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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONE OF THE GRANDEST CELEBRA-TIONS OF THE FEAST.

THE FETE DIEU.

Mgr. Fabre Carries the Sacred Host.—The 65th and St. Mary's College Cadets Act As Escort-Scenes Along the Route of Procession.

The celebration of Corpus Christi, on last Sunday, was one of the grandest and most imposing ever held in this city. All the parishes of the city of Montreal

composed of their societies, assembled ed by that rite. The 65th Battalion, in and around Place d'Armes Square at under command of Lieut.-Col. Prevost, 8.30 a,m. They immediately formed into line, and after a low Mass at Notre | the command of Capt. Henri Mercier, Dame Church had been said, at which acted as a body guard. A squad of the societies were not present, owing to their great number, they immediately the Host passed, the crowds that lined

began the march. The route of the procession was by way of Place d'Armes Hill, St. Urbain, Dorchester. Visitation, Laganchetiere, Campeau, Dubord, St. Denis, Bonsecours and Notre Dame streets to Notre Dame Church. Several arches had been erected and many columns adorned the route. Saplings, maple and palm trees were planted everywhere; streamers were extended across the streets and flags were displayed at windows and hung at flagstaffs. Pious pictures were also hung on the walls of houses. The decorations of the Maternity of La Misericorde, on Dorchester street, were very beautiful; the Sisters made every effort to enhance their property, which is of great dim-ensions. The repository was situated at St. Peter's Church. There the Archbishop blessed the people, and all rested

for a few moments.

It was about 10.15 before the different societies had moved along the line of march sufficiently to allow the dais which covered the Blessed Sacrament to leave the church.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre carried the Host; he was relieved occasionally by Canon Racicot. The outlying munisipanties are not invited to take part in the procession, as the ranks would be swelled to such proportions that the various societies could with difficulty cover the route before evening. They had processions in their own parishes. As things were on Sunday, the Host only left the church at 10.15 a.m., and it did not return until two o'clock. It took the processionists an hour and a balf to pass any given point.

St. Mary's parish led the way, under the direction of the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Donnell; a squad of policemen preceded them. The boys' and the girls' schools of the parish, with the banners and regalia, were the first: after them came the children of Mary, and the ladies of the Rosary Schality, all wearing their regalia: the members of the Holy Name Society, and the gentlemen of the parish

The next congregation was that of St. Peter's, accompanied by the Oblat Fathers. The societies of this church in the ranks were: The Congregation of the Ladies, with banners and bannerets; the Society of Temperance, with banners and flags and the band "Union Musical": the Men's Congregation of the Blessed Virgin, and the Young Men's Congregation, besides these were the Ladies of Ste. Anne with banners and regalia, and the

boys of St. Peter's School. St. Bridget's parish followed. It consisted of the boys of the Christian Brothers' School, and the girls of the School of the Congregation Nuns; then came the young men of the Congregation of the Blessed Virgin with banners, the Men's Congregation, with banners, and the Children of Mary, wearing white veils and carrying tlags, banners and bannerets representing the fifteen mys-

St. Ann's parish also took part in the procession. The St. Ann's Young Men. St. Ann's Temperance Society and the gentlemen of the parish walked with the Redemptorist Fathers.

St. Anthony's parish, consisting of the ladies of the parish, the Young Men's Society, and parishioners, preceded St.

Joseph's parish. Amongst, the societies of the latter in the ranks were Les Dames de Ste. Anne with banner, the Children of Mary, the Congregation of Young Men, PUnion St. Joseph, PUnion St. Vincent, the Women's Congregation and the Men's Congrega-

tion of the Blessed Virgin, all carrying

flags and banners. St. James' parish was composed of the Congregation of the Blessed Virgin for Young Men, and that for the men, as well as the Congregation for the Ladies of the parish. They carried their banners and flags and they were accompanied by ac-

St. Patrick's parish came next in the order of march. The Sodality of the Living Rosary, the ladies of which were dressed in white and several in black; they carried the bannerets of the fifteen mysteries; they were very much admired; the Ladies of the Sacred Heart; the Children of Mary; the children of the schools; St. Patrick's Temperance Society and St. Patrick's Society. In the ranks of St. Patrick's Society were notieed Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. James Me-Shane and Dr. Guerin, the president of the society; Rev. Father Quinlivan, parish priest, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, Rev. Father James Callaghan and Rev. Father James McCallen. The members of the Catholic Truth Society were also seen in the ranks of the procession, as

well as the members of the Catholic

Sailors' Club. Notre Dame parish came last. The societies of this parish were: The Congregation of La Sainte Famille, the Men's and the fame of the preacher.

Congregation and the children of the schools. The Sisters of the Congrega tions and the Grey Nuns also preceded the Host.

After the various parishes came the putils of Mount St. Louis with their band, the students of St. Mary's College and those of the Montreal College with the band of the college. The band of the 65th Battalion preceded the elergy. Immediately preceding the Host were the students of philosophy and theology of the Grand Seminary, the sub-deacons and deacons in their dalmatics and the priests intheir chasubles. Then came the canons of the archdiocese, accompanied by four Franciscan Fathers and a priest of the Greek rite, robed in the vestments requirand the St. Mary's College Cadets, under the sidewalks bared their heads and

kneft. Following the eamony were the criers of the Superior Court and Judge Jette, Mathieu and Ouimet, representing the Bench. The sheriff, Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, in his robes of office, also walked, accompanied by the batonnier of the Bar, Hon, Mr. Robidoux, The other memhers of the Bar followed, and the Police Band brought up the rear. It was 2.30 before all the ceremonies of the day were concluded.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY

Programme of the Celebration in Hocheliga Ward.

The Hochelaga section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, under the guidance of Mr. Napoleon Richard, its president, is making extensive preparations for the celebration of the national feast on Sunday, the 23rd inst. They are to have an allegorical procession and a religious service. The tollowing is the order of the procession:

Banner and Flag. Marshals, Detachment of Police. Year 1534.

Allegorical personages, representing Jacques Cartier's landing at Hochelaga, accompanied by M. Fran-cois de la Rocque, Sienr de Roberval, lieutementgeneral, and of Sieur de Royeze and two Indians. Band.

Year 1641. Historical cavaleade, representing Mais onneuve, his officers and guards at the foundation of Montreal.

Year 1657. vice of ancient Canadians. "Dieu et Patrie."

Car showing a Canadian family on its way to church. Allegorical car representing Agriculture.

Allegorical car of a happy Canadian home with patriotic songs. Students of the St. Croix College. ir representing early navigation on the

St. Lawrence. Car of Trade and Commerce. Delegation of sister Benevolent So cicties. Delegations from the officers of Notre

Dame, St. Henri, Longueuil and St. Bridget sections. St. Jean Baptiste with guard of honor of tiremen and policemen. General officers, officers of sections and

invited guests Vive la Canadienne. The procession will form at the Muni-

cipal Had and proceed by Descry, On tario, Moreau, St. Catherine, Marthorough Notre Damie, Nicob I, St. Catherine, Dar ling, Rouville and St. Germain, to the church. Rev. Cure Brissette will officiate with deacon and sub-deacon. Mr. L. M. Brown will have charge of the musical part of the service.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, the members of St. Patrick's Society have learned with feelings of

most serious regret of the recent death of Mr. James Kelly, father of two of our most esteemed members, Mr. Patrick Kelly (late 1st Vice-President) and Mr. James Kelly, Be it Resolved-That we extend to

Messrs. Kelly, and the other members of heartfelt sympathy in the sorrow which tions of different classes of the people deceased's family, the assurance of our has failen upon them through the loss of a loved and loving parent who has been called to his last account after a long and exemplary life spent in works of usefulness and in bringing up the family with which God had blessed him to emulate his many virtues;

Resolved-That these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the Society, and that copies be forwarded to Messis, Kelly, and to The True Witness

or publication. (Signed) Jas. J. Guerin, President. S. Cross, Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 3rd June, 18.5.

A CHARITY SERMON.

On Sunday, the 23rd June, at High Mass, in St. Ann's Church, a charity sermon, in behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be preached by Rev. M. J. Maloney, a member of the Redem; torist Order from Quebec. A large attendance is expected, especially on account of the grand object of the sermon

MANITOBA REFUSES.

SHE WILL NOT ACCEPT THE RE-MEDIAL ORDER.

A Commission Suggested to Enquire Into-Separate Schools Previous to 1890-Text of the Memorial in Reply to the Remedial Order.

WINNIPEG, June 13.—The Manitoba-Legislature re-assembled this afternoon. The first order of the day was the Government's reply to the remedial order in the school question.

The reply was read as follows:-

"The privileges which by said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are substantially the same privileges they enloyed previously to the year 1890. Compliance with the terms of the order would restore the Catholic separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency han existed prior to that

date.
"The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy heretofore followed under which separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of nineteen years. The said schools were found to be inefficient. As conducted under the Roman Catholic Board of Education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective. As a result of leaving a large section of population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, many people grew, up in a state of illiteracy. So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which expenditure of publie money in their support could be justi-

CANNOT DO AS ASKED.

"We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to your Excellency-infouncil that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order.

"Objections upon principle may be taken to any modification of our chucational statutes which would result in the establishment of one or more sets of separate schools. Apart, however, from the objections upon principle, there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated.

"We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. The school taxes Year 1657.
Founding of the Church in Canada, with amount of land which is free from school taxes, and the great extent of country over which our small population is senttered, presents obstacles to efficiency and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools. followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly by Mennonite, leclandic and other schools, would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

"We contemplate the inaughration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there cannot be suggested any measure which to our minds would more seriously imperil the development of our

*We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to your Excellency-in-council full and accurate information as to the working of our tormer system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking means of forming a correct judgment as to the offeet upon the province of the changes indicated in the order.

"Being impressed with this view, we respectfiely submit that it is not yet too. late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted, we shall cheerfully assist in offering the most complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish substantial basis of fact, upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable de-

gree of certainty. "It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving as it does the religious feelings and convicof Canada and the educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominien. no hasty action should be taken, but that on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised, and a full and thorough investigation

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES. "While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surrous d the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the Parliament of Canada up on the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound, it is in our judgment only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion in order to cuphasize the necessity for acquiring a most able knowledge of facts before any

V()L. XLIV., NO 48.

FROM THE CAPITAL. HOT WEATHER AND THE LEGISLA.

TORS. The Likelihood of the Manitoba School

Question to Come Up; a Lively Week in Athletic Circles; "Naming" a Member: The Divorce Committee; "Corpus Christi;" The Separate Schools; International Convention of Catholic Foresters.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, June 17.—Already members of Parliament are beginning to get homesick and to talk of the winding-up of the session as soon as possible. Both sides seem content to expedite as much as possible the clearing of the track which leads to prorogation; but whether they will be successful in getting away from the Hill before the middle of July, is a question. It is hinted now that no important legislation will be brought down during the next few weeks, in order to clear off the sheet before a fortnight, but it is anticipated in well in-formed circles that, work as friendly as they will, the legislators cannot get home before August. There is a strong probability of the Schools question coming up, and if it should, there is certain

In the city things were unusually quiet, and Capitals, and which the latter won so easily. In the Senate and Commons, however, there was sufficient to keep wagging tongues going for months. It laws that govern our own legislatures are modelled, that when a member is guilty of a breach of parliamentary decorum his punishment shall be most condign. To the ordinary citizen a statement that any member thus guilty shall be "named" by the Speaker would not seem to has this penalty been imposed, but Friday Joseph Martin, M.P. for Winnipeg, very nearly incurred it for scoring Boyd, the member for Marquette, contrary to parliamentary practice. He accused Boyd of attering a falshood, and was call-Minor Orders—Messrs. J. L. Le

the Divorce Committee of the Senate, tived by the Catholic Senators, who are opposed to the principles of Divorce en-The Senators who resigned were

was solemnly and fittingly observed by the leading Catholic societies of the city. flocked the streets where the procession passed. The decorations along the route were apppropriate and grand in the ex-Rev. Canon Bauillon carried the Blessed Sacrament in the absence of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, who is away on his pastoral visits.

As announced last week, the School Commission will go on. Two other gentlemen were appointed this week by the Government and the work is already under way. The teachers of the various separate schools are receiving every assistance, particularly the Christian Brothers, than whom none are more anxious for the investigation than themselva. It will be two weeks before a

report is ready. The Catholic Foresters have already begun preparations for the International was held to help defray the expenses of the Convention. A grand church parade on the Sunday preceding the opening day of the Convention has been arranged. It will take place to St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father Whelan, a very enthusiastic Forester himself, having given his con-

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

IN BEHALF OF THE RESTORATION FUND OF THE CHURCH.

last Friday evening a magnificent concert was given at the Victoria Armory in aid of the restoration of St. Patrick's Church, under the patronage of the clergy of St. Patrick's, and under the very able management of Mrs. Cornwallis Monk. The programme was certainly one of the finest ever presented at a similar concert. In fact there were enough talented musicians to supply three ordinary con-

The feature of the evening was of course list, Monsieur Le Simple, professor of the Academy of Music, London, England. M. Le Simple has a European reputation, he is a perfect artist, and his masterly in mipulation of what to the uninitiated is an unwieldly instrument, was something wonderful. He seems so thoroughly at home and perfectly independent of the orthodox position. His playing is characterized by all the possible unancs of

in itself was a separate treat: (a) Andante, Gottermann, (b) Gavotte, Squire; (a) Melodie, Gluck, (b) Tarantella, Popper. In addition to these charming morecaux were given as encores. Mr. Saucier accompained M. Le Simple in a most artistic musicianly manner. M. J. J. Goulet, violinist, contributed greatly to the success of the concert, by his solos and also by the obligatos to the different songs. "Kathleen Mayourneen," soloist Mrs. Humphrey, violin obligato, M. Goulet, piano accompaniment, Mrs. Monk, was a very fine number.

The other ladies and gentlemen taking part were: Miss Taschereau, Miss Terroux, Miss Nellie McAndrew, Miss May Milloy, Miss Turcotte, Miss Hubert, Mr. Feron, Mr. Algerion Reid Taylor, Miss Bailie and Professor Fowler, accommnists. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and Mrs. Monk had to veto encoring, except in a few instances. A substantial proof of the success of this very excellent concert will no doubt be given to St. Patrick's Restoration Fund.

CANDIDATES ORDAINED

BY THE ARCHBISHOP AT ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL Montreal sustains its importance as a Roman Catholic centre of education for the whole continent, as can easily be seen by the following list of ordinations made

ing up, and if it should, there is certain to be a three weeks debate on it alone. Even the Public Accounts Committee has several weeks work ahead yet, so that the last of the session, which will ultimately bring dissolution with it, cannot be expected for two months at least. So far as excitement goes it was strictly confined to the Buildings last week. In the city things were unusually quiet, S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, Hemilton; F. P. O'Neil Manager and S. Regan, W. J. Weirich, Dubuque; F. A. Cottler, A. J. Champagne, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. E. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. E. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Mongeau, A. Culling M. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J. Laporte, O. D. Leveque, E. J by Mgr. Fabre, at the Cathedral: perhaps on account of the all-absorbing Zettler, Hamilton; F. P. O'Neil, Manathletic struggle between the Shamrocks chester; F. J. Dubbel, Nesqually; J. T. Trudel, Saint Boniface; O. L. Roberge, St. Hyacinthe, Z. O. Letendre, Sher-brooke; M. F. Abbott, F. A. Lane, J. E. Jellig, Springfield; A. J. Grenier, Three is provided in the rules of the English Rivers; E. J. Aubin-Maille, A. H. Du-Parliament, upon whose regulations the trisac, A. J. Millard, Valleyfield; L. H. Lachance, cong. des Peres de la Misericorde; E. Gelot, in religion Fr. Marie Etienne, J. Descomptes, in religion, Fr. Archangel, ordre des Freres Mineurs; T. Brown, J. McGarry, Burlington; W. Purcell, L. O'Leary, Chatham; J. Abe, J. Reid, A. Studer, Grand Rapids; B. Don-

presage much to be feared, but to the parliamentarian the punishment has certain and determinable terrors. Never in the history of the Canadian Commons Laft mm., Portland, Me.; F. Fenaud, Providence; M. Bissonnette, T. Cummings, . Delchanty, M. Donaghoe, G. Gagnon, E. O'Malley, Springfield; T. O'Donnell, A. O'Leary, Toronto; P. Hayes, Orleans;

Minor Orders-Messrs, J. L. Lefebyre, ed down. After much hesitation Martin withdrew the statement and thus escaped the awful ponalties.

T. E. McDermott, G. J. MeShane, A. Paiement, A. Peras, F. O. Morin, T. W. O'Reilly, J. A. Pauze, Montreal; D. Mced the awful penalties.

Following this came the resignation of Donald, Antigonish; H. J. Maillet, Burlington; E. F. Burns, Grand Rapids; J. B. because their reports were always nega- Ouellette, London; T. M. O'Leary, Manchester; J. J. Corcoran, Marquette; M.A. Clary, J. A. Flynn, T. M. Hurley, M. Reilly, Portland; J. F. Barry, N. A. Mes-Kirk-Hoffer, Read, Lougheed, McKind- sier, Providence; A. P. Archambault, E. say, McInnnes, Primrose and Ferguson. J. Lemonde, A. Perrault, Saint-Hyacinthe; On Sunday the feast of Corpus Christi H. G. Coyne, T. B. Cunningham, Spring-J. Lemonde, A. Perrault, Saint-Hyacinthe; field; J. Massicotte, Three Rivers; P. E. Myre, M. D. Pilon, Valleyfield; R. Roy, The procession from the Basilica was the in religion Brother Joseph-Marie, of the largest in years. Thousands of all creeds | Order of the Freres-Mineurs; P. Martel,

clere de Saint-Viateur. Sub-deaconship—Messrs. H. C. Gagnon T. Z. Lafontaine, O. Papineau, Montreal A. O'Handley, Antigonish; S. Turbide, Charlottetown; D. E. Malone, E. Racette, Grand Rapids; C. E. McManns, Halifax; C. J. Crowley, Ogdensburg; W.A. Doran, S. Dunn, M. F. Reddy, Providence J. J. McInerney, Pontiac; H. S. Belisle-Vasseur, St. Hyacinthe; E. P. Dunphy Springfield; A. J. Comerford, Syracuse W. L. Hart, H. J. Sweeney, Toronto; H. Leblond, A. Seignon, of the Congregation

of the Blessed Sacrament. Deaconship-Messrs. Courneyer, Montreal; D. Chisholm, M. Doyle, A. Me-Donald, Antigonish: M. J. Thiltgen, Dubuque; W. J. Kinsley, Grand Rapids; J. A. Grenier, P. J. O'Reilly, Hartford; S. A. Leinfelder, Lacrosse; W. Fogarty, P. Convention here in September. A moon-light excursion on Thursday evening chester; J. McGrath, J. A. Rividan, Springfield; J. McEachren, P. McEachren, A. P. Small, M. D. Whelan, Toronto; L.

Hudon, P. Prince, Jesuits. Priesthood-Rev. Messrs. J. B. Berard, L. J. Desjardins, S. B. Dubeau, Montreal, A. J. Roy, Manchester, E. J. Hamelin, Quebec; and A. Desautel, Albany.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

GIVES HIS OPINION ON THE MANITUBA GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER.

WINNIPEG, June 14.--Archbishop Langevin was asked to-day by wire for his opinion on Manitoba's reply to the School order. The following is the answer:-

ST. BONIFACE PALACE, June 14th. I am sorry for the local Government's bad will. It is rather strange that after five years of public discussion the memorial should blandly charge the Ottawa Government with ignorance and claim for themselves the monopoly of knowledge. I trust that the Government and Parliament of Canada will sustain the the playing of the well known violincel- judgment of the Privy Council of England and stand by the constitution of the

> LANGEVIN. Signed,

THE GREAT TOMBOLA. DON'T FORGET TO MORROW EVENING.

country.

In twenty-four hours, perhaps less, from the time of reading this week's light and shade, tenderness and fire and dainty tripping passages. The following numbers were played by him and each

Tombola, and don't forget to attend the grand concert. Remember that Madamo Durant and the "World's Wonder, Little Tootsie," will be there. The admission is only twenty-five cents. But the great and all important fact of the drawing for such splendid prizes as those offered will be the most satisfactory feature of the event. Get a book of tickets at once five for a dollar. To-morrow (Thursday) evening the drawing takes place. In our next issue we will publish the winning numbers. Don't risk the after regrets for not having taken a chance seldom afforded both for a prize and a good

THE RELICS OF ST. BLAISE.

A VISIT TO THE SHRINE AT GRAND LIGNE.

Some Facts Concerning the Career of the Saint and a Few of the Cures Which He is Said to Have Obtained.

The Star gives the following graphic

account of a most interesting event: The men and women of St. Jean Baptiste parish, under the direction of Rev. Father Morin, took a special train at Bonaventure station on Thursday last for the purpose of visiting the shrine, at St. Blaise, this being the first pilgrimage to St. Blaise over organized in this city. Arrived at the odd little country village, a move was at once made for the church. This is a fine stone structure, very prettily decorated inside in blue and white and gold. A low Mass having been said, at which a choir of about 100 small boys sang several very choice—selections. Father Bonnin, the parish priest, announced that there would be a short interval to permit those who had been fasting all the morning in order that they might receive Communion, to obtain some breakfast, after which the exposition of the relic and a grand procession would take place. The old church, a roomy wooden structure within a few yards of the new building, is now used as a diningroom and restaurant, and serves the purpose excellently, their being accommodation for about 500 persons

to cat at one time. When the pilgrims returned to the church the statue of St. Blaise on the main altar was almost buried in flowers. while innumerable small tapers had been lighted before the figure of the saint and around the relie. These last consist of two small pieces of the rib of the saint. about five and a half inches long altogether, which are now of a darkish brown color. They had been exposed in a finely decorated ostensorium in front of the statue, where they remained in full sight of the people during the whole of the remaining services. In an eloquent address Father Bonnin gave the main facts concerning the life of St. Blaise, and also made reference to several miracles, which are said to

have been wrought through his intercession, in and about the village. Following the sermon came the blessing of the throats, the ancient ceremony which has come down to the present day through fifteen hundred years of the Church's history. The candles having first been blessed, the congregation crowded up to the altar rail to receive the special blessing, which the priest

savs in Latin: By the intercession of holy Blaise, bishop and martyr, may God free thee from all sickness of the throat and from all other evils. In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

The ordinary candles which have been blessed are eagerly secured by the worshippers, so that in case of sickness in the home they may be lighted while St. Blaise is invoked. And now the throats

are all blessed, and THE PROCESSION BEGINS TO FORM.

First come the altar-boys, in their white supplices, followed by some hundred other little ones, in their Sunday clothes, walking two by two. Next come the young girls of the parish and the pilgrimage, followed again by the matrons and older women. In the centre is the ostensorium containing the precious relic. borne by four brothers, and surrounded by the following priests: Rev. Fathers Dupuis (St. Valentine), Rabeau (St. Lambert), Palardeau (Chennington), Chalifoeur (Napierville), Morin, Prefontaine, Desjardins, Groselin, Delphose and Marsolais (Montreal). Bringing up the rear are the men, also marching two by two. The big double door of the church is thrown open, and out they come. As the boys reach the rough plank sidewalk they begin to chant an invocation, the whole body of men, women and children swelling the refrain Ura pro nobis. The parish priest leaves the procession and stands in the middle of the small square, three sides of which are lined with pilgrims and villagers. The singing stops, and the voice of the priest is heard repeating the Pater Noster and "Hail Mary." Once more they move on still chanting evenly and solemnly. Presently the boys turn, and begin to retrace their steps toward the church, and as one man the whole body of processionists burst into the Laudale Dominum ownes gentes, the last words of the Glain being sung just as the brothers bearing the relie reach the door of the sacred edifiee. The remainder of the day is spent in meditation and prayer before the shrine of the saint, who is depicted as holding an iron wool comb in his hand, this being one of the chief instruments of torture by means of which he was made to suffer. For this reason he

has been chosen patron saint of all Christian wool combers. Continued on fifth page.

Continued on fifth page.

suggestion of Parliamentary action is

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY, 415 West 59th St. New York

An important notice that should demand the attention of the National Union just at this time of the year is that on June 24, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the great scriptural total abstainer, we celebrate the patronal feast day of the C.T.A.U. of A, and the day that has been selected by the National Union when all the members are expected to receive the sacriments. The 24th of June this year falling on Monday, the annual Communion Day of the National Union is transferred to the Sunday within the octave of the feast, or Sunday

It was a matter of no little consolation to see with what uniformity the societies of the National Union observed their Communion day last year, and we expect that with the same afacrity there will be a general compliance with this immenorial custom on the 30th of June next.

We are all the more anxious to emphasize this annual Communion day because our movement is an essentially religious movement; though benevolent and insurance and social features are annexed in many places to Temperance societies, still they are only accessor's to the great end, the cultivation of the virtue of temperance; and as temperance is a religious virtue, it must be cultivated by religious means. So, therefore, the nearer we keep the temperance movement to religious ideals, the better we shall achieve our great object and the fewer obstacles we shall meet with in attaining the end of our organization. Whatever difficulties we have met with in the past, whatever opposition has been engendered, whatever obstacles have been in the path of success, have come principally and primarily when we have drifted away from the religious standards. which we should always have had before our eyes. The temperance movement is a vine that grows upon the tree of the Church and gets its strength and support from the authority and organization of the Church, and the ruthless hand that would drag the vine away, or attempt to make the social, benevolent or insurance features more important than the religious feature, would succeed only in prostrating the movement and ultimately crushing out its life. Good is it, then, as the recurring year brings round our patronal feast day, to have this opportunity of emphasizing the religious side of our movement, and, as a public organization approved and blessed by Holy Church, to kneel devoutly at the altar of God and receive the sacrament of life, praying devoutly that God may bless this reform, whose only reason for existence is to lift mankind to a higher morality.

You are well aware that the Holy Father grants a plenary indulgence to all the members of the National Union who with contrite hearts and sincere devotion receive the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist on this annual Communion day.

We urge spiritual directors particuborly to arrange for the general Communion of their societies, and to use what inducements may be necessary in order to enable members of the societies to at proach the sacraments. Remember, therefore, the annual Communion day this year will be June 30.

The interest in the national convention. increases as the day on which it is to be held approaches. We have advices from Pittsburg of the organization of a Tourist Club there that proposes to carry to New York a couple of nundred The Scranton Union, at whose Diocesan Convention it was my pjensure to be present on the 15th of May, is alive with a desire to come in numbers to the National Convention. The Lehigh Vaffey railroad is preparing to carry excursionists at very reduced rates from all points along the line.

The Philadelphia Union, with its numerous societies, is making the ex-cur ions to New York during the Conevention a Union affair, and we are informed that the greatest possible interest is taken by all the societies in the arrangements that are being made. The New England Unions, too, are making defini e promises to send very large contingents to New York on convention

It therefore looks as though the promise we made some months ago of having at least 10,000 people in New York on the first day of the convention, Wednesday, August 7, to welcome the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Satolli, to participate in the civil and ecclesiastical cer monies, and to join in the parade. will be fulfilled to the letter. It is our endeavor to make this Silver Jubilee gathering of temperance people one of the greatest object lessons of total abstinence that has yet been seen in this

Though we realize a great deal of good to be done by informing public opinion and advertising our movement as a disp ay of numbers, jet it would be a pity to have this convention exhaust itself in paride in show. It must also be made memorable by effective work in the business sessions of the convention. When the crowds have come and spent the first day of the convention in festivities, and have gone back to their homes and have left the delegates behind them, we expect the real work that will push forward the temperance movement will be done. Before our next Bulletin you will be selecting your representative delegates to the National Convention, if you have not done so already. Let me urge you, as I did last year, to send your

tion be memorable for the same thing.

It will be such if you select intelligent,

earnest men, full of common sense, with

no love for or story or too much devotion

Again we are able to report the addi-

tion of new societies and increases of

to Cushing's Manual.

odare and Collooney. workers and leave your talkers at home. The St. Paul convention of last year will be memorable for the absence of any spirit of contentiousness because every was re-elected secretary. delegate there felt that he had carnest work to do, and so, too, must this conven-

bears the following inscription: "Under-neath lie the remains of the Venerable Archdeacon O'Leary, for thirteen years P. P. of Roserea, and V. G., of Killaloe, He died on Oct. 4, 1894. On whose soul sweet Jesus have mercy."

membership in old ones:—St. Mary's, On Monday of last week at Carlow Col-colored Andrews, Ind., 26 new members; Father lege, Rev. John Kearney, son of Mr. 75,000.

Elliot Y. M., Youngstown, O., 140; St. Mary's, Conneaut, O., 35; St. John, Prugality, Pa., 16; St. Francis Lithuanian, Shenandoah, Pa., 40; Annunciation Veronica League, Chicago, III., 50; St. Mary's, Bristol, R. I., 35; St. Agnes, Brai wood, III., 22. Total, 354.

Up to date of last Bulletin, since the beginning of this year, we have actual

reported increases of 6,278. During the past month there were new recruits to the number of 354, making a total increas sincee the beginning of the vear of 6,632.

Now is the time for every diocesan secretary to gather in all the societies within his jurisdiction, so that their diocesan unions may make the best showing possible. There is very little doubt that if extra effort be made by every one this month we shall gather in all the unattached societies, and run this actual increase of 6,632 up to at least 10,000 new

members. Fraternally yours, (Rev.) A. P. Doyle, General Secretary C. T. A. U. of A. 415 West 59th street, New York.

Irish News Items.

Constable T. Holmes, of Balla, has wen made an Acting-Sergeaut.

Ex-Head Constable Pugh was buried at Foxford, his native place, on May 1. All the Belfast Catholic choirs are comoining for rehearsals of church music, oratorios, etc.

Rev. Thomas Maher has been transforred from Maynooth College to Inagh, Diocese of Killatee.

John Ryan, of Terenure Road, Dublin. has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Dublin.

The sermon preached by Most Rev. Dr -heelman, bishop of Waterford and Lis more in aid of the Mercy Hospital, real ized the sum of £130.

Rev. James McInerney, curate of Kinnetty, has been transferred to Borriso-kane. Rev. J. F. McGuire, of Borrisokane, goes to Kinnetty. John Lydon, of Cloudiffe, near Barua

who met with a serious accident returning from Galway, on April 27, died in Galway Hospital on May 7.

A young constable, named Jeremiah King, died suddenly at the R. I. C. Barricks, Myshall, on May 5. Deceased had been subject to consumption for

The golden jubilee of the Laurel Hill Convent of the Faithful Companions. Limerick, is to be celebrated by the presontation by the citizens of a marble altar for the chapel.

The Easter collection at the Tuani, Gaiway, cathedral, was announced to be me of the most liberal of any previous year —a credit to the givers and to those who so well deserve the gitt.

Dean Kennedy has been unanimously dected chairman of the Donaghmoyne Dispensary Committee; Henry Overend vice-chairman: Mr. Jones, secretary, and Edward Hall, assistant secretary.

Denis Sheehan, age eight, and John Malioney, nine, while playing with other youths at Fairfield, on the outskirts of ork recently, found "sheeps pulls." They are them, became ill and died.

The marriage was solemnized on May , a; St. Patrick's Church, Dungiven, by the Rev. Edward Loughrey, the pastor. of James McCloskey and Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the lare Charles R. Campbell, a merchant of Dungiven.

Among the successful candidates at the Queen's scholarship, Liverpool, Miss Alice Lynch, of Mohill, has taken first of second class at the recent examination. and has secured a place in either Glas-

gow, Liverpool or London colleges. The Very Rev. J. A. Canon Barry pastor of Glounthane, died on May 1. He was a native of the city, having been born in the South parish sixty-live years ago. He studied in Maynooth College, where his ordination took place in 1857.

A man of the farming class named Patrick Collins, residing in the mountains of Knockenare, about one mile from Tournafulls, died on April 24 at the age of 105 years. He was tending cattle, and in full possession of his faculties up to the day before his death.

Bishop Hoare, of Ardagh and Clon magnoise, officiated for the first time at the Convent of Mercy, Monte, on April 30, at the reception of Miss Elizabeth Bardon (in religion Sister M. Columba Joseph), youngest daughter of Edward Bardon, of Carrollstown, Westmeath.

The deaths are announced of these Meath Catholics: On May 9, at Trim, Margaret, widow of the late Patrick Gallagher; May 4, at Tankardstown, Mrs. Catherine Duff, reliet of the late John Duff; May 8, at Imperial Hotel, Oldcastle Terence Flood, aged tifty years; May 4, at Frellans, Laracor, Michael Marray.

On May S, there died in the Kilkenny Workhouse Infirmary, Mary Kealy, from Webbsborough, who had just reached her 100th year, and who up to two days before her death possessed all her faculties. She was attacked by cancer in the face and neck some years ago, and though suffering intensely she hore all with great patience.

Mrs. Mary Phillips, of Collooney, widow of John Phillips, whose death occurred on May 24, 1894, died on the 7th ult., aged thirty-five. She leaves six orphans, the eldest being only about ten years. She came of an old and respectable family, whose members were always foremost in the commercial life of Balli-

At a meeting of the Tallaght Dispensary on May 1, Rev. Richard R. Quinn. of Boherabreena, Tailaght, was unani mously re-elected chairman of the Dispensary Committee. Rev. Eugene O'Mara, M.A., Incumbent of Tallaght, was re-elected vice-chairman. Robert Boardman, of Boldbrook Mills, Tallaght,

A memorial tablet has just been erectd over the late Venerable Archideacon O'Leary. It is a white marble slab, and

Patrick Kearney, Ballymoon, Bagnalstown, was ordained deacon by Most Rev. Dr. Comerford, coadjutor bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and on Tuesday he was raised to the sacred office of the priesthood. At the same time Rev.

Michael Kennedy was ordained a priest. There were enormous takes of mackerel off the Fenit fishing grounds on May 9 and 10. The takes on the first day ranged from 7,000 down, and as many as one hundred and sixty tons of mackerel were sent over the Fenit and Limerick and Kerry lines in the evening for the English markets. The following day the boats had takes averaging from 2,000 to 7,000. The fish were sold at from 12s. to 15s. per

The deaths of these Wexford people are announced. On May 8, at Bride Street, Wexford, Mary, wife of Michael O'Neill, aged litty-four years. May 2, at Tombrack, Ferns, Michael O'Neill, aged seventy-two years. April 25, at Kilmuckridge, Joseph Ranson, aged eighty years. At Slane Place, Enniscorthy, Bridget Carty, fourth daughter of the late Michael Carty, of Toome. May 5, at Park, Wexford, Michael, last surviving son of Thos. Sheridan, aged twenty-two years.

The annual meeting of the Belfast branch of the Irish National Federation was held recently. One hundred and fifty cards of membership were taken out, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were most satisfactory. Thomas Sexton, M. P., was re-elected honorary president; and Samuel Young, M. P., president; Hugh O'Kane was chosen honorary vicepresident; and Patrick Dempsey, J.P. James McCann, J. P.; Joseph Devlin, Patrick Byrne, and James McCann, were vice-presidents; J. J. McDonnell, J. P. was re-elected treasurer, and J. Rooney, secretary.

Arnold Power, Sub-Sheriff, his assistant and three bailiffs, under the protection of forty police, proceeded to Curranstown, on May 6, on the estate of D. Murray, D.L., for the purpose of carrying out an ejectment against Mrs. Minnie Fahey, for non-payment of rent. There was a large crowd outside the house, which was occupied by the tenant's children and some relatives. There was no opposition given this time to the ejectment. Mr. Fahey, father-in-law to the evicted tenant, who had come to terms with Mr. Perry, was admitted as a care-taker for twenty-four hours. Mr. Fahey was to pay £120 in cash, the landlord forgiving all arrears of rent due by the late tenant. The amount of rent due by the late tenant was about £820. By the settlement Mr. Perry wiped out about £700 arrears.

The following rents have been fixed by the Sub-Commission now in Clare:— Captain R. M.S. Maunsell, landlord; Patrick Buckley, tenant; former rent,

£7 10s; judicial rent, £4 12s. Captain R. M. S. Maunsell, landlord; James Crowe, tenant; old rent, £3 15s judicial rent, £2 16s.

Colonel J. M. Westropp, landlord; Pat Sheedy, tenant; former rent, £19 8s 11d; judicial rent. £15.

Colonel J. M. Westropp, landlord; Michael Enwright, tenant; former rent, £56 12s 3d; judicial rent, £46. Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; Jno

Ringrose, tenant; former rent, £14; judicial rent. £9. Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; Jno.

Ringrose, tenant; former rent, £10; judicial rent. £8 8s. Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; Jno. Ringrose, tenant; former rent, £42;

judicial rent, £25, H. Stafford O'Brien, landlord; P. Murnane, tenani; former rent, £8 10s; judicial rent, £7. H.Stafford O'Brien, landlord; D.Hogan

tenant; former rent, £32 12s 6d; judicial Miss Travers, landlord; J. O'Brennan,

tenant ; former rent, £50 12s6d ; judicial Miss Travers, landlord; J. O'Brennan,

tenant; former rent, £6 11s 2d; judicial H. Stafford O'Brien, landlord; James Considine, tenant; former rent, £52 2s 1d;

judicial rent, £43. H. Stafford O'Brien, landlord; P. Considine, tenant; former rent, £52 2s 2d;

judicial rent, £43.

Marcus Patterson, landlord; John Daly, tenant; former rent, £16 11s 4d; judicial rent, £14 12s 4d. Marcus Patterson, landlord; John Daly, tenant ; former rent, £8 4s 8d; judicial r'nt, £6 5s.

A SINGULAR ERROR OF A POET.

A singular historical error has crept into James Whitcomb Riley's fine dialect poem on "Brother Jonathan to the A.P.A.," which has been published in nearly every English written newspaper, except the Knownothing-Orange organs, in the world. The error occurs in the sixth stanza, which, as commonly printed, reads thus:

Some of my folks were Catholics as fur back 's '76!

An' thirty-six years later helped me out ev a pasty fix; An' as fer Irish in Mexico, of all Zach's

bloodiest fields, He found, at Cerro Gordo, his biggest hoss was Shields!

To students of American military history the error is patent at once. It was Scott, not Zach Taylor, who commanded at Cerro Gordo, where General James Shields led the charge on the Telegraph hill, and was shot through and through, but survived. The lines, therefore, should read—"An' as fer Irish, in Mexico, of all scott's bloodiest fields, etc.'

As a matter of litrerary fact, however, Riley originally wrote them thus: " An' as fer Irish in Mexico, of all Zach's bloodiest fields He found, at Paler Alter, his biggest

hoss was Shields!" The poet committed the original error, because Shields did not particularly distinguish himself at Palo Alto. He made his reputation at Cerro Gordo, and, subsequently, at Chapultepec. General Winfield Scott used to always address the Irish hero as "My Cerro Gordo triend."-Chicago Citizen.

The first colored Catholic Church in Louisiana was dedicated in New Orleans, May 20, by Archbishop Janssens. The church owes its foundation to Mother Katherine Drexel and will be known as

POEMS AND LYRICS.

Another Able Review in the Columns of the Catholic Record.

The following is from the pen of the able critic, elocutionist, essayist and poet, Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A.

It is now sixteen years since the writer

of this review and Dr. J. K. Foran, author

"Poems and Lyrics," and editor of the Montreal True Witness, became acquainted. The occasion was the Moore Centenary celebration, in May, 1879. Dr. Foran was then a student in the law department of Laval University, Quebec, and the present writer was a student of Belleville, Ontario. An exchange of poems prepared for the Centenary celebration of Ireland's great lyric poet in Quebec and Belleville led up to a personal meeting and greeting shortly after-wards. I remember well how the strong Celtic note in Dr. Foran's poetry touched my heart as I read his fine " Moore Centenary Ode" and "Meagher of the Sword," and I said, here indeed is an inspired voice and a patriot heart. I am indebted to the publishers, Messrs. D. & . Sadlier of Montreal, for a copy of Poems and Lyrics," by J. K. Foran, LL.B., Lit. D., a volume of two hundred and forty-four pages creditably and substantially bound and printed. Let me first say at the outset that Dr. Foran is essentially an Irish Catholic poet; as such he must be judged and weighed. He has drank deeply of Irish poetry, particularly of the bards of the Nation, and when he seeks inspiration in the glerious and patriotic deeds of the men of the '48 movement, I think he is at his best. Three distinct elements dominate his poetry-the faith of Holy Church, love of Ireland and a trustful hope in the future greatness of this our beloved land of the Maple Leaf. You need not look in the work of Dr. Foran for artistic excellence, nor measure the fire and melody of his swift-galloping lines by the weari some exactness of Tennysonian imitators or weakly inspired young Brownings. His muse is Irish, with all its faults and its virtues, and when the "fit is on him" he sings like an Irish linnet keyed to the joys and sorrows of that dear old harp of Erin. It seems to me that there is nothing that the poetry of our day is more sorely in need of than something of the wild breath and imagination, the kindling fire and melody, the directness and simplicity and the aura of true faith and hope and love, which are marked characteristics of Celtic poetry. To-day the song-sters in our groves have no wild notes of their own—they are simply catching up the echo of the dead and gone. Nice

poetry—and that its voice becomes heavenly only in the temple of faifh. All the Pre-Raphaelite poets and painters followed this canon of truth, dipping their pens and brushes in the sunlight of There is another class of poets in our day—so-called subjective poets who go rambling around searching after the unattainable. You can read their poems backwards and the sense remains about the same. In thought they are much more obscure than Browning and in technique much more barbarous than the author of "Leaves of Grass."

little bizar e stanzas full of crazy quilt

picturesqueness in the fashion of the

day, and whoever dares to launch a fresh,

strong and individual volume of poems

such as Dr. Foran's "Poems and Lyrics,"

must needs provoke these delettanti idlers.

When will writers learn that technique is

not poetry—that truth through its flower-

ing of beauty is the basis of all true

and growth of genuine American and crated or encouraged. Canadian poetry when so many altars were creeted to the greatest poets of the nineteenth century, the late Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning. Browning imitators become philosophical fools, while disciples of Tennyson live in the hope of some day producing another "Idylls of the King." What we want in Canada is a native poetry, strong and indigenous. * * * * We have a Royal Society of one hundred good, choice souls who have been meeting annually for about fifteen years, praising the wealth of Canadian achievement in letters, congratulating each other on being one out of a hundred and socially enjoying a good time; but what has this society done to encourage practically Canadian poetry: Where is the struggling writer of merit such as the "Khan," of Toronto, whom they have aided in the publication of his work? What fine poem has the occasion of their meetings ever called out? Some of the one hundred choice souls have never written a book in their life, and as they are now advanced in years the public rest in the security that they will

never attempt one.

Dr. Foran's volume of poems is a worthy contribution to the literature of

Now, what are the characteristics of the Irish lyric and ballad singer? Fire, melody, fervor, swing and a command of language, not always exact, but rich in suggestiveness and color, copious, but not always clear.

Take up Dr. Foran's volume and open it at an page and I warrant you will find some one of these characteristics standing out strongly.

There are some who are so fond of sticking their critical pen through the most artistic work that it will be a sad day for the future and lasting fame of Michael Angelo if these hungry and envious critics ever rest their eye on his masterpieces in the Vatican.

Some writer has said that the critical faculty is always strong where the creative faculty has gone out or where it never did exist.

Dr. Foran, through this volume of Poems and Lyrics," has made a gennine and valuable contribution to the literature of Canada, and I hope the book will meet with such a financial reception as will give encouragement to both author and publisher. We talk a great deal about Canadian poetry--it is getting fishionable to do so—but how many purchase volumes of Canadian verse when issued, and thus practically recognize the efforts which our young and gifted writers are making in the face of great odds to build up a native literature. If one Catholic in every ten who read this review in the Catholic Record will St. Katherine's in consequence. The but purchase a copy of the volume which colored Catholics of the diocese number. I have received it will bring satisfactory cheer and encouragement alike to author

and publisher, both of whom must have necessarily assumed a risk in the publica-

tion of such a book. What is the use of Catholic literary societies assuming to foster the study of Catholic authors if they fail to practically encourage the Catholic authors of our

own time and place?
Sing on, Dr. Foran! Sing on! Your themes of faith, fatherland and native land are noble ones! May God bless your efforts, and may the sloping rays in the eventide of your life bring you that increase of wealth and fame which you so richly deserve!

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

THE PASSIONISTS IN MEXICO.

Writing to the Herald of this city from the Mexican capital, Mr. F. R. Guernsey said in one of his recent let-

"Go into the city of Tacubaya, a suburb of this capital, and accompany the Passionist Fathers on their rounds; go and see how simply these good men live, and then consider how enormous are the benefits which a religion such as animates these men confers on the poorer classes. When, in an age of faith in mere materialism, men are found who gladly put away all temptations to make gain, and literally 'go about doing good,' no one can doubt the sincerity of their faith. It must be a powerful conviction which makes men of intelligence spend their days among the ignorant and the disinherited of the earth.

These men live with the utmost frugality, and it is said that nothing that is given them will they retain for themselves. Their clothing certainly is of the coarsest, and their lives are most laborions. Three or four are American born, fact of some significance."—Sucred Heart Keview.

ROUGH ON BLOOMER GIRLS.

In our editorial notes we have a very ointed reference to the bloomer and bicycle women. Since that has been in type we find the following despatch fro n Boston, which strongly confirms what we say and what many may think exag-

gerated:
"Boston, Mass., June 10.—The Women's Rescue League has adopted a resolution of timely interest declaring that bicycle women and the coming 'manish woman" are productive of 'n.uch harm and no real good to the industrial and self-supporting women, who create 80 per cent. of the wealth in all the light manufacturing industries in this country. These women are entitled to poli tical recognition by our law makers, because they help to create the wealth of the nation, while the 'sporting woman,' the 'manish woman,' and the 'bicycle woman' bring disgrace on the true wo manly woman.'

The league condemns bicycle riding by young girls and women for these rea sons: Thirty per cent, of the 'fast girls' that have come to the Rescue League for aid were bicycle riders at one time. It is resolved that 'since the closing up of the houses of ill-repute in Boston, the sporting girls are taking to bieyele riding because they can better ply their vocation on account of the opportunities' given them as cycilists. An appeal is made to the prominent clergy of the States for the suppression of bicycle riding by young girls because of the tendency to encourage immorality The league further condemns the coming manish woman' as a creature entirely useless and an unnecessary evil It was an unfortunate day for the life in this country which should not be tol-

PRACTICAL JOKE ON ROSSA.

O'Donovan Rossa's cheap attempt to achieve notoriety, by disturbing the House of Commons, has disgusted the few Irish members who, perhaps, would be included to show him some considera tion. The day previous to the incident some of Rossa's friends on the Irish



mored. Jollity and exhuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble with his digestion, It has been said that laughing makes peo-ple healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh. There isn't any other thing so essential

man to be good hu-

to health as regularity in the action of the bowels. Most all sickness starts with some derangement of the digestive functions. Good digestion means good, pure blood, and that means strength. Once let the bowels become clogged with efuse matter, and the whole system is deranged. Impure, poisonous matter gets into the blood and plants the seeds for all sorts of sickness.

Whenever there is a stoppage of the intestinal action, help should be given immediately. Usually a mild, gentle laxative is all that is necessary. A violent, wrenching, griping cathartic is never needed. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most pleasant and successful remedy for occasional or chronic constipation, or costiveness. They are tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules that even the smallest child can easily take. They act in perfect accord with nature and produce no griping or other disagreeable feeling. They should be taken at the first indication of digestive trouble. They stop sour stomach, belching, "heart-burn," flatulence and sick headache. They curc constipation permanently. You can stop taking them after the bowels are thoroughly regulated. Their help *lasts*. You do not become a slave to their use as with other pills.

Montreal City 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 Banking house in this city, on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU,

Manager.

Montreal, May 31, 1895.

benches, as a practical joke, about a strange interview ex-Fenian had sent in his lobby desiring that it be given to any Irish member. It passed rapidly from hand to hand until somebody suggested that it be sent to Mr. Henry Matthews, the ex-Tory Home Secretary and bitter opponent of Rossa in Fenian days. Mr. Matthew's name was quickly pencilled on the card, and it was sent to that gentleman, who was seated on the front opposition bench. The involuntary look of astonishment on the face of the former Home Secretary caused an audible smile on the benches. Mr. Matthews was almost aghast for a moment, and then he showed the card to Mr. Balfour and Mr. James Lowther. He held a whispera and then left the house. Mr. James and then left the house, Mr. James and then left the house. Lowther following as a sort of a body guard. They did not notice that half of the Irish delegation strolled behind. Mr. Matthews went into the outer lobby and whispered something to the policeman at the entrance which seemed to take that officia: somewhat aback. He immediately called "Mr. O'Donovan Rossa," whereupon the Fenian leader advanced to meet the ex-cabinet minister, to the amusement of the crowded lobby. They shook hands cordially, and Mr. Matthews conducted Mr. Rossa to a seat in the corridor leading from the outer to the inner lobby, where they remained some time in animated conversation.



People Who Weigh and Compare

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a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose. The success of Cottolene is now

a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

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WM. EVANS, Cor. McGill & Foundling Streets Traditions of the Bards—From Literature to Industry-A Digression to Many of Thanks Her Excellency for Her Labors In and For Ireland.

The week before last Lady Aberdeen delivered a most learned and instructive lecture, in the Massey Hall, Toronto. The chair was occupied by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, and some of the leading citizens occupied seats on the

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, in introducing the lecturer, referred in terms of the highest praise to the labors on behalf of the poor, distressed and fallen that of the poor, distressed and latter that had made her name a household word throughout the empire and beyond its borders. The Irish race were under a lasting debt of gratitude for her services in Ireland, and if they could not repay it they could at least tender her their love and affection. Lady Aberdeen thanked the venerable chairman for his praise, and in excuse of its warrath laughingly said, "He is an Irishman." Then she entered upon the subject of the evening. The following extracts give some of the main points of the address:

THE LECTURE.

ask me to deliver under the auspices of can meet, however much divided they may be in their opinions, and it is a subject which has special claim on many of as here who can claim connection either by birth or by parentage with that Green Isle whose royal and magic sway over her children even to a remote generation only once more proves that the greatest thing in the world is love.

"But even outside that charmed circle. are there not many who in their heart of hearts feel a thrill of tenderness for those old, far-away times of heroic deeds enronicled for us by the wandering bards who upheld amongst those wild warrior tribes the ideals of justice and honor and purity and love so well that a prepared and fruitful soil was found by the great Apostle for His divine message which was to make Ireland the Isle of Saints, and which would enable her to win truer laurels than those to begained in warfare, in the fields of learning and art and music and architecture and missionary labors?

"Does our tenderness for these traditions proceed from a half-acknowledged belief that these tales are but traditions. tales of the nursery?

"If that be indeed the attitude of any old pagans, should be a source of veritblood; and the instinct for constitutional government ruling through the will of the people expressed at these tribal and national gatherings, which were so central a feature in the life of the times, is one which may well claim the attention. and admiration of the present generation, who are sometimes tempted to believe that to them belongs the discovery

of political freedom.

There could be little scope for tyranny where it was a deep-scated custom. that no action could be taken by family or tribe or people without an assembly. If the Lord wanted any special work done by his tenants he called a mithal Batha, or meeting of tenants, to lay it before them. If the head of a tribe wished his followers to join in some movements, he called a mithal tuatha. or 'meeting of the freeholders' of the tribe, to take counsel with them. If a yet greater chief—the 'chief of kindred,' or aire-fine—wished to have the support of the householders of his sept for measures of defence, for the consideration of certain acts of the King or decisions of the court, he would summon an important assembly, called the Mathluagh. Again, there was the Dal, or assembly of all the aires or heads of kindred, without whose consent no taxation could be carried out, and finally there was the great Aenach or fair held, every three years at Tara, or Telltown, in Meath, at Corman | the in Wexford, at Aileach or Armagh in Ulster, summoned and presided over by Ard-Righ, or High King of all Ireland. There the High King and lesser Kings, the nobles, judges, poets and scholars met to discuss national affairs.

From Mrs. Bryant's work on Celtic Ireland Lady Aberdeen quotes a vivid showing how they gave opportunity for the civilization of poetry, music and dancing, and served also as a literary stimulus. Continuing, she said :-

It must be remembered that the bards who are so prominent in these assemblies were recognized as being practically the schoolmasters and historians of the naseeen different degrees amongst them. means corresponding to the modern examination. To know by the highest it was necessary to know by heart seven times fifty stories. They travelled about the country from north to south, followed by their pupils, and everywhere they were received with honor and suitably enter- teed. tained, whilst in return they would sing of the country made the different tribes

there was so much love for literature prevailing in the land, that there were a considerable number of these bards in the country travelling about, that they met rim time to time to compete with one another and to confer as to the correctness of the tales, many of which they mutually told, and the love of literature that prevailed in the land, all tend to make us believe that the chronicles Our Young Ladies-Archbishop Walsh | which were thus handed down from mouth to mouth, and finally gathered together and written down, contains much that is true, and represents in a very real way the life and character of the early Irish.

The historian class of poet sat in the courts with the Judges to quote historical precedent and customs, and of the enhave two great proofs.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

One is the position which they gave to women, which is always a certain sign of the pesition of the nation. This is shown both in their marriage and their property laws, by which very full privileges are books to be easily obtained. maintained for them in the way of enjoying their individual propert. If a wife, too, were made a subject of ridicule by her husband, or if she were not given her full rights in social and domestic matters, she could separate from her husband, taking her own property and her husband's bridal gift with her. Every woman must have her free will, is an axiom laid down as a principle. Women's names are found amongst those of the Judges, and even of the warriors, and we are told of various learned women or "I make no apology for the subject bruidesses. When the Fianna or Irish which I have chosen for the address militia of the third century were estabwhich you have done me the honor to lished by the great King Cormac there were various conditions necessary to be your society to-night, and I wish at the observed by candidates desiring to join outset to relieve any apprehensions as to it, showing intellectual gift as well miliany even distant allud ons to contro- tary skill; but the two first injunctions versial matters, whether religious or political. Happily this is a subject round which all lovers of their country but to choose her for good manners and. virtue; (2) never to offer violence to a

Is it much wonder, then, that Moore should immortalize the reverence in which the sons of Ireland have always held their women from the earliest times sn those lines we all know so well, beginning, "Rich and rare were the genes

The lecturer read the poem, and, continning, briefly outlined the action of St. Patrick regarding Irish customs and literature. The rule of St. Patrick was built upon his inputtive discovery that there has ever been one way to the Irisa heart, and that is by sympathy."

THE LITERARY REVIVAL.

Her Excellency, after calling the roll of the great names of Irish literature. outlined the Irish literary revival in the following sketch:—Fifty years ago a company of young men banded themselves together to remedy this, and were busy digging up the buried relies of history, to enlighten the present by a knowledge of the past. But the famine of 1847-48 came, and it and its results brought the attempt to an end for the surrounded with merely the halo of time. But within the last few years a charm with which we associate the fairy revival has grown up which bids fair to endure. Trish literary societies have been springing up everywhere, Dublin here towards this lore of the early centuries of Ireland's history and fame, they taking the lead in 1888, as was her right. The Irish Literary Society in London turies of Ireland's history and fame, they lose much, for the spirit which has been organized under the Presidency is rescaled in these tales of romance and of Sir Charles Duffy, who had been one chivalry and heroism largely moulded of the chief workers of the earlier movethe character of the people not only then | ment of 50 years ago, and is composed or int for future times. The estimation in which music and literature and art were held, and the justice and mercy which distinguished the Breton laws of those rooms have now been established able pride to all who can boast of Celtic | in London for the use of the members, a library begun, and most interesting monthly feetures delivered. The opening addresses of Sir Charles Duffy, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Dr. Sigerson and Mr. Hyde, showing what a field of work lay before the society, both in the direction of translating the old Gaelie literature and reproducing it worthily in English. in the collection and publication of the scattered work of Trish authors, and in the education and direction of readers. have been collected in a volume, and are well worthy of your attention; they present the subject as I cannot hope to be able to do. But there is one piece of work which was the outcome of the formation of this society, to which I wish to draw your special attention. A project very dear to Sir Charles Dully's heart taken up, and arrangements made with Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher. to bring out a new Irish library, collecting works which had hitherto been unattainable by the general public, and presenting them at a cheap price. The beginning, which has been made with the first six volumes, shows how well worth the attempt was making; the continuance of the library must depend on the support given to it.

After referring to a number of new Irish works and quoting from some of the most striking and effective of them. Lady Aberdeen came to the question of

TRISH INDUSTRIES.

We are seeing the same process at work in parts of Ireland through the fostering of her home industries, and a system by which the workers are taught produce work suitable for modern remirements. I could tell you stories about those patient, hard-working weavdescription of one of these assemblies, ers and knitters of Donegal, and of the lace-makers scattered throughout the country which would make you look with fresh interest at these goods in which many a life history is worked. I am glad to be able to tell you that there is an increasing demand for our woollens and finens and embroideries and laces. and that here in Canada, too, they are tion, as well as its poets. They could becoming popular. It an Irish depart-only attain the dignity of their position ment is ever opened by any of the stores only attain the dignity of their position ment is ever opened by any of the stores by years of hard study, and there were here, I shall look to you ladies to give it your support. A society has lately been each of which had to be reached by started to help the woollen industry. which exacts a promise from each of its members to buy one suit or one costume of Irish material every year. Why could we not get members for this society in Canada? The excellence and the beauty of the stuffs can be guaran-

Forgive me for thus wandering away or relate the stories of love and heroism, from my subject. The two are, after all, which were so dear to the hearts of their | not very far apart in some ways, and we hearers, the reciting of which in all parts of the Irish Industries Association owe special debt to the Irisn Literary Society to know about one another, to value one inasmuch as we stole from them our most another's powers, and in some degree to earnest and enthusiastic Secretary and

To him is largely due the success of both

Referring to the modern Irish works Lady Aberdeen said: They can only make us love Ireland better and make us wish to work for its welfare in some way or another. READING CIRCLES.

I must not, however, be tempted to quote more from our modern Irish writers, but merely tell you of one result of the present Irish literary revival, which may be of use to you personally. Reading circles have been formed, with

a view of promoting and directing the reading of those who wish to study Irish

history and Irish literature consecutively. Lis s of books have been made out for certain periods, and a little magazine ightened character of those laws we can published for the help of the readers. Those at the head undertake that no over-controversial books shall be introduced, and that the politics of none need be offended. It might be of interest to your society to inquire into the course of reading recommended, or you at least could recommend lists of the best Irish

> You, young ladies of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Society, are doing a noble work in fostering this love of reading and study. Those who have never formed this habit in youth little know the riches they lose by its neglect; and, if this love is to be of the highest use to us, it must be trained and directed. We have reason to fear that there are many young people in our time who only use their education for the purpose of devouring the worse than empty literature with which all countries are flooded, and which can do nothing but deteriorate. If you can meet the young girls leaving school and encourage them in habits of self-culture, of disciplined reading, you lives and conferring on them a source of truest happiness and blessing, but you will be blessing the homes of the future by cultivating and developing the thought, intelligence of our future wives and mothers.

HAND-BALL TO THE FRONT.

An Important Opinion Regarding a Catholic Athletic Association.

2 We have some of the best [hand-ball players in the city," was the reply received from ene of the officers of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, by a representative of THE THE WITNESS, who happened to visit their inall, last week. while a game was in progress. When asked if they had tried concasions with any members of other Cathelle young men's societies, he repaid: "No, though we have invited members of the various Catholic young men's societies to friendly game, either single or double handed, yet we have not been favored with a visit from any of them, up to the present. I have been informed that there are a number, I good players in St Anthony's and the Yeung Irishmen's secieties, and you might say, in your next edition, that, while we do not wish to exaggerate about our players being the best in the city, without alfording players in other societies an opportunity of contesting the claim, we are prepared to

to bring about, as far as lays in our power, a change in that direction. Our tournament last spring was a grand success, in point of attendance and from the interest taken in it, by the various other societies. Each society, I believe, wor some of the games they entered into, and I may say that one of the events was se dosely contested that a decision has not been given as yet."

When asked what his opinion was of an athletic association, composed of Catholic young men's societies on a similar plan as the A.A. Association of Canada, he said:

"I believe it is what is wanted here. It would be the means of bringing our societies together, of encouraging our members to develop themselves Thysieally as well as socially, and of preventing them from joining other organizations which are not beneficial from a religious standpoint. It would also be the means of making the athletic portion of the various societies stand on their merits. As it is now, each society makes pretention to having the best mer in various lines of athletics, and avoid coming in competition with members of other societies. This would be done away with; for at the spring and autumn games, if such an association was organfized, these claims for superiority in athletics would have to be won on the field, while to-day they are won in the societies' respective halls. I have spoken to several members of the various societies, and all seem to favor such an organization, but none are willing to take the initiative in the matter. Should our society be officially notified of the intention of the various Catholic young men's societies to form such an organization we would be glad to take steps to meet their representatives and consider the advisabilty of forming such an association, and believe it would be a boon to our young men's societies.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Mgr. Dubuis, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Galveston Texas, died May 22d at Veraison, France.

Harvard University has just placed a window in Memorial Hall, commemorative of Fathers Marquette and LaSalle. A telegram from Bombay announces the death of the Right Rev. Nicholas Pagani, Bishop of Mangolore. The right reverend gentleman was consecrated bishop in 1885. He was a member of the Society of Jesus.

There are parishes of the Greek rite in Sicily, and the parish priests, to the number of sixteen, have sent an address to the Holy Father strongly approving of the movement for the reunion of the

Eastern with the Western Church. Father Antonio Lopresi, P.P., of St.

his bed a few days ago. On examination it was found that he had been foully murdered, there being twenty-seven knife wounds on the body.

A box of cancelled postage stamps weighing thirty-three pounds has been shipped to Port Natal, South Africa, by the Sisters of St. Francis. The stamps will be sold and the proceeds used for missionary purposes.

The Jesuits will soon begin the creetion of another new church in New York city. It will be named after the sainted founder of the order. A college will also be established in the vicinity of the new church as soon as possible.

A Parliament of Religions on the Chicago model by Mr. Stead is to be held in Paris in 1900. Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Ireland are said to be in favor of it. Unless the Holy Father gives his direct consent the French Catholic clergy will hold aloof. Mr. Stead is not Pontiff yet -except in his own estimation.

Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, will be the celebrant of the High Mass which will be solemnized on the site of the new cathedral at Westminster. on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone on June 29. It is expected that the ceremony will bring together the largest and most distinguished Catholic congregation which has assembled in England for years.

On April 17 the picturesque convent of the Christian Brothers at Greenpark, Armagh, Ireland, was the scene of a very oyous event-the golden jubilee of Rev Brother Caton who has spent so many years of useful labor in Armagh and Belfast. Brother Caton became a member of the Christian Brothers upwards of fifty years ago and hundreds of pupils in many parts of Ireland owe a lasting debt will not only be benefitting their own of gratitude to him for the blessings of a solid religious and commercial education received under his care.

ROMAN NEWS.

A wonderful cure has been reported from Rome. On May 8 a young girl who had been suffering from paralysis of the leg was suddenly cured after performing devotions to the Blessed Virgin. It was the feast of Our Lady of Pompeii.

That Leo XIII, should have evidenced in his interview with Sir Thomas and Lady Esmonde, the anxiety and solicitude with which he watches the pregress of the Education question in the United Kingdom, will not astonish any one. The fact that a satisfactory settlement of Catholic claims in at least one important branch of the question is delayed under a Ministry kept in office by Irish Catholic votes, must have puzzled Sir Thomas Esmonde to explain.

The intense enthusiasm and holy zea: which Leo XIII, is displaying in the cause of Christian unity, naturally excitthe admiration of the whole Catholic world and have not been without their impression on the non-Catholic one. 4: may be true that the vererable Vicar of Christ is not to be made supremely happy by witnessing that union of all Christendom in one faith which he was ardently desires to behold, but it is acmitted on all hands that, if ever such a

accede to the demond of the powers to garding Armenian referns. The Indiana Supreme Court has de-

cided that prize fighting is contrary to public policy and camed be legalized. At Chicago Saturday Judge Baker denied the application to amount a charter of the Pullman Palace Car Co.

C. P. Huntington tears the good times. says would be as disastrom as a paric. Miss Emily Faithfull, the James Sec. turer, author and proper in the work of

women, died Monday in London. Senator Hill has been talking againabout his currency views. He wants at 1 international agreement on 15% to 1 as the ratio between gold and silver.

improving the industrial condition of

At Chatranooga, Tenn, the indictingual igainst M. J. O'Brien for alleged embezzlement of over \$75,000 while treasure: of the Catholic Knights of America, was

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A GRATEFUL MOINER.

RELATES HOW HER DAUGHTER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

ANAEMIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY HAD DROUGHT HER TO THE VELGE OF THE GRAVE-PHYSICIANS HELD OUT NO HOPE OF RECOVERY-DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AGAIN PROVE A LIFE SAVER.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

A personal paragraph in the Free Press some time ago simply stating that Miss Sophie Belanger, 428 Cooper street. Ottawa, had recovered from a serious iffness caused by anamia and general de-bility, has apparently awakened more than usual interest and pleasure among her relatives and acquaintances. So much so, indeed, that a reporter of the paper found it extremely interesting to visit the family and enjoy a chat with Mrs. Belanger on the recovery of her daughter aftershe had for two years been irrecoverably a victim of this terribly enervating and dangerous disease. Mrs. Belanger is a very intelligent French-Canadian, wife of Mr. Joseph Belanger. whose wall paper and paint and glass establishment is at 146 Pank street. Miss Sophie Belanger, the whilem in valid, vascillating between death and life. is a promising young lady of seventeer



She law on a couch like one deleag. years. She is a student under the main St. Jean Bajtiste school on Princes Hill. Over two years ago she fer, sich and rapidly wasted away. The nature of her disease appear of to be a process. mystery to the physicians as they were earled in one after the etter. Despair seined the family even y loods depend to once be estable spirited as in red fine latter of the latte couch singly said signishing and the poweries of the transfer of white to be wantiffs, the reasonable teleprical gravely told the parents of the parents of the worst. However, New Decouper a net one of those worst is the control of t own words will denote:

We had been tead age to at diagain to

We had teen food ago to sake Sofial notifing could be done to sake Sofial and raid almost been forced by ago cances to briley on. I have now to a that but for Dr. Winiams' Link Pills s we ld have been in her grave in dead attending school every day the fiveles of the Irely. It began like this To poor girl was coming to me truce or b games, at home-and-home grounds, with any Catholic young men's society in the city, for the championship of the young men's societies. The details are matters that could be arranged by representatives from societies that would consent to enter the series."

Continuing, he said:

"I believe a more friendly feeling should exist among our young men's societies here, and we have endeavoured to bring about, as far as lays in our successful and plants in the matter by the present Sovereign pontill will have such a terrible matter in the action taken in the matter by the have such a terrible matter is small the pain of it. This went on let a long time, weeks in fact, until we have a long time, weeks in fact, until we have gan to look at it in a very serie is light. We had almost every Fretch doctor reflective alled in. For with no result, as white as your colar. So we asked to say the let and so we asked to be raise nor hand to her read. View'n and apath tie, and so we asked to raise ner hand to her read. View'n and apath tie, and so we asked to raise ner hand to her read. View'n times a day exclaiming, "or had; of pewders, which seems a to be taken the first, from her body. Her skin be came let and parched ber eyes same into neg bend and she has a that coren as one dead, taking no interest whatever in things going an around them. Then it writer side a magnition, Quality is assorting we became confirmed to the periods. the, that she was going to die. It was a mixing to look at ner but we became will bring on a railroad boom, which is spartially resigned to the late that apheared to be exertable; us. Sie wa watched day and night, but we could detect no change unless for the worse. A., nege had gone. I had read of the care cy the ase of Dr. Williams Pink Line end about this time I recticed a descrip ion published in the Press Press some west similar to Sophie's case. Semething comed to sirge me to give them a trial and now I thank God I did. I sent for

ome and began giving them to her one at a time. Before long we saw an im provinced, and gradiently the reasol tree deep roming to two and then to three found defective and quashed, but O'Brief and galar interests. It was increased was held under bond of \$10,000. tore, a discrete look in sereyes in gere ad hearth and appearance gate as lateral interest inher. Be ore the teatr all as winterest in her. box was done Sophie was able to be a and around again, and a terther use of them silv restered her health, or ratios span shed her from the brink of the grave To Dr. Williams Pink Pills is due alltra eredat, for we had stopped dector's medieine, are simely gave her these todowing the directions around the next. My dang liter's life was saved by Pink Pills and no one knows netter than her mother. I wish to tell everyone of the

regularly to her classes, are one and the same person in such a marvellously short space of time, and you may be sure I an. advising ailing neighbors to use this wonderful medicine. Just as the reporter was leaving Miss

Belanger returned from school. She was the picture of grace, health and beauty her lithe physique denoting health in every movement, while her face showed the warm, ruddy glow of health. She corroborated all her mother lead said besides adding some new testimony. Hajpiness now abideth in that home where misery held sway too jong, and Mrs. Belanger rests her faith in D. Williams Pink Pills, which will do for other weak and ailing girls what they did for her daughter.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This editorial notice will remain stand ing until the date upon which our de cision concerning delinquent subscribers comes into effect.

Once more we are obliged to touch up or the very disagreeable subject of arrears in subscriptions. It is a chord that grates so harshly upon the senses that we most reluctantly awaken it, and it possible we would forever snap it in twain. In order to not be again under the necessity of harping upon that string we announce positively that we are sending out, for a last time, the accounts to the various delinquent subscribers. Unless these small amounts are paid up ws shall, at once, cut off the names of the debtors from our lists. It is unreasonable to expect us to furnish readers on credit with a first-class organ and to pay the expense of postage, of making up and sending off letters of a dunning character. We, therefore, have come to the positive conclusion of issuing the accounts for the last time, and if me attention is paid to them, the subscribers in arrears need not expect to receive any more numbers of The True Witness. But, they must remember that the cutting off their names from the list by ro means effaces the legal obligations that rest upon them to pay what they legiti. matcly owe.

The above decision will take effect on and after the 1st of July next. Our motto for the future is: "Subscriptions TO THE PAPER MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE."

MANITOBA'S ANSWER.

In another column we publish the fultext of the reply sent by the Greenway Government of Manitoba to the remedia: order-in-council whereby the Dominion Government called upon the Manitoba powers to restore to the Catholies of that Province the rights of which they were deprived in 1890 and which the Imperia. Privy Council declared to be theirs. That answer is a direct refusal to comply with the order and a positive assertion that the Manitoba Government will not, of its own accord, render justice to the Catho-

We are not going to enter into the numerous arguments of the case; our readers are all, long since, familiar with them. In our last issue we expressed our opinion very squarely concerning a Royal Commission. We all know what that step means. It is tantamount to a delay of settement for several years to come. It is unnecessary to repeat all the reasons in support of this contention. A Royal Commission is a heavy and slowworking machine, and before it could be got into operation, its work done, its report made-the Catholics of Manitoba would have to endure a lengthy period of injustice, and, perhaps, at the termination be no further advanced than they are to day. The plain facts are now before us and we must take them as they stand. Here they are.

Since 1890 this question has been car ried from court to court, from legislature to legislature; finally the grand central issue came before the Privy Council of England. That tribunal—the highest in the realm-decided that the Catholics, as a minority in Manitoba, had rights guaranteed them by the constitution of which rights the Provincial Government deprived them in 1890. The Ottawa Govcriment was appealed to for remedial legislation. That Government, after duly considering the question, sent an order to the Manitoba Government to rectify the wrong done and to remedy the injustice. So far the Dominion Government has been consistent and has acted the constitution. When it was question- many of the proscriptionists who secured judges, or members of a temporal Gov- would have cared to see her go.

ed as to its course should the Greenway the consequences what they may. This order by introducing the legislation ne- and disturbers. cessary to relieve the Manitoba minority of the unjust burden upon their shoulders.

The Manitoba Government has now acnally refused to act upon that remedial order, and its reply has been sent to Otawa. What now is the duty of the Dominion Government? The answer is very simple. It is to bring the matter BEFORE PARLIAMENT AT ONCE AND TO CARRY OUT THE REMEDIAL LEGISLATION THAT THE CONSTITUTION SANCTIONS AND EMPOWERS IT to grant. We can see no possible alternative. To use the words of Mr. Ewart. pronounced in Ottawa the other day:

"The Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba have been kept out of their ights for five years. They have gone rough all the courts for the purpose of stablishing their rights and making lear the method of having them estab ished. There can be no reason for delay on the part of the Dominion Parliament arrying out the remedial action.'

The Ottawa Citizen, one of the Do minion Government organs, referring to the situation, says:—

"It has been decided that the Catho ies of Manitoba have a grievance. The Dominion Government has brought that grievance specially to the notice of the local authorities responsible for it. The latter have refused to furnish a remedy. It is the clear duty of Parliament, under he circumstances, to supply the omission, and place the minority in possession of rights guaranteed them by law."

This is pretty plain language, and we cannot see how it can be possibly misunderstood. Before closing let us say a word regarding that answer to the remedial order.

Elsewhere we state that the reply is yery cleverly drawn up. So it is; but yet not sufficiently so to distract our attention from the main point. Firstly, this question must not be considered, in reading the coastitution, as relating to a Manitoba Catholic gri evance; it concerns the Manitoba minority rights. Were that minority Protestant it would be the very same thing. In fact when these rights were guaranteed to the minority of that Province it was likely, as far as human probability goes, that the Protestant element would be the one to enjoy the safeguard. Had it been so, and had a Catholic majority acted as has the present Government of Manitoba, we can imagine the fire of revolt, that would be set in every quarter of the land. Therefore we say that it is merely the accident of circumstances that makes the minority Catholic; the constitution protects the minority, not because Catholic but necause a minority. This must not be 1 st sight of in reading the Greenway realy.

That reply is a refusal coated over with a goodly amount of unrefined sugar. It Catholic schools prior to 1890; and it claims that the restoring of their rights to the minority would be a lowering of he educational standard. Pure hypocrisy! The Catholics are as anxious as the Protestants to have efficient schools; they do not want to have all the drawbacks that existed five or more years igo. Things change rapidly in a new country, and five years have made efficient many an institution that was formerly wanting in several things. If that was Mr. Greenway's real reason it would show great inconsistency. If he and ris Government are so anti-Catholic and so anxious to efface the Franch language and Catholic teachings, why not grant he remedial legislation, and restore the inefficient schools? The Catholics would grow up in ignorance and become the 'hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the great Protestant element. The whole reply, with its varnish of pretended reasons, is a mere politely-worded mandate of intolerance. No wonder that Catholic schools would be inefficient when those who support them have a louble burden of taxation to carry. But he fact of the matter is that the Cathoic shools are just as efficient in every sense as are the public schools. The Greenway Government wished to form some excuse for the miserable and tyrannical course it has seen fit to pursue, and it could find none better than to put orth the preposterous claim that it refused to accord the constitutional rights to the minority in order to save that minority from ignorance.

The same argument was used by Elizabeth's and Cromwell's lawless crew in freland; the same reasoning has been employed against legislative autonomy in the old land. "Deprive them of their rights, for if they had liberty they would destroy themselves." These methods will not do in this age, nor in this country. The constitution is there; under it the minority of Manitoba has rights most sacred of which it has been deprived; the Dominion Government has the power to remedy the wrong; it is its duty to do so-and at once.

THE A. P. Aists have some very elegant according to the letter and the spirit of | characters amongst them. In St. Louis

places on the street cars have turned out Government refuse to accept the order anything but honest; another of these or to act upon it, the Premier made an | gentlemen shoots a person dead because emphatic statement in the Senate the latter remarked that he was glad to Chamber, to the effect that the Govern- find a man to own himself a member of ment would not shrink from its duty, be the association. The organization is certainly notorious enough, but it will means-if it means anything-that the never befamous. No rational Protestant Dominion Government would back up its has any sympathy with such firebrands

SWINEBURNE.

Not long ago we had occasion to draw special attention to a most beautiful peem from the pen of Mr. Maurice W Casey, of Ottawa. Since then that able essayist and splendidly-gifted poet has contributed a number of other highly finished compositions to the literature of Canada. But one of the eleverest of his morceaux consists of four lines that appeared in the last issue of the Catholic Record of London, Ont. The subject is Swineburne the poet. The verses were suggested by a vulgar squib that Victor Hugo launched against the gifted and saintly Mgr. Dupanloup, whose obsequies were attended by deputations from the Senate and Academy. Mr. Swineburne, "the poet of sensuality," in his "Studies in Prose and Poetry," quotes the characteristic lines of Hugo and approves of them. Here is the squib :-

Et si le Pape entin dafgne rougir la june Du pretre dont le nom-commence comme dupe Et finit comme loup.

So, then the Pope can stoop to color red The petticoat of one whose name is wed With dupe and wolf.

Mr. Casey adds: "This is, however, a species of shallow wit which may be close ly imitated, without employing cither learning or invention, as witness:

SWINE-BURNE. The Norman name you love to sport Tells him who casual at it looks Two facts: the first bespeaks your sort; Itsmate, how best to serve your books."

Hugo's lines are not only vulgar but in dicative of a small and spiteful mind Casey's verses are clever and a perfect evidence of genuine Irish wit; poor Swineburne!

DIVORCE.

It is not often that our friend Daily Witness hazards opinion regarding the teachings of the Catholic Church. Frequently the Witness attacks the Church and allows misrepresentations of Catholic dogmas to appear in its columns; but whenever it editorially states anything concerning the principles of Catholicity it usually is well informed on the subject. In its leading editorial of last Friday, however, it makes a very grave mistake on the question of Divorce. It is thus the Witness speaks:-

"We have great sympathy with those who hold that a total dissolution of the marriage bond, giving leave to marry again, should not be granted under any circumstances. This is not as we understand it exactly the holding of the Ro man Catholic Church, which expounds the law, 'What God hath joined let no man put asunder,' to mean that divorce, like marriage, should only be adminisgives as a reason the inefficiency of the tered by the Church. Whatever be the theoretic view of the Roman Catholics of Canada, their practice is very simple, namely, to oppose passively, and some times even actively, any and every lay exercise of the power of divorce.'

We are very willing to give our contemporary credit for perfect good faith in the foregoing; nevertheless it is as wrong as it is possible to be. The principle with which the Witness professes sympathy is that of the Catholic Church; no more, no less. The Church "holds that a total dissolution of the marriage bond, giving leave to marry again, "should not" and cannot "be granted," or allowed, "under any circumstances." Wherein the Witnesserrs is when it says that "This is not as we understand it exactly the holding of the Roman Catholic Church."

Yes, it is the holding of the Church and the Witness does not understand it rightly. It says that the Church considers the law of Christ-" what God hath ioine) let no man put asunder"---to mean that divorce, like marriage, should only be administered by the Church." Not at all. The Church interprets the law exactly as it is written; she does not claim that divorce can only be administered by her ministers. She does not admit of divorce at all. It is one thing to unite a couple in marriage and another thing to divorce them. As far as Catholics are concerned the Church does hold that she alone has the right to marry them; she alone can grant certain dispensations; she alone can decide, in accord with ecclesiastical law, what are the impediments to marriage, when the marriage is null or valid. But when it comes to a question of divorcing a couple that have been actually married the Church teaches, maintains and practices the law that death alone can separate them-We refer, of course, to divorce in the sense of adowing the parties, or any one of them, to marry again during the life time of the other.

This exactly explains the attitude of all Catholic legislators regarding divorce as described in the last sentence of the above quoted editorial. Since the law of the Church is empathic on the point that "no man" can put asunder those whom God has joined, it follows that no combi-

ernment, have the power or right to separate man and wife. The Government-or State-may pass any law it wishes, judges may be appointed by that State to administer that law; but as long as that law is a direct usurpation of Divine authority, and comes in conflict with the positive law of God, the moral wrong exists and the Church and her children cannot recognize either the power to legislate or the right to so adm nister. If we are bound to believe that "no man" has the right to perpetrate a divorce, we are equally bound to admit that no collection of men, no human institution, possesses that authority, power, or right. If there is any one subject, more than another, upon which the Catholic Church is steadfast and uncompromising, it is that of divorce.

Since, then, the Witness has great sympathy with the teaching which it did not know was of the Catholic Church, we trust it will henceforth lend that Church the weight of its influence and support on this most important subject.

A LAME EXCUSE.

Mr. Greenway and his friends must have been pretty hard pushed for a plausible excuse for their course regarding the Manitoba minority, when they claim that the Dominion Government is ignorant of the situation and has acted without a proper or sufficient acquaintance with Manitoba atlairs. If this is a serious contention it is a very plain insult to the intelligence of the men who form the Dominion Cabinet. It is "addinginsult to injury"-only that the Ottawa authorities are the insulted and the Manitoba minority the injured.

There is no question of public interest that has been ever more thoroughly sifted and threshed out than this one. For over five years every detail of the situation has been before the public. Not an argument or fact available but has been examined either before the courts or the committees of the legislature. Any man in Canada who reads the press would be astonished were he told that he knew nothing about the position of affairs in Manitoba. And yet they have the audacity to pretend that the Dominion Government is ignorant of the true state of the case. A lame excuse, Mr. Green-

AN INTERESTING PUZZLE.

Of late there has been question of a change of national flag for the Dominion. A number of suggestions have been made; but in the Ottawa Free Press of the 7th June a correspondent has presented the public with the most extraordinary piece of composition, on the subject, that we have ever met with. If any of our readers can make out what the writer means, we would be thankful for an explanation in plain English, a translation into common sense, of the following:

Editor Free Press.—Having suggested which you very kindly published in your paper last year, I beg leave to ask you to insert also my idea of what a Canadian flag should be. As the red cross of England on a white ground denotes the bloody struggles of St. George, the blushing and blushless deeds of York and Lancaster, as well as the purity of Britain's laws so founded on sincerity and truth, and as through the mercy of the Omnipotent no foreign wars or aggression has beemeared with its bloody hand either the Star Spangled Banner or the escutcheon of our Beaver Ensign, and as the American standard with its Eagle so indicative of wisdom, progress and eternal liberty emblemised by its rainbow, stripes, would it not be common sense to adopt a simple white ground with the Union Jack in the corner as denoting the eternal snow crowned mountains of the Northern and better half of this new continent, as well as the virginal womb from which our British. Navarrean and American people have sprung. It is a cheap banner, and every sheet, napkin, table and altar cloth could in emergency be readily converted into the same, a standard of the vanguard who with the spirit of which fills the Caledonian prophet, may with our p broch's rallying cry "Shall brothers be for a' that," parting of inferior insigna be it maple leaf, aerolite or the foot prints of a dragon, emblems of ambition and juventine manhood. Lost in the eternal white of the highlands of a continent and with an exultant Mikado, we may sing and work in peace, " As they never, never, yes never shall be missed. Yours, "Utility without ostentation."

Ottawa, June 8, 1895.

LAST WEEK we alluded to the bloomer bedecked amazons of the bicycle. In this issue we publish the remarkable resolution passed by a society of Boston women on this subject. It is true that there exists no law against women or men making fools of themselves in public. With women there is always a great abyss which must be leaped if they decide upon leaving their own sphere. There is scarcely any transition. The modest young woman trembles on the verge of a certain precipice; but often the moment she has crossed the Rubicon of error she forgets all and glories in her shame. In a milder way the respectable girl will hesitate before making a public exhibition of herself after the manner of the bloomer-bicycle females; but once she has taken the plunge, conquered the fear, or rather natural bashfulness, all care for public opinion is flung to the winds, and she wheels away to notoriety nation of men, be they legislators, or at a much faster rate than her mother

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RAPISCARDI, who stole certain valuable miniatures and manuscripts from the Vatican library, has been condemned to six years imprisonment and three of special surveillance. He had been treated as a trustworthy person by the class in which girls are the actors. Why, late Mgr. Careni, whose sad death is attributed to the shock and anxiety caused by the occurrence. The punishment is certainly mild compared to the crime.

According to the Noticisro Universal, Dr. Jose Casta, Metropolitan Archbishop of Tarragona, is to fill one of the Spanish vacancies in the Sacred College. This will bring great satisfaction to that Afghanistan, has been lionized at conwealthy and industrious province of Cataluna. It is, after all, a marvellous thing to contemplate how ably and justly | much surprised at European civilization, the distribution of honors and favors by the Church, all the world over, is performed, one more evidence of the universality and perfection of the infallible institution.

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. Besant, the high priestess of Theosophy, has become a Catholic. Mr. Stead is of the opinion that the mother will sooner or later find her way into the Catholic Church. That depends a great deal upon Mrs. Besant's motives and sincerity. If her aim is to reach the truth and she sincerely desires to accept it, no matter where she may is above such common etiquette. find it, there is a very great probability, should she continue her search long enough, that she will end by becoming a Catholie.

WE understand that in the Protestant Episcopal Church there is an organization being formed under the title of the Guild of St. James. Its object is to bring about a union of the three great churches -the Roman Catholic, the Greek Church and the Episcopal Church. What truth is in the report we know not; but if it be as stated, the Guild of St. James will find that Leo XIII. is working in the same direction; its members should consult with His Holiness.

CARDINAL LANGENIEUX has formed a committee to arrange imposing fetes which will take place, next year, in Rheims, to commemorate the fourteenth century of the baptism of Clovis and the conversion of the Franks. The Pope is deeply interested to know what action the French Government will take regarding the celebration. It is not very favorable to royalty and crowning anniversaries; much less is it favorable to Catholicity and the commenioration of conversions. It it does not help at least, we trust, it will not attempt to discourage the grand event.

WE LEARS of the death of Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of California. He was a convert to Catholicity. After the site of the Macdonald monument he joined the Church he wrote a work entitled "The Path that Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church." The famous Doctor Brownson declared this book to be of more value than all the gold in California. Apart from "The Invitation Heeded," by Father Fidelis (J. Kent Stone) we know of no work on the subject that is better calculated to open the eyes of non-Catholics to the real teachings and practices of the Church.

> Perhaps no American prelate has ever given expression to more startling and important ideas than has Cardinal Gibbons. He never preaches a sermon or pens an article that does not bear the seal of his individuality and contain something attractively new or original. Recently, while preaching in the Baltimore Cathedal, on the subject of the Bible, His Eminence said: "It is a remarkable and significant fact that the Bible is the only book which Christ is known ever to have read or to have quoted in the whole course of His public ministry. He never made any allusion whatever to the classic literature of Greece and Rome, which flourished in His day."

> In the deposing of the Most Reverend Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, and the appointment of Archbishop Kain to the duties of the See, we behold a beautiful evidence of the Church's maternal solicitute for her faithful children. After a long span of life, consecrated to the glory of God and the great works of the episcopacy, the venerable prelate saw a cloud lower upon his once glorious mind. Unable to resign the office, the duties of which he could no longer fulfil, the Church has relieved him of the burden and has secured his remaining years against all worry and disquiet. To a certain extent the noble-hearted prelate is henceforth dead to the affairs of life. but his great works survive and form the basis of the structure that his successor is called upon to erect.

Calisthenics constitute a most desirable branch in the education of the young. The exercises, if not carried to excess, aid very much in physical devel- of the people of Canada. If the object opment and are conducive to health and is to prevent persons from working on

proving the action and the appearance of the young. It is for young girls what a reasonable drill is for boys. But we do not believe in public exhibitions of calisthenics, particularly when the objectis to make money. Objection is rightly taken to exhibitions of the gymnastic then, should young school girls be set up as a public spectacle, to display their figures and grace, before young men and others, who gladly pay the admission fee for the privilege. We may be wrong; but we only like calisthenics in the privacy of the class.

His Royal Highness, Prince Nasrullah Khan, the second son of the Ameer of siderable expense in England. He is a queer fellow. He does not seem very and, to judge by his conduct, he evidently considers England's great people to be low barbarians. It is true he does not say much, but he has a negative way of acting his appreciation—that is to say, by not acting it at all. An address was read to him the other day, and despite the presence of royalty, of dukes, duchesses and so forth he paid no more attention to the reading of the welcome than an Indian would to the nestling of forest leaves; and he turned on his heel without saying a word, or even bowing an acknowledgement. Nasrullah Khan

THE UNITED AMERICAN is the A. P. Aist organ published in Washington, D.C. We have been favored with No. 35 of the first volume. According to its leader this is the first number since its three week's suspension. It says that "friends will get 52 numbers for their dollar, whether it takes 25 weeks or 52 months to print them." We would advise the management to try (if supporters are to be found) to get the issues out in 52 weeks, because if they depend upon that number of months the Association will be a thing of the past, dead, buried and forgotten, by the time its last number (for the dollar) appears. It is a roaring, rampant, right regular, anti-Papist conglomerate of rank nonsense, vite abase and worn-out calumnies. We heartily recommend it as a guide-book and lexicon for any gentlemen who feel themselves lacking in material for their coming twelfth of July orations. Mr. Me-Carthy might stick a copy of it into his satchel before setting out for Winnipeg.

"The ruinous torpedo of villainy" is, according to the Kanturk Branch, launched against Mr. William O'Brien, the patriotic and gifted representative of Cork. What species of naval weapon of destruction this is we cannot tell. It would be a very undesirable post to act as pilot on such a vessel. We are under the impression that no sane man would relish the position, nor would the one fool-hardy enough to take in hand this torpedo be likely to come safely out of the smash when the engine would go off. We do not believe, nor would we like to think, that there is any man, of Irish sympathies, who would be pleased to see Mr. O'Brien retire from Parliament. It must not be forgotten that he has done, braved and suffered more for the cause he has at heart than many others who are, to-day, equally sincere and equally prominent in the great movement for justice. We prefer to believe that this phrase is merely a little piece of oratorlical bombast.

THE reply of the Manitoba Government to the remedial order from Ottawa is a very carefully prepared and able document. It is worded most eleverly, and is an evidence that Mr. Greenway and his friends know exactly what the constitution demands of them, but what they are determined not to do. The reply indicates certain obstacles that the Dominion Government should consider well before acting; but it more emphatically shows the desire of the Greenway Government to make those obstacles insurmountable. It is a characteristic document and one that clearly proves the bias as well as cunning of its fabricators. In it the Manitoba Government considers the situation from its own narrow standpoint, and avoids all reference to constitutional rights or to the larger, more important and more farreaching results of an action in accord with the principles laid down by the Privy Council. In a word, the reply is a mere slight-of-hand trick to secure time, and, if possible, to draw away the public attention from the real issue and the real contention of the Catholics.

THE Minister of Justice has brought before the House a bill for the purpose of abolishing the printing, distributing and selling of Sunday newspapers in Canada. No matter what our opinion may be concerning Sunday newspapers in themselves, we do not relish the proposed enactment. In fact, it savors very much of a desire or an attempt, on the part of its promoters, to impose their views and practices upon a vast section vigor. We admire this method of im- Sunday, and thereby desecrating the

upon the canvas, the model which is be-

sculptor to chisel out of the marble the

figure which he is studying. Something

superior may be expected of the Congre-

gation Sisters. You cannot have forgot-

Chrysostom to the Apostle of the Gentiles: "The heart of Paul is the heart of Christ." Their task is to form in the

bosom of each pupil the Heart of Jesus, with all its tastes and feelings, with all its inclinations and habitual disposi-

tions. They cannot fail in their work,

because they follow a code of rules dic-

tated by the spirit of infinite Holiness.

They must practise humility. They are

concerned. See how patient they are!

They have indeed trials of which heaven

are resigned. How often they are treat-

ed with indifference if not with contempt.

With what ingratitude and hostility are

they not frequently paid in return for the services which they render. They

They do not live for themselves. They

labor for the parochial welfare and for

the good of all confided to their keeping.

They treasure the souvenir of their old

most tenderly the ones they are looking

for their future. They scrupulously ad-

here to the vow of chastity which they

emitted on the day of their admission

into the community. They never tire

in the cultivation of picty. Are they not angels of prayer and dazzling bea-

cons of editication? Are they not loving

and undying victims of the Blessed

Eucharist.—the principle of all their

moral grandeur? They may be con-

sidered as the influential patrons of

learning. Your daughters should be in-

structed in all that they should know for

the requirements and comforts of this

life. Anything less will not do. They

do not lack any aptitude that may be

desired, and nothing could be more in-

viting than their prospects. Like many

other Catholic young women they may

enter upon all the avenues that lead to

the mountain of science and occupy its

loftiest peaks. What a brilliant galaxy

of instructors the Sisters of the Congrega-tion Numbery have proved! Their pupils

are taught not only the lower, but the

higher branches of secular education-

not only what is ornamental, but chiefly

what is most practical. You find them

aspiring to all the honors that can be

awarded by the Normai School Board o.

this province, and securing the element-

ary model and academic diplomas. They

yield the greatest satisfaction as teachers

in private and public schools. They this

with distinction the most lucrative and

enviable offices that may be vacant.

They reflect incomparable justre upon

themselves, upon their relatives, and

upon all those that contributed to their

educational proficiency. It is evident

such Reverend Sisters claim your sym-

pathy. Second them in all that they

undertake, by favorably interpreting the

motives by which they are actuated, by

vindicating their character and main-

taining their reputation. by generously

co-operating towards the realization of

their schemes. Both they and you stand

in need of St. Joseph. May be protect

them and all the children that study is

their establishments! May be bless a.

that is engaging your attention. Be de-

and in all circumstances. It is on thi

condition that all your thoughts, words

actions and sufferings will be written to

your credit in the Book of Life.

after in the present, and prepare them

Lord's Day, the course adopted is very inconsistent. The bulk of the work done on a Sunday paper is performed on of ST. JOSEPH, AT THE CONGREGA-Saturday evening; in fact, it is almost all done before midnight. On the other hand, nearly all the work connected with Monday morning paper is done on Synday afternoon and Sunday night. If the sole object of the bill were to do away with that work it should include the Monday morning papers as well as the Sunday papers. But we look upon it as wedge; the grand aim is to abolish street ears, cabs, excursions, and all other con to impose her rules upon the non-Catholic world, and yet these same people have the audacity to insist that their views goneerning Sunday observance must be accepted by every other one on earth. The object is one that will permit of large discussion: as far as we are concerned, we look upon the motive that netuates the movement as a piece of great impertinence.

NOTICE.

COPIES OF THE TRUE WITNESS WANTED. On account of the unavoidable confusion during the time of moving from air old office on Craig street to the present one, a number of back issues of The True Witness have gone astray. Many of our readers, who keep all the numbers of the paper, might have duplicates of If so we would be exceedingly obliged to any of our friends who could send us copies of March 27, and of April 10th, 17th and 24th. We require them In order to complete our file, and we will be very thankful for the same should any readers send them to us.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

A SPLENDID WEEKLY CONCERT. The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors Club last Thursday night was in very respect a grand success, the large room being tilled by citizens and seamen The entertainment was, if anything, more successful than ever. The musical selections were well rendered, and the songs the dancing deserved the applause tentered. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly volunteered their services: Misses Wheeler, Sharpe, Logan and Lawor: Messrs, Dureti, Parizeau, Austin. Master Reid, F. Milloy-Reid, Josh Ransin, Callaghan, Lawlor, Carpenter, Sav-ege and Tripp. Mr. J. P. Curran was dairman.

We might specially mention that little Miss Logan is merely a child and a most cromising and talented one indeed. This week's entertainment will be of special in portance owing to the number of able in Italented volunteers. We would advise di who wish to enjoy a splendid evening to read the notices of the concerts given in the Evening Herald each Wednesday. Every person, who can possibly attend, is invited to the Sunday evening services for the seamen. The Club is doinggrand ari efficient work. May its success con-

CLOSING EXERCISES

AT THE COTE DES NEIGES COLLEGE.

On Thursday, June the 27th, at nine ook in the morning, the solemn disribution of prizes and the closing exerdises of the scholastic term will take place at the Cote des Neiges College. Parents, friends and acquaintances are requested to take notice of the date and nour. It will be very convenient for the citizens that they can reach the college he twenty minutes by the Outremont electric road. We trust that a large number will attend.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. P. G'DONOGHUE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst. ewed-known citizen passed away in the person of Mr. Patrick O'Donoghue, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and for a number of years a resident of this city. where he has been engaged in the sad-Hery business. The late Mr.O'Donoghue succumbed to congestion of the lungs. and was in his 62nd year at the time of his demise. The funeral took place on Thursday morning at 8.30 from his late l residence, 58 Victoria square, to St. Ratrick's church. A large number of friends and acquaintances joined the ones are safe in their hands. They will sorrowing relatives in paying the last not suffer anything to injure it. They sad tributes to the departed. The Re- will spare no pains that can be devised quiem Mass was said by Rev. Father by the most discreet and glowing charity quinlivan, P.P., o St. Patrick's, and the sitar and catafalque were draped in deep mourning. We desire to extend our of their pupils a deep, tender and abidsympathy to the bereaved relatives of ing affection for the Church of their fore the good man now gone from amongst is and to unite in the prayer for the re- | They inspire them with the liveliest retree of his soul.

FRIARS SCHOOL AT THREE RIVERS.

On next Friday it will be fifty years since the Friars established schools at Three Rivers. The alumni and friends of the good Brothers are observing Tuesday and Wednesday as gala days. Addresses, presents and illuminations will follow this morning. Grand Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral. It is expected that many old scholars now away from the city will be there for the occasion.

A. O. H. PICNIC.

At a recent meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians it was decided to aold a grand field day of Irish national names on the Exhibition ground, Saturday, July 20th, and from the manner that the different committee have gone to work and judging from the many valuable prizes already secured, there is no doubt that it will attract the best Athietes of Canada and the United States. One of the features will be the grand hurling match between representives of Christian should have. Such virtues are North vs. South of Ireland, and also bag-Dipe playing by a real live Irish piper.

The Archbishop of Montreal will hold confirmation service at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault au Recollet, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BLESSING A STATUE

TION CONVENT, COTE ST. PAUL.

A Most Impressive Ceremony - An Eloquent Address by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan.

On last Sunday week the Cure of Cote St. Paul solemnly blessed a statue of St. Joseph, erected in the centre of the playgrounds of the Congregation Convent. a mere entering of the thin edge of the The ceremony attracted a large number Recollet played at intervals with marked nothing; nay, less than nothing in their effect. Rev. M. A. Barcelo preached on own opinion. They extol the Most High cars, case, value of the Most High veniences that obtain particularly in St. Joseph in French. He was followed our province. It is directly aimed at our province. It is directly aimed at discourse we find a special pleasure is of the first our province of the most High with all that they may be or can do. They are buried alive in the tomb of effect. Rev. M. A. Barcelo preached on this section of Canada, and at Montreal discourse we find a special pleasure in in particular, A certain class of people howl about the Catholic Church seeking tated to accept the invitation lest I might | is aware, but not the world at large; they be unequal to the task for which I was reserved. But how could I refuse it? Is it not highly proper I should pay my homage to the Saint around whose statue you have gathered? Does he not richly deserve it? Was it not becoming that are all kindness. the superior merit of Sir John A. Macdonald should be publicly recognized? Was it not right that a monument should be raised to his name and unveiled in presence of the myriads that assembled last Thursday on Dominion Square and belonged to all classes—re all races and creeds? What a prodigy of good did he not accomplish for this young, fresh. vigorous and flourishing country of ours? Did he not offer on the altar of patriotism all the resources of which he could dispose-his rare intellectual endowments. his multiplied years of incessant toil and his matchless activities: Is it pos-sible we should forget our indebtedness to St. Joseph? No. Should we not recall and perpetuate his memory? Does he not rank amongst the most signal benefactors of humanity? Was he not invested with a mission of the most exalted character, and did he not discharge it in the most faultless and creditable manner? How could I keep aloof from your celebration? You have met for one of the grandest purposes. You want to show your appreciation of the Rev. Sisters who pride in being the daughters of the Venerable Margaret Bourgeois, and should I not hasten to join in your maniestation? You are not indifferent to the spirit with which they are animated. You encourage it. You are familiar with what they are doing and you applaud all the success that crowns their exertions. You are never in the wrong place and you are always what is most complimentary to yourselves. You know your duty. You love and fulfil it. You are not seen merely in the background or lagging at a distance. You must appear in the vanguard of all that is connected with truth, with liberty and happiness. You figure on this continent of the West -not only under the sky of Canada, but beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes. as the chief pioneers of civilization taken in its broadest and highest sense. The nuns of Notre Dame are in your eyes what they are in reality. You preclaim them to be the propagators of your faith, the promoters of morality and the patrons of learning. They pose as model Christian educators. I congratulate you upon the faith which you possess. Could anything be wor hier of my sincerest congratulations. Many sided are its advantages. You are enjoying them. Is it not enough to form you into the most privileged of human beings? Does it not make you richer than all the voted, as he was, to Jesus and Mary millionaires, wiser than all the phil- Conform to the will of God in all things osophers, mightier than all the potentates, nobler than all the princes, the happiest of all mortals? God has spoken and you have been listening to His voice. You believe in all His words. It is thus you give Him the largest amount of glory of which you are capable. You lay at His feet your reason, the most distinguishing feature of mankind. By your faith you have a golden link which binds yer to the Creator and Lord of the universe. You have a bridge that spans the distance bring between carthand heaven -time and eternity. You have the ladder of Jacob, one extremity of which rested upon the ground and the other touched the skies. Without your faith salvation is rendered an impossibility. "He that believeth not shall be condemued. When your daughters were born you had them baptized. On the day of their baps tism the seed of faith was sown in their breasts. Such children have you given

in charge to the Sisters of the Congrega-

tion. You could not have done anything

better. What are they it not the most

fathers and of all Christian centuries.

spect for her authorisy. They acquaint

them with her claims and privileges

of her dogmas and the majesty of her

ceremonial. They present all her teach-

ings and practices in the most fascinat-

Notre Dame succeed in continually fur-

nishing generations of the most enlight-

ened and loyal Catholics. Besides prop-

agating our Faith they promote mor-ality. Well do they know in what con-

cannot be merely in the dress, in the face

or figure. It lies principally in the soul,

made after the likeness of the Divinity

We are told it by the royal psalmist, and

he could not have been mistaken. "All

like the soul that is undefiled by sin and

it not vested with the most potent of

charms? Is not its sway vast and bound-

less? The Congregation Nuns are the

guardians of Divine grace. They incul-

pious. How sublime is their avocation!

They impress them with the solidity

MANITOBA REFUSES.

She Will Not Accept the Remedial Order. Continued from first page.

made. It will be admitted that the two essentials of an effective and substantial restoration of Roman Catholic privileges are: 1. The right to levy school taxes. 2. The right to participate in the legislative school grant. Without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them. therefore, any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory.

" It may be held that rower to collect taxes for school purposes conterred upon school boards of our former educational statutes was conferred by virtue of the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 12 of the British North America act, and not by virtue of provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act. If this view be well founded then that portion of the act of 1890 which abolished said right to collect taxes is not subject to appeal to your Excellency-in-Council and the remedia order and any subsequent legislative act of Parliament of Canada (in so far as they may purport to restore the said right; will be ultra vires.

PUBLIC FUNDS NOT AVAILABLE.

"As to the legislative grant, we hold that it is entirely within the control of the Legislature of the province and that no part of the public funds of the proing garb. Thus is it that the Sisters of vince could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary action of the Legislature. It would appear, therefore, that any action of the Parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of Roman Catholic; rivi:sists the beauty of the female sex. It | eges must, to be of real and substantial benefit, be supplemented by voluntary action of the provincial Legislature."

"If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves than any hasty or peremptory action on the glory of the King's daughter is than any hasty or peremptory action on within." There is nothing in all creation the part of the Parliament of Canada, because such action would probably preembellished with the grace of God. Is duce strained relations and tend to pre-

vent the possibility of restoring harmony "We respectfully suggest to your Excellency-in-council that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full cate its esteem on all occasions and by and careful deliberations and for such a all kinds of methods. They set the course of action as will avoid irritating highest value on the virtues which a complications. We deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the latest the rarest and costlicat pearls. Those is only a few months since the latest Reverend Mothers want all their children decision upon the subject was given by to be humble, patient, kind, pure and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previously to that time a ma-

their constituents which they feel in mere of the same color. The groom was

fore his gaze. It is something for the | honor bound loyally to fulfill. "We understand that it has been lately suggested that the private funds groom, of Park Hill, was present on the of the Roman Catholic Church and peo-sanctuary, and assisted in the marriage ple had been invested in school buildings ten what praise was given by St. John and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of | such fact has ever been fail before us, so far as we can ascertain, but we profess ourselves willing, if any such injustice can be established, to make full and fair compensation therefor.

" In conclusion, we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to her Gracious Majesty and to the laws which the Parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada."

Continued frem first page. THE RELICS OF ST. BLAISE.

On the third day of February every year, the Catholic Church, the world over, celebrates the feast of a bishop and martyr, of whom millions of suppliants have asked assistance, and through whose intercession thousands of cures are said to have been accomplished during a period extending over fifteen cen-turies. In the first years of the fourth century, the diocese of Sebaste. in Armenia, was under the spiritual pupils and welcome them most cordially direction of a pious and holy bishop to their Alma Mater. They cherish named Blaise. During the persecution of the Christians, which was commanded by Agricola, governor of Cappadocia and Armenia, the holy man was forced to fly from the Episcopal city, and seek refuge in a grotto, where he gave aimself up entirely to contemplation and prayer It is related that a body of soldiers who had been sent out by the governor to hunt him down, came one day upon the cave and discovered Blaise lost in contemplation, while lying around him were lions and tigers and other wild beasts who had become harmless and tame in his presence. Surprised a the sight, the soldiers made no effort to take him, but returned to the city and informed their master of the wonderful sight which they had seen. Unmoved by the recital, the governor ordered another body of men to proceed forthwith to the grotto and bring back the Bishop. Baise willingly surrendered himself and was taken back to Schaste, where

HE WAS PUT TO TORTURE

in a variety of ways, and finally executed. In the meantime, however, several remarkable cures from the laying on of his hands were reported, notably in cases where the sufferers were afflicted with | purpose. There is no intention to buy throat troubles. It was therefore but shortly after his death, which occurred ! in A.D. 316, that his intercession began i done and truit merchants is groundless to be sought, especially when diphtheria or any other throat sickness was prevely and swell established, to be gainers, as tient. So miraculous were the answers they will have such conveniences for to prayer in some instances, that Acteus, storing goods, they handle, which they an ancient Greek doctor, deciared that | do not now possess. Those conveniences the brayers were more efficacious than all | will be helpful in point of economy, in the medicine in the world. St. Francis he Sales, who was a frequent sufferer rom sore throat, had frequent recourse to the invocation of St. Blaise, and dways with good results.

In Canada especially the invocation of St. Blaise has always been popular, and it is therefore not surprising that in 18.0. facilities both by land and water, being the then Bishop of St. Hyacinthe wrote to Rome to ascertain if it were not possilde to obtain a relie of the saint. The which are very rare and scattered, but Leeb re, director of the Canadian College at Rome, a relie was at last secured from he Bishop of Porphyre in Asia and ransported to Canada in charge of Rev. ful; it has to be right in the midst of a ater on a new church was built it was iedicated to St. Blaise with the expectaion that it would soon become the Mecca of Catholic piggrims from all parts of the

Although the parish of St. Jean Bayiste is the first parish in Montreal to isit the shrine, there have been frequent digrimages from St. Johns and other daces near at hand since the relies were daced in the church, and according to Father Bonnin, the visits have been attended with some miraculous results Prior to the arrival of the relie, the Catholic population of St. Johns was greatly subject to sore throats, but having since 1890 made a visit to the shrine once every year, the parishioners now state that sore throat and diphtheria have never once visited a Catholic family in he town. A little girl named Arbee, who lived in the parish, was at one time langerously ill with diplatheria, but by he intercession of the saint became well and strong within a very short space of time. Many other cases of sore broat and minor troubles are cited but perhaps the most remarkable riumph attributed to the saint is the restoration to physical and spiritual reaith of a man who had not made his Caster duty for twenty-three years and was looked upon as a pronounced infidel. He became stricken with a horrible skin disease and was also forced to keep to his bed for long periods with violent attacks of rheumatism. Every remedy failing to cure him, he at last determined to approach St. Biaise, and having prepared simself by prayer, he placed himself before the statue and had his throat and ace blessed. He returned home burning the candles which he had secured, continued for some days to invoke the assistance of the saint, with the resurt that in a short space of time he become thoroughly restored, and since that time has been a frequent communicant and a fervent protege of St. Blaise.

The example of St. Jean Baptiste parish has been quickly followed, as the parish or St. Charles (the French parish of "the Point") has made arrangements for a special train to Grand Ligne on the 18th of July, which, it is expected, will carry rom 1200 to 1500 pilgrims,

WEDDING BELLS.

BROCK-O'MAHONY.

On Wednesday morning, June 12th, one of the most fashionable weddings of the season took place at St. Mary's Church, Simcoe, Ontario. Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Danier O'Mahony, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Robert B. Brock, by the Rev. D. P. McMenamin, P. P.

The bride was most exquisitely attired They are nothing less than artists, and the most eminent of artists. It is indeed something for the painter to reproduce pressly or impliedly given pledges to contact the members of the Legislative in cream crepe cloth, and the bridesmaid, Miss Anastasia O'Mahony, sister of the bride, was neatly dressed in rich cushin cream crepe cloth, and the bridesmaid,

assisted by Mr. John Barnes, of Townsend. The Rev. Daniel Forster, cousin of the sanctuary, and assisted in the marriage ceremony. Doctor McGinness, of Mount Carmel, and his wife, a sister of the bride, rendered most effective assistance in the choir by their musical selections. The large congregation of admiring friends present from home and abroad, testified to the popularity and worthiness of the bridal party, and all joined in wishing them many years in the sunshine of prosperity and God's choicest blessings.

THE COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

The want of an efficient cold storage system, for the protection of the more perishable merchandize exported frem 'anada or imported into the Dominion, has long been felt by the commercial world. A company, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, has been organized, and the Provisional Directorate has issued a prospectus that must appeal strongly to every merchant in Canada, and to all who are interested in the exporting and importing business. According to this prospectus we learn that the refrigerating agent used is anhydrous ammonia, which constitutes new and economical methods of securing the best results in refrigeration from its direct expansion. Perishable products are thus safe-guarded by improved methods of expansion, circulation and ventilation. producing a dry and pure atmosphere, by a perioet system of temperature regulation, insuring an unchanging degree of cold, and by intelligent, experienced and careful bandling

Most certainly if the promoters of the scheme receive sufficient encouragement and succeed in the web-conceived scheme the trade of Canada generally, as well as in Montreal in particular, must reap an immense benefit. Particularly in the case of butter, eggs, cheese and meat for exportation, and of fruits imported from tropical climates, will the benefits of the cold storage be noticed. We could not better close this first reference to this most admirable enterprise than by quoting the following remarks of the Canadian Tracic Review of May 31, 1895;

"To farmers the cold storage ware house would be a godsend by providing them the most perfect system of storing dairy products at any time and to any extent, and for as long as they decide to keep them before shipping. "It is not proposed to deal with the

goods sent for storing except for that or sed, either directly or on commission, so any jealousy on the part of pro-They, indeed, are certain when the syspoint of efficiency in keeping goods in condition, in point of facilities for handling, in reception and distribution, and in other points of which they will quickly barn the great value. The site pro posed seems to us an especially convenient one, being hemmed in by transport at the exact point where the canal system ends and ocean shipping can be moored. As to atmospheric objections, they do not amount to anything in the through the efforts of the Rev. Father judgment of those familiar with such warehouses elsewhere. A place of this character cannot be fixed on the top of the mountain where pure air is plentianon Martin. The relic was placed in busy district, where pure air is less the church at Grand Ligne, and when abundant. In a question of this kind we must take the opinion of experts, and they positively and emphatically approve of the selected site as one peculiarly suitable in every respect. We have every confidence, then in Montreal soon having an equipment in cold storage such as it greatly needs, and such as Chicago and New York have found to be of inestimable value in keeping all manner of perishable goods in a sound marketable condition.

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o select from New Checked Muslins, all prices, from 10c yard. New Dress Piques, in White, Colored and fancy

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Ladies' Cotton Costumes, in newest styles, from Ladies' Duck Suits, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00 \$4.50, \$5.50, \$5.75 up.

Ladies' Golf Jerseys, for out-door sports, \$2.27, \$2.35, \$2.40, \$2.68, \$3.35, \$3.45, to \$5.10.

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This season's importation of Mantles, Capes, etc., are now being cleared at half regular price, and we have a few Knockabout Jackets in a variety of style, the right thing for Country and Seaside, at the prices we are offering them they are sure to go in a few days. 29e Jackets, 89e Jackets, and \$1.19 Jackets.

Ladies' Heptonette Rainproof Goods at the price of Ordinary Waterproof Wear. Heptonette Waterproof Cloaks worth \$5.75 for \$3.00 7.50 for 4.00

And 20 per cent off every Umbrella in stock.

And 20 per cent off every Umbrella in stock.

Ladies' Fancy Duck Suits, for \$1.75.
Children's White Imitation Leghorn Hats, 23c cs., Children's White Imitation Leghorn Hats, 23c cs., Children's White Imitation Leghorn Hats, 23c cs., Children's Trilby Sailor Hats in Black, Brown and Tans, worth \$1.50 for 22c only.
All our best Printed Sateens now at 12c yd.
Beantiful Silk Striped Ginghams for Blouses, worth for 22c in 2

up, Pillow, 40 in, wide 9c-42 in, wide 103c-44 in, wide

Phint Gray Sheeting, 8-4 wide 12]c-9-4 wide 15c-10-4 wide 15c-20-4 wide 15c-20-4 wide 15c-20-4 wide 15c-20-4 wide 15c-20-4 wide 21c, Phin Blenched Sheeting, 8-4 wide 14]c-9-4 wide 17[c-10-4 wide 21c, Twitted Blenched Sheeting, 8-4 wide 17]c-9-4 wide 21c-10-4 wide 21c, Blankets only slightly soiled at less than manufactures suries.

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No. 54 BEAVER HALL HILL. MONTREAL.

A PATRIOT IN EMBRYO.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I think, of all his chosen heroes, this one is the best beloved. Hugh Roe O'Donnell! He was lured into a vessel, taken to Dublin and imprisoned when he was a young boy. He was a prisoner for five years, but when he did escape he made the men who imprisoned him mind their p's and q's," and he nodded his head gravely. "He was only twenty-three years of age when he led the tribes to the battle-field, and until he died, six years later, he was O'Neill's dearest friend and companion in arms. This years later, he was O'Neill's dearest friend and companion in arms. This book," referring to a volume he held in his hand, "says that he was the sword, while O'Neill was the brain, of the Confederacy. It was a sad day for the O'Donnells when their idolized young Hugh left them. And he was so young.

I makers; then, with deeper stress on each word, he said: "Why, uncle, you each word, he said: "Why, uncle, you can't imagine I have told you of all our grand men! I have not spoken of one-tenth of them; there are scores more, but these are the ones I admire particularly. There is just one more I would like to tell you about."

I looked inquiringly at him. "Robert Hugh left them. And he was so young, only twenty-nine years old, and worn out with fighting and grief."

- We passed over his memory in silence, for Brian really appeared too much affected to say anything further. After a few moments of quiet, during which I had drummed softly on the desk with my fingers, Brian resumed his story-telling, and soon regained his usual animation.

"The great Hugh had a nephew, who proche, the darling of his people—that is what he was. Without any certain aid he kept up an army for years where few men could organize one. He was the bost general in Ireland, or England either. and besides, his men loved him so ardently that, with him as their leader, they fought with almost more than human endurance. Imports the death with a million of the death with a million of the death. agine the depth and wildness of their grief, uncle, when Owen Roe died, poisoned by some enemy, just at the most critical point in all his warrior on the white face. life-when he was advancing to meet Cromwell. He must have had a strong heart and wonderful ability to bear up for years against superior forces and the lack of spirit shown by the greater number of the Angle-Irish peers who had joined the Confederacy. His generalship won the battle of Benburb for the Irish against the strong English forces. Ah! that was a bright, happy day for Ireland: she felt freedom to be so near. And the men who had wrecked thousands of homes gave their fives in return that day. But it wasn't a voluntary expiation; it would not have very great merit." "I think not." I replied.

"I wish I had time to tell you a great deal about Sarstield, who defended Limerick so gallantly against King William. He kept possession of it for more than a year, and showed the victor of Boyne of observe it : in some way it makes me feel what stuff his brave Irish troops were made. They had not been successful that day, but it was on account of their small numbers and because they weren't properly equipped, not because they lacked courage. They proved that one time when King William's men had battered down a gap in the Limerick walls and poured into the city. They drove them out pell-mell, and had revenge on a small scale for the Boyne. King William left for England four days nfter; I guess he was commencing to realize that the garrison meant to stay there for some time. He was a courageous soldier himself, and knew courage when he met it in others."

"He didn't look exceedingly courage-ous or martial when I saw him the last fourth of July. He looked very meek. very damp, and altogether quite depressed by the drizzling rain," I replied.

Brian augment merrily: "Oh, yes, I remainder." he said. Then: "I say. uncle, it is awally interesting to read about the parliamentary careers of Malone, and Flood, and Grattan, during Malone, and Flood, and Grattan, during the reigns of the Georges. What a number of eloquent sons Erin could be the sughting, when it will feed your zettive then it even if they had not have such mind. You reaffy ought to read 7, " and, then it even if they had not have such mind. then! Even if they had not been succeeded by such a long time of brilliant speakers, the remove of their oratory would give our people a claim to elo-quence. Edmund Burke was, of course, a statesman of the Imperial Parliament. but he worked for his country's good and loved her as ardently as any of her sons. Do you know what I was reading about Gratian the other day? See, I copied a few lines from the long obituary in an old magazine published in London the month he died."

He gave me a piece of paper, on which was scrawled in his careless, boyish land-writing: "Of Grattan (N. M. Magazine, July, 1820.) But he is now gathered to the great repesitory of the human race. and belongs to the infinite assemblage of all tongues and ages and nations that have been. The virtues of the dead patriet become the property of mankind. The small seed is buried in the earth, but from it springs the mighty tree gathering the dews of heaven in its branches. and covering the multitude with its

shade."

"And that is only a few lines from the tribute of praise of a magazine that did not believe in 'the claims which he ad-vocated,'" he said, as I gave him back his precious slip of paper, which he carefully replaced in the book from which he

"Uncle, what would you think of a man, who, day after day, and many nights, too, went to a court where an inimical judge and jury were trying and sentencing his countrymen to death, and pleaded, with his whole soul in his pleadings, for their lives; and who, day after day, found his courageous appeals unavailing. The lives were taken and his own was in danger; but still he kept on to the very end, hoping against hope. Their ghastly dead bodies swung from all the bridges and market-places and prisons in the country. Judge Jeffries' reign of butchery was not one particle worse. Well, and was he not a high-souled man, this advocate, John Philpot

I think his conduct was perfectly

heroic," I answered.

"How deeply he must have grieved to see the lifeless bodies, and to think he had not been able to save any of them from death! Those poor murdered people of ours! They were cold and silent

A Company of the Comp

After a moment's pause, he said: "Of course, uncle, you have heard a great deal of Daniel O'Connell, who labored so deal of Daniel O'Connell, who labored so patiently and faithfully for his ruce; the 'hero of Christendom', as Pope Pius IX. called him—I think everyhody has."

"Yes; I once heard a very able lecture given on his career and character. I have forgotten much of it, but it impressed me at the time. By the way

pressed me at the time. By the way, Brian, I think your favorite heroes are very numerous. Seriously, does not your list include nearly all of them?"

He had been regarding me steadfastly,

I looked inquiringly at him. "Robert Emmet," he said in answer to my glance, "Ireland's young martyr. The first time I came into this room, that picture attracted me." He pointed to a large painting of Enimet, which hung on the opposite wall. The last mellow light of day fell on the stern, young, pictured face, with its lines that came from agony endured. We could dimly see his form, as he stood with folded arms before Norbecame as illustrious as himself. Owen Roe O'Neill was the nephew, and he is one of our grandest heroes. A pure bright of chivalry sans near et sans rather than the properties of chivalry sans near et sans rather than the bury. He might have been uttering that lime farewell to country and friends.
"My country was my idol. To it I sacrificed every selfish, every endearing sentiment; and for it now I offer up my life. Tam going to my old grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is run." Brian repeated these words in a soft, half-whisper, but the very air appeared to take them up and make them ring through the fine old room, in sweet, yet strong and passionate cadences, full of anguish, yet of triumph, as we gazed

"It was a sad ending for the talented, high-spirited young Emmet." Brian said—then added reflectively: "But no, it was glorious. He died on a gibbet, it is true, but he died for us, and he still lives in our hearts. His manner of death brought him immortality. Moore's "O, Breathe not his name," was written of him. Byron said three of Moore's poems were worth all the epies ever written, and this is one of them. It is exquisite, uncle. Wait, I shall bring it to you," and he jumped lightly down from his elevated seat. He crossed over to a shelf, from which he took a volume of Moore's poems. and in an instant's time, gave me the book, opened at the poem of which he and spoken. His familiarity with the position of the books and their contents strikes me with fresh surprise each time I myself the inferior of this small had with his store of knowledge. I read the few lines, and perhaps it was some spark of Brian's appreciative nature that had kindled mine; but certainly I had never before properly felt their great beauty.

"to, breathe not his name—let it sleep in the shade.

Where cold and unhonour'd his relies are laid!
Sad, silent and dark be the tears that we shed.
As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head!

But the night-dew that falls, the' in silence it Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he

sleeps: And the tear that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

"And he is the last of your heroes?" I lis a magnificent ending. "There are a great many more, and perhaps we shall talk of them some other lime, that is, if you do not read up the history yourself. It would be a splendid

way to pass some of your lazy hours."

You little rascal! my lazy nours.

What an accusation! I. the soul of ac-

in this wise. Brian laid down the law for me, as I believe he has always done since he came to this quiet old house, and began his reign over its quiet master. "An Irishman and an O'Donnell, not to know more of Ireland not to know of the ancientness of our race; that, one thousand years before Julius Casar landed among the rude, incultured Britons, we had our own Milesian monarchs on the Irish throne, surrounded by their courts of champion knights and chieftains, bards and Brehons; that there were four other races of kings before them; not to know that those wonderful old Round Towers had been erected, and King Crimthan had led forces out of Ireland. against the Romans, before ever Casar came to Britain-it is too bad, uncle, is

He paused for a moment, and then, in a burst of boyish elequence and passion, as some new thought swayed him, con-

"And this is the proud old race, which people dare to hold up to ridicule in their papers and magazines. They make up coarse quips and pass them off on those who do not know better, as specimens of the delicate Irish wit: they write them in a rough jargon and make write them in a rough jargon and make those as wretchedly ignorant as themselves believe that is the sort of English our Irish peasants speak. They make rude attempts at imitating our people's rich, soft, accented English."

"Our brogue." He nodded his head.

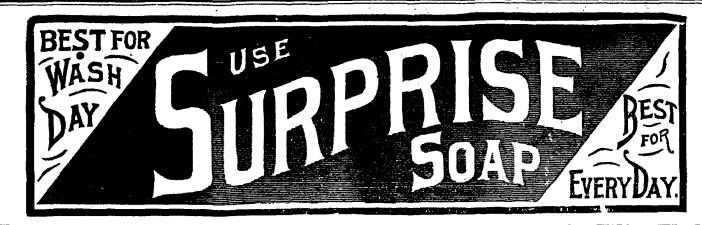
"And they have made up a set of unshapely grinning features, and have dis-

shapely grinning features, and have displayed it on every side as a type of the Irish countenance; and worse, they reproduce these hideous caricatures on the stage, and hundreds and hundreds of people, who would not notice them in the papers, look on and applaud, and then go away thinking what a set of

buffoons we Irish are."

He stopped, further utterance choked by his angry feelings and the impetu-osity of his speech. In the gathering dusk of the evening, his eyes glowed and sparkled as though small fires had been kindled within them. The wave of righteous anger that was rushing over his young heart completely swept away all traces of the sunny temper which I have always admired so in this spirited

ple of ours! They were cold and silent then; but even in life they had not been shlowed to say a word to defend them gated to the very commonest of plays, youngster.



it is put in for 'filling up' when the editor's supplies of murders, harrowing accidents, and the wonders performed by Citizen Smith's law of the law of the Citizen Smith's law of the law o Citizen Smith's laying hens, have been exhausted."

exhausted."
"Perhaps so;" he shook his head doubtfully. "I wish it were so. But wait—where have I seen something of the kind lately? Ah, yes, I know. In a thing of the state very nice magazine at Aunt Marian's house. A clever writer is contributing a series of up-to-date articles, and, in the one I saw, he made the mistake of giving the thieving servant-maid the name of Bridget, and making her speak that rough jargon. The accompanying illustration was of the most disgustingly ugly bundle of humanity I've ever seen Her nose had an exaggerated turn-up; her short hair was all tousled and her dress was most slovenly. She was meant for a representative Irish servant."

"The poor man did not mean to hart anyone's feelings. He probably never once thought that such sensitive people would read it," I remarked.

"Then I am sure there were many At any rate, he might have called her Minnic, or Annie, or some other name used by all sorts of people, and he might have made her speak ordinary English But there's the dinner-bell!"

I rose and prepared to leave the room, while Brian remained to replace the his-tories on their shelf. As I walked across the room he said something, but I did not hear it distinctly. "Bannaght lath asthore," he repeated.
"And what does that mean," I asked.

"Why, 'A blessing be with you, darling,' At least, yesterday I asked O'Reilly, Aunt Marian's coachman, you know, what it meant, and that is what he told me. It was so furny, uncle. When I asked him, he was just in the act of throwing away a very dilapidated old shoe; however, it found its way into O'Reilly's spick and span domain, and it had barely left his hand, when he

turned around, and said solemnly. A blessing be with you, darling? To be sure. I laughed at what seem d like a parting salute to the old shoe, and he joined me. He has the merriest, heartiest laugh I have ever heard, and his face becomes really wreathed in smiles, for the deep wrinkles go all around it. He's a bit of a character, uncle; I enjoy a chat with him."

"Thank you for the blessing, Brian. I really believe you are becoming patriarchal, As I passed down the hall, I heard his

fresh, young voice raised into song as he busily occupied himself with the arrangement of the books. He sang:

"She is a rich and rare land; O, she's a fresh and fair land; She is a dear and rare land-This native land of mine."

The passionate tone, to which he sang the words, floated through the rooms; and the lofty walls echoed it, as though offi to lose the sweet notes. He sang on in his clear, boyish voice:

No men Lan hers are braver-Her wounds hearts ne'er waver; Td breely die to save her. And think my lot divine.

And I believe be meant it; some of the spirt of his beloved Mugh Roe has come down to him.

PILGRIMAGES.

Pilgrimages to the Shrine of Ste. Anno de Beaupre promise to be as numerous this year as usual. The following have been arranged: Monday, June 24, by Rev. J. C. Beaudry, superior of the Joliette College, from Dalhousie, Square station, 10 a.m.; on Wednesday, June 26, for the benefit of the Carmelite Nuns, by boat from Bonsecours wharf at 2 p.m.. stopping at Three Rivers. Rev. Canon Savaria will be in charge.

Reggy: The doctor says I must not drink champagne. Tom: Why not? Reggy; Probably he wants me to wait till I've paid his bill.

"There is not a minute in the day that I can have a quiet half-hour to myself, exclaimed an old lady, much annoyed by



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USEFUL RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.

Four lemons, a half pint of strawberry strawberries.

CURRANT SHRUB.

Heat red currants until the juice runs Heat red currants until the juice runs freely, squeeze the fruit, and to each quart of the liquid allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and one quart of the best brandy or of good Jamaica run. Stir the juice and sugar until the latter is dissolved, and when the mixture is good lightly the liquor. Strain bottle and cold add the liquor. Strain, bottle and seal. A little mixed with ice water is an excellent summer drink.

EGG SALAD.

Mash the yolks of three eggs very fine and add to them half a teaspoonful of and and a pinch of cayenne. Now add very slowly, stirring steadily, three table-spoonfuls of olive oil and the yolk of one raw egg, and lastly add one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar. Peel the six eggs and set each in a cup of lettuce leaf. Minee the three whites small and put them around the dish, pouring the sauce over all. Or the eggs can be cut in halves lengthwise and laid in the lettuce

ENGLISH METHOD OF BOILING HAM.

Ingredients.-Vinegar and water, two heads of celery, two turnips, three

neads of cereity, two turnips, three onions, a large bunch of savory herbs.

agate—Wash it thorougly clean, and trim away from underside all the rusty and smoked parts that would spoil its and appears to the control of the cont flavor. Put it on in cold water, and, when it hoils, add the vegetables and herbs. Simmer very gently until tender, take it out, strip off the skin, cover with bread raspings and put a paper-ruche around the knuckle.

Time. - A ham weighing ten pounds, four hours.

FASHION AND FANCY. (From the Republic.)

The continued popularity of t e shirt waists is proved by the demand for them, which is greater than ever before, and they come in greater variety. They are made of dainty fancy shirtings, cham-bray, cheviot, lawns, nainsook, batiste and linen. Pink, blue and yellow are the favorite colors, and these are made up with white linen collar and cuffs or all of the same material. Waists with starched fronts like shirts for men are rarely seen, and softer, more feminine waists are the proper thing. Linen and eern batiste are especially suitable for travelling waists, and whether they are made of silk, linen or cotton, they all have the pointed yoke in the back, full froms, and are buttoned with pearl but

Colored linen and duck gowns, made in the coat and skirt style, are to be as much worn as they were last year, and more fancy dresses of linen are trimmed with white or colored embroidery to match the gown.

A new material, which ranks a grade tigher than linen or duck, is woven of the flax or silk. The woof is of white silk and the warp of colored flax, giving it a pretty sheen. It is used for dressy summer gowns, is very soft, and warranted not to crease. Buttercup yellow and where is a charming combination.

A substitute for haircloth comes in a

White alpaca, both plain and figured, is one of the fashionable materials for garden party games, and the waists are made of white satin trimmed with lace,

or of fancy glace silks. Wreaths of small flowers are worn ground the hair at the back with even-

Opels cut round like pearls are the

present craze among gems. A very pretty tuck is given to the new striped silk blouses by making the collar and cutts of batiste to match the colorin the stripe and trimming the edge

with narrow cream lace. Pretty blue serge dresses for sporting costumes have blouse waists like the on each side in front, falling toward the centre over a strip of white embroidery, and a row of small round pearl buttons in groups of three down either side of the inside plait. Turnover collars and cutis of lace-edged batiste complete the

Colored cambric handkerchiefs in pale shades of mauve, green and yellow, with triple hems of white finely hemstitched, are a new fancy.

White cloth is used to pipe the overlapped seams in the skirts of cloth dresses, and white kid embroidered in Persian colors is a novelty for vests of such gowns, which are usually made with a short godeted coat.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A Pleasant Morning With the President's Little Children.

There are more charming places in the White House than the rooms into which the great public is from time to time adsuitted, and into one of these I should like to take the reader. What wonderful little blossoms here! Where grow the flowers into which God did not forget to put a soul-beautiful, good little children, whom the Nazarene, if He came into our midst to-day, would gladly take into his arms and bless.

Let me describe the little folks and their room as I saw it on a recent visit. On the floor was a body-brussels car-Pet. The window draperies, cushions and coverlets were of white chintz sprinkled with dark-red flowers, and on the west side of the room burned a cheer-

fal open fire. As to toys, how the eyes of the little Timothys and Patsys and Rugglesses of this world would stare if they saw them!

Margaret Bissell, the little daughter of the ex-Postmaster-General, and not much older, evidently, than Ruth Clevend, was spending the afternoon at the White House, and when we came in, a serious discussion was going on as to their family should wear. The dolls were all rag dolls, a very numerable sisterhood. A white flannel gown was decided upon for a sorry, wizened, neglected-looking miss, who was accordingly wiggled into it.

But the dolls soon had to take seats in decorous style on a side settee, for nurse, Four lemons, a nan pint of strawberry structures, indee or a gill of strawberry structures, indee or a gill of strawberry structures, indeed a gill of strawberry stru strongest argument in the realm of infant logic was brought to bear-a bit of candy, high up on the mantel shelf. Ruth was forthwith induced indeed, so willing had she become that I fancy had she been able she would have recited the one-hundred and nineteenth Psalm.

She stepped in the middle of a large Turkish rug before the fire. In a pink lawn, tied with black ribbons above the elbows, and a pink satin ribbon through her beautiful golden brown hair, she looked lovelier than the loveliest pink

rose a-bloom in the nursery vase.
Unmindful of the Hebrew poet's purpose, undoubtedly thinking only of the toothsome tally hall beyond the reach of her childish tingers, she recled off the psalm in a sweet chillish hurry, toying all the while with the folds of her pretty gown. Everything went off well till she came to the "Yea, though I walk through the valley." Here her memory tripped. and nurse had to come to her aid. It was finished, however, without a subsequent jar, and we all applauded the mnemonic

But this success brought the others to

"I want to say something, too." cried little Miss Bissell.

The prospect for all but nurse was propitious, for nurse was purveyor for the occasion, and one taffy ball for three candidates forboded complications; for, in the division of capital, no matter what the labor, the diminutive Esther did not intend to be excluded.

"All right," said nurse, "you shall say something too. Suppose you sing some thing, sweetest. Sing Sweet Marie.

This was readily agreed to, and Margaret, with a profound courtesy, started

She is a chubby little creature, with a perfect apple-blossom face, and an unusually pretty voice. She was dressed in white, the only high lights, so to speak, being red boots and stockings with touches of red ribbon on her shoulders.

The programme was increasing in interest. The enthusiasm of the juvenile performers grew in proportion to the enthusiasm of the audience, and Ruth, too, sang "Sweet Marie." Esther, manwhile, too little either to sing or recite, merely trotted around among the toys and east admiring glances toward her sister and companion. She looked as though the Atlantic waves had been playing with her hair and had left their sunshine on her face. She brought me a picture to look at—a coarse wood cut—of a jolly fat man who had dropped a basket of groceries he had been carrying, and she laughed over his plight quite as heartily as the poor little babies in the world who never see the handsomely lithographed juveniles that find their way into Esther's

Another number followed, "I den't want to play in your yard." This was sung with great glee, laughter and demonstration; Esther, for fear of colliding with the dramatic singers, being obliged to retire to the orchestra chairs occupied

by the rag-doll sisterhood. Ruth's mind had been stored with bits of German poetry, little gems from the A substitute for haircloth comes in a new material called gazeline. It is a kind of open canyas which holds its stiff loves as ardently as American children ness, and can be used next to thin love "Old Mother Hubbard." So this was the next number on the program;

> " Backe, backe, Kuchen. Der Backer hat gerufen. Wer will schone Kuchen baken. Der muss haben sieben Sachen: Eier und Salz. Butter und Schmalz. Milch and Mehl. Safran macht den Kuchen gel: Schieb ihn in den Ofen.

Now, however, rose the difficulty: the division of the one small tally ball among three rapacious little candy lovers.

"Sweetest," said nurse, speaking to Ruth, "I think we shall have to divide this ball. Margaret and Esther must skirts made with two wide side plaits have some; Margaret, because she sang so nicely, and Esther, because she is so

Ruth looked a bit sad over the prospect of such a morsel, when the ball in



but they don't show it, the clothes that are washed with Pearline. They last just about twice as long without showing signs of wear. Why shouldn't they? They're spared the weekly rub, rub, rub over the washboard. That's what wears out clothes. That's what wears out women, too. But, because Pearline makes easy work, don't think that it must do harm. It's just as harmless as good soap -and it costs no more than the poorest. 25 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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toto was hardly adequate. So once more nurse spoke persuasively : You wouldn't want to eat this taffy ball alone," said she. It wouldn't taste good with Margaret and Esther looking

And nurse prevailed. Accordingly ach alternately took a bite as nurse held he candy, and in a lamentably short

space of time it had all dissolved. As we passed out into the beautiful upper corridor the evening sunlight was streaming through a large stained-glass window. However, not with standing the superb sunset scene, the mind reverted to the little human flowers in the nursery, and the words of the Heine sprang unbidden to the lips:

" Du bist wie eine Blume. So hold and schon and rein.

Mir ist, als, ob ich die Hande Auf's Haupt dir legen sollt. Betend dass Gott dich erhalte So rein and schon and hold."

"So fair, so pure alway!" One would think Heine had had a glimpse into the White House pursery,— attalic value

The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday. Vaine of prizes ranging from \$1 to \$5,000, tickets 25 cents. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to

\$2,000 tickets 10 cents.

The tin plate industry set in motion by the McKinley bid, has 28 plants in operation and ten more building, and emloying 45,000 hands.



In the system, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, oftentimes consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a scien tifle certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONT-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONT-REAL. Superior Court. No. 255. Danne Sarah Eva Moor, wife of John Godel, heretofore trader, now bartender, both of the City and District of Montreal. Plaintiff, vs. the said John Godel, Detendant. An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the Defendant. Montreal, 10th April, 1895.

D. R. MURPHY,

Attorney for Plaintiff.



ISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR Court. No. 132. Corine Pharand dit Marcellin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Arthur Marleau, Grocer, of the same place. Plaintiff, vs. the said Arthur Marleau, Defendant. The Plaintiff hereby gives notice that on the first of May instant, 1885, she has taken an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant.

Montreal, 4th May, 1895.

SAINT PIERRE & PELISSIER, 42.5

Attys. for Plaintiff.

UN-NERVED, TIRED CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL. AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE OF

WANTED.

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the School Municipality of Mansfield and Pontefract, five R. C. Teachers, qualified to teach English and French, No others need apply. Address the undersigned, stating salary. JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Treas., Coulonge P. O., Que. Coulonge, 14th May, 1895. 6

TEACHERS WANTED—For the School Municipality of Calumet, P. Q. One R. C. Male or Female Teacher, holding Model School Diploma, qualified to teach English and French. Five R. C. Female Teachers, holding First Class Elementary School Diplomas, qualified to teach English and French. No others need apply. Address the undersigned, stating salary. C. TREMBLAY, Chairman of School Commissioners. Calumet Island P. O., Que. Calumet Island, 14th May, 1895.

From a poor Estatorisminent.

The largest dealers have the best stock.

DON'T FAIL TO BEE OUR GOODS.

RENAUD, KING & PAITERSON, 650-652 GRAIG STREET.

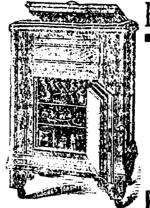
WALTER KAVANAGH,

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING: SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCO I LAND Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

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

*ARTERN ARRIBANCE CO., of Halifax, N.S., Capital. \$1,000,000



Here's a Refrigerator

That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use, Come and see our stock.

F. H. BARR, 2373 and 2375 St. Catheri St. Catherine Street.

COFFEES! COFFEES!

If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible

J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills

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-- ALSO, THEIR --BAKING POWDER,

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Use no other, ...adies, and be happy

WHAT IS

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its nateral color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair tyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most maily applied One of its most remarkable qualities is the pro perty is possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. - Numerous and very slettering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other raizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficience c RUBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to re produce only the two following

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsol via Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restover, and I cannot as otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent oreparation. Using to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition according an incomparable plancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restover is a smooth, oleginous substance, intreatly calculated to impart nourisiment to the lair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restovers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Rosson's Restor' is above all arxious to produce an article of real value, rearxious to produce an article of real value, rearxious to produce an article of real value, reardless of the expense necessary to attain this
c.d. It is with pleasure that I recommend
Science's Rectorer in proference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. zareltzie. December 2 th. 1885.

130Milles of Dr G Descosiers, st. Fenx de Valois

I know several persons who have for some years used Roben's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves to original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surreassingly soft and glocy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Endwing the principle fingredients of Robson's Esstore, I inderstand perfectly why this proportion is so superior to other similar preparation is so superior to other similar preparation is no superior to other similar preparations. In fact the a instance to which I allude is nown to exercise in a high degree an emolion of the property of the property of the preparation of the property of the preparation of the property of the property of the property of the property of the preparation of

G. DESROSIERS, M. D. 32 Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886,

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE :- 210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building.

Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

Capital

\$50,000.

2,85; PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

TICKETS.

10 Cents.

Tickets sent by mail to any a lilress our soulpt all he price and 3 cent stamp or mailing.

NEVER___

BUY FURNITURE

From a poor Establishment.

SLATE METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, - - - -

ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY

GLO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

CASTOR FLUD Registered; a delightfully refreshing PREPARATION for the Hair. It snould be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence treet.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS. GET LAULES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Holloway's Ointment

11s Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remody. If effectually rub-bed on the neck and chest, as salt into ment, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

GOUL, GHEUMATISM, And every kind, of SKIN DISEASE, it has never cen known to fail. The Pills and - Ointment are manufactured only

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine through-out the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

TEN Parchasers should look to the Label of the Pats and Bares. If the address is not 503 Oxford Street, Landon, they are specious.

Brass

Best 紫紫紫

> Manufacture Any Size or Pattern

English

IMPORTED to order. JAMES HUTTON & CO.

15 St. Helen Street.

Livery Stables.

CENTRAL Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables. 28 BLEURY ST.. A, M. BYRNE, Proprietor.

First-Class Livery always on hand. Special attention to Boarding. A call solicited. WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES

D. McDonnella, Proprietor. 35 JUROR STREET, (Victoria Sq. Montreal. Special attention to Boarding.

Veterinary Surgeons.

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M. KANNON, Vetermary: Surgeon,

LATE : ASSISTANT : WITH MM, PATTERSON, M. B. M. R. C. V. S.

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Horseshoer.

C. McKIERNAN, HORSESHOER.

(15 years' experience in Montreal.) No. 5 HERMINE ST., Montreal.

All horses personally attended to. Interfering me and Trotting Horses made a specialty.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent \$5.15 to \$00.00. Winter Patent \$5.25 to \$5.50. Straight Roller \$1.95 to \$5.10. City Strong Bakers \$5.00 to \$0.09. Manitoba Bakers \$4.75 to \$5.00. Ontario bags—extra \$2.05 to \$2.10. Straight
Roller, bags \$2.45 to \$2.50.

OATMEAL.-Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.30; standard \$4.10 to \$4.20. In bags. granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, ETC.—We quote \$15.00 to \$16.50. one dealer stating that the best bid he could get was \$14.50. Shorts at \$17 to \$18.50, and moullie at \$19 to \$22.

WHEAT .- In the West, sales of red and white winter wheat sold at \$1 to \$1.01, while No. 1 hard Manitoba sold in the West at equal to \$1.08 here. Corn.—The market is steady at 50c to

57c in bond. PEAS.—The market here is quiet 75c

to 760 per 66 lbs. In the Stratford section peas are very scarce, with last sales at 63c per 66 lbs. OATS -Car lots have sold at 46c in

store, showing a drop of the from top prices. One buyer stated that he was offered a car at 351c. BARLEY,-Prices are nominally quoted

at 58c to 60c for feed, but we hear of no business. The only sales we hear of refer to Manitoba barley, which has so! at 52c to 52le.

RyE -At 60c to 61c in car lots. BUCKWHEAT.-Prices steady at 54c to

MAIT.—Prices range from 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.25 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb., 10c. to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9c. to 9½c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7c. to 7½c.; Bacon, per lb., 10c. to 11c.; Shoulders, per lb., 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 15c. to 16c.; Townships, 13c. to 144c.; Morrisburg, 13c. to 14c.; Western, 10c. to 13c. Cheese.—Cables for new cheese are 36s to 37s.

Belleville, June 11th .- Sales at 7 to t Ingersoll, June 11.—Sales at 71c.

Campbellford, June 11.—Sales at 71c. Woodstock, June 12th.—Sales at 7 5-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales have been made during the week at 10c to 10½c. Tallow.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 6c. A lot of 5 boxes of cake tallow sold at

54c. Hors.—At 5c to 81c, with sales at with-

in that range.

HONEY.—Old extracted 5e to 6e per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality, Comb honey 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Market unchanged

for syrup at 4½c to 4½c per lb., choice 5c. Tins 55c to 60c. Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 5lc. Beans,-The market is unchanged at

\$1.60 to \$1.75 for good, hand-picked mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans. \$1.75 to \$1.80. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay \$6.50 to \$7.00, and No. 1 straight Timothy at \$8.00. At country points, \$5.50 to \$6.50 f.o.b. as to position.

ERUITS.

Apples.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.;
Evaporated, 6½c to 6½c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.

Oranges.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.25 to \$0.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00 per box.

Lemons.—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per box.

PINEAPPLES.—10c to 20c.

Pineapples.—10c. to 20c. Bananas.—50c to \$1.50 per bunch. California Peaches.—\$2.25 per box; Apricots, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box. CCCUMBERS.—\$2.50 to \$2.75 per crate. CRANBERRIES.—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per box. Grapes.—Almeria, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per

keg.

Dates.—31c. to 41c. per lb.
PRUNES.—"Atlas," 41c. to 44c. per lb.
Cocoanuts.—Fancy, firsts \$4.00 per hundred; seconds, \$3.50 per hundred.
Tomatoes.—\$3.00 per carrier. ASPARAGUS.—75c per basket. CABBAGES.—\$2.00 per crate. BEANS.—Green, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bas-

ket; wax, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per basket. PEAS.—\$2.00 per basket. STRAWBERRIES.—12c. to 15c. per box. CHERRIES.—Calf, \$2.25 per box.

PETER BROWN,

Surgeon Dentist. BIRK'S BUILDING.

14 PHILLIP'S SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

To Advertise, We Are Selling Gilt Edge Dressing For Nineteen cents.

THOMAS W. GALES,

Shoe and Trunk Dealer, 137 St. Antoine Street. 'Phone 2980.

We are now prepared to supply the Families of Montreal with

PURE MILK. PURE GREAM. FRESH BUTTER. BUTTER-MILK,

Of the finest quality and at moderate prices.

Fresh Butter churned every morning on the premises.

Our Creamery Butter-Milk churned from Pure Cream is a wholesome, healthy and nutritious beverage.

Parties desirous of being supplied by us will kindly send us their address and our agent will call on them.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH,

Talephone 2857.

614 St. Paul Street

ress Coolness.

How nice to see a woman dressed coolly on a hot day. It not only refreshes her but all who see her. To look eool is to look lovely, in the summer.

Our stock is large. We have some fancy patterns that we have not seen anywhere else, and we think you would like them.

Fancy Muslins,

too, are in large assortment here. We carry no mean stock, and every lady aiming at a cool sensation should see our Muslins. . . ,

Ladies' Blouses.

Just the thing now. Great rage over ready-made Blouses. Ours all sold, and two new cases just arrived. Fine choice; come quick and get your pick.

R. DUCLOS & CO.,

2017 Notre Dame Street.

FOUR DOORS FROM INSPECTOR STREET.

J. F. BANNISTER, Queen's Block Shoe Store, 2243 St. Catherine street, corner of Victoria street, has just received from Custom House 500 pairs of Ladies' Fine Kid Lace Oxford Shoes, Patent Tip, turned flexible soles; widths, B, C, D, E; sizes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6. As an advertisement, these fine Shoes will be sold for \$1.50 per pair during this month. Every pair is good value at \$2.50 in any market. See them in my window on St. Catherine street. Mail orders promptly filled for 10 cts. additional, to pay postage.

The sets of the celebrated Barbour's Dolls sent to any one on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

J. F. BANNISTER.

T. E. & A. MARTIN.



SOLD FOR CASH -OR ON-

EASY TERMS

Of Payment

Responsible Persons.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 O'CLOCK. 1924 Notre Dame St. A few doors west totel. T. E. & A. MARTIN

The TRUE WITNESS Office is now located at No. 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. Post Office Box 1138. Telephone 756.

Shearman's Bargain Day

SHEARMAN & CO., 1867 Notre Dame Street,

First Dry Goods Store West of McGill Street,

Friday, 21st June, Bargain Day.

To make SHEARMAN'S BARGAIN DAY Popular, we will sell our goods at COST on Bargain Day.

Well Assorted Stock to Select From.

Cottons at cost on Bargain Day	Laces at cost on Bargain Da
White Shirting at cost on Bargain Dav	Farcy Millinery at cost on Bargain Da
Check Shirting at cost on Burgain Day	Flowers at cost on Bargain De
Prints at cost on Bargain Day	American Pink Roses., at cost on Bargain Da
Dress Linings at cost on Bargain D.y	Cern Flowers at cost on Bargain Da
Ginghams at cost on Bargain Day	Trimmed Hats at cost on Bargain Da
Table Linens at cost on Bargain Day	Cashmere Stockings at cost on Bargain Da
Grass Cloth at cost on Bargain Day I	Cotton Stockings at cost on Bargain Da
Towels at cost on Bargain Day	Gloves, Silk and Cotton at cost on Bargain Da
Dress Goods at cost on Bargain Day	Kid Gloves at cost on Bargain Da
Black Cashmere at cost on Bargain Da;	Corsets
Colored Cashmere at cost on Bargain Day	Ladies Underweat at cost on Bargain Da
Black Serge at cost on Bargain Day	Men's Underwear at cost on Bargain Da
Colored Serge at cost on Bargain Day	Blouses at cost on Bargain Da
Tweeds (fine range) at cost on Bargain Day	Ladies' Tweed Suits at cost on Bargain Da
Flannels at cost on Bargain Day	Ladies' Jackets at cost on Bargain Da
Silks at cust on Bargain Day	Waterproofs at cost on Bargain Da
Satins at cost on Bargain Day	Umbrellas and Parasols at cost on Bargain Da
Ribbons at c st on Bargain Day	Cotton & Linen Thread, at cost on Bargain Da
Muslins at cost on Bargain Day	Silk Spools at cost on Bargain Da
	-

All of the above lines and everything else in our stock will be sold at cost on Friday 21st June, SHEARMAN'S BARGAIN DAY.

SHEARMAN & CO., Notre Dame Street.

First Dry Grods Store West of McGill Street.

A MATTER OF RECORD

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

> 12,000 Made and Sold.

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

45 Years before the Canadian Public.

See our assortment of these celebrated pianos. - - 2268, 2270 and 2272 ST. CATHERINE STREET. C. W. LINDSAY

LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

\$300,000.00

BANKERS: BANK OF TORONTO, Montreal.

SOLICITORS:

GIROUARD, FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

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COLIN McARTHUR, Esq			
WM. JOHNSON, Esq			
G. P. SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D	Toronto		
W. M. BURDEN, Esq(of the E. Harris Co., Limited.)	Toronto		
P. J. McNALLY, Esq(Merchant.)	Toronto		
JAS, McGREGOR, Esq(Produce Cold Storage Exchange.)	Chicago		

Application has been made to incorporate under the Dominion Joint Stock Companies Act, a company, with the object of acquiring the necessary property and buildings for the establishment in Montreal of a Cold Storage business to be constructed and operated on the latest and most improved methods of mechanical refrigeration.

The rapid development during the past ten years of mechanical refrigeration and the practical demonstration of the fact that it possesses great economy and manifold advantages over refrigeration by natural ice have raised this Art to one of the leading and best paying industries of the present day, and necessarily impresses itself upon business men and capitalists.

The want of first class refrigeration and suitable Cold Storage facilities, properly located, with Rail and Water connections, whereby perishable products, consigned to Montreal for export account or otherwise, can be scientifically frozen or chilled for shipment, transferred from Refrigerator Cars direct to the Cooler, and reloaded on Ocean Steamers without exposure or deterioration, has become a question of National importance. The Dominion Cola Storage Co, has been organized to meet these requirements. Its Directors have secured valuable railroad and to meet these requirements. Its Directors have secured valuable railroad and other privileges and have perfected arrangements whereby a first-class, well equipped establishment of this kind will be provided under the most experienced management. This will not only prove of great advantage to producers and shippers, but will undoubtly become a good paying investment.

The property selected and acquired by the Company for this Enterprise is situated on Mill street, between the Lachine Canal and the River St. Lawrence. It possesses ample water power, rail and water connections, with unexcelled facilities for leading care and vessels direct from or into the warehouse

for loading cars and vessels direct from or into the warehouse.

To establish this business on a sound basis 3000 shares of the capital stock at the par value of \$100 per share will be issued. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent. on Aug. 1st, and the balance by calls of 10 per cent. each, at intervals of 30 days. One thousand shares of this stock have already been sub-

scribed and the balance is offered to the public. Application forms for stock, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Company.

216 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. Carsley is spending less money in advertisements, but giving better value than ever. The result is that his business is increasing fast.—Extract 'Star.'

A special discount of 20 per cent, will be allowed off our entire stock of solid silverware and

WEDDING PRESENTS.

TEN PERCENT

off all American and Canadian

SILVER PLATED WARE

These special discounts commence Monday, June 10 and end June 18. S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Golf Jerseys.

Ladies' Tennis Jerseys. Ladies' Cycling Jerseys. Ladies' Boating Jerseys.

Ladies' Yachting Jerseys. A large number of these Jerseys now in stock, made of Pure Wool and produced in several colors.

> With Large Sleeves, LADIES' DUCK SUITS.

Made of reliable materials, \$1.95 ea. Ladies' Duck Eton Suits, \$3.25 ea. Ladies' Drill Eton Suits, \$3.25 ca.

Ladies' Drill Blazer Suits, \$2.95 ea. Ladies' Navy Serge Skirts, \$5.75 ea. Ladies' Serge Costumes, \$3.40 ca. Ladies' Colored Silk Blouses, \$4.25.

Ladies' Tweed Effect Summer Suits, \$4.27 S. CARSLEY,

Ladies' Summer Capes:

STYLISH NOVELTIES

In Ladies' Lace and Velvet Capes. Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, \$2.50 cm. Ladies' Lace Capes, \$8.75 ca. Ladies' Velvet Capes \$4.75 ca. Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes, 85c ca. Ladies' Applique Cloth Capes, \$2.50, Ladies' Pinked Cloth Capes, \$2.20,

LADIES' BOATING JACKETS.

Ladies' Tennis Jackets. Ladies' Golfing Jackets. Ladies' Yachting Jackets.

A special lot of Ladies' Striped Crean Serge Jackets, in several sizes, to be cleared at from \$1 each.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS In all latest European styles.

S. CARSLEY,

Wool Crepons.

All the leading colors in Fancy Wood Crepons including light, medium and

Striped Wool Crepons, 65c vd. Fancy Wool Crepons, 85e yd. BLACK WOOL CREPONS

Ie all the very latest effects. Black Figured Crepons.

FANCY DRESS GOODS. Printed Wool Challies, special, 184c yd. Indigo Blue Dress Serges, 37c yd. All-Wool Summer Dress Tweeds, 59c yd. All-Wool Melange Suitings, 67c vd. 54-inch Shepherd's Plaid Suiting, 90c yd. 54-inch Indigo Blue Dress Serge, 75c yd. Silk and Wool Checked Dress Goods, \$1.25 yard. Colored Dress Lustres, double width, 79c

yard.

Table Napery.

S. CARSLEY.

Inbleached Table Damask, 17c yd. White Table Damask, 25c yd. Hand-Loom Damask Cloths, 58c ca. White Damask Table Cloths, 42e ea. White Damask Table Napkins, 50e ca-Linen 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, 25c ca. Unbleached Linen Table Damask, 24c ca-White Linen Table Damask, 44c. S. CARSLEY.

Waterproofs.

The Rigby Porous Waterproofs are the best in the market. They are cool, comfortable and perfectly waterproof.

Rigby Waterproofs for boys from \$6.20 Rigby Waterproofs for Youths, for \$8.40.

Rigby Waterproofs for Ladies from Waterproofs for Men from

S. CARSLEY

Notre Dame and St. Peter Street MONTREAL.

AT ST. LAMBERT BOULEVARD.

For Sale by F. L. LAROSE, 1627 Notre Dame Street.