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TEMPERANCE.

BULLETIN OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY, 415 West 59th St. New York June 1 1895.

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 abstinence, 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 sacraments. 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, June 30.

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 alacrity there will be a general compliance with this immemorial 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 accessories 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 the Eucharist, 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 particularly 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 approach 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 hundred at least. The Seranton Union, at whose Diocesan Convention it was my pleasure to be present on the 15th of May, is alive with a desire to come in numbers to the National Convention. The Lehigh Valley 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 excursion to New York during the Convention 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 N. W. England Unions, too, are making definite promises to send very large contingents to New York on convention day.

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 ceremonies, 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 objects lessons of total abstinence that has yet been seen in this country.

Though we realize a great deal of good to be done by informing public opinion and advertising our movement as a display of numbers, yet it would be a pity to have this convention exhaust itself in parade 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 workers and leave your talkers at home. The St. Paul convention of the absence of any spirit of contentiousness because every delegate there felt that he had earnest work to do, and so, too, must this convention be memorable for the same thing. It will be such if you select intelligent, earnest men, full of common sense, with no love for oratory or too much devotion to Cushing's Manual.

Again we are able to report the addition of new societies and increases of membership in old ones.—St. Mary's, Andrews, Ind., 26 new members; Father

Elliot, Y. M., Youngstown, O., 140; St. Mary's, Conneaut, O., 35; St. John, Frugality, Pa., 16; St. Francis Lithuanian, Shenandoah, Pa., 40; Annunciation Veronican League, Chicago, Ill., 50; St. Mary's, Bristol, R. I., 35; St. Agnes, Brai wood, Ill., 22. Total, 434.

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 increase since the beginning of the year of 6,632.

Now is the time for every diocesan secretary to gather in all the societies within his jurisdiction, so that their diocesan affairs may be made 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 untaxed societies, and run this actual increase of 6,632 up to at least 10,000 new members.

Irish News Items.

Constable T. Holmes, of Balla, has been made an Acting-Sergeant.

Ex-Head Constable Pugh was buried at Fexloch, his native place, on May 1.

All the Belfast Catholic choirs are combining for rehearsals of church music, oratorios, etc.

Rev. Thomas Maher has been transferred from Maynooth College to Inagh, Diocese of Kildare.

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. Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lisburne in aid of the Mercy Hospital, realized the sum of £130.

Rev. James McInerney, curate of Kinnitty, has been transferred to Borrisokane. Rev. J. P. McGuire, of Borrisokane, goes to Kinnitty.

John Lydon, of Clonville, near Barina, 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. L. C. Barracks, Mshahel, on May 5. Deceased had been subject to consumption for some time.

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

The Easter collection at the Tuam, Galway, cathedral, was announced to be one of the most liberal of any previous year—a credit to the givers and to those who so well deserve the gift.

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

Denis Sheehan, age eight, and John Mahoney, nine, while playing with other youths at Fairfield, on the outskirts of Cork recently, found "sheep's pulps." They ate them, became ill and died.

The marriage was solemnized on May 2, at St. Patrick's Church, Daviglen, by the Rev. Edward Longhery, the pastor. Of James McCloskey and Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles R. Campbell, a merchant of Daviglen.

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 Glasgow, Liverpool or London colleges.

The Very Rev. J. A. Canon Barry, pastor of Clonmacnoise, died on May 1. He was a native of the city, having been born in the South parish sixty-five years ago. He studied in Maynooth College, where his ordination took place in 1877.

A man of the farming class named Patrick Collins, residing in the mountains of Knocknaree, about one mile from Tomnafalls, 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 Ardhagh and Clonmacnoise, 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 Carrilstown, Westmeath.

The deaths are announced of these Death Catholics: On May 9, at Trim, Margaret, widow of the late Patrick Gallagher; May 4, at Tankardstown, Mrs. Catherine Duff, relict of the late John Duff; May 8, at Imperial Hotel, Oldcastle, Terence Flood, aged fifty years; May 4, at Frelans, Laracor, Michael Murray.

On May 8, 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 bore 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 Ballisodare and Collooney.

At a meeting of the Tallaght Dispensary on May 1, Rev. Richard R. Quinn, of Boherbrowna, Tallaght, was unanimously 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, was re-elected secretary.

A memorial tablet has just been erected over the late Venerable Archdeacon O'Leary. It is a white marble slab, and bears the following inscription: "Underneath lie the remains of the Venerable Archdeacon O'Leary, for thirteen years P. P. of Roscrea, and V. G. of Killybegs. He died on Oct. 4, 1894. On whose soul sweet Jesus have mercy."

On Monday of last week at Carlow College, Rev. John Kearney, son of Mr.

Patrick Kearney, Ballymon, 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 120.

The deaths of these Wexford people are announced. On May 8, at Bride Street, Wexford, wife of Michael O'Neill, aged fifty-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 Curry, fourth daughter of the late Michael Curry, of Boome. 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'Keane was chosen honorary vice-president; 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 Carrans-town, on May 6, on the estate of D. Murray, D.L., for the purpose of carrying out an ejection 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 ejection. Mr. Fahey, father-in-law to the evicted tenant, who had come to terms with Mr. Perry, was admitted as a caretaker 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. Mannsall, landlord; Patrick Buckley, tenant; former rent, £7 10s; judicial rent, 4s 12s.

Captain R. M. S. Mannsall, landlord; James Crowe, tenant; old rent, £3 15s; judicial rent, £2 10s.

Colonel J. M. Westropp, landlord; Pat Sheedy, tenant; former rent, £19 8s 11d; judicial rent, £17.

Colonel J. M. Westropp, landlord; Michael Enwright, tenant; former rent, £36 12s 3d; judicial rent, £46.

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

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

Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; Jno. Riggs, tenant; former rent, £42; judicial rent, £35.

H. Stafford O'Brien, landlord; P. Murman, tenant; former rent, £8 10s; judicial rent, £7.

H. Stafford O'Brien, landlord; D. Hogan, tenant; former rent, £32 12s 6d; judicial rent, £25.

Miss Travers, landlord; J. O'Brennan, tenant; former rent, £50 12s 6d; judicial rent, £45.

Miss Travers, landlord; J. O'Brennan, tenant; former rent, £6 11s 2d; judicial rent, £3.

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.

Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; John Daly, tenant; former rent, £16 11s 4d; judicial rent, £14 12s 4d.

Marquis of Conyngham, landlord; John Daly, tenant; former rent, £8 4s 8d; judicial rent, £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 *Knocking-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 nasty fix;

An' as for Irish in Mexico, of all Zach's bloodiest fields,

He found, at Cerro Gordo, his biggest loss 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 for Irish in Mexico, of all Scott's bloodiest fields, etc."

As a matter of literary fact, however, Riley originally wrote them thus:

"An' as for Irish in Mexico, of all Zach's bloodiest fields

He found, at Paler Alter, his biggest loss 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 friend."—*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 St. Katharine's in consequence. The colored Catholics of the diocese number 75,000.

POEMS AND LYRICS.

Another Able Review in the Columns of the Catholic Record.

The following is from the pen of the able critic, eloquist, 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 of "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 afterwards. 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. & J. Sandler 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 drunk deeply of Irish poetry, particularly of the bards of the Nation, and when he seeks inspiration in the glorious 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 wearisome 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 songsters in our groves have no wild notes of their own—they are simply catclapping up the echo of the dead and gone. Nice little *bizar* e stanzas full of crazy quilt picturesque 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 *delectable* critics. When will writers learn that *technique* is not poetry—that truth through its flowering of beauty is the basis of all true poetry—and that its voice becomes heavenly only in the temple of faith.

All the Pre-Raphaelite poets and painters followed this canon of truth, dipping their pens and brushes in the sunlight of God. 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."

It was an unfortunate day for the life and growth of genuine American and Canadian poetry when so many altars were erected 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 "*Rhino*," 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 Canada. * * * * *

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 masterpiece in the Vatican.

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

Dr. Foran, through this volume of "Poems and Lyrics," has made a genuine 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 fashionable 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 purchase a copy of the volume which 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 publication 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 letters—

"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 laborious. Three or four are American born, a fact of some significance."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

ROUGH ON BLOOMER GIRLS.

In our editorial notes we have a very pointed reference to the bloomer and bicycle women. Since that has been in type we find the following despatch from Boston, which strongly confirms what we say and what many may think exaggerated:

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 "much 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 political 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 womanly woman."

The league condemns bicycle riding by young girls and women for these reasons: "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 bicycle riding because they can better ply their vocation on account of the 'opportunities' given them as cyclists.' 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 in this country which should not be tolerated or encouraged."

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 consideration. The day previous to the incident some of Rossa's friends on the Irish



It isn't much trouble for a really healthy man to be good humored. Jollity and exuberant 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 people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

There isn't any other thing so essential 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 "effuse 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, gripping 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 gripping 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 cure 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 the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. X. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, May 31, 1895.

benches, as a practical joke, brought about a strange interview for the ex-Fenian had sent in his name to the 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. Matthews'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 agitated for a moment, and then he showed the card to Mr. Ba'four and Mr. James Lowther. He held a whispered consultation with these gentlemen and then left the house. Mr. 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 official 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.



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Notice.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED) 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This editorial notice will remain standing until the date upon which our decision concerning delinquent subscribers comes into effect.

Once more we are obliged to touch upon 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 if 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 we 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 damning character. We, therefore, have come to the positive conclusion of issuing the accounts for the last time, and if no 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 no means effaces the legal obligations that rest upon them to pay what they legitimately 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 full text of the reply sent by the Greenway Government of Manitoba to the remedial order-in-council whereby the Dominion Government called upon the Manitoba powers to restore to the Catholics of that Province the rights of which they were deprived in 1890 and which the Imperial 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 Catholic minority.

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 settlement 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 slow-working 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 carried 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 Government 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 according to the letter and the spirit of the constitution. When it was question-

ed as to its course should the Greenway Government refuse to accept the order or to act upon it, the Premier made an emphatic statement in the Senate Chamber, to the effect that the Government would not shrink from its duty, be the consequences what they may. This means—if it means anything—that the Dominion Government would back up its order by introducing the legislation necessary to relieve the Manitoba minority of the unjust burden upon their shoulders.

The Manitoba Government has now actually refused to act upon that remedial order, and its reply has been sent to Ottawa. 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 ENACT. 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 rights for five years. They have gone through all the courts for the purpose of establishing their rights and making clear the method of having them established. There can be no reason for delay on the part of the Dominion Parliament carrying out the remedial action."

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

"It has been decided that the Catholics 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 the 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 very 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 constitution, as relating to a Manitoba Catholic grievance; 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 because a minority. This must not be lost sight of in reading the Greenway reply.

That reply is a refusal couched over with a goodly amount of unrefined sugar. It gives as a reason the inefficiency of the Catholic schools prior to 1890; and it claims that the restoring of their rights to the minority would be a lowering of the 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 ago. 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 his Government are so anti-Catholic and so anxious to efface the French language and Catholic teachings, why not grant the 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 double burden of taxation to carry. But the fact of the matter is that the Catholic schools 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 forth the protestors 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 Ireland; the same reasoning has been employed against legislative autonomy in the old land. "Deprive them of their rights, or 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 characters amongst them. In St. Louis many of the proscriptionists who secured

places on the street cars have turned out anything but honest; another of these gentlemen shoots a person dead because the latter remarked that he was glad to find a man to own himself a member of the association. The organization is certainly notorious enough, but it will never be famous. No rational Protestant has any sympathy with such firebrands and disturbers.

SWINEBURNE.

Not long ago we had occasion to draw special attention to a most beautiful poem 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 cleverest 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 enfin daigne rougir la jupe
Du pretre dont le nom commence comme dupe
Et finit comme leup.

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

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

The Norman name you love to sport
Telling him who read it all books
Two facts; the first bespeaks your sort;
Its mate, how best to serve your books."

Hugo's lines are not only vulgar but indicative 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 the Daily Witness hazards an 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 Roman Catholic Church, which expounds the law, 'What God hath joined let no man put asunder,' to mean that divorce, like marriage, should only be administered by the Church. Whatever be the theoretic view of the Roman Catholics of Canada, their practice is very simple, namely, to oppose passively, and sometimes 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 Witness errs 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 joined 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 allowing 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 emphatic on the point that "no man" can put asunder those whom God has joined, it follows that no combination of men, be they legislators, or judges, or members of a temporal Gov-

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 administer. 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.

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 affairs. 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 "adding insult 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. Greenway.

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 the site of the Macdonald monument 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 blushing 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 besmeared 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 embellished 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 virginial womb from which our British, Saxon 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 the Caledonian prophet, may with our pilgrim's rallying cry "Shall brothers be for a that," parting of inferior insignia be it maple leaf, acrotile or the foot prints of a dragon, emblems of ambition and juvenile mumbo. 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 at a much faster rate than her mother would have cared to see her go.

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 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 Noticiero Universal, Dr. Jose Costa, Metropolitan Archbishop of Tarragona, is to fill one of the Spanish vacancies in the Sacred College. This will bring great satisfaction to that wealthy and industrious province of Catalonia. "It is, after all, a marvellous thing to contemplate how ably and justly 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 find it, there is a very great probability, should she continue her search long enough, that she will end by becoming a Catholic.

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 commemoration of conversions. It does not help at least, we trust, it will not attempt to discourage the grand event.

WE LEARN of the death of Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of California. He was a convert to Catholicity. After 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 Cathedral, 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 depositing 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 solicitude 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 development and are conducive to health and vigor. We admire this method of im-

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 object is to make money. Objection is rightly taken to exhibitions of the gymnastic class in which girls are the actors. Why, 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 Afghanistan, has been lionized at considerable expense in England. He is a queer fellow. He does not seem very much surprised at European civilization, 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 is above such common etiquette.

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, vituperation 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 evening twelfth of July orations. Mr. McCarthy might stick a copy of it into his satchel before setting out for Winnipeg.

"The ruinous torpedo of villains" is, according to the Kanturb 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, today, equally sincere and equally prominent in the great movement for justice. We prefer to believe that this phrase is merely a little piece of oratorical 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 cleverly, 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 far-reaching 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 of the people of Canada. If the object is to prevent persons from working on Sunday, and thereby desecrating the

Lord's Day, the course adopted is very inconsistent. The bulk of the work done on a Sunday paper is performed on 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 Sunday afternoon and Sunday night.

On account of the unavoidable confusion during the time of moving from our 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 some. 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 SENSIBLE WEEKLY CONCERT. The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club last Thursday night was in every respect a grand success, the large room being filled by citizens and seamen. The entertainment will be of special interest owing to the number of able and talented volunteers. We would advise all 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 season. The Club is doing grand and efficient work. May its success continue.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

AT THE COTE DES NEIGES COLLEGE. On Thursday, June the 27th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the solemn distribution of prizes and the closing exercises 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 hour. It will be very convenient for the citizens that they can reach the college in twenty minutes by the Outremont electric road. We trust that a large number will attend.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. J. O'DONOGHUE. On Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., a well-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. He has been engaged in the salubrious 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 residence, 58 Victoria square, to St. Patrick's church. A large number of friends and acquaintances joined the sorrowing relatives in paying the last sad tributes to the departed. The Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Father Quinlan, P.P., of St. Patrick's, and the altar and catafalque were draped in deep mourning. We desire to extend our sympathy to the bereaved relatives of the good man now gone from amongst us and to unite in the prayer for the repose 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 hold a grand field day of Irish national games on the Exhibition ground, Saturday, July 20th, and from the manner that the different committees have gone to work and judging from the many valuable prizes already secured, there is no doubt that it will attract the best athletes of Canada and the United States. One of the features will be the grand hurling match between representatives of North vs. South of Ireland, and also bagpipe playing by a real live Irish piper.

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

BLESSING A STATUE

OF ST. JOSEPH, AT THE CONGREGATION 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. The ceremony attracted a large number of people. The band of the Sault au Recollet played at intervals with marked effect. Rev. M. A. Barredo preached on St. Joseph in French. He was followed in English by Rev. M. Callaghan, whose discourse we find a special pleasure in publishing. The other day I was invited to address you on this occasion. I hesitated to accept the invitation lest I might 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 the superior merit of St. 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 - tall 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 possible 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 not for one of the grandest purposes. You wish 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 manifestation? 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 fulfill 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 proclaim them to be the propagators of your faith, the promoters of morality and the patrons of learning. They are as model Christian educators. I congratulate you upon the faith which you possess. Could anything be worthier 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 millionaires, wiser than all the philosophers, mightier than all the potentates, nobler than all the princesses, the happiest of all mortals? God has spoken and you have been listening to His voice. You believe in all His words. Is it 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 you to the Creator and Lord of the universe. You have a bridge that spans the distance lying between earth and 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 condemned. When your daughters were born you had them baptized. On the day of their baptism the seed of faith was sown in their breasts. Such children have you given in charge to the Sisters of the Congregation. You could not have done anything better. What are they if not the most skilled of nurses and the most zealous of missionaries? The faith of your little ones are safe in their hands. They will not suffer anything to injure it. They will spare no pains that can be devised by the most discreet and glowing charity to develop it. They excel in the art of catechizing. They instil into the hearts of their pupils a deep, tender and abiding affection for the Church of their forefathers and of all Christian centuries. They inspire them with the liveliest respect for her authority. They acquaint them with her claims and privileges. They impress them with the solidity of her dogmas and the majesty of her ceremonial. They present all her teachings and practices in the most fascinating garb. Thus it is that the Sisters of Notre Dame succeed in continually furnishing generations of the most enlightened and loyal Catholics. Besides propagating our Faith they promote morality. Well do they know in what consists the beauty of the female sex. It 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 the glory of the King's daughter is within." There is nothing in all creation like the soul that is undefiled by sin and embellished with the grace of God. Is it not vested with the most potent of charms? Is not its sway vast and boundless? The Congregation Nuns are the guardians of Divine grace. They inculcate its esteem on all occasions and by all kinds of methods. They set the highest value on the virtues which a Christian should have. Such virtues are the rarest and costliest pearls. Those Reverend Mothers want all their children to be humble, patient, kind, pure and pious. How sublime is their avocation! They are nothing less than artists, and the most eminent of artists. It is indeed something for the painter to reproduce

upon the canvas, the model which is before his gaze. It is something for the sculptor to chisel out of the marble the figure which he is studying. Something superior may be expected of the Congregation Sisters. You cannot but be forgotten that praise was given by St. John 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 dispositions. They cannot fail in their work, because they follow a code of rules dictated by the spirit of infinite Holiness. They must practise humility. They are nothing; nay, less than nothing in their own opinion. They extol the Most High with all that they may be or can do. They are buried alive in the tomb of oblivion so far as they are personally concerned. See how patient they are! They have indeed trials of which heaven is aware, but not the world at large; they are resigned. How often they are treated 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 are all kindness.

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 pupils and welcome them most cordially to their Alma Mater. They cherish most tenderly the ones they are looking after in the present, and prepare them for their future. They scrupulously adhere to the vow of chastity which they omitted on the day of their admission into the community. They never tire in the cultivation of piety. Are they not angels of prayer and dazzling beams of edification? Are they not loving and undying victims of the Blessed Eucharist - the principle of all their moral grandeur? They may be considered as the influential patrons of learning. Your daughters should be instructed 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 inviting 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 Congregation Nuns have! Their pupils are taught not only the lower, but the higher branches of secular education - not only what is ornamental, but what is most practical. You find them aspiring to all the honors that can be awarded by the Normal School Board of this province, and securing the elementary and advanced diplomas. They yield the greatest satisfaction as teachers in private and public schools. They fit with distinction the most invidious and enviable offices that may be vacant. They reflect incomparable lustre upon themselves, upon their relatives, and upon all those that contribute to their educational proficiency. It is evident such Reverend Sisters claim your sympathy. Second them in all that they undertake, by favorably interpreting the motives by which they are actuated, by vindicating their character and maintaining their reputation, by generously cooperating towards the realization of their schemes. Both they and you stand in need of St. Joseph. May he protect them and all the children that study in their establishments! May he bless a text that is engaging your attention. Be devout, as he was, to Jesus and Mary. Conform to the will of God in all things, and in all circumstances. It is on this condition that all your thoughts, words, actions and sufferings will be written to your credit in the Book of Life.

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 proposed restoration of privileges would be illusory. It may be held that power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred upon school boards of our former educational statutes was conferred by virtue of the provisions of 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 remedial 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 province 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 restoration of Roman Catholic privileges 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 part of the Parliament of Canada, because strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony. We respectfully suggest to your Excellency-in-Council that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full and careful deliberations and for such a course of action as will avoid irritating complications. We deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the latest decision upon the subject was given by the Judicial Council of the Privy Council. Previously to that time a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba had either expressly or impliedly given pledges to

their constituents which they feel in honor bound loyally to fulfill. We understand that it has been lately suggested that the private funds of the Roman Catholic Church and people had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid 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."

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 supplicants have asked assistance, and through whose intercession thousands of cures are said to have been accomplished during a period extending over fifteen centuries. In the first years of the fourth century, the diocese of Sebaste, in Armenia, was under the spiritual direction of a pious and holy bishop 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 himself 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 at 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 report, the governor ordered another body of men to proceed forthwith to the grotto and bring back the Bishop. Blaise willingly surrendered himself and was taken back to Sebaste, 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 throat troubles. It was therefore but shortly after his death, which occurred in A.D. 340, that his intercession began to be sought, especially when diphtheria or any other throat sickness was prevalent. Numerous were the answers to prayer in some instances, that a young and ancient Greek doctor declared that the prayers were more efficacious than all the medicine in the world. St. Francis Sales, who was a frequent sufferer from sore throat, had frequent recourse to the invocation of St. Blaise, and always with good results. In Canada especially the invocation of St. Blaise has always been popular, and it is therefore not surprising that in 1878, the then Bishop of St. Hyacinthe wrote to Rome to ascertain if it were not possible to obtain a relic of the saint. The relics are very rare and scattered, but through the efforts of the Rev. Father Leclere, director of the Canadian College at Rome, a relic was at last secured from the Bishop of Paphos in Asia and transported to Canada in charge of Rev. James Martin. The relic was placed in the church at Grand Ligne, and when after on a new church was built it was dedicated to St. Blaise with the expectation that it would soon become the Mecca of Catholic pilgrims from all parts of the Dominion. Although the parish of St. Jean Baptiste is the first parish in Montreal to visit the shrine, there have been frequent pilgrimages from St. Johns and other places near at hand since the relics were placed in the church, and according to Father Bonin, the visits have been attended with some miraculous results. Prior to the arrival of the relic, 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 the town. A little girl named Arbee, who lived in the parish, was at one time long-ravaged ill with diphtheria, but by the intercession of the saint became well and strong within a very short space of time. Many other cases of sore throat and minor troubles are cited, but perhaps the most remarkable is attributed to the saint is the restoration to physical and spiritual health of a man who had not made his Easter 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. Blaise, and having prepared himself by prayer, he placed himself before the statue and had his throat and face blessed. He returned home burning the candles which he had secured, continued for some days to invoke the assistance of the saint, with the result that in a short space of time he became thoroughly restored, and since that time has been a frequent communicant and a fervent protegee of St. Blaise. The example of St. Jean Baptiste parish has been quickly followed, as the parish of 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 from 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, Simcoo, Ontario. Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Daniel O'Mahony, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Robert B. Brock, by the Rev. D. J. McMenamin, P.P. The bride was most exquisitely attired in cream crepe cloth, and the bridesmaid, Miss Anastasia O'Mahony, sister of the bride, was neatly dressed in rich cash-

mere of the same color. The groom was assisted by Mr. John Barnes, of Townsend. The Rev. Daniel Forster, cousin of the groom, of Park Hill, was present on 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 merchandise exported from Canada 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 safeguarded by improved methods of expansion, circulation and ventilation, producing a dry and pure atmosphere, by a perfect system of temperature regulation, insuring an unchanging degree of cold, and by intelligent, experienced and careful handling. Most certainly it is the promoters of the scheme receive sufficient encouragement and succeed in the well-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 Trade Review of May 31, 1895: "To farmers the cold storage warehouse 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 desire to keep them before shipping. It is not proposed to deal with the goods sent for storage except for that purpose. There is no intention to buy or sell directly or on commission, so any jealousy on the part of producers and fruit merchants is groundless. They, indeed, are certain when the system is well established, to be gainers. They will have such conveniences for storing goods they handle, which they do not now possess. These conveniences will be helpful in point of economy, in point of efficiency in keeping goods in condition, in point of facilities for handling, in receipting, and distribution, and in other points of which they will quickly learn the great value. The site proposed seems to us an especially convenient one, being hemmed in by transport facilities both by land and water, being 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 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 plentiful; it has to be right in the midst of a busy district, where pure air is less 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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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 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, 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 became as illustrious as himself. Owen Roe O'Neill was the nephew, and he is one of our grandest heroes. A pure knight of chivalry, sans peur et sans reproche, 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 best 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. Imagine 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 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 Anglo-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 lives in return that day. But it wasn't a voluntary expedition; it would not have very great merit."

"I think not," I replied.

"I wish I had time to tell you a great deal about Sarsfield, 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 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 after; 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 courageous or martial when I saw him the last fourth of July. He looked very much, very damp, and altogether quite depressed by the drizzling rain," I replied.

Brian laughed merrily. "Oh, yes, I remember," he said. "I say, uncle, it is awfully interesting to read about the parliamentary careers of Malone and Flood, and Grattan, during the reigns of the Georges. What a number of eloquent sons Erin could boast of then! Even if they had not been succeeded by such a long line of brilliant speakers, the renown of their oratory would give our people a claim to eloquence. 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 Grattan 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 hand-writing: "Of Grattan (N.M. Magazine, July, 1820.) But he is now gathered to the great repository 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 patriot 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 advocated,'" he said, as I gave him back his precious slip of paper, which he carefully replaced in the book from which he had taken it."

"Uncle, what would you think of a man, who, day after day, and many nights, too, went to a court where an impartial 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 he was not a high-souled man, this advocate, John Philip Curran?"

"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 then, but even in life they had not been allowed to say a word to defend themselves. Ah, they will besilent but dreadful accusers at another seat of judgment."

After a moment's pause, he said: "Of course, uncle, you have heard a great deal of Daniel O'Connell, who labored so patiently and faithfully for his race; the hero of Christendom," as Pope Pius IX. called him—I think every body 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, 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, while I was speaking, his eyes filled with a look of astonishment mixed with compassion, evidently for my pitifully limited acquaintance with history and its makers; then, with deepest stress on each word, he said: "Why, uncle, you can not 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 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 Emmet, 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 a noose, his face pale, his eyes fixed on the noose, those solemn words of impeachment of the tyranny that was to be his murderer, or his sublime farewell to his 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. I am going to my old grave; my lump 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 on the white face.

"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 his name' was written of him. Byron said three of Moore's poems were worth all the epics ever written, and this is one of them. It is exquisite, indeed. 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 had spoken. His familiarity with the position of the books and their contents strikes me with fresh surprise each time I observe it: in some way it makes me feel myself the inferior of this small lad 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."

"O, breathe not his name—let it sleep in the shade. Where cold and unhonored his relics are laid; Sad, silent and dark be the tears that we shed. As the night-dew that falls on the grass or his head!"

But the night-dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps. And the tear that we shed, tho' in secret it falls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

"And he is the last of your heroes?" I asked.

"This is a magnificent ending," I said.

"There are a great many more, and perhaps we shall talk of them some other time, 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' hours. What an accusation! I, the saint of activity!"

"Oh, how well Uncle Roger?" he said, laughing, "when it will feel your active mind. You really ought to read it," and, in this wise, Brian laid down the law for me, as I believe he has always done since he came to this quiet old noose, and began his reign over the quiet master. "An Irishman and an O'Donnell, not to know the name of Ireland, not to know of the ancientness of our race; that, one thousand years before Julius Caesar landed among the rude, un-civilized Britons, we had our own Milesian monarchs on the Irish throne, surrounded by their courts of champion knights and chieftains, lords and brothers; that there were four other races of kings before them; not to know that those wonderful old Round Towers had been erected, and King Cromthan had led forces out of Ireland, against the Romans, before ever Caesar came to Britain—it is too bad, uncle, is it not?"

He paused for a moment, and then, in a burst of boyish eloquence and passion, as some new thought swayed him, continued:

"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 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 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 impetuosity 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 youngster.

"But, Brian, lad, do you not know that that sort of thing has been relegated to the very commonest of plays, and to mean little newspapers, struggling for existence in obscure villages, where

BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

it is put in for 'filling up' when the editor's supplies of murders, harrowing accidents, and the wonders performed by Citizen Smith's laying hens, have been 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 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 thiefing 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 hurt 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 Minnie, 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 histories 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 last, yesterday I asked O'Reilly, Aunt Marian's coachman, you know what it meant, and that is what he told me. It was so funny, 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 speck 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 seemed 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, both to lose the sweet notes. He sang on in his clear, boyish voice:

"No men's
Hills water's
Yd'ly die to
And think my lot divine."

And I believe he meant it; some of the spirit of his beloved Hugh Roe has come down to him.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.

Four lemons, a half pint of strawberry juice or a gill of strawberry syrup, six table-spoonsful of sugar, one quart of water; let this stand on ice an hour; add to it at the last a handful of small strawberries.

CURRENT SHRUB.

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 rum. Stir the juice and sugar until the latter is dissolved, and when the mixture is 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 salt and a pinch of cayenne. Now add slowly, stirring steadily, three table-spoonsful of olive oil and the yolk of one spoonful of raw egg, and lastly add one table-spoonful of tarragon vinegar. Peel the six eggs and set each in a cup of lettuce leaf. Mix 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 leaves.

ENGLISH METHOD OF BOILING HAM.

Ingredients.—Vinegar and water, two heads of celery, two turnips, three onions, a large bunch of savory herbs. Directions.—Wash it thoroughly clean, and trim away from underside all the rusty and smoked parts that would spoil its flavor. Put it on in cold water, and when it boils, add the vegetables and herbs. Simmer very gently until tender, take it out, strip off the skin, cover with broad raspings and put a paper-ruchie around the knuckle. Time.—A ham weighing ten pounds, four hours.

FASHION AND FANCY.

(From the Republic.)

The continued popularity of the 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, chambray, chevrot, 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 open 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 fronts, and are buttoned with pearl buttons.

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 higher than linen or duck, is woven of flax or silk. The wool 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 white is a charming combination.

A substitute for haircloth comes in a new material called gazeline. It is a kind of open canvas which holds its stiffness, and can be used next to thin fabrics.

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.

Breaths of small flowers are worn around the hair at the back with evening dress.

One's cut round like pearls are the present craze among girls.

A very pretty trick is given to the new striped silk blouses by making the collar and cuffs of batiste to match the color in the stripe and trimming the edge with narrow cream lace.

Pretty blue serge dresses for sporting costumes have blouse waists like the skirts made with two wide side plaits 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 cuffs of lace-edged batiste complete the costume.

Colored cambric handkerchiefs in pale shades of mauve, green and yellow, with triple-horns 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 admitted, 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 carpet. 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 cheerful open fire.

As to toys, how the eyes of the little Timothy and Pateys and Ruggless 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 Cleveland, was spending the afternoon at the White House, and when we came in, a serious discussion was going on as to which frock one of the many dolls of

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 wigged into it. But the dolls soon had to take seats in decorous style on a side settee, for nurse, by the promise of a taffy ball, had persuaded Ruth to recite the twenty-third Psalm. She demurred at first. And what 3-year-old maiden, unconscious of worldly hurals, would not? So the 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 about 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 taffy ball beyond the reach of her childish fingers, she reeled off the psalm in a sweet child-like 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 nomenclature effort.

But this success brought the others to their feet. "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, forbade 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 something, sweetest. Sing 'Sweet Marie.'" This was readily agreed to, and Margaret, with a profound courtesy, started in. 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, meanwhile, too little either to sing or recite, merely trotted around among the toys, and cast 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 fingers.

Another number followed. "I don'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 nursery classics, and she delighted us with the line that every German child loves as ardently as American children 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 und Mehl. Safran macht den Kuchen gold. Schieb ihm in den Ofen."

Now, however, rose the difficulty: the division of the one small taffy 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 have some; Margaret, because she sang so nicely, and Esther, because she is so little."

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



May Be Old, 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. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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to be 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 on. And nurse prevailed. Accordingly, each alternately took a bite as nurse held the 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, notwithstanding the superb sunset scene, the mind reverted to the little human flowers in the nursery, and the words of the Heine-sprung unbidden to the lips: "Du bist wie eine Blume. So hold und schen, und rein. Mir ist, als ob ich die Hande Auf's Haupt dir legen sollt. Betend dass Gott dich erhalte. So rein und schon und hold."

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. REAL Superior Court, No. 2572. Dame Sarah Eva Moore, wife of John Good, heretofore trader, now bartender, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said John Good, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the Defendant. Montreal, 10th April, 1895. D. B. MURPHY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

EDWARD KAVANAGH CO. MANUFACTURERS OF OILS, PAINTS, COALS, HARDWARE, ETC. 4710, 2553 and 2555 St. Jacques St. MONTREAL.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR Court, No. 132. Corine Pharrand dit Marcellin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Arthur Marbeau, Grocer, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Arthur Marbeau, Defendant. The Plaintiff hereby gives notice that on the first of May instant, 1895, she has taken an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant. Montreal, 4th May, 1895. SAINT PIERRE & PELLISSIER, Attys. for Plaintiff.

UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has cured tens of thousands. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO., Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.

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. HENRY HOGAN, Sec. Treas., Coulonge P. O., Que. Coulonge, 14th May, 1895. 42 5. TEACHERS WANTED.—For the School Municipality of Calumet, P. O. One R. C. Male or Female Teacher, holding a First Class Diploma, qualified to teach English and French. Five R. C. Female Teachers, holding First Class Elementary School Diploma, qualified to teach English and French. No other need apply. Address the undersigned, stating salary. C. TREMBLAY, Chairman of School Commissioners, Calumet Island P. O., Que. Calumet Island, 14th May, 1895. 45 6.

WALTER KAVANAGH, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: SCOTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets, \$39,119,332.64. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND. Capital, \$5,000,000. ASTERN ASSURANCE 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. Catherine Street.

COFFEES! COFFEES! If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible BUY ONLY J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills MONTREAL. ALSO, THEIR BAKING POWDER, "The Cook's Favorite," Use no other, Ladies, and be happy.

WHAT IS ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most readily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficiency of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following: Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, M. D., Lavaltrie. I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot so otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Going to the top, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleasure may be in this Restorer is a smooth, elegant substance, carefully calculated to impart nourishment to the scalp, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature. D. MARSO LAIS, M. D., Lavaltrie, December 7th, 1895. Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois. I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which is much more efficacious than any other. It makes the hair grow more luxuriantly and stimulates it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principles ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance which I allude to goes on to excite in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is a highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and to greatly prolong its life. I therefore confidently recommend Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age. G. DESROSIERS, M. D., St. Felix de Valois, January, 10th 1896.

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. 2,881 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1,000. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 150. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 150. And a number of other Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00. TICKETS, - 10 Cents. Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp or mailing.

NEVER BUY FURNITURE From a poor Establishment. The largest dealers have the best stock. DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

Have Your SLATE METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

CASTOR FLUID. Registered; a de-lightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street.

Montreal Roofing Company. BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET A QUOTE FROM US. OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Lafitte St. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully and speedily on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed. Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If externally rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt in meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Croup, and even SCURVA. For glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulae, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout 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 counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Brass Bedsteads. Best English Manufacture. Any Size or Pattern. IMPORTED to order. JAMES HUTTON & CO. 15 St. Helen Street.

Livery Stables. CENTRAL Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables. A. M. BYRNE, Proprietor, 28 BLEURY ST., Montreal. First-Class Livery always on hand. Special attention to Boarding. A call solicited. WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES. D. McDOUGALL, Proprietor. 95 JUROR STREET, (Victoria Sq. Montreal. Special attention to Boarding. Telephone 1528.

Veterinary Surgeons. M. KANNON, Veterinary Surgeon, 106 Colborne Street, MONTREAL. Call Telephone No. 2687.

Horseshoer. C. McKIERNAN, HORSESHOER. (15 years' experience in Montreal.) No. 5 HERMINE ST., Montreal. All horses personally attended to. Interfering a mo and Trotting Horses made a specialty.

COMMERCIAL. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent \$5.15 to \$6.00. Winter Patent \$5.25 to \$5.50. Straight Roller \$4.95 to \$5.10. City Strong Bakers \$5.00 to \$6.00. 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. BEANS, 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 76c per 56 lbs. In the Stratford section peas are very scarce, with last sales at 63c per 56 lbs. OATS.—Car lots have sold at 40c in store, showing a drop of 1c from top prices. One buyer stated that he was offered a car at 35c. 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 sold at 62c to 62 1/2c. RYE.—At 50c to 61c in car lots. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices steady at 54c to 55c. MAIZE.—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 9 1/2c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7c to 7 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 15c to 16c; Townships, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, 13c to 14c; Western, 10c to 13c. CHEESE.—Cables for new cheese are 30c to 37s. Belleville, June 11th.—Sales at 7 1/2c to 7 1/4c. Ingersoll, June 11.—Sales at 7 1/4c. Campbellford, June 11.—Sales at 7 1/4c. Woodstock, June 12th.—Sales at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales have been made during the week at 10c to 10 1/2c. TALLOW.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 6c. A lot of 5 boxes of cake tallow sold at 5 1/2c. HOPS.—At 5c to 8c, with sales at within that range. HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c 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 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., choice 5c. Tins 5 1/2c to 6c. Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 5 1/2c. BEANS.—The market is unchanged at \$1.00 to \$1.75 for good, hand-picked mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50. 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.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 5c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb. ORANGES.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.25 to \$4.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Valencia, 42c, \$5.00 per box. LEMONS.—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per box. 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. CUCUMBERS.—\$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.—3 1/2c to 4c per lb. PRUNES.—"Atlas" 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. COCONUTS.—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 basket; wax, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per basket. PEAS.—\$2.00 per basket. STRAWBERRIES.—12c to 15c per box. CHERRIES.—California, \$2.25 per box.

PETER BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.

BARK'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. Telephone 2890.

The Creamery.

We are now prepared to supply the Families of Montreal with

PURE MILK. PURE CREAM. 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, Telephone 2857. 614 St. Paul Street.

Dress 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 cool is to look lovely, in the summer.

Fancy Lawns.

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.

All About Your Feet!

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 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.

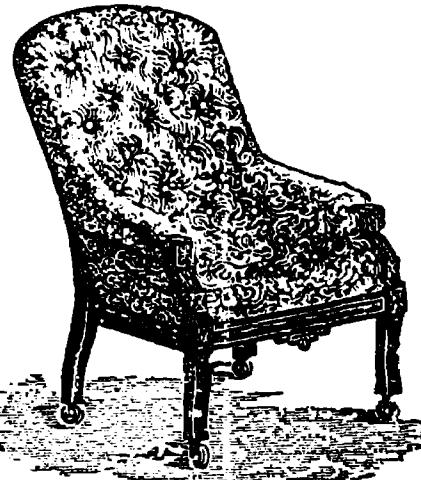
T. E. & A. MARTIN.

FURNITURE

AND BEDDING,

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.



SOLD FOR CASH

—OR ON—

EASY TERMS

Of Payment

TO

Responsible Persons.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 O'CLOCK. Remember the Address: 1924 Notre Dame St. A few doors west of Dalmore Hotel. 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, White Shirting, Check Shirting, Press Linings, Gingham, Table Linens, Grass Cloth, Towels, Dress Goods, Black Cashmere, Colored Cashmere, Black Serge, Colored Serge, Tweeds (fine range), Flannels, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Muslins, Lace, Fancy Millinery, Flowers, American Pick Roses, Fern Flowers, Trimmed Hats, Cashmere Stockings, Cotton Stockings, Gloves, Silk and Cotton, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Men's Underwear, Blouses, Ladies' Tweed Suits, Ladies' Jackets, Waterproofs, Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton & Linen Thread, Silk Spoils

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., -1867- Notre Dame Street. First Dry Goods Store West of McGill Street.

A MATTER OF RECORD

Table with 2 columns: HEINTZMAN PIANOS, HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Values: 12,000 Made and Sold, 45 Years before the Canadian Public.

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

PROSPECTUS

The Dominion Cold Storage Co., LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$300,000.00

BANKERS: BANK OF TORONTO, Montreal.

SOLICITORS: GIROUARD, FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

- D. A. McCASKILL, Esq., Montreal (of Messrs. McCaskill, Dougall & Co., Varnish Mfrs.) COLIN McARTHUR, Esq., Montreal (of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., Wall Paper Mfrs.) WM. JOHNSON, Esq., Montreal (Manufacturer.) G. P. SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D., Toronto W. M. BULDEN, Esq., Toronto (of the E. Harris Co., Limited.) P. J. McNALLY, Esq., Toronto (Merchant.) JAS. MCGREGOR, Esq., Chicago (Produce Cold Storage Exchange.)

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 Cold Storage Co. has been organized 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 undoubtedly 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 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 subscribed 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

Carley's Columbo.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

WEDDING PRESENTS.

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

TEN PERCENT

off all American and Canadian

SILVER PLATED WARE.

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

S. CARLEY.

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

S. CARLEY.

Ladies' Summer Capes.

STYLISH NOVELTIES

In Ladies' Lace and Velvet Capes, Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, \$2.50 ea. Ladies' Lace Capes, \$3.75 ea. Ladies' Velvet Capes, \$4.75 ea. Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes, \$5 ea. Ladies' Applique Cloth Capes, \$2.50. Ladies' Pinked Cloth Capes, \$2.50.

LADIES' BOATING JACKETS.

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

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

LADIES' WATERPROOFS

In all latest European styles.

S. CARLEY.

Wool Crepons.

All the leading colors in Fancy Wool Crepons including light, medium and dark shades.

Striped Wool Crepons, 6 1/2 yd. Fancy Wool Crepons, 8 1/2 yd.

BLACK WOOL CREPONS

In all the very latest effects. Black Figured Crepons.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Printed Wool Challies, special, 18 1/2 yd. Indigo Blue Dress Serges, 37c yd. All-Wool Summer Dress Tweeds, 50c yd. All-Wool Melange Suitings, 67c yd. 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, 7 1/2 yard.

S. CARLEY.

Table Napery.

Unbleached Table Damask, 17c yd. White Table Damask, 25c yd. Hand-Loom Damask Cloths, 58c ea. White Damask Table Cloths, 42c ea. White Damask Table Napkins, 50c ea. Linen 5 o'clock Ten Cloths, 25c ea. Unbleached Linen Table Damask, 24c ea. White Linen Table Damask, 4c.

S. CARLEY.

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 each.

Rigby Waterproofs for Youths, from \$8.40.

Rigby Waterproofs for Ladies, from \$15.50.

Rigby Waterproofs for Men from \$10.25.

S. CARLEY

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL.

BUY AT ST. LAMBERT BOULEVARD.

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