotch sheep, the season being very backward and the grass crop poor. Canadian shippers have not commenced contracting yet, but will do so in the near future.

At the East End abattoir market the

offerings of live stock were 400 cattle,

250 sheep, 200 lambs, 250 calves and 30 lean hogs. Owing to the small run of the cattle the feature of the trade was the stronger feeling that prevailed, and prices advanced to to to per lb. The attendance of local buyers was large and there were also a few western and local shippers present. The demand from the latter was fair, but as the supply of cattle was small they did not have much of an assortment to pick from. Sales were made at 41c to 41c, and 41c would no doubt have been paid for really choice, but this class was scarce. Choice beeves sold at 41c to 41c; good at 31c to 4c; tair at 31c, and common at 2½c to 3c per lb. live weight. There was a decidedly better feeling in the market for export sheep, owing no doubt to the improved demand for this class of stock and prices show an advance of 1c per lb. The offerings to-day were not large, and sales were made at 4c to 41c, while butchers paid 3½c per lb., live weight. Lambs met with a good derapid improvement may take place, and mand, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Calves were somewhat scarce, satisfactory nature. The action of the and prices ruled a little higher at from Government in reducing the rate of in- \$1.50 to \$6.50 each. Lean hogs sold at \$3 to \$6 each, and young pigs at \$1 to \$2

The receipts of live stock at the Point St. Charles market was small, and trade in consequence was quiet. A few loads of cattle were offered, which consisted chiefly of butchers' stock, and they changed hands at 3c to 34c per lb. in car A few export beeves were bought at 41c to 41c per lb. The supply of hogs was small, for which the demand was good, and prices were firmer, sales being made at 51c to 51c per lb., live weight

Montreal Retail Markets.

and P. A. A. Dorion also delivered short Now that farmers have got through with their seeding pretty well, they are commencing to come to market again; quently the supply of grain, which consisted chiefly of oats, was large, and as the demand was fair, prices ruled firmer at 60c to 65c per bag. In vegetables, potatoes were offered in

larger quantities and prices have reacted after the recent sharp advance, sales being made at 60c to 70c per bag. Spinach was abundant and very cheap, selling at 10c to 25c per basket. Lettuce and radishes were also in heavy supply and lower. Asparagus was slow of sale, but values were sustained. There continues to be a good demand for cauli flowers. The deman for fruit showed a decided improvement, owing to the warmer weather. Strawberries were plentiful and lower, but other lines ruled steady. Game and poultry were in demand and steady. Dairy produce showed no change.

PATENT REPORT.

Prepared by Marion & Marion, patent experts, Temple Building, Montreal.

CANADIAN PATENTS. 56108-S. Melanson, Church Point, P.Q.,

56143-B. Corriveault, D'Israeli, P.Q. stump extractor. 56082-M. Barsalou, Montreal, machine for engraving on glasses. AMERICAN PATENTS.

583882-Rosedale F. Abel, excelsion cutting machine. 581256-Jessie Baker, plow. 583970-Joseph E. Barclay, bottle.

584035-Samuel N. Chapin, automatic weighing machine. 584209—Ernest C. Cole, stove.

581141-Jean Baptiste Garand, Mont real, wheel hub. 581178-John Hoffman, mattress. 584001—Richard K. Leblond, engine

584094—Donald McArthur, Manilla, Canada, clover seed table attachment for

584277—George Tyler, Clark burg, Canada, wooden felly for vehicle wheels. Extensions to manufacture have been granted on following patents:-

48978-Joseph Arthur Archambault, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., seeding machine. 49247—Nathaniel Barrett Powter,

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MONTREAL.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

A fairly active business continues to A fairly active business continues to be done in eggs for the season and prices show no change. Selected near-by stock sold at 101c to 11c; ordinary No. 1 at 9c to 91c, and No. 2 at 8c to 81c per dozen.

The demand for maple product is slow at unchanged and the market is slow at unchanged prices. We quote:—Maple syrup at 41c: to 5c per lb., and 45c to 55c per tin,

Sugar, 6c to 64 per lb.

Business in honey is chiefly of a job. bing character at steady prices. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 61 to 7c, aud; dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

There was no change in beans, sales: being exceedingly slow at 55c to 60c in car lots, and at 65c to 70c in a small

Owing to the increased receipts of po. tatoes the tone of the market is easier, and sales to-day were made at 40c to 45c per bag in car lots.

Cherse.

The cheese market was irregular to-day tor the reason that the demand from the other side shows a decided disinclination to follow the advance. This is contrary to the usual custom of British buyers. who are usually keen purchasers upon a rising market. Their indifference may be attributed to the low offers made by the shorts. In fact, everything goes to strengthen the belief that the short sales this year are a great deal heavier than is customary even at this season, when there is always a disposition to gamble on the future. Recent advices from Bristol and Liverpool state that there have been "stacks" of cheese sold at a figure which will hardly allow 8c Montreal, the delivery of these goods be ng spread over June and July. It is not surprising, therefore, that shippers who make legitimate offers. find it hard to effect sales. As a matter of fact there is from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence difference between ideas on the other side and the actual cost on this. Bids from Liverpool are on the basis of 83c, and from London 8 c. It is needless to say that shippers cannot procure finest at any such prices, and naturally the market is irregular as a result. Buyers were shopping around to day after Quebec cheese at 8%c and found it difficult to procure, while no finest Ontario were obtainable under 84c. Further buying in the country is reported, a leading Ottawa Valley combination selling at Sic. We quote:-

Finest Onntario cheese......83c to 83c Finest Townships cheese......8 c to 8 c Finest Quebec cheese 81c to 81c Butter. The butter market rules steady, though the export demand continues indifferent. The steadiness is due to the purchasing of June creamery all the way

from 16tc to 16tc in the country by local jobbers, reports from the country noting further business in this connection. Shippers cannot do business at anything near these figures. One shipper offered a line of northern New York creamery at 151c the other day, and could not find buyers. His offer of Canadian creamery at 16 c was also refused by buyers in Leith, who replied that they had been

offered goods at 16c. On the whole, the butter market is quite as irregular as cheese. We quote:

INGERSOIL, Ont., June 15 .- Offerings, 1,969 boxes, second week of June make; no sales; 83c bid all round; market hot. Belleville, Ont., June 15 .- At our board to-day 25 factories offered 1,615 white and 225 colored cheese. The fol lowing are the sales :- McCarger & Co. 380 white and 225 colored at 85c; Hodgson Bros. 190 white at 8½c and 265 white at 8½c; Morden Bird, 580 white at 8½c. The board meets next Tuesday at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp, on account of the

Finest Creamery......16½ to 16¾

jubil**ee.** CAMPBELLFORD, June 15 .- At the cheese board held here to-night 1,050 boxes were boarded; 780 sold at 8gc; 8ic was offered for balances, which was rejused. Buyers present, Thompson, Bailey, Madden and Whitton.

Madoc, June 15.—Fourteen factories boarded 850 boxes white; sales to Me-Carger, 50; Hodgson, 240; Watkins, 180; Ware, 190. Prices, 8½c to 8½c. Five buyers on board.

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