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VOL. XLV., NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE

OF THE SI-TERS OF MERCY OF NEW YORK CITY.

AN ELOQUENT AND TOUCHING TRIBUTE DE-LIVERED BY FATHER DOYLE OF THE

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Order of the Paulists, and well-known in this city through having preached missions at St. Patrick's Church, was the preacher on the occasion of the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Sisters of Mercy in the City of New York. We now publish the leading porsermon delivered by the reverend preacher.

What more joyful thing than to see Moses, the great leader and law-giver in Israel, alter forty years of anxious wandering in the dreary desert, ascending to the top of Mt. Neboe to catch a glimpse of the Promised Land! Forty years ago he had crossed the sea with his people. They were driven out from the land of their birth, exiled by the cruel hand of the oppressor that had reduced them to a bondage deep and galling, in which hunger and persecution were their only lot. As he toils up the steep slope of the mountain, in memory he goes back over the years. Every year of those forty, as he looked down the dim vista, was consecrated by unwonted trials from a thousand different sources. One time it is the sharp pang of hunger, antil God by special miracle fed them by sweet manna from heaven; nother it is the aimless wanderings in the unbroken desert, with hot, coppery sky overhead, and purched, burning sands under feet; still again, it is the sharp contention live is but a danning fate—there are with the fierce nomadic tribes in bloody thousands of whom it might be said: wasfare, and once more it is the rebellious murmurings and harsh threatenings of the people he was laboring to save. His memory recalled it all. But through it noisome reptiles whose lives begin in all the Lord was with him, in the cloud by day and the

PILLAR OF FIRE BY NIGHT.

The God of every comfort sustained him in his despondencies. The God of |go down into this dreadful marsh, soon victory gave him power to triumph over to be lost to all sense of decency and his enemies. Through it all he held the hosts of Israel together. He kept alive among them the fear of God, and when they went out alter strange gods he called them back. He instructed them in a law given umidet tha terrors of Sinai. He remembers the sweet bounty of the strengthening manna -the strong arm of Divine help when hun an strength was at an end. So he raches the top. Before him, stretching away into the dim distance, are the vine clad hills of the land flowing with milk and honey which the Lord had promised to their children's children as long as they would be faithful to His word.

History repeats itself and gives us many striking parallels. It does not require any very delt hand to trace out the striking similitudes between the exodus from Egypt and the going out in our own day of that other vast nation of the chosen people of God from poor plaguestricke famine smitten Ireland. As in Egypt the master hand of a runhless tyrant kept them in slavery, so, too, in Ireland. As in Egypt they went out from the land, crossing the sea, so, too, from Ireland the stricken people sailed away to England, to America, to distant Australia. And as with the chosen people of old, God did not leave His people to wander alone, but sent with them their leaders and advisors. In this latterday exodus, too, there were found the noble bands of priests and Sisters, who for love of the people's souls, cast their lots with them so that they would not be left to wander alone in the deserts a prey to the wild beasts of error, that the people would to console them in their moments of

WEAKNESS AND DESPAIR.

and some one who would pick up the poor weaklings who in their wanderings had fallen by the way-side some one who would be near at hand in the fevered hospitals, to raise the cooling draught to parched lips, to whisper the sweet name of salvation as the dying breath came thick and fast. God raised up a Catherine McAuley and made her children as numerous as the stars in the heavens. It was to the sweet spirit of Mercy that He has given this sublime vocation-to leave all for His name's sake and follow the chosen people in their wanderings; to be with them in their needs, and to minister to them in their surrows. We may well conceive the devoted spirit that animated that intropid band of the seven first Sisters o Mercy who came to the city of New York, the field of their future labors, at the request of Archbishop Hughes fitty years ago to-day. Since then their work has been for the people and among the peo-ple, and their lives are well known to the people. They have sown the seed and have gathered the harvest, and to day they have all but one gone to their reward, hearing the rich sheaves. It is not my duty to-day to tell the story of

scorned by society, plunged into the gulf of despair, and hear them tell him how his Saviour, too, died a criminal, an outcast of society, and bid him have good cheer, look beyond the grave for that glorious resurrection where his poor body, though it be sown in corruption will rise in incorruption, though it be sown in dishonor will rise in glory, though it be sown in weakness will rise in strength, that it may walk and faint not, that it may run and weary not,not mine is it to see them gather about them the poor waife of humanity and instill into their young minds the love of God and tenderly and carefully twine the little tendrils of their heart about the great eternal principles of morality—not mine is it to see them glide through the hospital wards or stand on the field of hattle where the iron fire is the hottest, and bind up the wounds that the cruel tions of the eloquent and admirable steel hath made, or to follow them to the death-bed of the poor wretch who, having struggled with the world, has who have less heroism and are unwilling been defeated again and again, until at to make the greater sacrifice, look after last, given up in despair, he welcomes the releasing hand of death and is ready as a measure of relief to take his plunge into the dark beyond. Nor is it mine to tell of their glorious deaths, one after another, like heroes faithfully serving at their post of duty. All this another has done and done well.

THESE ARE THE DAYS OF BUILDING UP OF THE GREAT CITIES.

when thousands are leaving the quiet, rural lives of the country and plunging into the seething vortex of city life, where a terrific struggle for life and preeminence is going on. In this fierce contention the strong cope with the strong; the weak are thrown down and trampled under foot, and a bitter cry is going up to God in heaven. In durkest New York this blessed day when the good Lord went up into heaven, there were thousands of His creatures to whom to thousands of whom it might be said: 'It were better they had never been porm." The slums of this great city are born." as a huge morass, inhabited only by vice and end in a curse ; to whom life is but a Dante's hell, over the door of which is written, "Who enter here leave hope behind." Often have you and I seen the young and the beautiful and the inpocent virtue, trampled under the iron hoof of stern alternative, Sin or Starve. Young and beautiful girls whose souls washed white in the purifying waters of baptism, made whiter still as they fed on the bread of angels; girls who have struggled for a decent livelihood in our huge department stores, in our restaurants, in our sweating shops, contending day by day against the grasping avarice of modern wealth until overworked and underled their weakened frames can stand it no longer, and then with one despairing crythey plungedown into the dark ravine.

ALL IS LOST.

Oh! who is there that will stand by and with warning voice tell them of the danger, and with consecrated hands snatch them from the brink before the plunge is made, and with devoted heart that beats in sympathy with poor, weak human nature will pour out the wealth of love that only a woman's heart is hig enough to hold, lead them back to the paths of rectitude? Oh! devoted Sisters of Mercy, on this your jubilee day, in the promised land you see from afar I restate again for you your old vocation, and under altered circumstances and newer conditions I point out the pressing duties at your hand.

If religion desires to thoroughly commend itself to the masses of the people, while it saves souls from that hell beyond the grave it must make the world this side of the grave less of a hell to live in. While it lifts humanity up to heaen, by strong, powerful arms it must bring heaven down to this earth. I would have some one especially consecrated have you study more and more the deep, mysterious significance of our symbolic picture of Our Lady of Mercy. Seated on a throne with the Infant Jesus in her lap, pointing down to the world of pain and misery, and by her side the staff surmounted by a cross. The world wants more of Jesus-the Infant Jesus, to teach it love, sacrifice and redemption. It wants a deeper intusion of the sweet spirit of religion, that religion that comes through devoted, consecrated work by going in and out among the poor and bringing to them all that the Cross signifies. In it is strength for despairing souls, in it is balm for bleeding wounds, in it is joy for burdened hearts. In it is salvation for the lost sheep of Israel.

RIGHT NOBLY HAS YOUR WORK OF FIFTY

YEARS BEEN DONE. The promise of the fervor of your early years has been well kept. Many a girl has braved the dangers of the icy deep, and with stouter heart bade goodbye to friends and home, because she knew in the new land of her adoption mercy hath set up her throne and opened wide the door of her heart. Many an innocent soul has been guided into a harbor of refuge because she hath found the good friend to warn her of the dangers that beset her path. Many a child of not my duty to day to tell the story of ill favored parents has been brought up those fifty years of heroic endeavor—not to know the God Who made him, and mine isnt to follow them into the loath owes all he has in this world, and all he some dwelling of degraded misery and, hopes for the next, to the loving minisas by the incoming of a gleam of sun-shine, to see the place brighten in by their presence—not mine is it to go with tion of the bestific vision, would in course of last month.

them into the harred dungeon, where all ordinary circumstances have been lost the condemned criminal is separated forever had it not been for a woman's from his race, forsaken by friends, tact, a woman's sympathy, a woman's tact, a woman's sympathy, a woman's voice and a woman's prayer.

These are the bays with which we crown you to day. A host of redeemed souls join with us in our jubilation, and a cloud of witnesses testify to the ardor and zeal and devotion of the years that are gone.

FOR THE YEARS THAT ARE TO COME, it needs no prophetic voice to tell of triumphs yet to be, of victories yet to be won. The work is at your hand. Better equipped are you for it to-day than were the seven of tifty years ago: a riper experience, many more devoted hearts, convent and school and house of industry and institution of mercy, all duly organized and facile for the best work, and what is far more important than anything else, a spirit of zeal and devotion that is as strong as ever burned in the intrepid hearts of those who fifty. years ago crossed the seas. Let otherswho have less heroism and are unwilling the children of the less necessitous class. It is a grander vocation to be devoted to God's poor, to go down, if need be, into the depths and snatch from perdition the poor waifs of the world; to do as the priest at the altar after he has consumed the sacred elements and thus strengthened his own soul will with painstaking paten scrape the corporal, lest perchance the minor fragments of the sacred body may be lost so far holier is the duty of gathering the little Christs in the person of the poor and the weak and the sinful. Fifty years of devoted work have not as yet traced the lines of time on thy cheek, nor is there any mark of decrepitude in thy gait. The first flush of youth and strength is still on thy face, and the onflowing years have taught thy hand the greater cunning.

"BELLS OF CORNEVILLE."

THREE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RENDITIONS AT

THE OPERA HOUSE, OTTAWA. The rendition of this popular opera during the past week at the Opera House, in aid of St. Patrick's Asylum, and under the management of the Ladies' association of that institution, was one of the most successful in the annals of amateur opera in this city. The appreciation evinced by the visiting delegates of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for whom the first performance was especially given, and of the general public. by the crowded houses on each occasions. were a sufficient-index of the success of

As pianist, Mrs. M. C. McGarr sustained her difficult part in such a manner as to call for the admiration of all I we see the Aposties selecting Mathias to who were present, and, indeed, to this replace Judas, and we find him going lady is due in no small degree the success | forth with the eleven to begin the work which attended the production of the of the conversion of the world to the opera. To Mr. J. C. Bonner, as musical truth of Jesus Christ. Hence the director, too much praise cannot be teacher is never to cease, but his augiven, and as a musical event, it adds thority passed on from Apostles to one more laurel to that gentleman's well earned and widesproad reputation. The instrumental portions were carried out by the full orchestra of the G. G. F. G. with their usual and well known ability.

The service rendered by Mr. W. F. Boardman, as an energetic and accomplished stage manager, were evidenced by the able and successful manner in which the whole of the performances were carried out.

As to the cast it is difficult to particularize; the excellent singing and acting of Miss Honorine St. Jean as the vivacious "Scipolette," or the pathetic acting and musical ability of Miss Lizette Jean as Germaine, deserves mention. Major Gourdean, as "Henri," played the

immacter to perfection, his fine baritone voice and expressive rendering bringing out to great advantage the beauties of

the musical composition. Mr. Adolphe Leclaire, as Jean Grenscheux, was justly admired, his tenor solos, rendered with great power and teeling, and graceful acting throughout, showing careful study and a thorough conception of his role. Mr. T. Caldwell, as "Gaspard," could not be surpassed by a professional; his song "The Clink of Gold" being especially admired. Mr. E. Bonner, who made his first appearance on the stage, sustained the role of "The Baillie" in an admirable manner, and was fully deserving of the applause which greeted him at each performance. Mr. E. T. Smith, as "The Notary," sustained his part " with all the dignity of his office." The choruses throughout were well rendered and showed the effects of careful

training and earnest study. The Electric May Pole Dance, introduced between the second and third acts, was one of the great events of the entertainments, and reflected the greatest possible credit on Mr. A. A. Dion, who designed and carried out the beautiful electric effects, and Mr. Sage, who so kindly gave his services gratuitously, was most wonderfully successful considering the very short time at his dispossi in instructing and training the young ladies who executed the dance in such an admirable manner. Miss Pauline Martin, who chaperened the young ladies, was untiring in her exertions and has every reason to feel proud of the success

of her efforts. The ladies who organized the opera deserve to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking. It is toabe hoped that their expectations of a good financial result for the benefit of the aged and orphans may be fully realized.

THE last report of the Catholic Boys'

AN ELQUENT SERMON

DELIVERED BY REV. DR. CONATY AT ST. PATRICK'S.

MAN NEEDS A TEACHER-THE WORK OF THE CHURCH IN THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN-ITY-ONE OF THE GREAT AGENCIES IN THE PROMOTION OF THIS ER CULTURE-THE CATHOLIC SUMMER: SCHOOL,

As was announced some time ago in the TRUE WITNESS, the Rev. Dr. Consty | the lives of the nations of the earth. Her president of the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburgh, preached hast Sunday at St. Patrick's Church, and we now have very much pleasure in giving our redaers a report of the eloquent discourse. The rev. preacher took for his text :-"Go ye, therefore, teach all nations."

After depicting the scene on Mount Olivet on Ascension Day, when Christ gave his last instructions to his Apostles,

Rev. Dr. Conaty said :-Those words of the Gospel of Trinity Sunday constitute the greatest commission ever given to man. He who, on Calvary, had conquered the world and redeemed man from sin now gives the power over to sinful man, that he may bring to all men the benefits of redemp. tion. Christ came to teach man the truth of God, and He willed that the institution which was to continue and complete His work should consist of men redeemed by Him and clothed by Him with His own authority. "As the Father sent Me, so also I send you; go ye, therefore, teach all nations, and I am with you all days until the consumma-tion of the world." To the Apostles whom He had chosen and instructed, to the men who were to abandon Him in men not learned in the books-to them have commanded you, who hears you. h ars Me" Never did commander of armies give such orders to his generals Never did the ambition of mon conceive such a mission. None but a God could give such a commission and invest such men with the power by which they did what He had commanded. This conquest could not be effected by the Apostles themselves, this power could not be for them and their generation alone; for their lives ended with the first century and their travels were limited to Roman and bordering provinces. It must, therefore, have meant a permanent, perpetual institution, which was never to cease until time should end and the world should be no more. Hence Apostles through all the ages of man. while the voice of those to whom has come the great commission is ever the voice of Christ, teaching all nations through His accredited agents, the successors of the Apostolic men who went forth at His command to te ch and to

stand his relations to God and God's will toward him? What can reason do more than to lead man to the great First cause and make him realize that there is a Supreme Being who demands adoration and allegiance? A writer has said that religion is like the Colossus of Rhodes:—"It has one foot in heaven and the other on earth.' Yes, religion is the link that binds to God. And how can man know the duties it requires unless he know himself and and how can man, who does not fully know himself, expect to know God in the words: " Mary, from whom was unless God make himself known? The natural can never reach the supernatural of its own strength, as the water reaches only to its source. It will always be the purely natural until it is supernaturalized by the supernatural itself. Christ came to supernaturalize our nature, to list us into union with God, to engraft us ! upon the true tree of life and send into our minds and hearts the sup of true knowledge, by which we might grow into the understanding not only of God but also of ourselves. In the history of manlind we may see how men have wandered into the wilderness of darkness and error when they separated themselves from God. How pitiable to hear the ravings of the broken and disordered mind, to see the loss of reason and hear the mutterings of idiocy. All

die for Him. Man needs a teacher. The words of the learned Ethiopian

ennuch are the words of bumanity-

"How can I understand unless some one show it to me." How can man under-

this is as nothing compared with the idiocy of self constituted reason, which would lead man through all the mazes of life and which ends in denying God or represents him in most fantastic shapes. Reason alone cannot answer its own questions concerning the life about it. Will it appeal to science? But science can only touch the seen and the known. What can it tell of the unseen and the unknown-what can it tell ef the spirit within us, of the spirit who made all things; the First Cause the Be All and the End All of Creation? During the lifetime of human nature it has been struggling to define existence, to account for man without God, and after 6000 years it reached conclusions from premises. which it cannot prove but holdly assumes. No; reason and science must go to Religion to obtain the fullness of the truth

way of science, to teach man's mind and man's heart the whole truth of God. The Church of God, which Christ built upon Peter and the Apostles, to which He gave the perpetual commission, has gone through the world teaching as Christ taught and what Christ taught, and telling Pagan and Jew alike that man's destiny could not be attained and truth could not be possessed, and God could not be understood, unless the one whem God sent would teach him. Christ came as a minister and a teacher, with a sacrifice and a Gospel and His Church received the commission to sacrifice and to teach. The work of teaching began and has continued. Her preaching and her schools have brought the Gospel Into mission was to educate and to save-and what a glorious record belongs to her the missionaries crected the chapel and the school; then came the cathedral and the college and university, and the wor d which Paganism had taught in culture with idolatry was Christianized and became educated. The Church has met every demand of humanity; it has solved its doubts, smoothed away its wrinklies, dried its tears, and left it in the enjoyment of truth. It has used all agencies that would help in the cause of education and ever been ready to ail its children to possess the abundance of

knowledge. Among the educational agencies of our ige is found the Summer School movement, by which effort is made to bring to the passes of the people something of the higher culture, something of the university education. Error is found using all agencies for the propagation of adselood, for the detaroning of Christ. and for the minimizing of the truth as religion gives to us. The Charele meets this agency by a movement in the Summer School also, giving to busy mon and women an opportunity to discuss the practical questions of the day in an atnosphere of Catholic Faith and under the direction of the teachers whom the the trying moments of His Passion, to Church commissions to teach. Our age is full of difficulty and danger for self Christ said: "Go, teach whatsoever I culture and improvement. The intellectualism which prevails is largely in tellecunlism without God. You meet false principles of philosophy, talse theories of society, talse ideas of life; religion is made to appear as superstition and science the only fact that can be proved. Literature, instead of being the handmaid of truth, is too often the purveyor of evil, picturing virtue as weakness and vice as strength and manliness. The

learning that prevails is so devoid of

sound religious principles that it soon

leads to agnosticism, intidelity, doubt

and immorality. How can the busy

man and woman meet all the difficul-

ties - where find answers to the readings of the hour? A great popular university, which one as its door- to all, stands ready to practically meet these practical mestions and develop billy the relations of reason and revelation, religion and science, truth and the moral file. That's the idea which undersics the Cathoric Summer School and the Church has blessed it, and our Catholic people who know it feel already its bless n.s. Vour interest in the work of education and in the glory of the education should create an interest in this great educational agency which appeals for your cooperation. Here, again, the Church in this intellectual age, in this age of popular instruction, stands in the front to give to the people the last there is in learning, and, while doing so, to protect her children from the danger of irreligion, that thus the sacred deposit of truth may be transmitted from us to the ages to come as the most ar cious in heritance of our lives.

In the evening, Rev. Pr. Comity preached the closing sermon in the devotions of the month of May, from the text: " Behold, from henceforth, all generations shall call Me blessed."--sr. Luku 1, 48. His scraion was a defence of the Catholic for his devotion to Mary justified born Jesus." He answered many of the common objections against the Blessed Virgin and showed how it was based up at the relations of Mary to Jesus, as His Mother, and said: it we cast out Mary we must cast out Jesus, as in the providence of Redemption she was made necessary to the human nature which Christ took tram her. Much of non-Catholic opposition comes from ignorance of the Church's true teaching, as also from misunderstanding of the Incar nation of Jesus Christ. He spoke of the way Jesus honored her, and asked that all honor Mary as God had honored her. and closed with an appeal to the true Children of Mary to give the love of their hearts to the Mother of Jesus and thus obtain her advocacy with Jesus for their lives.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH NOTES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to take up the collection for he nex three Sundays:—Messrs: Michael Kavanagh, Daniel Furlong, Michael D'Sullivan and Samuel Dobby.

Each evening during the Octave of Corpus Christi there will be Solemn Benediction of the Biessed Sacrament at 7.30.

C. M. B. A.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 1, it was earnestly resolved that the Secreary be requested to convey their sincere sympathy to Mrs. A. White and lamily, in their sad bereavement, by the death Home, Dublin, says that \$000 meals and which both would possess, and Religion of her late husband. Amos White, and which the young communicants changed 1970 beds were supplied during the course of last month.

| Course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and illumine the course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last month | Came to guide reason and course of last

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIR-MATION SERVICES.

FORTY FIVE ADULT PROTESTANTS EMBRACE THE CATROLIC FAITH AND BECOME MEM-HERS OF ST. PATRICK'S PARISH-BEAUTI-FUL CHORAL SERVICE BY THE PUPILS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.

There is no period in the career of a atholic which leaves such a lasting impression as that associated with the days of a First Communion

In the kaleidoscopic changes of the atter-life of a young communicant the memories of the impressive exercises of the three days of the preliminary retreat. and these of the joyful day of receiving Holy Communion, remain indefibly imprinted in the mind Neither is there any pectacle in connection with the services of our holy religion which is more calculated to awaken the enthusiasim and touch the tender chord of the heart of a Catholic of mature years, than that of an assemblage of boys and girls at a First Communion

St. Patrick's, the old and time-honored temple of the Irish Catholics of this city, where for some generations these solemn and imposing religious ceremorials have taken place, was again the cene of another of these beautiful services. Seldom, if ever, was such a splendid degree of success achieved as was attained on Thursday last, when nearly two hundred and fifty boys and girls appronched the Holy Table for the first time. Father Martin Callaghan, the soficitous and enthusiastic guardian at d guide of the children of the parish for many years must have experienced a just degree of that true sentiment of pride as he directed the movements of als little flock during the proceedings. This zealous and devoted priest, whose energy is tircless in all that concerns the spiritual welfare and happiness of the vonth of the parish, was evidently happy in enjoying the edifying picture presented to his gaze on that memorable morning. While Father Callaghan has been unceasing in his efforts to inculcate the principles of our holy religion into the minds and hearts of the rising generation, he has nevertheless, in the midst of his labors, found the leisure to carry or the good work in the ranks of a number of adults who were surching after the truth. The services on Thursday were therefore enhanced by the fact that 15 of these a lasts who p ined the Church received the Sacraments for the first time. These new soldiers in our ranks, many of whom occupy leading isitions in the configereit his city, bear tursher testimony to the goral work which he is doing in our

In the evening His Grace Archhishop. Fabre, attended by Father McCaffen, Pather James Callighan and Father Falley, astronistered Constrantion to

the children in Ladults.
Mr. Justice C. J. Doberty, and Mrs. Dollerly acted as sponsers.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Confirmation, Father Quiclivan, the pastor of the parish, ascented the pulpic and delivered a very touching instruction. The Reverend Father said that he was specially pleased with the demeanor of the hovs and girls of the parish who had assembled to make their First Communion. He reminded them that it was the happiest day of their lives and one ever to be remembered, and in concluding exhorted them to be grateful to (iad for the great blessing which He had

conferred u on them, The musical portion of the service was rendered by a choir of boys of the Christian Brothers schools, which had been organized some time ago for the special purpose of singing on all occasions where the pupils of their schools were receiving their First Communion. The choristers were composed of the pupits of St. Lawrence, St. James, and other schools under the direction of the Brothers. In addition to the choir there was also an excellent orchestra composed of several Christian Brothers. The singing of the solos and chorases was superb, and reflects very great credit upon the good Brothers who have s.riven so zentonsty to organize such a splendid choir from the ranks of the youths under their care. The following boys took part in the several solos:— Joseph Lynch, N. Larin, G. Chateauvert, V. Rolland, A. Gravel, E. Gaginer, E. St. Germain, and others whose names we could not ascertain. Miss Nellie Kennedy also sang a beautiful hymn in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. During the evening Father James Callaghan rendered with excellent effect a solo, specially dedicated to His Holiness the Pope. Father James Callaghan possesses a powerful and melodious baritone voice and it was heard in every portion of the church.

Pr.f. J. A. Fowler presided at the organ, and previous to the entrance of His-Grace the Archbishop he played several selections which served to show the power and wealth of tone of the new

The girls who made their first communion were in charge of the Superioress. of St. Patrick's Academy, Mother St. Aloysius, assisted by Mother St. Patrick teacher of the first division of the Academy, while the boys were under the supervision of the Christian Brothers. A very charming feature of the musical service was the congregational singing, as was also the impressive manner in

" A chiel's amang ye takin' notes.

An' faith he'll prent it.' Unlike other countries. Canada is so far blest as to be comparatively free from the modern social pest yelept the Anarchist. Last week an isolated speci men of the genus came to the surface. and the result was not fortunate for himself. It has been said that the only good Indian is a dead one, but this is a libel on the red man. The bloodthirsty Sioux and the scalp-hungry Apache are susceptible of civilization under certain condi tions, but the Anarchist is a diseased excrescence upon the body politic and should be dealt with as the surgeon deals with a tumour or cancer in the human form. He should be cut out and cast away. There is no excuse for the exist ence of the Anarchist. "He toils not, neither does he spin;" he adds nothing to the commonwealth; he neglects his natural obligations; he would, if he could, overturn society and uproot social laws; and to what end? That he might himself grasp the wealth for the posses sion of which he inveighs in bad gram mar against the lawful owners thereof. Canada does not want him.

As is usual about election times, the Catholic hierarchy and clergy are very much en evidence in political cartoons "special correspondence." Leaving aside the question of the vulgarity and bad taste of those pencil and pen productions, is it not very odd that Catholic bishops and priests should form the only class of citizens who are warned from stump and platform that they must not voice any political sentiment what over-nay, that confederation is in danger of pulverization if they only dare to formulate an opinion in the privacy of their own breasts! It is passing strange, especially if we bestow glance upon the people who may talk. Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian Baptist and Nothingarian Ministerial Associations may hold forth from their pulpits upon politics and politicians, may set forth their views in the press. may even embody them in resolutions to be forwarded to a long-suffering legis-lature, and everybody looks on and neels complacently, it is right and proper that the "church" should denounce political corruption—that the "church" should have the welfare of the state at heart, and so on ad nauseam: but observe the difference as soon as a Catholic bishop, even in his capacity as a private citizen. has anything to say about the subject of politics. Every ministerial association and illiterate stump speaker in the length and breadth of the land sets up a deafening howl about "priestly interference," and we are threatened with the bayonet or the smashing of contederation. For my part, and I voice the sentiment of many other Catholics, I think our clergy much too chary of their influence in these matters. Why should the most highly educated class of men in the country be practically gagged because a herd of ignorant demagogues rend the air with denunciations if they speak? If electors and politicians may lectured and memorialized by Protestant clergymen, why may not Catholic clergymen lecture and memoralize? Sauce for the goose does not seem to be always sauce for the gander. Probably I am wrong in my conclusions, but they have the merit of being natural, at all events.

The appeal lately made by a body of working men against the importation of underpaid foreign labor reminds me of an incident that happened within my own experience. The head of a department of a certain large concern had a contract with the firm for-let us say. the planting of cabhages. For the planting of these cabbages he paid, for a while, twenty-five cents per thousand. One day it occurred to the head of the firm that the work might be done cheaper, and he took the contract from the man who had it and gave it to another who paid his laborers only twelve cents per thousand. Some ignoramus asked him how those men were to keep themselves and their families on that wage, whereupon he explained affably that that was none of his affair; it was his busines to get things done for the firm as cheaply as possible.

The ignoramus went away, convinced that that company was going to make money, but wondering why the country at large should be put to the expense later on of providing indoor and outdoor relief for the laborer's family and a hospital or a gaol for himself, accordingly as his constitution or his principles gave 'tis, 'tis true."

The advance sheets of Zola's new novel, "Rome," have reached this side and the critics are busy advertising it. Of course unlimited praise is the order of the day. One literary light assures the public that the most devout Catholic could not take exception to the novelist's description of Rome as a city; it is only his remarks upon Catholicity that they might take offense at. That is all! So far as I can gather from the reviews, the hero is a French priest who evolves from his inner consciousness a new religion based upon "the pure doctrines of primitive (hristianity." and takes it to Rome, only to have it promptly quashed by Leo the Thirteenth. There is a "very socient and fishlike smell" about the idea. It is a wonder that so clever a man as M. Zola could not have hit upon something new. The great-hearted, progressive priest who sighs for the primitive christianity that the Pope won't let him have is an old, old charac ter in fiction. The puzzling thing about him is that he always remains a Catholic though "primitive churches" innu-

interview with the Holy Father during his stay in Rome As a matter of fact he was refused an all dience but his friendly critics could not tell the public that; could they?

Quite recently I came upon an anecdote in an old book that reflects curious ly upon the decadence or improvement -which you please—that has taken place in the manners and semiments of the descendants of the old New England Puritums. The writer, who was evidently one of the old stock, relates the ill favor with which a good deacon regarded a home-made carpet that the author's wife had woven and painted for her floor. Do you," inquired the deacon, indicating the carpet, "expect to have that and Heaven too? I wonder what the good man would think if he could come back and be present at some of the "floral luncheons" in the palaces of modern New England millionaires to-day.

The Gazette pays its respects to the Montreal Ministerial Association and to the Rev. Messrs. Hogg of Winnipeg, by observing that it sees only one difference between their utterances upon the Manitoba school question and that of the Catholic Bishops of Quebec. The latter was characterized by more moderation. The Gazette is right, but is it not aware that the anti-remedial clergymen of Canada occupy the twig of the famous wagtail who once sang (with slight alterations):

Twere for my accommodation Learning rose when I was born, Should I die, Confederation Back to nothing would return."

SHAS WEGG.

THE THINGS THAT HELP TO SUCCESS.

Views of the Hon, William Whitney of Holyoke on Business Life.

(From an Interview in the Springfield, Mass, Republican.)

A man lays the foundation of his business success or failure as a boy. He can't get the idea too early that he must work at something-that he must be industrious and make his time count either in money or education. The one really vital point on which future success depends is this of learning industry while you are young. If a boy gets the feeling that he can let things slip along and that he may not be obliged to work very hard—that is, depends on what he expects his parents will leave him, or on his own smartness to accomplish things without much efforts-the result will very likely be that he never will have the right habits to gain success. He won't have the stamina to take hold of opportunities, and he will be trying all through life to do something and all the time making a failure of it.

Lack of success isn't, however, by any means always the fault of the young pecple. You'll often hear parents who've got enough themselves say: "Our children shall never work as we have." But they make a mistake, for you can't guard children from the necessity of work with-

out hurting them. Probably a boy brought up on a farm. all other things being equal, is more likely to be successful than a city boy. Life on a farm impresses a person, it seems to me, with the idea that it is pretty hard work to accumulate money, threw herself upon the bed which also and that you can only do it by the great | caught on fire | Her parents, brother est industry and economy. Another and neighbors came to her assistance, thing, an enterprising boy on a farm is but it was too late. The terrible eledone, and the hours of work are long rapidity and her injuries were beyond and there is no stated time to begin or human skill. She realized her condition

to stop.

The boy who gets along is the one who is looking around for something to do and is anxious to do everything well and thoroughly, who is interested in his and died a most holy death, truly a whose interest centres in himself and who wants more money for all extras will make a failure. But whether from the farm or anywhere else, the boy that gets ahead is the one who starts out with the intention of making something of himself and works and economizes to that end.

It doesn't hurt a young man in the eyes of his employer to economize. I don't mean he need live on crusta and go in rags. I suppose he stands better in the long run to dress well and spend enough to enjoy himself in a reasonable way, but he must not be extravagant. It is a danger of young people that they tend to expend all the money they make, instead of saving a part of what they earn, which they have got to do if they are ever to succeed. Most of them, I'm afraid, are careless in their expenditures, and let it all go. They ought to be willing for the sake of the future to practice the sharpest sort of economy if need be in order to make a start.

Boys do get the idea in a good many instances that their parents are rich and they will be independent of the necessity of much effort themselves. When such boys get to be men and go into business out first. That a corporation has no they are careless, and instead of saving body to be kicked is true: "and, pity they let it all slide through their fingers. But if a boy who is left money is taught to work and learns that he must use energy himself, if he is going to get or save anything, he appreciates the property left him.

I don't know so much about girls, but their faults are not the same as those of their brothers. Of course women will spend money on clothing and housefurnistings, but they don't fool it away on cards, yachts, horses, or any sort of reckless pleasure and dissipations.

Go d habits count in a man's favor Even smoking counts some times. Few men would refuse to employ a young fellow because he smoked. The habit is getting too universal. Still I don't think employers regard it as a necessary virtue, and if a boy begins too young it will certainly count against him. The fellow who indulg a in any pleasures that are suggestive of dissipation and fastness or of extravagance and expense beyond his means is laying up trouble for himself.

To charge the subject, in all this matter of success it's a question whether the acquisition of a fortune is a real success atter all. A good many times it costs more in the getting it than it's worth, at all on the amount of a man's fortune. You go beyond a certain boint, and it brings a great deal of care. If don't believe there is any person more unbappy than the one who has a great amount of money and has to take care of it. You let these people that are sighing for \$1,000,000 have their million, and they'd find themselves very busy. They'd have just all they could do, and they wouldn't enjoy their victuals as well as they did before and they wouldn't sleep as well at nights. It would'nt be all strict business the people that want you to lend to them or help them in some fashion, or have some scheme or other to get hold of your money. Everybody that gets stuck runs to the rich man to be helped out. The cases are pitiful, often, but much of the time it's a hopeless giving. You might just as well load more cargo en a ship that is threatening to sink in a

THE PRINCE WHENESS AND CARRON OF OUR ON CHES. = JUINE

and start again. The only way to get along safely is for a man to give a good deal of personal supervision to his business. A man had better have one business that he makes his speciality and looks after that pretty carefully. If he has a surplus his best plan is to put it into safe things that will be no worry or care to him. There's a vast deal of money lost every year by men who are drawn into things that look promising, yet really are shadowy. There's no end to the people who want you to invest money; they hold out the most promising inducements. The wilder the schemes the more attractive they

It is important, I think, that a man in business should take time for recreation. He shouldn't let his business absorb him altogether. If he does he'll suffer for it. In these days a man does two or three times as much work as he did formerly in the same hours. The mental responsibility is increased tremendously. A man has to be careful not to overdo. His work will be better it he takes recreation. His mental condition will be more vigorous. Find something outside that takes your interest. Have a hobby by all means, but at the same time take care and get one that doesn't cost much.

SALOONS IN THE UNITED STATES

WOULD COVER TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE MILES.

There are in the United States 15,000 liquor saloons. If formed into a street, with saloons on each side, allowing 20 feet to each saloon, they would make a street 285 miles long.

A FATALLY SAD ACCIDENT.

Not for many years have the citizens of Mobile been so deeply grieved and shocked as they were by the burning to death of Miss Mary Fitzgerald, the beautiful and accomplished young daughter of Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, the well known drygoods merchant.

The terrible tragedy occurred at her parents' home on the evening of the 11th inst. Miss Mary was in her room preparing to take a walk about 5 o'clock p. m. In moving about she trod upon a parlor match. Her light muslin dress caught on fire and before she realized her danger, the flames were wrapped around her. screaming for help she and with wonderful fortitude and faith bade the messengers hasten for the priest, that the doctors could not help her. She received the last sacraments work and in the business. Such a boy martyr's death, bearing her sufferings is going to be advanced, while the fellow with a patience beyond words. Her funeral, at the Cathedral, seemed more like the obsequies of an eminent public man than the laying away of the lovely modest girl who through life shrank from all publicity. But the great wave of sympathy that swept over the hearts of the people rose to do nomage at the last rites over the young martyr.—Catho-

TRUE ZEAL.

When a priest is called to administer the sacraments to the dying, it is regarded as a matter of duty's call and no time is lost in getting to where a soul is in danger. Here is an example: The other day Father Dols, the rector of Great Falla, Montana, received news from Nei hart that six men were killed in the there were several dying. He was called to go out, but the distance was seventyfive miles over the mountains and there was no train that day. He decided to engage a special train at \$150 and reached there in a couple of hours. He had time to anoint three of the wounded, of whom two have since died and the other is not expected to live. On Sunday he read the burial services over the remains of seven miners and returned to Great Falls, reaching town at midnight. When the superintendent of the mine learned of the expense incurred by the priest, he immediately gave him a check for the amount.

PARNELL'S QUIET HUMOR.

A story is told illustrating the entire absence of the sense of humor in the late Mr. Parnell. At the original constitu-tion of the Land League Mr. A. J. Kettle was in the chair. It fell to Mr. Parnell's lot to move a vote of thanks to the chairman, in the course of which he said: "I need hardly observe, gentlemen, that in Ircland the name of Kettle is a household word." It was plain -indeed he afterwards confessed so muchthat he had not the faintest intention of making a pun, and though everybody else saw the joke, nobody dared to laugh.

AN INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN.

Mrs. Anna Clemmer, Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, is a most remarkable

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The question of providing additional railway accommodation for North Cork and the adjoining portion of the County Limerick, is again engaging the attention of the people of these districts. Within the past few days two represen-tative meetings were held for the purpose of considering the new project.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Short Life of Thomas Davis" will be published in worries, either. Then there's no end to the Irish Library within the next few days. He treats of Davis in an exhaustive fashion, but the biography both in tone and grouping is essentially a popular one. Sir Gavan describes Thomas Davis as among the most notable Irishmen of the time in which he lived, and one of the most persuasive and beloved teachers of his race.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, bishop of the diocese, paid his biennial visitaheavy sea. You can't save her that way. When you get in straits, it's sometimes tion to Bantry parish on Sunday last, and administered the Sacrament of Conbest to throw overboard what you have firmation to about 460 children. In the course of his observations, he congratulated the pastor of the parish, Very Rev. Canon Shinkwin, and the other priests of the parish, on the proficiency of the children in their religious training, and also on the very satisfactory state of the entire parish from a spiritual point of

Within the past few days a new creamery has been opened near Skibbereen. making the fourth of the kind in this district. The proprietor is Mr. T. O'Driscoll, who has spared no expense or efforts to equip it in the most approved and elaborate style. The site of the new concern is at Hollybrook demesne, in the centre of a large agricultural district. The appliances in use are of the best type. A twelve-horse power engine supplied the motive force. The separator is the "Leviathan Alpha" description, capable of turning out 400 gallons of skimmed milk per hour. Attached to the creamery are a saw-mill, a grinding mill and a tish box factory, where work of the very best casracter is done.

M., a man named Maher and his nephew, a young fellow named Longstaffe, were charged on remand with having inflicted serious injuries on John Maher, brother of the first-named prisoner and uncle to Longstaffe, from the effects of which Maher died. Deceased and the prisoners lived together with Maher's sister, who is Longstaffe's mother. Dr. Mitchell gave evidence that deceased died from abscess on the brain, caused he had no doubt, by a punctured wound on the head. Sergeant Higgins proved that deceased before his death accused Longstaffe of having caused the injeries on his head by three strokes of a tongs, The prisoners stated that deceased had fallen on a bucket. The prisoner Maher

was admitted to bail, and Longstaffe was

remanded.

At Templemore, before Mr. Bruen, R.

At a meeting of the Cork Butter Mar-ket Trustees, held last week, Mr. C. J. Dunn, J.P., was unanimously re-elected chairman of the body for the ensuing year. Mr. Dunn was one of the commissioners sent by the Trustees to England to inquire into the Irish butter trade, and to the result of the report which he made upon his trip the recent improvements in the market are due. The new regulations have now been in force ten days, and their working has been carefully watched. The supply of butter to the market has improved. The standard of quality has been raised and a better price has been obtained. The quality of some of the superior brands has been rarely excelled for sweetness and uniformity, and the prices compare favorably with those secured for the best Danish brands, The farmers are talling into the new system, and English dealers are better pleased. It is premature as yet to pronounce a definite opinion, but even those who looked with appre hension on the change are impressed with the improvement which has taken place. The prices have varied a little, The result was that he was thoroughly but a good average has been maintained.

Writing in regard to the state of the Irish workhouses and their infirmaries, the "British Medical Journal" points out that the reports of its Commission have disclosed an absence of all sanitary appliances, and have shown that in do mestic administration they represent the manners and customs of sixty years ago. The character of the people for whose reception these institutions were erected has since then entirely changed. The rigour of the mendicancy laws, the emigration of the more vigorous part of the population, and increased facilities for seeking work, have reduced the number of able-bodied paupers, for whose discipline and repression the workhouses were originally built, and tend to leave a residuum or aged, infirm, sick, and Broadwater mine by explosion and that | children, as the permanent innfates of the workhouses. It is for these helpless classes that their shelter is now mainly required, and the "British Medical Journal" asks that in their administration cognizance shall be taken of the changed condition of those with whom they have to deal for, though the hands on the clock have moved on, those on the dial of the Poor Law stand where they did when they were set in the year 1839, the law being altogether out of harmony with the condition of the Child," by Francis Thomson, opens the people to whose needs it is supposed to administer.

> Trade in Ireland during the past month was pervaded with a slightly firmer feeling during the past ten days prices until the summer is well advanced. Just now, big, well-bred two-year olds seem to be in most active request, and where of the proper stamp they readily command prices up to 10 also demand rules fairly strong, so that breeders are finding but little cause for apprehension in the low rates current for beef. As to the last named there seems no indication of an immediate market the cross-channel demand for

order to get purchasers to come to terms. Mutton selso met with a dull trade, and, like beef was the turn easier in value. For pigs, however, trade is showing more activity throughout the country, and prices are everywhere tending upwards, though 40s per cwt for the best bacon is still more the exception than

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The consecration of Bishop-elect Grace, of Sacramento, will take place in the Cathedral of that diocese on the feast of St. Barnabas June 16th.

A new life of Cardinal Manning is to be prepared by the Oblates of St. Charles, members of the community founded by the Cardinal at Bayswater, England.

St. Mary's Church at Yonkers, N.Y., is to have a new altar, valued at \$10,000, to be presented by the parishioners in honor of the approaching silver jubilee of the pastor, Rev. Charles R. Cooley. The Rev. Daniel F. McGillicuddy,

pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Worcester, Mass., has given \$1,000 to the St. Vincent's Hospital to found a bed in that institution for the benefit of the members of that parish for five years.

Dominican nuns at King William's Town, in Cape Colony, where they have a farm, do their own outdoor work. They plow and hoe, have built their own buildings, do the carpentry and all the blacksmith work, besides teaching the boys and girls in their school,

Very Rev. Father Tosi, S.J., Prefect-Apostolic of Alaska, has returned to Juneau, after making an extraordinary trip of 2,000 miles from Kozyrevsdi, his station on the Yukor, through the Aleutian Archipelago, to the most northern point of Alaska, Point Barrow.

PRODUCTION OF COAL

IN THE UNITED STATES SHOWS AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

W. E. l'arker, statistician to the geological survey, has contributed statistics of the coal product in the United States during the calendar year 1895. The total output from all mines was 171,084,742 long tons, having a total value, at the mines of \$197,572,477. This shows an increase over the production in 1894 of about 19,350,000 long tons and an increase in value of about \$11,500,000.

WORRYING.

There seems to be a sort of mania in the minds of certain persons for doing something to make others uncomfortdble or ridiculous, or to frighten or to worry those who are younger or more timid than themselves. Aside from such practices being decidedly ill bred, they ire dangerous, unchristian and unfeel ing, and are never indulged in by people of considerate minds and good hearts. And it is not at all worth while to amuse ourselves in any such ways, for there are plenty of legitimate and pleasant enter-tainments short of this. Those persons who cannot find amusements in rational forms of eujoyment will do well to remain by themselves and spare their friends the embarrassment and discomfort of their presence.

CULTIVATE DEEP BREATHING.

Cultivate the habit of breathing here is little doubt that pulmonary affections would be decreased. English physician calls attention to this fact, that deep and forced respirations will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldest weather, no matter how thinly one may be clad. He was himself half frozen to death one night, and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in his lungs as long as possible. comfortable in a few minutes. The deep respirations, he says, stimulate the blood currents by direct muscular exertion and cause the entire system to become pervaded with the rapidly generated heat.

VALUE OF YOUTH.

If young people only knew the value of their youth! A half hour each day steadily given to the vanquishing of some real books in history, science. literature, is three hours a week, is more than twelve hours a month, is more than twelve solid days of twenty-four hours each, a year. What cannot the business man accomplish by such seizure of frag-ments of his time? Oh, if the young people only knew the culture possible for them by such simple means! And for evermore it is the man who knows who gets to be the man who does, and to whom the chance for doing comes. Merely frittering daily papers and novel reading-a youthhood devoted only to that, how pitiably sad! No ship drifts into harbor. No young persons drift into an achieving manhood or woman-

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.-A new poem, "Love and the June number of The Catholic World Magazine. Rev. Francis W. Howard discusses the topic of "The Church and Social Reform." Marion Ames Taggart contributes a pastoral poem entitled "All Of all descriptions of stocks, steers still the Paths are Peace." A fine story of continue to meet with the most active Paul Bourget's, entitled "A Saint," is inquiry, and now that another grazing next in order. Bernard Morgan furnishes season is upon us it is not likely that a paper on "The Conversion of Prince values for these will be found to ease off Boris," which is accompanied by several fine illustrations. J. Arthur Floyd contributes an interesting paper on Lincoln cathedral, under the title "An Extinct Religious Order and its Founder." Some line views of the cathedral are and 11 guineas. For younger animals given. Walter Lecky disposes of some fallacies of Mr. Henry Childs Merwin's in an article entitled "The American Celt and his Critics." John J. O'Shea discusses the Financial Relations of Great Britain and the Ireland Commisimprovement, demand being still slack | sion and Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P.'s, book and prices very irregular. In the Dublin on the subject in an article headed "The Unjust Steward of the Nations" The int beasts was decidedly slow, and with article is appropriately illustrated. local butchers buying only sparingly in | Helen M. Sweeney contributes a tale consequence of the unseasonably warm | called "Subject to Change." An article merable are opening their doors to him on all sides. I am afraid he is a practical it's worth. That's a point for these people to make joker. M. Zola has managed to make who are wishing for fortunes to think about. I don't think happiness depends 1200 pounds of butter a month.

Peop's find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

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through the nose and taking deep breaths. If this habit was universal there is little doubt that pulmonery

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THE EVOLUTION OF VANITY. TATE RISE AND PROGRES

BY JAMES MARTIN.

Many centuries ago, when the world was young and man yet unspoiled by contact with civilization, there existed, or at least we must suppose that there existed, a state of bliss and peace heautiful to contemplate. The world, in the freshness of its charm, held forth to man all that his heart could desire. The prodigal earth, eager to please the lords of creation, gave forth its luscious fruits in aburdance. It gave him beautiful verdure clad mountains, from which he could view the grand panorama it had spread for him. The dark, solemn forests, with their eternal quiet and gloom, were given him that his mind might be brought to commune with nature, by contrasting their solemn depths with the brilliancy and glitter of other scenes over which the shadows of the forest monarchs had never been cast. And man, sole master of the earth, walked abroad. He feasted his eyes on the beauty and grandeur of his possessions: he ate of the fruits within reach and drank of the sparkling mountain streams. He trod the pathless forest and its solitude calmed his soul and sub dued his high spirit, but only for a time, for in his onward march the shadows of the mighty trees were cast off; the sun burst forth in gorgeous splendor, flooding the valleys and mountains with its light, and showing in the distance the blue ocean-that figure of the infinite The majesty of the sea and the beauty of the land combined to light in the man's soul a spark of the fire of vanity, and the longer he gazed the faster it grew, until his imagination heated by the fire within, pictured to his mind a creatly magnified vision of his own importance

HIS EYES FLASHED ON THE MOUNTAINS. and he said, "They fire mine!" The broad valleys were swept with his glance. and he cried, "They, also, are mine!" Beautiful animals gamboled in the meadows; birds of brilliant plumage perched upon the richly-clad trees, and unlike their master, sang a song of praise to their Maker; but the man looked triumphantly upon them and said, "You are mine!" The billows of the ocean rolled and tossed and chased each other in their never ceasing activity, and the man looked upon them in their play; his gaze covered the expanse of dancing waters, and the mountains echoed back his words: "You are mine, all mine! You were created for me and I am your master!" He grew rapidly in his own estimation; he measured his greatness by the wealth of his possessions; the fire within grew fiercer than before, and lighted up a vision of himself grander than ever; from that moment he was civilized, and vanity, the besetting sin of mankind, owned its first slave. In this nineteenth century everything

has had its rough edges smoothed off The original man was uncouth in his manners. When he felt the prompti gs of vanity he spoke words which told of the spirit that moved him. But the latter day man does nothing of the kind. He is too thoroughly refined-too civilized—to speak his mind. His rough edges have been smoothed away, and his vanity has shared the benefits derived from the polishing process. He humble to do that. He is becomes a part of his code of ethics to on the hill-tops and wildly proclaim his him, and he hurries before the bar of wealth and importance, but he takes care that you will

FIND IT OUT FOR YOURSELF.

When daily business calls him to his office he travels in a carriage. Here, again, he shows his refinement, for it is world a chance to admire their fine figures, well-fitting garments, etc. And the refined man does not drive his own horses-not at all! He would parade his vanity were he to exhibit his horsemanship, so he employs a proud, vain tellow who wears a more or less gorgeous uniform, to do it for him.

Vanity shows itself in all sorts and conditions of people. There are vain big men and vain little mon, and-alas. that I should have to say it-vain big women and vain little women. There are vain rich men and vain poor men. but it does not show so well in the latter, for, as a rule, they do not have sufficient time to cultivate it.

Much has been said and written against this failing of mankind, but never a word in its defence, nor has an effort been made to bring to light its bright side-and it has a bright side. It will be said that this is a hazardous assertion to make, but a little thought and observation in the right place will convince most people that there exists a good foundation for it. Take, for instance, that wonderful production of the present

THE SELF-MADE MAN.

He began as a boy, which is quite natural and harmless. The street-corners knew him-not as a mere decoration such as we see on most corners at the present day, but as a worker. Bootless, hatless, and scantily clad, yet he feared not the weather in its darkest moods. Throughout the day he essayed to impart an air of respectability to the footwear of his brother-man, for even at a under age he shined among his fellows. In the evenings his musical voice was heard offering intellectual food to the passer-by, for he sold the product of the press. But a time came when the corners knew him no more; his familiar and regged figure had vanished never to return; he had stepped upon the second rung of the ladder of success; he had caterpillar like, discarded his old garments, and, clad anew, he passed his days as junior in a coun ing-house and his nights in study. A few years roll into eternity, and the boy—the once ragged victim—steps forth a pillar in the editice

is wealthy and therefore powerful. He Summers, Geo. Regan, Walter Jack, W. has become the darlling of society. He Muray, M. G eenwood, J. Reid, James is sought after—is dined and wined by Milloy, Masters F. McCrory, J. Slattery, the great, by the philanthropist—in fact. Misses Quinn, Wheeler and Norah Coglin. the great, by the philanthropist-in fact most men become philanthropic in his During the course of the proceedings, presence for they cannot help loving Sir William Hingston delivered an adpresence, for they cannot help loving him and his kind. They evince a wonderful interest in his welfare, and never lose an opportunity of showing it, for they love him. He has become a demigod a hero, and he expands accordingly. He is taught to look upon himself as

A KING AMONG MEN, and his soul swells with pride. The spark has grown to a flame, and in its dancing light he sees the picture of his angust self, and is deliriously happy in the contemplation of it. The bright light of his vanity has thrown a shadow over his fellows and dwarfed them almost out of his sight. He, and he alone, is of any consequence. He knows that the world courts him, not for his wealth or power, but because it loves him, and from his exalted height he looks down upon the pigmies, and although they are infinitely beneath him, yet their incense is sweet to his nostrils, and their adulation is as the breath of life to him. He has reached the summit of his vanity, and is supremely happy. Vani-

ty's bright side is turned to his gaze.

Vanity is a seed from which springs a weed dire and destructive. Were it confined to the successful money-gatherer, the gilded fop, or the silly portion of wo-mankind, its existence would but furnish food for laughter and ridicule; but, unhappily, the noxious plant is fed and pastured in such places and in such minds as to cause untold misery to thousands of the sons and daughters of Adam.

The statesman, eager for fame, will perform fantastic feats, frame destructive bills, crush the liberties and aspirations of a people, that he may be known to posterity as one apart from the common herd of men. He thinks little of, and cares less for, the people, whose voices have given him the power he wields, and whose trust has been

SHAMEFULLY BETRAYED. The warrior, thirsting for fame and power, calls the farmer from the plough the workman from his honorable toil, the husband from his wife and children, the youth from his mother, sisters and sweetheart; masses them together; points the road to glory; shows the dazzling picture of a successful war of conquest; flings them headlong to death on the battle-field; invades and desolates the homes of a happy country, leaving death and destruction in his wake; makes weeping widows and lonely orphans of God's helpless creatures, whose every wail of misery ascends to the throne of Heaven calling for vengeance on the destroyer of their happiness. And vanity urges him on; makes his eyes blind to the suffering he causes; closes his ears to the grouns of the dying; robs his heart of pity; crushes every spark of human sympathy in his breast, and changes him from the image of his Maker into a fierce and destroying demon. And vanity is the cause of all; vanity is the food upon which he lives. He wishes to make his name great-to be classed as one of the world's great conquerors, and he succeeds

BUT AT WHAT A TERRIBLE PRICE! When age has robbed his frame of its iron sinews; when his heart becomes feeble and his soul conscious of its near flight into eternity, the adulations of the rabble lose the power they once possessed; does not extend his arms and say, "This the spectres of thousands of slaughtered earth is mine." Oh, no! He is too men haunt him by day and nght; remorse claims him for her own, and if he humble to do that. He is morse claims and as wanty is vulgar, it die not by the hand of a designing rival, the carried steadily forward until this tare, in great part at least, of the world. hide that amiable quality which he else die cursing himself and the world knows he possesses. He does not stand that fanned the fire of vanity within justice to receive that which his vanity

has earned for him. And now a word about vanity's opposite, if it may be so termed, and which, it it bring not its reward here, 'twill come hereafter; and that is, the quality which spars man on to elevate mankind only those who are vain who walk to to help engender in the mind of his felbusiness or pleasure, thereby giving the low-man noble thoughts and aspirations; who is ever ready to aid a struggle by the way-side; who will extend a helping hand to a brother in distress, and, by example and precept, show the right path to those who would follow the road to perdition. This is the quality which the case for years. Under the circumsises man to the level of heaven's angels, stances a word about her Prime Minister and, though a marble column may not be raised to him who possesses and exercises it, yet he will have a more enduring monument in the hearts of his grateful countrymen, and his name shall be blessed for generations.

> THE UNION OF CATHOLIC AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

CONFERENCE NOW BEING HELD IN ROME. The Catholic Witness, of New York, says that a conference of world-wide interest, and which may lead to far reaching consequences, is being held at present in Rome. Its object is of prime importance and one on the accomplishment of which Leo XIII. has for many years set his heart. It is nothing less than the reconciliation of the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches. This, at least, is said to be its true object, though in so ne quarters it has been denied that there has been or will be any discussion over this subject.

Leo has more than once made a step in this direction, but never has he acted so decisively as at present. Hitherto there was plenty of theorizing on the subject, but now the work to be done is practical. The Pope has named a committee, composed of some of the greatest theologians in the world, and has in structed it to meet at the Vatican and to consider this vexed question: Can ordinations conferred by the Anglican Church be considered valid from the Catholic point of view?

THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club is always well attended, but last week the attendance was so large victim—steps for the pillar in the editice of commerce. His old friends know him but he knows them not. He is a self-made man and scorns to bend his haughfy head in salutation to his one-time commides. He has made himself, and is intensely proud of his work. Vanity's bright side is turned to him. He C. A. Gregory, Frank Ibbotson, Geo. that even standing room was at a pre-mium. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided, and

dress, which was full of encouragement to the sailors. Sir William also referred in very kind terms to the great efforts made by the working administration of the Club. Brother Prudent, f St. Ann's, who accompanied the boys of that excellent institution, many of whom took part in the evening's programme, deserver very great praise for the splendid assists nee he gave in making the entertainment a success. The recitation of Maurice Walsh, the little lad of six summers, was well deserving the applause it received, but care must be taken that talent so early developed should not be overtaxed; with judicious care, a bright future awaits the little orator.

A GENUINE TRIBUTE.

An amusing little incident occurred toward the close of the meeting held in connection with the British and Foreign Sailon' Society at the Mansion House. The Countess of Warwick had just resumed her seat, amid loud applause, after paying a warm tribute to the work of the society among sailors, when a bronzed, burly seaman made his way toward her. He then made a profound obeisance, and remarked in loud tones. Goodby, countess. We did not think that the likes of you ever took any heed of the likes of us."

DR. BANNERMAN.

Dr. T. W. Bannerman, of this city, who recently took the triple qualification in Edinburgh while on his tour of Europe, visited Rome and had the much coveted pleasure of an audience with His Holiness Leo XIII. The doctor was intro duced by Bishop Howley, of St. John's, Newfon adland, who acted as interpreter. The interview with the Holy Father lasteda bout a quarter of a hour, at the conclusion of which he received the Papal Benediction from His Holiness. Dr. Bannerman will shortly leave Rome for Naples, Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii, from whence, preparatory to returning home, he will visit Florence, Venice and Vienna.

THE SUPERIOR OF THE SULPI-CIANS.

The Sulpician community in the inited States is now enjoying the pleasure of having the superior-general of its society as its guest. This eminent ecclesiastic is Very Rev. Father Captier, who is on a brief visit from France. Probably one of the principal reasons for his American trip is to arrange with Archbishop Corrigan for the management of the new seminary that is to be opened in his jurisdiction the coming fall, and of which the Sulpicians are to have the management.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Standard says that there is very little prospect now that the second reading of the Irish Land Bill can be taken before Whit suntide. It is probable, however, that, with the exception of the remaining stages of the Finance Bill, it will be the first business after the House reassembles. After the second reading of the Irish Land Bill the Education Bill will be taken in committee, and will stage is disposed of. The Nationalists appeardisposed to allow the second reacing of the Land Bill to be passed with the minimum of discussion, reserving their criticism for committee. The Irish landlords in the House, will however, insist on a reasonable debate on this stage of the measure. They are not unfavourable to the principle of the Bill, but they consider that it embodies so many important changes that the second reading ought to be seriously dealt with.

A POOR CLERK BECAME PREMIER Spain and her affairs have been more

in the world's eye of late than has been may beinteresting. Don Antonio Canavas del Castille, the son of a poor village schoolmaster, was born near Malaga marly sixty nine years ago. At an early ge he went to Madrid-some people maintain that he covered the distance on foot-and obtained a clerkship in the office of a railway company. In spite of his wrelchedly low salary, he contrived to pay the expense of studying law, and in due time blossomed into a lawyer He attracted attention by writing two works, one on action and the other on history. After occupying sever l subordinate posts, he became, in 1865, Secretary for the Colonies, an office which he considered the first step to a Ministerial career.

England. GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Thenceforth his rise was comparatively

rapid, and his name is as well known in

Spain as is that of Mr. Gladstone in

The Golden Jubilee of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, a teach ing congregation of women, founded in Michigan by the Redemptorist Father Gillett, was celebrated in its various convents throughout the country on Wednesday, Kay 20.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

Two prizes worth \$2000 each were distributed on the 20th and the 27th instant by the Society of Arts of Canada. 1666 Notre Dame street, one to Miss E. A. Ogilvy, 1414 DeMontigny St., and the other to Madame Ant. Lapierre, 75 Robin St., Mile End.

BISHOP RYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Roman numor has it that the list of names sent to Rome for the vacancy existing in the Buffalo diocese, by reason

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

BY ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN, ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

SHALL WE OR SHALL WE NOT STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION-THE CATHOLICS OF HALF IFAX DO NOT COUNTENANCE ANY OTHER COURSE-MANITOBA CATHOLIC RIGHTS MUST BE RESPECTED.

The following appears in the Antigonish Casket:

Sir,-On my arrival here from the East, a few days ago, I learned from the reports of Parliament, as well as from newspapers, the fate of the Remedial Bill. I need scarcely say it was a surprise to me, as well as a subject of regret. So strong was my faith in the good sense of my countrymen, and in their spirit of loyalty to our peerless Constitution, to say nothing of their love of fairplay, that I felt it would be an insult to doubt the practical manimity of the House in u; holding that Constitution, and in deciding once forever that in Canada there is as little room for religious fire brands as there is use for political tricksters. The noble action of the Commons, on two previous occasions, had amply warranted this belief. Who could have imagined that public men, in Canada both within and without Parliament, should have turned a purely constitutional question into a partisan one, or should have sought to perpetuate an admitted injustice at the risk of an era of senseless sectarian strife, and of national retrogression. The worst enemy of our country is the sower of religious discord and of racial enmity. There is no place in our public life for such an one. He should be bound in a sheaf with the prophets of pessimism and the would-be betrayers of our country, and trampled under foot on the threshing floor of public opinion.

A plain question is before the people of Canada. Shall we, or shall we not, stand by our Constitution which ensures the rights of all, but only inasmuch as they are guaranteed to each? Or shall we, by striking at the rights of a few. be the motive what it may, weaken the safeguards of our own, engender a spirit of mutual distrust, and fan into a flame the last expiring embers of former un worthy dissensions? Only a desperate professional politician could be guitty of such a crime against the social welbeing of our fair country. An honest man, it is true, who dislikes the idea of separate schools might, for a moment, be tempted to pursue such a course of action, looking at the question from one point or view only; but on reflection he would recognize that it is not whether the Constitution shall be observed to-day in regard to the rights of Smith, so that it may be invoked to morrow to support those of Brown. Our rights must stand or fall together. Few, I trust, have any desire to infringe on those of their fellow countrymen. Our enlightened sense of true liberty, as well as the conditions of our national life, would render impos

sible the gratification of such desire. Having lately passed through various countries, and having attentively observed their social condition, the superiority of our own Canada, as a home of peace and plenty, has been more fully han ever impressed on my mind. And yet we are only at the starting point of our course. Mutual trast, mutual respeet for the convictions of others, a little bearing and torhearing with a loyal devotion to the Constitution, even when it may run counter to some fad of It is simply won lerful what she has ac complished during the past twenty-live years. History affords no parallel to it. Grecian or Roman legends of mythical greatness do not equal the sober facts of our short career. The vigorous spirit that breathes life and hope, and national aspirations into the blood and brain of young Canadians has exorcised, or at least silenced, the voice of the annexationist, and has created a hond of union between all races and religions in the

pursuit of national progress. An insidious attempt is now made to break that unity, and although this may not be intended, the consequence will be to bring back that wilderness of discord and national disruption in which the cry of union with, or rather subjection to, the neighboring republic will be heard again; and who can say with what

effect? In a crisis like the present no lover of his country can keep silence. Would that my voice could reach the ears and intelligence of all my countrymen. To non-Catholics I would say: Are you, the descendants of men who won, after a long and hard fight, constitutional liberty, going to inflict a blow which must have far reaching consequences on the work of your fathers? If you do not uphoid the Constitution now, your action will one day be invoked as a precedent for breaking it on some other point-it may be against yourselves. In your hands rests the future peace and advancement of the Dominion. You are a majority; you can oppress a poor minority in a certain Province; you can say, we reck not the decisions of courts, nor the claims of good faith, and fair play; you can evoke an evil spirit and implant a rankling feeling of injustice in the hearts of very many of your countrymen; you can stay the wheels of progress, and blight the fair prospects of our loved country. You can do all this by voting against Remedial Legislation. That any considerable percentage of you will do this, I, who have been nurtured in your midst, refuse to believe.

I know it will be said: "We do not

refuse to right any wrong that can be shown to exist; but we wish first to investigate, to ascertain if any hardship has been inflicted on a minority." To an outsider this appears reasonable: to a Canadian it is what I scarcely wish to characterize, lest I should be accused of using violent language. No man at all conversant with public affairs can be unaware of the injustice practised against the minority in Manitoba. It is a subject for sorrow and humiliation that any

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one should ignore this injustice; it is a hollow pretence to talk of investigating it; it is tresson against conscience to plead this wretched excuse to justify op-position to its abolition. We may add, it is an insult to non-Catholics to suppose that any appreciable number of them will allow a difference of religious belief to blind them to the dictates of ordinary justice; or that they can be made the puppers of a movement which must end, if successful now, either in surrender to the claims of the minority, which is probably contemplated by the

leaders, or in disaster to the country. I trust, sir, you were mistaken in supposing any Catholies in Halifax "lent countenance to an appeal to anti-Catholic prejudice." Some of them, indeed, may dislike the present Government, and might, on a question of trade or other policy, bitterly oppose it; but in common with their non-Catholic tellow citizens who are not blinded by familicism, they will surely be on the side of justice, even should they doubt the motive of the Government in acting justly. We are to look at acts, not motives. The former fall under our cognizance; the latter are seen and judged by God alone. True Catholics in Hali fax, as elsewhere, will not learn their duty, nor the ethics of political action. from party politicians, Catholic or non-Catholic, but from purer and less interested sources, viz., from the principles of justice, which are binding on all men, at all times. No party triumph, no worldly consideration, no ties of association, can excuse an act of injustice. † C. O'BRIEN.

Rome, May 6th, 1896.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (3 per cent) for the current half year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after MONDAY, the First day of JUNE next. The transfer books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-liest of May next, both days inclusive. The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution in Montreal, on Wednesday, the seventeenth of June next, at noon.

Montreat. o. next, at noon.

By order of the Board.

TANCREDE BIENVENU.

Manager.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. IROQUOIS DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Time for receiving tenders for the Iroquols Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been nostponed to Friday, 26th June, 1896, and the time for the exhibition of plans till Monday, 1st June, By order J. H. BALDBRSON Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1896.

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WEDNESDAY,.....JUNE 3, 1896

AN APPEAL TO HISTORY. The A. P. A., which, as our readers are aware, is represented in Canada by an organization of somewhat a different name, has received a stunning blow from Mr. Patrick Henry Winsten, who claims to be "a native-born American citizen of English descent, a Protestant in religion and in politics a Republican of the school of Abraham Liucoln." According to Mr. Winsten, the American Protective Association is a secret political society, formed for the purpose of excluding Roman Catholics from holding office in national, State or municipal government and from enjoying the other rights incident to American citizenship. Council at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 4th of May, 1894. One of the declarations be intensely active in the discharge of than the United States of America, is person can fail to discern that one parcreated by American citizens. But is there any branch of Christendom that than the authority of American citizens. And what religious bodies are controlled, meant to create the impression that there is a form of Christianity that is essentially or especially favored by the law of the land, and that those who are outside of it are unworthy to be trusted with any an attitude of menace towards their public employment? And their church, Catholic fellow-citizens, threatening ity, but to American citizens and by American citizens, not by those ers the notion of civil or political suprem- | civic virtues may Providence deliver acy and that which concerns matters us! purely spiritual. A conflict is thus suggested where there is no conflict at all. "Why," asks Mr. Winsten, "employ equivocal and ambiguous language, when dealing with matters involving the most

And the justified (the charge being ac allies and to support an administration Catholica should be excluded from all goal of triumph that would have made flice under that Government. Mr. Winsten then gives an able out

christianizing it. Columbus, the Cabots, Jacques Cartier, Balbon, De Soto, Marquette, La Salle and many another of in colonizing effort, were Catholics. In Catholic Maryland alone in the early colonial days men escaped proscription and persecution on account of their rereligious faith. It is the Protestant historian Bancrott that bears witness to the equality of religious rights enjoyed in the Catholic province. Washington gave testimony, alike honorable to himself and to them, as to the service that Catholics, like the Carrolls and Fitzthe Revolution. Mr. Winsten proceeds to enumerate some of the more important soldiers and statesmen who took part in the great struggle and contributed to the legislation, diplomacy and administra tion that followed it. Stark and Wayne and Lewis, John Barry, "the father and founder of the American navy," Commander O'Brien, who fought the first sea figh of the Revolution, were Irish Cath. olics. There was not, says Mr. Winsten. in which Irish Catholic blood was not freely shed. Galloway, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the service of Congress, answered: "I can reply with precision to that question. They were scarcely one fourth natives of America; above one half were exchange of prisoners of the British forces, was questioned by Edmund Washington's army, he promptly replied: 'One-half Irish; one-fourth natives (of the American eclonies), and the rest Scotch, Germans and English." The Catholies of other origins who took part in the contest on the side of the triumphant colonics-French, Poles, Germanconstituted a host large enough to silence Its platform was adopted by the Supreme | for very shame, the detractors of Catholic lovalty. What would Lafayette, Roch ambeau, Pulaski, Kosciusko, De Kalb of principles is to teach its members to | and La Grasse have thought if they had foreseen the oblivious or ignorant bigotry their political duties. While professing of the leaders of the A. P. A.? As we toleration of all creeds, it holds that the | follow Mr. Winsten's historical outline, subjection to and support of "any we pause for a moment as he denounces eeclesiastical power not created and con- these pioneers in bigotry, the Knowtrolled by American citizens, and which Nothing party of 1854. Before another claims equal, it not greater sovereignty | decade had past, every American, of | whatever Protestant communion, who irreconcilable with American citizen- felt in the great crisis the promptings of ship." It is, therefore, of pixed to the devotion to the Union, was glad to reholding of offices of any kind by any cognize the loyalty of the thousands and "subject or supporter of such ecclesias- scores of thousands of Irish Catholics tical power." What is the power indi- who drew aword or carried rifle in the cated in this extraordinary clause? No cause of the nation's integrity. It is a long roll of honor that this fair-minded ticular communion is aimed at, and no | Protestant has compiled to convict the person is unaware that the communion framers of the Protective Association's in question is the Roman Catholic | platform of ingratitude or else of shame-Church. That Church certainly was not | ful ignorance. P. H. Sheridan, Buell, Rosecrans, Ord, Revere, Stone. Tyler, Shields, McCurdy, Halpine, Graham, claims to have been created by American | Beaumont, Harwood, Ramsay, and many citizens? Surely even these sects that, another who offered their life for their as to their organization, are of recent | country in her hour of sharpest orderorigin, if they profess Christianity at all, | does the A. P. A. really accuse such men must pretend to some higher sanction of a hesitating or pretended allegiance to the American flag? As well might those bigoted sowers of dissension charge as well as created, by Americae citizens? | Lord Howard of Effingham and the other It is evident that this negative definition | Catnolics, gentle and simple, who fought is extremely vague. Even among non-three hundred years ago against the Catholic communions it would be diffi- | Spaniards, with having forfeited the concult to find such an organization. Is it | fidence of their Queen and country. We need not follow Mr. Winsten to the close of his fair minded and able pamphlet. American, and that only such persons He devotes one chapter to an explanaas belong to it are worthy of holding | tion, for the benefit of unprejudiced office in town, state or nation? Does it Protestant readers, of the Pope's real mean that there is a church established authority and functions, and then he points the anomaly of professed Republicans and advocates of liberty assuming it would seem, differs from all others in them with proscription and distranchisetracing its creation not to divine author | ment, while every state in Europe has abandoned such a policy, and Catholics and Protestants have forgiven and forwhom God has chosen for its administra- | gotten their ancient fends and jealousies. tion, it is to be controlled. If the word- In so far as the A.P.A. has found imitat ing here is absurd, the terminology that ors in Canada, Mr. Winsten's condemnafollows is quibbling and dishonest, the tion applies to them no less than to term sovereignty being so used as to their outrageous prototypes. From all confound in the minds of ignorant read-such pretenders either to religion or to

A PARALLEL.

The decision that the Home Rule members of Parliament, who are Cathosacred rights of millions of American lies, had to make on the 13th ult., was citizens?" He then puts the charge into not without its perplexities. On the one unmistakable language, namely, that hand, they were bound by gratitude to American Catholics, being subject to the the party that Mr. Gladstone had led Pope, owe His Holiness an allegiance and which had followed Mr. Gladstone that is in conflict with their allegiance when he declared that self-government range matters to that the tenants may to pictures that would not be tolerated born and most victorious in clinging to tions were made in favor of certain to the Government of the United States. was Ireland's due. To abandon those purchase their hol lings.

bted as proved) is that American that had intercepted their ad ance to a their country antonomous, could not fail to seem a transaction of doubtful honor. line of the share that Catholics have had Besides, it was a defection over which the Conservatives were sure to glory and in opening up the new world, in explorthus to provoke the Liberals to an anger. ing it from every point and in every direction, in settling it, civilizing it and not easy to appeare. On the other hand, their duty as Home Rulers, when brought into conflict with their duty as Catholics, their devotion to their children's welfare, the pioneers in exploration, in missions, and the conscientious obligation to avail themselves of an opportunity of righting what they believed to be a great wrong, had clearly to give way, as to a strenger plea. Mr. Clancy was the first to announce his intention to vote for the second reading. In accordance with the the Nationalist party, he made no apology to the Opposition for siding with the Government on such a question. The bill, he said, had his cordial support, be- ingly plundered. simons, had rendered to the cause of in- cause (though to a much less extent than dependence, and presumed that their fel- he and his friends desired) it tended to low-citizens would not forget their remove the inequalities that existed bepatriotic part in the accomplishment of tween the two classes of schools in England—the Board or secular system, and that in which religion was taught, as well as the ordinary branches. He did not think that the upholders of the Board plan were quite honest in denouncing all teaching of religion in schools, for, unless he had been misinformed and the convictions of a large part of the public were mistaken, a religion was taught in the Board schools that was neither that of Catholics nor a battle from Stony Point to Yorktown | that of Bible-believing Protestants. Mr. Clancy pointed out the inequalities that would still remain if the bill passed in its actual form. The advantage, in when examined before a committee of Government support, would still be the British House of Commons, and ask- | largely on the side of the secular system. ed as to the origins of those who fought | At a later stage in the debate; Mr. Dillon and Mr. T. P. O'Connor said they would vote for the second reading Mr. Dillon's speech was apologetic throughout. It was with the deepest pain, he said, Irish; the remaining fourth were mainly that he should go with the lobby English and Scotch. As ain, when Major against those who had been the General Robertson, commissioner for the lallies of the Irish party. But, as a Catholic, he had no alternative. He criticized adversely several features of Barke regarding the constituents of the bill, and thought the voluntary schools, now that they had their opportunity, should claim the full measure of their rights. Mr. O'Connor spoke more kindly of the bill, with the main proposals of which he was in agreement. It had its defects, however, -some of the provisions being merely an alleviation, not a removal, of the grievances that weighed down the voluntary schools. Mr. O'Connor foresaw that the promised decentralization was not likely in all cases to be a boon to the Catholic schools. It must be conceded that neither Mr. Dillon nor Mr. O'Connor spoke with the freedom and candor of Mr. Clancy, their desire to conciliate the Opposition, whom they were offending by casting in their lot with the Unionists, though only for a time, giving their criticism of the measure a strained and unreal look. Mr. O'Connor made, for instance, a point of. sympathizing with the Nonconformists, who were being sacrificed for the benefit of other Protestants; yet by a singular coincidence two Nonconformists, who spoke before and after him respectively, expressed themselves in favor of the bill which, in the opinion of one of them, would effect a great educational reform. But the main point on which we would insist is that the Nationalists, however reluctant they might be to turn their backs on their Liberal friends who had stuck to them for ten years, even courting defeat rather than betray them, recognized that the case was one of con-

science and that they could not do otherwise than vote for the principle of religious education. It is impossible not to admit that their situation offers a parallel for that of those Catholics in Canada who, though associated with the Liberal party by political allegiance, are brought face to face with a problem of the utmost delicacy, the solution of which implies on their part an appeal to the tribunal of conscience. On the one hand, they may sacrifice their religious principles for the sake of a partisan name; on the other, they will have discharged a sacred duty enjoined by the Church, the performance of which may influence forever the religious and moral condition and thereby the material prosperity of successive generations of our people.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another portion of this issue, calls attention to the fact that certain persons are endeavoring to prejudice the Catholic voters against Dr. Roddick, on the grounds that he was opposed to the admission of Catholics to the Royal Victoria Hospital. The correspondent gives an instance in his own experience of a special case where the Doctor not only applied for the admission of a Catholic, but gave the case his special attention with a successful result. We agree with the correspondent that Dr. Roddick is quite incapable of such an ungenerous act. Such tactics in elections are common, but they usually fail

SIR JOHN ARNOTT has purchased the property of the Duke of Devoushire in and clergymen; open its columns day it guards, if for nothing else, it is worth Bandon for £5 0,000, and intends to are after day to the most vulgar exhibitions, preserving. Wales has been most stub-

A PIOUS FRAUD.

THERE THROUGH WITHINGS SEATHED CONTINUE CONTINUES ON THE REAL MAINTES SEATS 962

contemporary, the Witness, gives vent to its feelings in the followin manner: The outrage perpetrated by the Roman Catholic clergy in the name of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus upon the municipal integrity of our city in school matters, which the Mercier government adopted and abetted and which the De Boucherville and the Taillon governments failed to set right, has been, it ar pears, righted or is in process of being righted as far as the Protestants are concerned, by the Flynn government. The appearance is that this is the result of aving got rid of an honest, but religiously narrow premier and of having a Protestant minister in the provincial Cabinet. We must beartily congratulate Mr. Flynn and Mr. Atwater on having professed independence of his wing of thus put an end to a condition of tyr annical oppression which had lasted for years, under which the Protestant proprietors in the district, affected were deliberately, treacherously and unblush-In a former issue the question of the

parish of St. Gregory was dealt with.

At the same time the exceedingly plain and conclusive answer of the Montreal Gazette was also given. There is no need of returning to the subject. We are more than pleased that the Quebec Government has taken the matter in hand, and removed all cause of complaint in this one little parish injustice, under which our Protestant neighbors were suffering, through their own fault. It is retreshing, all the same, to find the Witness speaking of the fact that money was levied from Protestant ratepayers, in the parish of St. Gregory, as an outrage. Now, our pions and daily religious contemporary ought to be logical. Surely there can be no cause of complaint on the part of our contemporary should we gently hint that in the Good Book there is such a maxim as the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." Possibly in the heat and turmoil of a general simple, but very effective, utterance of be all over, and the Witness, in its own peculiarly pious way, will have done all that its energies are capable of, to secure the triumph of its political friends, the time may have arrived to return to first what is called fair play amongst ordinary sinners, but which no doubt the Witness would be shocked to style by any is not the propitious time evidently. Our contemporary is looking forward to the long period that shall elapse, after the general elections are over during sublime virtues No other solution of the attitude of our unco guide presents itself to our mind. We may be obtuse; but if it be an outrage to take Protestant Catholic people of the Province, and apthe solemn pronouncement of Her Maiesty's Privy Council? There the verdict In that judgment, the Privy Council had been sealed by a solemn parliamentnothing in the unprejudiced eye of our survived. pious and daily religious contemporary. which poses, by the way, as independent in politics. Where in the teachings Witness find that it is allowable for Christians to use two sets of weights and measures? If it be deliberate, treacherous, unblushing plunder, to take Protestant money in one parish in the whole Catholic population of Manitoba, for the benefit of its overwhelmis playing, it might be worth while to say a word or two about other tactics

tenths of the people of this province and more than one third of the population the Highlands we cannot now inquire. The only religious Daily, our pious of the Dominion hold in reverence. It is still necessary that in some parts of is handed over to some clumsy. caricaturist as a fit subject for his religiosity with which our contemporary attempts to conceal its true inwardness is transparent to the most inexperienced, and the political wire-puller the prejudiced partisan and inveterate opponent of fair play to a weak and struggling minority battling for its constitutional rights, stands plainly discernible by all manner of men.

IRELAND'S ANCIENT SPEECH.

A few weeks ago the Bishop of Raphoe (Most Rev. P. O'Donnell), being unable, through other and pressing engagements, to attend a public meeting of the Galic Union, wrote a letter to the Secretary, commending the Union's work in sig niticant and gratifying terms. His Lordship wished the Gelic movement the full measure of success that it deserved. To let the ancient tongue of Ireland die through disuse and neglect would be, he said, "to throw away a national treasure of great value and to neglect an educational medium of the highest importance to our people." We are not Bishop of Raphoe spoke so highly has made much progress in Canada. Doubtless, here, as in the United States, individual, students have made the language and literature of ancient Eire a special pursuit. The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language numbers several diligent and truitful workers between the Atlantic and the Pacific, Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, and for those who wish to learn there is no lack of good teachers. Such mesters of Irish lore as Jeremiah Curtin are exceptional election, the Witness may overlook that even in the old land, but that the subject is receiving an attention that even the Great Master. When the fray shall | the most sanguine did not look for some years ago, is beyond question. Some of our readers may, perhaps, be sceptical as to the utility of reviving form of speech which they are wont to regard, complacently enough, as principles, and to preach the doctrine of | doomed to extinction. In this view they can claim the approval of a good many and even some of the foremost of Ireland's political leaders. A recent other name than Christian charity. This | lecturer before the Irish Literary Society blamed even the patriotic O'Connell for neglecting to inculcate the necessity of keeping alive Irish racial customs, language and traditions. It would be unwhich it may indulge in the teaching of grateful, however, to dwell too emphatically on such incidental shortcomings in the career of a leader who was called to do a special work and who thought it better to concentrate his energies on his money or Catholic schools in one small | chosen and needful task than to risk parish in the whole Province of Quebec | total failure by attempting more than -if no other language will satisfactorily | he could accomplish. Davis and his characterize the proceeding, in that sol. | colleagues in the Young Ireland move. itary instance, than the words of the Wit- ment deemed it possible to awaken the ness, that the "Protestant population, in | best aspirations of their fellow-countrytne district affected, were deliberately, men by a literature which, while treacherously and unblushingly plun leavened with Irish sentiments, tradidered," how, in the name of all the tions and hopes, was still English in sense that is common, are we to account | language, form and culture, and alien to for the fact, that the Witness, in column | the mass of the Irish pea antry. Until atter column of its daily issue, defends the the close of the 18th century, according course of the Manitoba legislature, which to Dr. Hyde, the literary activity in not merely takes Catholic money for Pro- those communities in which the old testant schools in one parish, but pounces | tongue was still spoken was very great. upon the whole school taxation of the Not in the South only, but also in Ulster. "the number of poets was something plies the funds to a system of education astonishing." Translations were also against which clergy and laity of the made from the French, Latin, Spanish Catholic faith have never ceased to pro- | and English-mostly of prose. In those test. The Witness professes to be not days "every well-to-do farmer could only a religious, but a loyal paper. How | read and write Irish, and many of them then does it reconcile its attitude towards | could understand even Archaic Irish.' which was "much the same as though Chaucer's poems were handed down of that august tribunal, the last resort amongst English peasants." During the for all British subjects, was: that the tour that he made while collecting Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance. material for his excellent volume of Irish tales, Mr. Curtin was saddened to held that the Catholics had rights which | find so few able to speak their ancestral language, but wherever it was spoken, ary compact-still that goes for some share of the traditional lore still

With this decay of their native tongue among its true heirs there has, on the other hand, been a wonderfully successthat it so loves to invoke will the ful revival of it in the circles of the learned. What is called the Celtic revival, which of course includes all the divisions of that once wide-spread branch of the Aryan family, was a natural result of the fresh interest in philosophy due to the Quebec for Catholic schools, will it be discovery of the relations of Sanscrit to kindly explained how it is truly the languages of Europe. Cornish had Christian, just and honorable, to plunder | been allowed to die unheeded, but Welsh and Breton, Galic, Erse and Manx, were still alive; and foreign scholars had ingly Protestant majority? Consistency, shown their importance. Weish is the thou art a jewel! If there were any descendant of the language that Julius honesty in the game our contemporary | Casar heard nearly two thousand years ago from the Bretons that resisted his landing, and the speech that Tacitus as- | Secretary of Ireland asking that, in the that are being resorted to by the Witness signs to the northern foeman of his at this juncture; but it would be a father-in-law, Agricola, was based on an waste of time to appeal to a journal original probability not greatly dissimwhich, whilst professing Christianity, lilar from the Galic or the Irish of toignores the very elementary teachings | day. Celtic was thus the original speech of the Divine Master. When a paper of the British Islands as of a great part professedly devoted to religion can of Gaul and other regions of western Eudescend so low as to caricature Bishops | rope, and for the wealth of tradition that in a police gazette when what nine its cherished heritage. Why it should traders.

Scotland the religious services should be conducted in the Gælic tongue. Even venom, nothing decent can be expected in this Dominion there are settlements from such a quarter. The thin cloak of that are hardly at home in other speech. Still the tendency is towards decay. As education extends, English becomes more and more the medium of intercourse. In Ireland, many families have deliberately abandoned their native tongue. Even the old Irish names have been frequently changed. Dr. Hyde and other enthusiasts hold that while the educated classes set the example of honoring the old language—until it becomes a disgrace for a Macdermott, an O'Sullivan, a MacCarthy, an O'Neill, to be ignorant of the speech of his fathers, the national revival, which so many profess to desire, is out of the question. Others would be satisfied with imbuing the English language with the spirit of old Irish literature. This is a task on which a good many gifted and zealous writers-poets, story-tellers, scholarsare already engaged. Aubrey De Vere, Catherine Tynan (Mrs. Hurkson), Standish O'Grady, W. Yeats, Dr. Todhunter, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Mr. Graves, Miss Sigerson and her father, and several others, have contributed to this patriotic labor of love. But, while some of the best minds that Ireland has given the aware that the movement of which the present generation are thus devoting their gifts to the transfusion of Celtic blood into English poetry, fiction and drama, those who believe in the vitality of the Irish language are sparing no effort to familiarize the tongues and cars of the people with that ancient speech "The magic power of our ancient language," wrote Bishop O'Donnell, on the occasion which suggested these remarks. to open and fill the minds of our people was admirably illustrated during the confirmations, when we had several sermons from priests who are masters of the Galic tongue." His Lordship cleaed by recommending the encouragement of the study of Irish in the national schools. It is pleasant to observe that this movement has the support of Protestants as well as Catholics. At the meeting at which Bishop O'Donnell's letter was read, the mover of some important resolutions was a Protestant incumbent of the neighborhood, the Rev. Mr. Shea. The Irish Literary Societies of London and Dublin are alike composed of Irishmen of both creeds. Their aim, according to Sir Gavan Duffy, is "to make the Celtic people of Ireland all they are fit to become, to increase knowledge among them and lay its foundations deep and sure; to strengthen their convictions and enlarge their horizon; and to tend the flame of national pride, which, with sincerity of purpose and fervor of zeal. constitutes the motive power of great

have made a better/fight; than I reland or

REVEREND DOCTOR CONATY.

On Sunday last the parishioners of St. Patrick's had the advantage and gratification of hearing the Reverend Dr. Conaty, who preached at High Mass. Needless to say that the discourse was worthy of the theme and of the reputation of the distinguished preacher. He chose for his text the Gospel of the day: "Go ye forth, teach all nations, etc." One of the sure marks of a genuine preacher is to find him speaking from text of the day. The Church identifies our sojourn here below with the eternal life to come, by bringing to our minds the passages of scripture bearing upon each day of the year. No departure from this glorious and time-honored path, no attempts to drag into the pulpit semi-scientific or half literary subjects, can ever realize such results as are to be derived from a sound exposition of the doctrine and morals of Catholicity, suggested by the Gospel of the day. Father Conaty's style is simple and impressive, his language is plain but forcible. He speaks from a well trained mind and a truly Catholic heart, and his appeal goes to the minds and hearts of his hearers. His explanation of the mission of the apostles, a mission not confined to one nation or race of men, but to all nations, he dwelt upon as the most glorious ever confided to the officers of any army. The divine mission of the Church was developed in such a manner as to make his hearers feel that to-day, as in days of yore, our Holy Mother the Church has her authorized teachers, truly inspired and duly commissioned. With such men to meet the enemies of truth and fight the good fight, there need be no apprehension as to the future.

THE subject of higher education for women has been engaging a good deal of attention lately in Dublin. A petition has been presented to the Chief proposed further endowment of the Irish University, the claims of women in regard to a higher form of education should be considered.

RECORDER DE MONTIGNY rendered a very important judgment on Monday in connection with the legality of the Early Closing By-Law. His Honor maintained that the City Council had no power to pass such a law wherein specific exemp

A SILVER JUBILEE.

One of the characteristics of the Irish nce, in whatever quarter of the globe they may be found; is their love and devotion to the priests of the Church. The Sonth Aroon is ever dear to their bearts, and for reasons that are obvious totil students of Irish history. In the darkest days when no cloud had a silver hoing, when the people of the old land had been deprived of their leaders, who had been slaughtered or driven into erile; when all the glory of Ireland was shroad, in the armies of France, of Spains deep sorrow and desolation but the declaration: priest, who, braving the death dealing people in all their miseries, consoled then in th ir afflictions and often at the price of his life adminstered to them the sacraments that gave them faith in and hope for bright futures in the world beyend skies. When the famine stricken millions had to flee from home to foreign chines, the priest accompanied them and saw to their spiritual wants in the land of their adoption. It is not to be mondered at, then, that the warm-hearted race should hold in special affection the race should hold in special affection the attended. The chief mourners were priests of the Church of God. To-day brothers of the deceased. Mr. M. Burke we rejoice with one of our most talented and devoted clergymen, the Rev. Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's, in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. One of the last acts of the Rev. Father Dowd, of venerated memory, was to induce Father McCallen to leave home and kindred in the United States and take up the arduous labors of a priest of Saint Patrick's congregation. From the first day of his arrival amongst us, the good, kind and genial priest found a place in the hearts of the people. He is a worthy successor to the priests of old. Eloquent, zealous, indefatigable, he has left the impress of his personality on the parish in which he ministers, and has been to our dearly beloved pastor, Father Quinlivan, a colleague in the true sense of the word. Father McCallen has accomplished many good works since he identified himself with us, but his labors as a temperance advocate deserve especial mention. In that wide and sorrow-stricken field he has given himself no rest; like a true apostle, his labors have been blessed, and the numher of the rescued who look to him as the agent of God's grace, in their liberation from the degrading bondage of intemperance, is the best proof of the results he has achieved. That a kind Providence may grant him many years amongst us is the ardent prayer of all. That we may long enjoy his manly appeals for the betterment of the moral and social condition of the people, is the most devout wish of every heart. Twenty-five years seems a long time to look forward to, yet brief to those who look backward. But with what pleasure may that retrospective glance be taken by one who has devoted his quarter of a century to good words and good works. Those years leave no regret for our Reverend and beloved assistant pastor, and the years to come, to be spent in the same labor

To the Rev. Father the TRUE WITNESS begs to tender, not only its sincere con. gratulations on this auspicious occasion, but to acknowledge at the same time his kindly assistance in many ways. With the Irish Canadian people of Montreal, we join in saying, ad multos unnos.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, and was, usual, very successful. The principal Ceatures of the proceedings were the able and exhaustive addresses delivered by the vice-president, Senator Drummond, who, in the absence of the esteemed Eresident, Sir Donald Smith, occupied The chair, and by the general manager, Mr. Clouston. It has within recent years become the custom for the chief officers Mour banks to review the business operations of the year just closed, as well as to endeavor to cast a glance into the future in order to estimate the prospects. The vice-president and general manager, at the recent meeting, succeeded admirably in that respect, and their utterances regarding the state of trade will be read a Karter, C. A. McDonnell, and Dr. J. K. Foran; Thos. P. Owens, and Frank Curran, with much interest. The operations of B.C.L., are secretaries. a financial institution such as the Bank of Montreal, reflecting as they do the prosperity or adversity prevailing in every branch of trade, give special oppor-Runity to its administrators to speak with a knowledge of the situation which must carry conviction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

tr is said that Major McKinley, the aspirant for presidential honors in the United States, has given a pledge of worse for the Major.

added that there will never be any such question at any time, when the strong arms and courageous hearts of Catholics To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. are required for any entergency.

THE Saturday Review contains an article on John Redmond, M.P., in which it says that Mr. Redmond possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications for a popular orator.

The ranks of Freemasonry will be minus another very important member through the retirement of Signor Dario of Prussia or Austria, the people had no Bonetti. The Signor in his letter of resigfriend, no helper, no partner in their nation makes the following significant

"The Holy Catholic religion will give laws that proscribed him, clung to the me counsels of peace, of love, and of consolation, whereas the maleficent sect, subsisting only on solemn impostures and iniquity, lacerated my soul.

OBITUARY.

GWENDOLEN TRIHEY.

The funeral of Miss Gwendolen Tribey, daughter of the late Thomas Trihey, St. Antoine Street, in this city, which took place on Saturday morning to St. Anthony's church, was largely and Mr. Israel Clement, brothers in-law. Among others noticed in the funeral cortege were Messrs. H. Barbeau, M. Hicks, Major Evans, F. B. McNamee, John T. McNamee, S. Cookson T. P. Owens, P. J. Coyle, W. P. McVey, J. A. Ogilvy, C. A. McDonnell, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., J. T. Davis, John Dunn, W.J. Mc-Kenna, M. Phelan, E. F. Casey, E Mansfield, J. H. McNally, John McNally, T. Casey, F. E. Donovan, M. Donovan, M. Arahill, Dr. Hackett, E. H. Lemay, M. Stewart, W. H. Dunn, G. A. Corpen ter, J. P. Clarke, A. Hammill, Ald. Kinsella, B. Tansey, and others.

The Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor, who was assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The church was heavily dra; ed with mourning, and a full choir rendered the choral portions of the service, which was of a most impressive character.

Miss Tribey was cut down in the full bloom of youth, just as she was about completing her education at the well known establishment of the Nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Mount St. Mary, on Guy street,. She was a young lady of rare talent and much promise. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereave

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF GWENDOLEN TRIBEY DIED MAY 28, 1896, AGEO 15 YEARS AND S MONTHS.

A precious one from us has gone. A voice we loved is stilled: A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled.

God, in his wisdom, has recalled. The boom His love had given: And though the body monthers here. The soul is safe in Heaven.

R. I. P.

Spiritual Bouquet affectionately promised to my beloved pupil. 20 Masses, 20 Way of the Cross, 20 Rosaries, 20 Communions, 100 visits to the Blessed Sucrament,

SR. ST. JOHN OF KENTY. Mount St. Mary, May 29th, 1896.

MRS. JOSEPH M'CONNIFF

The death of Mrs. Joseph McConniff. which occured last week after a comparatively short illness, was the cause of much surprise and regret to her large circle of to come, to be spent in the same fator friends. The deceased was the sister of Mr. of love, offer bright hopes for great J. P. Whelan, the well known contractor of this city, and of the Reverend Madame Whelan, one of the ladies of the Order of the Sacred Heart, who is now and has been for some time attached to the Convent at Halifax. Mrs. McConniff was an active and valued member of the League of the Sacred Heart, and identified herself prominently with all the good works of her Church, winning the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, whose warm sympathy is extended to her relatives and especially to the little ones she has left behind her, and whose prayers will be constantly offered for the welfare and the eternal repose of their loving

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

We are obliged to defer until next sue the report of Father County's able address on the organization of the Catholic Summer School.

At the meeting the following committee was appointed to promote the interests of the school in this district and to furnish information to those who desire to attend: Mr. Michael Burke (chairman), Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P.; Sir William Hingston, Hon Judge Curran, Hon, Judge Chas J. Doherty, Hon, Senator O'Brien, Messrs, Chas, F. Smith,

SINGER-AUGER.

There was a pretty wedding in the chapel of the Sacred Heart of Notre Dame church on Tuesday morning, May 19, the centracting parti s being Mr. Auguste Singer, accountant at H. & N. E. Hamilton's, eldest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Singer, notary and literateur, and his wife, Mrs. Singer, sister of the Messrs. Hamilton, and Miss Marie Therese Blanche Auger, third daughter of Mr. J. C. Auger, registrar, of Montreal East, and his wife, Dame Clorinde Beau-dry, third daughter of the late Hou. Louis Sympathy to the A. P. A. So much the Beaudry, Mayor of Montr al. The Rev. worse for the Major.

Abbe Marre officiated, the Mass being Tue Sacred Heart Review, in referring organ and Mr Saucier sang appropriate to Decoration Day in the United States, vocal selections. There was a large and olic loyalty, when the country needed the drawing-room at Mr. Auger's resistre whose graves she lovingly dence on the occasion of the signing of confidently of its merits as those who described. The Review might have also the wedding contract. says that there was no question of Cath fashionable attendance. The wedding

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,-I see by the daily papers that the opponents of Dr. Roddick, candidate for St. Antoine Division, have circulated a rumor to the effect that he was opposed to the admission of Catholics to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Now, sir, the writer is aware of the fact that the second day after the hospital was opened Dr. Roddick sent a Catholic patient of his there, knowing the patient to be of that faith, and altended the case himself. After about four months attendance the patient was discharged thoroughly cured. The patient has nothing but praise for both Dr. Roddick and the nurses, who never made any distinction between Catholics and Protestants; and from what I know of the worthy Doctor I believe him to be incapable of harboring such a narrow, bigoted idea. I enclose my card.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC ELECTOR. Montreal, June 2, 1896.

THE FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

The following is the official route:-Starting from Place d'Armes to St. James, along Bleury to Dorchester, to St. James Cathedral, Dominion Square; returning by Cathedral Street to St. James street, Chaboillez to Notre Dame street to French Church. On the return of the procession, a Low Mass will be said in Notre Dame Church, for the benefit of such as could not attend at the early Masses. The last Mass in St. Patrick's will be at 8 o'clock. St. Patrick's congregation taking part in the procession will require to be at the French Church not later than \$50 a.m.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 11, C.M.B.A. of Canada held in St. Ann's Hall, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the wife of Brother J. Ford, a member of Branch No. 41.

Resolved, That while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to the Brother our heartfelt sympathy in the loss he has sustained, but trust that the knowledge that her whom they mourn has entered into a better world than this one of sorrow, will enable him to bear with Christian fortitude the heavy cross placed upon him,

Resolved, also, that a copy be sent to the bereaved Brother and published in the TRUE WITNESS.

MAGAZINE WRITERS

RECEIVE A LITTLE GOOD ADVICE FROM WALTER LECKY IN THE "CATHOLIC

When the Atlantic Monthly announced a series of papers dealing with the race-elements in America, it was to be thought that these papers would be of a solid value, written from statistics and by thoroughly competent observers. Two papers in the series have already appeared, and if those to follow are in the same vein, the series must be consid red ephemeral and valueless. That day is happily past when hasty generalization, religious prejudice and inadequare knowledge, no matter how capti-pass. Macaulay, with his rown, pass often conching fiction as fact, was an accelest who has himself classed as an historical r man-ticist. Times move changed. What had no documentary evidence to lean upon was fiction. Facts had to have legs. No writer was taken by his words, unless these could be supported. From his facts he might draw conclusions, and then it became the province of the critic to determine if these conclusions were

logical deductions.
Mr. Merwin and Mr. Shaler make statements unsupported by proof. In case of Mr. Merwin, in the June number of the Catholic World, I betieve I have shown that many of his dogmatic statements are pure purposeful fictions. One of these fictions was brought vividly to my mind by a recent article in the Forum. Mr. Merwin tells us that "very seldom does he (the Irishman) become a doctor; the severe course of study is repugnant to him." This reason is very funny to those who know the rapidity and supernciality with which American doctors are made. No one versed in matters pertaining to professional education will object to the President of Cornell University, J. G. Schurman. In his "Teaching, a Trade or a Profession," deliver 1 Feb-ruary 18th, before the National Eucational Association, Department of Saperintendence, at Jacksonvitte. Florida, he gives the following statistics: "In 1891-2 there were in the United States 25 954 students of medicine in all its branches, and of these only 1 342 were reported as having literary or scientific degrees." Mr. Merwin tells us that the Irishman becomes a lawyer, presumably because it takes less application. Let us cite Mr. Schurman and leave Mr. Merwin in his froth. "The showing for law and theology, had though it is, is not so bad as for medicine. Out of 6,073 law students 1418 had literary by scientific degrees, and out of 7,729 divinity students 1,961. That is to say, only 25 percent, of our theological, only 18 per cent. of our legal, and only 5 per cent. of our medical students/have a liberal education."

"The severe course of study," after these statistics, like the Irishman's ghost, it is a something, but make into "looks like something, but melts into nothing.'

LEAVING THE OLD LAND.

The tide of emigration is still flowing. At the beginning of the present week, and for several weeks past, numbers of young people left Mayo to join their exiled kindred where they have found a

The Best Advertisements

Many thousands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's. Emulaion from those cured,

sea. The painful scenes enacted at the railway stations on these occasions are now so familiar that they have almost ceased to excite comment. They attract attention in the way of pity for the despairing anguish of these leave-takings between parents and their children, many of whom will never meet again on this side of the grave, and invite condemnation of the state of affairs which makes life-long separation a matter of stern necessity. From Ballyhannis station alone fourteen persons were booked, we are informed, on Tuesday last, and there were also large numbers from Billina, Castlebar, and intermediate stations.—Connaught Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS IN MOURNING.

THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF A CYCLONE VISITATION.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES PLACE THE LOSS OF LIFE AT BETWEEN 300 TO 400 AND DAMAGES TO PROPERTY AT \$25,000,000.

The awful sweep of the tornado is marked to-day by a devastated district in the south-western portion of the city of St. Louis, a half a mile wide and four miles long, with wrecked buildings, tottering walls, debris choked streets and rescuing parties to tell the story of havoc and death.

St. Louis is dazed by the extent of the calamity and it will be days before the total loss of life and the amount of property destroyed will be known.

The estimates of the number killed vary from 300 to 400, with the belief general that the latter figures are the icarer correct.

Coroner Waite said that the death list in St. Louis proper would easily reach 2005 and that in East St. Louis it would be perhaps as large. At police headquarters the dead in St.

Louis were estimated at 300 and in East St. Louis at 200. Extra editions of the local papers place the total loss of life at

The storm left its path littered with dead and dying, and patrol waggons. ambulances and undertakers were busy all day long carrying the identified dead to their homes and homes of relatives and friends; or leaving the unidentified with the city morgue authorities.

The estimate on the property losses will be about \$25,000,000.

The storm which wrought the havoe was a most peculiar one, and scarcely two people in all the city agree as to just how the damage was done. The wind seemed to take the form of a tornado rather than that of a cyclone.

The first heavy damage was in the vicinity of Lower Grove and Latayetce parks, where handsome residences were wrecked and many injured. The tornado swept from the northeast as far as the river, when a sudden turn to the north cleared the Mississippi and tore its way into the heart of East St. Louis.

Another report says:—It will be several days before definite information can be obtained as to the loss of life and injury to the unfortunate people who happened to be in the path of the cyclone. Reports received give accounts of serious loss of life and mairnings in quite a number of places. Appended is a table showing a careful estimate of the killed and injured, based on these

Killed. Injured. St. Louis...... 200

authority. A greater stylist who has the destruction of a wing of the city lately passed away. Mr Fronde, found hospital, carrying 200 patients and nurses down in the wreck and killing but one person.

Thesteamers Pittsburg of the Diamond Joe Line, City of Vicksburg and City of Providence of the Columbian Excursion Company, the City of Monroe of the Anchor Line and all sorts of small craft were pitched and tossed about until a final blast rent them from their moorings. They were swept across the river and struck the Illinois bank within a few blocks of each other. The loss of life on these boats is thought to be slight, as everybody was cautioned not to jump. The City of Vicksburg is almost a total wrock. The City of Providence was blown up on the Illinois side. Her rudder is gone, and cabin and smokestacks were blown away before she parted from her wharf.

A survey made here to-day shows that over 3000 houses have been damaged or wholly destroyed. The damage to church property was particularly severe. bresponsible correspondents, have wired to the outside world preposterous

estimates of the losses here, some reaching the absurd figure of \$60,000,000. The estimates of good achitects and reputable real estate dealers now place the total loss at about \$22,000,000.

Nearly all South St. Louis is practically destroyed. It will be fully two years before the effects of the hurricane are effaced. The relief fund is rapidly growing.

RESULTS TELL THE STORY.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable estimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequalled and these cures have often been accomplished after dl other preparations had failed.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER

THE BRIDGE WHICH CAUSED IT SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED THREE TIMES AS

The city of Victoria, B. C., is still in a dazed condition as the result of the bridge disaster. All day yesterday divers were at work. The car that fell from the bridge was pulled out on the bank, but it is believed there are still a number of hodies entangled in the wreckage of the bridge itself. Fifty-three bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is known that at least three more are yet to be recovered.

casions been pronounced unsate, and had traffic, and its strength was only ont-

that caused the accident was the heaviest ago it had crossed the bridge when crowded, and had caused such a sagging that it was feared the bridge would fall. After that experience the car was not run until this week, when it was put on to accommodate the extra traffic. It is reported that the city will be said for one million damages by relatives of the

A RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

The Ave Maria says in its last issue that "a religious conference is to be held in one of our large cities between lifteen Catholic priests and laymen and the same number of Protestant ministers and laymen. The objects of the proposed conference are stated to be: primarily, the discovery of the obstacles to Christian union, and the formulating, if possible, of plans for their removal; and in the second place, the discovery and removal of obstacles in the way of united Christian work. That something beneficial, as to this latter point, may result from the friendly discussion of the thirty gentlemen is not improbable; but it is a foregone conclusion that " formulating plans for the removal of obstacles to the organic union of churches " will come to

COMPULSORY PATRIOTISM.

The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, N.Y., in referring to the recent verdict of the grand jury in Illinois, against Bishop Ryan, says :- The school flag insanity has advanced another step. Western disputches state that the grand jury of Morgan County, Illinois, has found indictments against Bishop Ryan, of Alton, and Vicar General Hickey, of Springfield, for the astounding crime of neglecting to display the American flag on the school buildings over which they have supervision. The Catholic authorities are not, however, the only culprits. Indictments have been also found against Gor. Altgeld and the trustees of the Illinois State University for a similar crime, and it appears that the Teachers' Associations throughout the State of Illinois are, though not indicted, equally criminal, at least in intent, for the school flag law has been condemned

by that body generally.

This compulsory patriotism is a new phase of our Americanism. It is a decided novelty to undertake to make men patriotic by act of legislature. If it should fail we shall doubtless have a committee to visit the schools and clubthe pupils into the stordiest sort of patriotism. The judges and juries in Morgan county. Illinois, should lose no time in trying, condemning, sentencing and casting into prison Bishop Ryan Vicar-General Hickey, Gov. Altgeld and the trustees of the Illinois State University, and the teachers' associations generally; and if their patriotism should not prove satisfactory at the expiration of their sentences the dose should be repeated and reiterated, if necessary, until the culprits are ready to whoop it up for Old Glory to the satisfaction of the Illinois legislatures in general and the grand jury of Morgan county in particu-

Illinois Nabuchodonosors should not. permit any modern Sidrachs, Misachs or Abdenagos to stand insubordinately erect when the sound of the trumpet, the flute, and the harp, of the sackbut, and the pasttery and the symphony and the band of the Illinois legislature is One of the remarkable features was heard, but should torthwith cast them into a fiery furnace to learn true patriot-

RAILROAD TIES.

It is estimated that the railroads of the United States consume 80,000,000 ties for renewals annually. Of this aggregate about 45,000,000 are of oak, 12 -500,000 pine, 3 500,000 chestnut, 5,000,000 cedar, 2,500,000 hemlock and tamarack, 1,500,000 eypress, 2,500,000 red wood, with the balance of various woods.

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum, which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. sold by all

BOSTON NAMED AFTER A MONK.

There is an interesting story connected with the name Boston. The city which first received the name was situated in Lincolnshire, England, Boston, Mass was the namesake of the English town, being named in loving remembrance by John Cotton, when he came to the New World in early colonial days. In the seventh century, the story runs, a monk called St. Botolph founded a church on the site of the original Boston. It was

home in the Greater Ireland beyond the fourth what it would have been had it first known as Botolph's Town, then as been intended for railroad use. The car time passed on, Botolphston, then Bo taston, and finally it became shortened on the line. Once betore several months to Boston. The old city lost much of its ancient importance, but its namesake in America still perpetuates the name, though few people know the origin of of it. The monk, St. Botolph, has been dead these many centuries.

DIED.

M. CONNER-In this city, on the 22nd May, at her residence, 31 City Councillors street, Theresa Whelan, wife of Joseph J. McConniff, and sister of J. P. Whelan, of this city.

DIVISION.

Vote For THOS. RODDICK,

The Conservative Candidate.

COMMITTEE ROOMS

are now open as follows, where Voters will receive all necessary information:

357 and 1082 St. James. 2206 and 2708 St. Catherine. 2161 and 2145 Notre Dame. 175 and 289 St. Antoine. 83 Fullord.

St. Antoine Ward MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

VOTE FOR

MANUFACTURER.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

COMMITTEE ROOMS WILL BE OPENED

Where desired information will be given to electers.



THE PLACE TO BUY THEM IS

THOMAS LIGGET'S.

Our four upper floors are literally packed with useful and artistic furniture at popular

THOMAS LIGGET.

DANIEL FURLONG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK

Special rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET TELEPHONE 6474.

Londonderry and Poland Spring Mineral Waters

Remember we have both Still and Carbonated Poland Spring Wineral Water and offer Poland "Still" Water, in cases of 2 ozen half-gallon glass battles at 89 per case, 85 per single duzen, or 50 cents per single bottle. Poland Spring (Carbonated) Water-Sparkling Poland Water in cases of 50 quart bottles. \$8 per duzen, or \$2 55 per single dozen. Sparkling Poland Water in cases of 100 pint bottles. \$11 per case, or \$1.50 per single dozen. Still and Carbonated toudout-derry Littlia Spring Water-Still Londonderry cames in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles. \$6 per case, or 62 cents per single bottle. Soarkling Londonderry in cases of 50 quart bottles. \$8 per case, or \$2.25 per single dozen. Sparkling Londonderry in cases of 100 pints, \$11 per case, or \$1.50 per single dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents for Poland and Londonderry.

THE KING OF SCOTCH WHISKIES. Hill, Thomson's King of Scotch Whiskies, \$2 per bottle, \$20 per dozen. Hill, Thomson's Rare Old Scotch Whisky, \$ '25 per bottle, \$13.59 per dozen. Hill, Thomson's Standard Blond Scotch Whisky, \$1.00 per bottle, \$11 per case. Hill, Thomson's XXX Special Reserve Scotch Whisky, \$1.00 per bottle, \$11 per case.

CAMPING STORES.

SEASIDE STORES.

Dar Facilities for Executing Camping and Seaside Stores are unequalled in Canada. We have the finest assortion at in the Dominion in Paney and Starle Groceries, Choice Groceries and Provision. Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors, and Fine Havana Cigars. We sundoy careful and experienced packers. We make no charge for packing or packages.

BEADLESTON'S IMPERIAL BEER.

In White Glass Tivoli Bottles. Imperial Beer, per dozen cints, \$1.65. Imperial Beer, in original casks, containing 10 dozen pints, \$15 00 per cask. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE EXPORT LAGER.

The Beer that made Milwaukee tamous. Schlitz Milwaukee Export Lager, in original carks of 10 dozen pints, \$14.00 per cask. Schlitz Milwaukee Export Lager, in quarts, \$2.50 per dozen; in original casks of 6 dozen quarts, \$14.00 per cask.

FRASER, VIGER & CO 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver ell is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be palatable."

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil.

Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.

FOR THE LADIES.

TEA AS A BEVERAGE.

IT ORIGINATED THROUGH THE GIFT OF AN INFATUATED LOVER.

The antiquity of tea as a beverage is a favorite subject of discussion by con firmed tea drinkers. China claims the origin of the use of tea as a drink, says

the New York Mercury. Of course there are various stories connected wit it it among which, perhaps, the following is quite as interesting and believable as any. As the tale runs, one of the daughters of a reigning sovereign was hopelessly enamored of a young nobleman whose caste did not permit him to aspire to her hand; but they exchanged glances and occasionally he gathered a few blossoms and took means

to have them conveyed to her. One day the princess met her admirer in the grounds of the palace, and as the attention of her attendants was attracted in another direction the young man tried to put a few flowers into her hand, but all that she could grasp was a little twig. with green leaves.

This she treasured, and when she resched her apartments she placed the twig in a goblet of water, here to remain for some hours, the object of her tenderest care. Toward evening she was seized with a sentimental attack, during which the drank the water in which the twig had been kept. It had a most agreeable taste, and then she ate the leaves and stock.

The flavor pleased her greatly, and every day, in memory of her admirer, she had bunches of the tea tree brought to her, and ate them or put them in water and drank the infusion.

The ladies of the court observed her, and were moved to try it themselves, and did so with such pleasing results that the practice spread throughout the kingdom, and one of the great industries of China was thus established.

It is claimed that the date of the sentimental origin of tea drinking was nearly 3000 years before Christ.

AS TO WOMAN.

A woman can keep some secrets. you? You can find out what her bonnet cost, but not her age.

done anything wonderful when she has stepped backward off a street car and

A woman is almost divine in her capacity for forgiveness--toward persons of the other sex.

A women will stuff her fingers in her ears when a firecracker goes of, and face. death with the utmost composure.

A woman is male ill in no other way so quickly as by wearing an unbecoming

A woman is a hero by the mere fact of her sex : torunately for the rest of the world, she doesn't usually know it.

A woman is capable of sublime sacri-

fices of self in great matters, and of supreme selfishness in little ones. A woman may have a catalogue of

faults as long as a milliner's bill but, bless her' she's the best thing on earth. -City Recorder.

WOMEN ON THE MOVE

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS SHOWING THE PROGRESS THEY HAVE MADE IN MANY WALKS OF LIFE.

In 1890 there were in the United States 4,455 women doctors against 527 in 1870 Three hundred and thirty-seven women dentists against 24.

Two hundred and forty women lawyers

against 5. One thous and two hundred and thirtyfive women preachers against 67.

One hundred and eighty women land surveyors and engineers against none at all in 1870. Twenty-five women architects against

Eleven thousand women sculptors and painters against 412. Three thousand women writers against .

Eight bundred and eighty-eight women journalists against 35.

Thirty four thousand five hundred and eighteen women musicians against 5,735. Three thousand nine hundred and forty nine actresses against 692.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-live shorthand writers against 7. Sixty-four thousand and forty-eight secreturies and clerks against 8,016.

Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy seven women bookkeepers

against none in 1870.

La Thought .

THE FEAR OF THUNDER

SAFEST PLACE DURING A STORM IS IN THE HOUSE, WH) RE THERE IS NO DRAUGHT.

"Electric storms are far less dangerous than the majority of people imagine," writes Edward W. Bok in June Ladies' Home Journal. "That a severe lightning storm is terrifying admits of no question, and will sometimes bring un-

The chance of lightning striking a house, for, example, is not one in a million. Particularly is this true in cities, strung as most of them are with electric wires. The greater danger from electric storms is in the country, and even there the danger may be lessened if the simplest and most common sense of precautions are exercised. The surest electric conductor is a draught, and if, when a thunder storm approaches, it is seen that all windows and doors liable to occasion a draught are kept closed, the danger is at once reduced to a minimum. If a wo-man is "caught" out in a thunderstorm the safest shelter is a house; the most dangerous a tree, particularly an oak tree. It is a peculiar, but nevertheless a proven, fact, that the oak is the most susceptible of all trees to a current of electricity. Over fitty per cent. of trees struck by lightning storms during one summer, the Government statistician tells us, were oaks, while the beech tree was the least harmed. Therefore, the worst possible place of shelter in an electric storm is under an oak tree, while by all odds, the safest place is in a house and out of draught. * * The actual danger unerring accuracy, which you had been (from an electric storm) is, in truth, not from the lightning nor the thunder, but from the nervous condition into which somen allow themselves to fall. And this is a danger which they can avoid A little calm thought and a few grains of common sense will do it."

THE OLD EXCUSE.

NOW USED TO AN ALARMING EXTENT BY A NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

One of the best known nectie factories in Grand street, New York, has for its superintendent a big, jolly fellow, who, while an excellent business man, is of that is all that concerns us. And that rather a trusting, unsuspicious nature. they are very apt to be sound on the prac-Directly under his supervision are seventeen young women, about as quick-witted as can be found in a day's walk on the can prevent us from acknowledging. The east side. They receive a stipulated sum each week and are not required to work on legal holidays.

About four months ago, so the super intendent tells a New York Mail and that lack of judgment which he tacitly Express reporter, application was made to him for a "day off" to go to a tuneral.

A grandmother was dead. The request was granted During the same week another girl asked leave to stay away to attend the funeral of a cousin. That

was granted also. Following these requests came a most alarming mortality among the relatives of the employes. In twelve weeks the seventeen girls had been off thirty-six times to attend the funerals. Sometimes it was an uncle, sometimes an aunt, and again a grandfather. The original ap plicant appeared to suffer the most frequent bereavement. She had been away four times in four weeks to go to a funeral. When she made her fifth request the manager called her into his office.
"Do you ext ect to get married soon!"

heasked. "Well, I don't know," replied the girl, opening her big black eyes in surprise.

"Why do you ask, Mr. Brown?"

"I suppose," replied the superintendent, ignoring the question for a moment, that in case you do marry you hope to have children?"
"Well, I hadn't thought of that was

the young woman's response, "but I suppose I would like to have children of

my own. Certainly."
"I am glad to hear it," said Mr. Brown.

"Please tell me what you mean," said the necktie maker. "I don't understand

"I simply thought," said the fat su-A woman never seems to know she's book from its shelf, 'that your family rolls.

The considerable was in danger of becoming extinct. Here you have buried your uncle, your aunt, your cousin, your grandfather, and now you are going to your sister's fun-eral. There won't be any of you left pretty soon."

The young woman reddened, and after a paintul pause said she would withdraw her application for time off. Then the superintendent went into the general

work room. "Young lidies," he said, "I regret to be obliged to announce that hereafter I shall be obliged to limit each of you to two funerals a month. I am sorry to do this, but if this epidemic keeps up, I shall expect that you will fall victims yourselves. Your families are dropping off so rapidly that I cannot look for any other result. Do you catch the drift of my remarks?"

There was a deep silence for a moment and then a giggle. Mr. Brown went back to his books. There hasn't been a death since he spoke, a month ago.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN TO SOCIETY IS SHE WHO IS MARRIED AND INDIFFERENT TO DOMESTIC TIES.

"It is unfortunate that we have in

this life of ours, which seems so full to some of us, so many women who can find nothing for their hands to do," writes Edward W. Bok in June Ladies' Home Journal, discussing "Women and Card-Parties." "I do not mean by this those whom we call the wealthy and the leisure classes. The greatest dangers to our womanhood do not arise from these classes. The woman most dangerous to modern society is she who is married, and yet is indiferent to domestic ties, who lives in boarding house or hotel, and who is constantly on the lookout for something to occupy her attention. And a woman in this condition generally finds the very thing she shouldn't. Instead of filling up her life with something worthy of her womanhood she drags it out through a succession of such enjoyments as these progressive card parties." As she cannot play alone she seeks company, and, unfortunately, it is never difficult for a woman of this sort to find companions of her own kind. She is one of the types of women who have made these cardparties what they are te-day among women. The well-bred woman; the woman of intelligence who can see the relative fitness of things; the woman who believes that God gave her something to do in this world; the woman with nice perceptions; the woman who is wholesome in every sense; the woman whom it is good for ness who succeed. another woman to know, who says something of value when she speaks, who lifts herself mentally and spiritually

with believe me, my friend when I say all this and I say it in kindness such women do not play cards during the daytime; they leave that sort of thing to others. They find something else to do—something worthing else to do—something worthing also thing better more also still the more also still the more also still the something the still the more also still the still the something the still th thing better, more elevating, more en lightening, and better fitted to qualify them for their positions in their homes, and their duties toward their husbands and children."

THE BEAT WEST WEST VEST WAS STATED FOR CHARACTER

THE JUDGMENTS OF WOMEN.

In a conversation we once held with an eminent minister of the church, he made this fine observation: "We will say nothing of the manner in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man who has an intelligent wife, or is accustomed to the society of educated women. will dispute this. Times without num cide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps, with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieve these facts less by reasoning than a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instancts of the animal races, and yet there seems to be some good ground for the remark of a French writer, that when a man has toiled, step by step, up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top, but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound. life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it beneath his dig nity to take counsel with an intelligent wife stands in his own light, and betrays attributes to her.'

THE HARDSHIP OF LABOR IN CITIES

An exchange says that in times past much has been said and written to induce boys to stay on the farm. Latterly he same note of warning needs to be uttered for girls. If farmers' daughters in well-to do homes could see the hundreds and thousands of girls who are crowding, and crowded, into the factories and shops of all our large cities. they would rejoice and be glad that their lots were cast in more desirable places.

The writer has recently been making personal inspection of some of the many places in which girls and women are daily employed in Cleveland, O. One was a factory where they print wall paper. It may not be generally known that the most beautiful wall paper is made in large quantities in the above mentioned city. The heat in the room where this paper is made is almost in-tolerable. Then there are the odors of dyes mingled with all this heat. Girls from twelve to lifte n years are em ployed in manipulating the simple machinery necessary for cutting off the paper into the sixteen-yard rolls. Day after day these girls sit in this heated room with its odors of poisonous dyes, and at a given signal "click" the bit of machinery which cuts the paper into

The proprietor of the business said that experts in this work could earn \$1 a day. He tailed to tell how long it took to become an expert, or what wages the new beginner received. He said that a number of applicants for the work were daily turned away. It is simply dreadful for growing girls to be spending their time in such work. Under such conditions neither their minds nor bodies can properly develop. They are learning nothing that can be of help to them in alter life. From a few years of such toil they will emerge with health broken and with an absolute unfitness, in every way, for the duties and responsibilities of

The clerkships in stores are scarcely better. It has been truly said of some of the girls who work in leading dry goods houses in the same city, that their wages are so low they are ashamed to tell what they are. One bright young lady, in her efforts to fit herself for teaching, broke down in health and had to give up her favorite vocation. She vibrated for a few years between working in a store and housework. When in the store store and housework. When in the store she earned \$4 per week. She paid her sister, with whom she lived, \$1.50 per week. This left her \$2.50 per week for clothes and car fare. She said she could hardly keep herself comfortably clad. After following this up up for a time she would turn to housework. White she could do better at this from a financial standpoint, her pride was so hurt that she could not stand it all the time.

With the editor's permission more will be said from time to time about woman wage workers in Cleveland. But mean time, girls, stick to the farm See if you cannot prevail upon father or mother t let you have a share in some of the pra ducts of the farm, so you will feel independent. The cultivation of flowers is a great thing nowadays. All sorts of flowers ars in demand, the common ones as well as the more rare.

The care of poultry usually falls to the lot of women on turns. By judicious mai agement this can be made very profitable. Small fruits, with a little help from the "men folks," can be made a good paying investment.

Farmer fathers should see to it that their daughters are encouraged to do simething at home so they will not feel that they are dependent upon their parents for their support.

Girls, let me tell you a "secret of succers." Whatever intsiness you engage in, whether the raising of poultry, the growing of small fruits, or the cultivation of fluwers, be sure that you know all that is worth knowing about that business. It is the people who master their busi-

GREAT BATTLES are contin-ually going on in the human syseasiness to the neart of the strongest above others, whom mothers like their tem. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out man. But the real danger is slight daughters to know and their sons to talk disease and Restores Health. tem. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND STCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL

IS NOT A DYE BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER, Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .-- R.J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, REE VIMENE, ROUEN, France.

HIS FIVE SENSES GONE.

LITTLE JOHN BRADY OF NEWARK CAN NEITHER SEE HEAR, FEEL, TASTE NOR SMELL.

One after the other, John J. Brady, a

means of prolonging his life would be the injection of stimulants. His hospital in Newark where they care to take the patient for scientific observa-tion. So Mrs. Mary Brady si's by the bedside of her son, who was 15 years old last December, and cries softly to hers-it, and waits for the end, which may come to-day, and may not come until another week of mere existence has been added to her poor boy's life.

In October of last year John Brady went to night school. He and his teachers found out the first night that John couldn't read print unless he held the book within three inches of his face. The boy was going blind rapidly, but nobody had suspected it before. His mother was thoroughly alarmed and took him to Dr. T. Y. Sutphen, the visit-ing eye specialist at St. Michael's Hospital. Dr. Sutphen put the boy in his own ward in the hospital and watched him carefully Young Brady grew fat on the hospital fare, but soon was totally blind. He was in the hospital for six weeks. When he came out he had lost another sense. He could not

Last March John lost his sense of smell. An open bottle of hartshorn held l close to his mestrils had no effect on him at all. A month ago his sense of feeling left him.

All that was left of the five senses given him at his birth was the sense of taste. Last week he lost that. He has taken no nourishment of any sort since Wednesday. Then he swallowed a few drops of milk.

Besides all this the poor boy is now speechless. Eight days ago his voice was heard for the last time. His mother gave him some strawberries. She had put six of them in his mouth one after the other. Then he whispered

"That's just what I was going to ask

Since then he has not spoken. He cannot hear. The doctors say there is a lesion of the brain somewhere which has paralyzed all the nerves one after another. It began with the optic nerve.

Dr. Edson, in the last issue of the

the night before. The bath has saved day."

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

TO BE A GRAND ASSEMBLY OF CATHOLICS AND TO TAKE PLACE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The German Catholics of Detroit are making every effort to provide in a handsome manner for the delegates to their grand convention to be held during the coming summer. Societies in the various German parishes of the city have taken the thing up in a most enthusias tic manner, committees have been appointed, meetings held and arrangements made for taking care of their coming friends. The convention proper takes place in September, and on the first day a parade of all the German Catholic civic and military societies of the city and surrounding towns will be held.

THE PERQUISITES OF PUBLIC MEN.

It was recently suggested in the House of Commons that members should travel 'free of charge when on their way to perform legislative duries." The House only laughed; but that, says the London News, shows our insular prejudice, for in almost every other civilized country on the face of the globe free carriage is one or a member's perquisites. It is the fashion just now to draw parallels to or from the Boers. We may state, therefore, that among the Governments which are most liberal in this respect is that of the Transvaal. A member of the Volksraad once declared in his place that, looking to the fact that he had to swim a river to come to Parliament, his constituency did not "expect him to get drowned in his old age for thirty shillings a day," and the pay has since been raised. But swimming a river is no worse than crossing a channel. Some of the perquisites feel, he cannot smell, he cannot see, he granted to for in M. P.'s are decidedly curious. In Balgaria they include free telegrams. In the United States an additional allowance of tenshillings a week is made for each member's stationery and newspapers. In Prussia and some other of the German States M.P's are A HOT BATH WILL BRING SLEEP, allowed three shillings for cab fares, for each arrival and departure." In the Netherlands "journey money" is allow-Ladies' Home Journal, says :- "Sup | ed, but "in order to satisfy legal requirepose a person be tired out by overwork ments, a declaration has to be signed by

of any kind, to feel nervous, irritable the member that the sum stated in his any wind, to her absolutely certain that account agrees with the actual pay. bed means only tossing for hours in an unhappy wakefulness. We all know seem, is not implicitly to be trusted in this condition of the body and mind, such matters any more than the average Turn on the hot water in the bathroom schoolboy. But the most curious case poor Newark boy, has lost all his five and soak in the hot bath until the of sharp practice is reported from New enses. He is slive, his skin has a drowsy feeling comes, which will be way. In that country a paternal Governhealthy color, and an occasional moves within three minutes; rub yourself ment—or, as Lord Salisbury would say, ment of his hands and feet is noticed by briskly with a coarse Turkish towel "their grandmother, the State" - gives the medical men who are watching his case with intense interest. But he can mither see, hear, feel, smell nor taste.

Oursely with a coarse furkish tower to all legislators an "allowance for mixed case with intense interest. But he can mither see, hear, feel, smell nor taste. neither see, hear, feel, smell nor taste. the just, and rise in the morning won-The boy must die. The only possible dering how you could have felt so hadly been interpreted in a very elastic way by honorable members. Thus it appears many a one from a sleepless night, if that under this privilege members have widowed mother is poor, and there is no not from a severe headache the next made the State Treasury pay for their baths (more or less medical), for converof gymnastics or massage, for medica. comforts (' wine for the sick ') and even for the drawing and stopping of teeth." Fancy that," as the Norwegian part says. One other precedent must not be forgotten. In Hungary every Departy can travel in one class higher than is pays for.



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

Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Eurns, Scalds, Sprains Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity—Salem Observer.

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Fa. Killer. We have seen its majic effects in southing to severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Consatt Dispatch.

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Tennessee Organ.

Organ.
It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, at medicine has acquired a rejutation equal to Perry Davis Pain-Killer,—Newport News,
Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, Ec. Very large bottles 50c

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY **EXCURSIONS.**

Sunday Schools and Societies should make car > applications for their summer excursions, as choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island Valleyfield, Ornstown, Herville, Rouses Powere, are being rapidly secured.

Moonlight Excursions Through Lake St. Louis.

The above can now be arranged for with so-ies, clubs, military and other organizations. The Trip is as follows:



Boston, 89.00 a.m., *88.20 p.m.
Portland, 9.00 a.m., 18.20 p.m.
New York, 88.10 a.m., 8*4.25 p.m.
Toronto, Detreit, 88.20 a.m., *84.00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8*9.10 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, 89.20 a.m.
Ste. Anne's. Vaudreuil, etc. —88.20 a.m., z1.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., z5.16 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m.
St. Johns—89.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *88.20 p.m., 188.49

St. Johns—89.002.m., 4.05 p.m., 85.22 p.m., 188.00 p.m.
Newport—89 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 685 20 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 188.40 p.m.
Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m. and 189.4 p.m.
Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 8.10 a.m., 11 a.m., 84.25 p.m., 7.10 p.m.
Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 21.30 p.m.
a.5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m
Leave Dalhousie Nguare Station for

Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. s Parlor and sleeping cars. z Saturday only. \$Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office. 129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Niste Roofers:

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Drainage and Ventilation aspecialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1834

A Strong and Happy Assurance Leave Bonaventure Station by special excursion about 8 p.m., twenty minutes ride to Laching that is the "Buchess of York," a steady of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight sail through Lake St. Louis, and return to Lachine Wharf, where the "Buchess of York," a steady of 700, will be in attendance for a three hour moonlight sail through Lake St. Louis, and return to Lachine Wharf in time to reach Montreal by special train at 1130 p.m. These moonlight excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee excursions will only be run on application of societies, clubs, etc., the Excursion Committee being allowed to control the sale of tickets if desired. For choice dates, rates, etc., early application should be made at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent. Bonaventure Station.

Women Nade Strong for the Hot Weather.

If the Doctors Have Failed to Give You Health, Paine's Celery Compound Will Meet Your Case - Your Blood Will Be Thoroughly Cleansed - Your Nervous System Will Be Strengthened-You Will Feel Bright and

There ought to be no necessity of con- 1 by earth's best me licine, Paine's Celery tinually reminding people that they Compound. should look closely to their condition of health at this season of the year. Notwithstanding constant warnings, thousands seem to be quite indifferent to what they term the small ills of life. Small streams make mighty, rushing rivers; the small ills of life, when ne-

maladies that end in eath. The tritles of to-day--weak and deathly feelings, nervous twitchings, debility, sleeplessness, tired feelings, and heavy, dull pain in the head-may to-morr w result in dread disease, paralysis, in-

The hot, enervating weather of sum cope with the dangers that have to be encountered in mid summer, guid, nervous and broken-down. The Bewere of imitations and substitutes.

The fact that Paine's Celery Com-

pound has met the most sanguine expectations of physicians, and cured so many in the past, should be the strongest and happiest assurance to those who need a litegroing medicine at the present time. That Paine's Celery Compound cures positively and permanently all diseases arising from impure blood, or from decline in vigor of the nerve system, is fully proved by thousands of earnest library as a starton for the present time. St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, 88.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instance of 8 p.m. Starton for the present time. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instance of 8 p.m. Starton for the present time. The starton for the present time. St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Lachute, 88.30 p.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m., 120 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m., 120 p.m. That Paine's Celery Compound cures glected, frequently bring on dangerous positively and permanently all diseases

signed letters to that effect. Let us kindly urge every individual, sanity, or that awful paresis that ends young and old, who is out of condition, life so quickly.

This is indeed the time when Paine's Celery Compound. The results will be Celery Compound should be used by old astonishing, convincing and gladdening, and young who feel they are not up to the standard of full health, strength and for pure, rich blood, and for bestowing activity.

fully proved by thousands of earnest

and happy men and women who have

results must be appalling and fatal to See that you get "Paine's," the kind thousands, if the system is not fortified that "makes people well."

BY J. S. O'HIGGINS.

(From Walsh's Magazine, Toronto.)

Okl Sneck was a railway clerk in the employ of the W. & R., attached to that read from his boyhood. His steward ship had been an eventful one; from an enip time he had worked his way steadily opening to the post of General Freight Agent, but on account of various changes of management, and of his own advancing age, had been forced down again, in long spasmodic lapses, to the position of an abstract clerk in the audit department of the New York offices.

In his earlier years ne had always to his eartier years or had always been looked upon as a proud and avaricious man. He had a large salary then but now his pay was very meagre and his miserly deeds were in keeping with ins miserly deeds were in keeping with it. He had never married, but lived all alone in the very top of a rickety old tenement house, paying an ancient individual who prowled around the premises a me trille to tidy his two rooms, but doing all the other domestic work nimself. He had not bought a new suit of cloth s nor a new hat in twenty years. In fact his life had been that of the simriest of simple old misers, and people plest of simple of misers, and people were right when they argued that he was very wealthy, for he had saved money all his life, and it was carefully deposited, not in the traditional iron last under his ways reactions. box, but under his own name in several ur town banks.

succk was not miserable only because he didn't know what it was to be happy. He was not well liked by the clerks with whom he had worked shoulder to shoulder for four years or more. He always hell alout from them, rarely answering their salutes or questions, and wh n he did condescend to do so it was for the most part briefly and with a superior air which evoked from most of his fellow slaves a humorous regard,

tinged with sympathy.
(In Christmas eve this William Sneck was scated on a very high stool at a very high and very black desk in a row with ten other clerks, writing with nervous hand in a large book, consulting from hand to a large book, consulting from time to time the huge bundle of way-bills before him. His sharp, beardless face, furrowed deep with age, displayed no inward feeling. His snow white hair, brushed hack from a high forehead, tumbled in a silky bunch on his shoulder. ders. His frock cost, shiny from much wear and brushing, was buttoned closely about his tall, bent, and thin figure, while his trousers, seeming to disdain the contaminating association of his rough boots, held aloof fully three inches.

sneck was generally the last to leave the office and this day was no exception, for it was quite half-past six when he denued his wondrously tall and wonderfully shaped old top hat, and gave the final brush to his clothes. The night was particularly cold, and Sneek's became a little paler and his teeth chattered together, when the first rush of the winter wind wedged through the half-opened door. So he re-arranged his muiller, carefully turned up the collar of his coat, and having given his hat such a vigorous pull as almost brought it down over his ears, opened the door again and hurried down the street as fast as his poor stiff legs could carry

He had walked several blocks, with his head down as a ram to assail the violent onslaughts of wind which every now and then swent down the street, when something in the window of a bookstore at tracted his attention. He stopped absuptly, and a look of wonderment came over his face, changing slowly and almost imperceptibly, as he gazed, to one of reverent adoration such as was never seen on Sneck's face before, and which looked, it must be said, just a wife out of place.

To the ordinary passer by it was but a simple copy of Gisgongi's "Nativity" upon which Sneck lavished such unusual feeling-evidently copied by an amateur from this old master; truthfully executed but not in any way out of the ordinary. But to Sneck it was more.

Something in the expression of the Virgin Mother recalled the tender smile of one upon whose face he had looked white still a child. Dim visions of the mather of his childhood rose up and Chased upon each other in abounding profusion. Those thoughts that fill the live of lonely people flooded upon him. and in a moment a thousand incidents, a Thousand kindnesses, were recalled, and the lost m ther, lost while he was still a child, rose out of the oblivion into which the had vanished and took him back from his crabbed and wrinkled age to Youth rejoicing and unfurrowed cheek.

Certainly his face expressed such emotions as would have done credit to the most devout of worshipping Christians. And surely in this man, who had not entered a church for well nigh half a cen-Tury; who had not in as long a time suce thought of his Maker, nor addressed one little unspoken prayer to Him; who had spurned deserving solicitors of charity roughly from his presence—surely in this man, these feelings must have been mightily re awakened by an Almighty hand, and his former blighted soul approated and despatched.

Suddenly a hollow, sickly voice aroused him from his reverie. It sou ided to Swck as if it might have come direct from the lips of some dying mun-so weak and hollow, and so terrible it was.

"Sneck, you don't know me?"-a dis arranged and frightened look answered-I-I am Potter, your old secretary. twenty years ago. You had to discharge sue—it was my own fault Mr. Sneck. Lord I am gone to the dogs—gone long ago—" (and the dry cough told a story)
"No hope m.w. I don't need you to Lecture me; I am sick and want a place to sleep, just for to-night-just for tonight, Mr. Snock. I'll die in the street un this cold."

Sneck was moved. Not one feature of that pinched face reminded him of the Young see etary, whom, more than twenty years before, he had been comfelled to discharge with a severe lecture which elicited promises of subilety for the future. He could sourcely bring himself to believe that it was that boy who now stood before him. Such a

transformation Such a dreadful picture of want and wretcheddess whose lean face had been marrid and slashed by wild abuse; whose cloth a were scarcely more than a collection of rags; whose feet were through the soles of his tattered boots, and whose head-covering bore slight trace of having once been a

At other times Succk would have rebuked this disreputable "creature," but be was not now himself; he not only tolerated his fullen secretary's plea for charity, but actually consented to procure for him a night's lodgings, expressing in a kind and sympathetic voice how exceedingly sorry he was at seeing him in such a state.

He even called him "lad," but in his unheard of generosity still exhibited his old time strategy. When that bony hand was extended for the expected done tion, Mr. Sneck shook his head, knowingly: "No, bad." he said. "if I give you money you will spend it on drink Come, I'll get you a bed"—for all the world as if it were an ev rydav occurrence, this buying lodgings for wayfaring tramps, when it was really the first time in his whole life that he had done so.

And so they set about to find a house, and, as they walked, the poor drunker related his rapid downfall and told of the lives he had dragged down with him-of those he had made miserable-of those he had murdered by his reckless career.

His story is the same as any other such story; in some details perhaps a little different, but in its commencement, in its end, in its general course, just the same. A mother, a wife, dead-broken hearted! But a child, a daughter, alive. child. "I used to stand in a doorway often when I was sober," said he, "to see her pass with the other orphan children. I could tell her little smiling face a block away—so like her mother. I tell you sneck, if there had been anything that could possibly have saved me from falling into this horrible nit it from falling into this horrible pit it would have been my love for her. How often have I, in agony, resisted my destroyer? But nobody would give me right, but where it got above a cer work, and disheartened and despairing I tain note it invariably cracked, and was drawn into the whirpeol again, and circled down and down to ultimate desruction.'

Thus Sneck's new found friend raved on as they elbowed their way through | moal. crowds of noisy children, and groups of happy men and women, whose merry faces seemed to ridicule the sorrow of for him whe had so recklessly disregard and there, sure enough, was the proof. ed her teaching, and sunk to the lowest Old Sneck had just reached that high depths of debauchery.

And by that mother's side, in the distant graveyard. lay his wife, whose life had been an example of patience and clusion." It would not have been forbearance. She had slaved for her of a credit even to a drunken man. child from early morn far into the night, without one word of complaint, imploring only that she might be spared to work on. But it was ordained otherwise. The strongest constitution could not have endured such a strain, and one bright got down on his knees and prayed. He morning she passed in a quiet sleep said a great many prayers, very devont which golden-bridged earth with eternity And some good nuns took the motherless little girl to a convent, where, happier simplest of them, they were all the more than any of her kin, she lived in blissful percet for that-every word or perly

innocence. stopped before a second-class hotel, and ed, and he retired for the night, the entering were shown to a neat little room in the very top of the house, where in | him to sleep. the distance, through one of the low winforward to pull down the blind, Porter stopped him. He liked to see the clear heaven, and that cross, he said; and then after a great deal of beating round the bush and edging in and out, the poor wretch, in more of a prayer than any-thing else, begged of sneck to be so kind, so good, so compassionate as to get a

fore. So happy, he seemed to be walking on air. His face looked as if he were to burst into an hilarious laugh and laugh for centuries. Effervescent happiness was bubbling up through his very eyes. He trembled with emotion. That great ponderous bell, ringing out the hour in venerable tones, every vibration | plained how pleased he would be to act of which was formerly hateful to him, as guardian, for the present, to the now infused a greater joy. His brain orphan girl, and would ask her when now infused a greater joy. His brain orphan girl, and would ask her when swam, and his twitching hands, his she had finished all her schooling, to elastic youthful step betrayed his irre-pressible delight. He imagined that he was walking with head erect to the stately tune of some majestic march, and when the ringing ceased with one huge exalting boom, the merry laughter of the | ful face beaming with erstitude. Sneck young people seemed to take up and pro-

long its theme. So on he went, wondering how he could have spent so many black years; wondering how he could have fived so miserably for so long and not see that a happier state existed. Ah, old Sneck now knows that he has been miserable, and having up to the astonished guardian, and took caught the, flavor of this nowonted truit he snatches easerly for the very core. just as the poor prisoner, who has been caged up in a dark dungeon for sixty years, leaps for liberty. And this happing ness which could not have been purchased by some for millions was his for a little charity—liberty for one little step, the price of a bed for a tramp.

But Sneck did not forget that painting of the Nativity whose influence he knows had all to do with his liberation. He do it to morrow. No, the morning atter, "Mr. Sneck, don't you think he went do it to-morrow. No, the morning after, because the stores will not be open on Christmas day. No, he'll not buy the picture to morrow; he will go and see poor Porter, and after that his daughter in the convent. "But by the way, Sneck, you old dog" he says to himself "just buy some trinkets for young goldenlocks—some goody-goodies to take with you. Now here's a tine store. Let's see what they have"—and the childish delight that Speck took in the selection and final purchase of a neat golden brooch was, for him, unprecedented.

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Ah, Sneck you are changed. One day

Best for Best for Wash Day Every Day For quick and easy work For every use about the For cleanest, sweetest house Surprise works and whitest clothes best and cheapest. Surprise is best See for yourself.

merry faces, and if a waytarer had ac- as the emancipated Mr. Sneck. part of the whole story is that Sneck knows what he would have done the day before, and calls himself the worst kind o scandaious names—names, of course, which were quite consistent with his now elevated state, but nevertheless very severe names indeed. And after he had finished with that you cannot imagine how much better he felt.

Then he bought some bacon-smoked bacon. He had not tasted any kind of bacon for four years, and then it was green"-not so palatable as smoked, nor so expensive either. When he got home he lit two candles, and made a "buster of a fire," as he called it; cookel three rashers of that smoked bacon, respectable whistle. So he tried singing This was apparently more suited to him In some places his voice was all then suddenly went all to pieces. But Sneck thought it was a hopeful at tempt, for he began it all over again, all the time preparing his "scrumptions"

On the outside of the door, transixed in speechless amazement, stood the old lianitor. He couldn't believe it, and note, broke and went wheezing and grating indiscriminately on odd notes down to "a most lame and impotent conclusion." It would not have been much

After a while he was played out, and commenced bunting through boxes tranks, bureau-drawers-everything. At last ne discovered the object of his search -a prayerbook. With great effort he said a great many prayers, very devontand very penitent ones too, and though he had to consult the prayer book for the pronounced, every meaning thoroughly Just one street beyond this church of digested. After he had completed his his childhood, Porter and his companion devations, both candles were extinguishchimes from the constress towers luding

The next morning Sneck found, when guardian, he might deliver the enc occiletter to the Mother Superior of the Convent of St. Joseph, on B -- street. which would explain everything. If he did not wish to do so, it would be all priest for him.

As he walked home that night Sneek right. The letter ended with a word of felt as he had never felt in his life beharifelt thanks to Mr. Sneek for him. charity to such an undeserving wretch.

When Sneck had seen his dead secretary laid in his last resting place, he soon made up his mind about the rest. and posted off immediately to the convent to deliver the fetter. In a short interview with the Mother Superior he excome and look after his home, and be

his daughter. And then Sneck saw his new-found friend and future companion. She came boldly into the room, her sweetly sorrowwas more than surprised. He had expected to find in Porter's daughter a young girl of perhaps twelve years, and there was, instead, quite a full grown young woman of eighteen at least, with a mature face and a figure almost completely developed. She walked straight bath his hands.

"So you are my father's friend," she said with a naive look, "I have heardall about it. Oh how can we repay you." (She evidently included her mother) I am the only one who can do so now. Poor father it's a wonder he never came to see me. I shouldn't have scolded him because it really wasn't his fault you know. It was a failing, and don't you think Mr.-Mr.-"

"Sneck—Sneck. William Sneck," in-

straight to Heaven? "Oh yes, my child," said the prophet,

in a very certain tone. "Then he's all right—and much better off, you know-" and so they talked on for ever so long about everything. The paragon gave her the little brooch which he had bought the night before, and received the very best of thanks

When they parted they were the thickest of friends; for who could help liking Marjorie Porter, and who could help liking the new Mr. Sneck? Why mobody, living or dead, except his one who was similarly afflicted.
Saturic Majesty himself. Their admirational Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act tion was mutual. William Sneck never upon the blood and nerves, building imagined that so beautiful a young girl lived—a perfect star whose happy light would brighten his darkest hours—and

ago you would have gone along this Marjorie Porter never dreamed that there | w.ll not cure, and in hundreds of cases street with head down cursing these existed such a kind, noble, good old man

costed you and solicited alms you would : And in conclusion, let us look upon have passed in scorn. You would so what is now a commonplace picture. have purchased the merest trifle for an | The last rays of gray twilight are stealing unknown child if implored by angels- in through the western windows, and at you would have died first. But the best | the far end of the room, scated in an oldfashioned high-backed chair before a May be had from all dealers or sent postcheerful grate fire, is a very old man paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six with a kind though wrinkled face. On a low stool, at his feet, sits a young girl, the curves of her graceful figure and her sweet face standing out in sourt relief against the bright background. She is reading aloud to her gray companion, who listens with rapt attention and in perfect happiness.

It is the emancipated Mr. Sneck and his adopted daughter in their new home. Two of the happiest people on earth, I think. Hanging above the mantelpiece, lightly touched with the glow of the fire beneath, is Gisgongi's "Nativity" -the silent spectator of its glorious work.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

THE ENPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

SUFFERED SO SEVERELY THAT HE BECAME ALMOST A RELPLESS CRIPPLE-IS AGAIN ABLE TO BE ADOUT HIS WORK AS WELL AS

From the Walkerton Telescope

During the past few years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the this poor outcast. Withdrawing into a stood for five minutes gaping at the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They side street and away from the throng, sight. Then he rushed down stairs to were all so well authenticated as to they passed a church on whose tall old smith below and into his room in a leave no doubt as to their complete steeple the golden cross proclaimed fit of laughing. "Oh Lord, what do you truthfulness, but had any doubt remainits cause. There, years ago, the outcast taink?" he cried. "Sneck's as drank as a cd its last vestige would have been rehad knelt reverently by the side of his fool-singing drunk?" You could have moved by a cure which has recently mother, whose prayers were all for him. knocked Smith down with a teather. He come under our personal observation. Long since she had died, still praying | would not believe it. But they listened, It is the case of Mr. John Allan, a prominent young farmer of the township of Greenock. Mr. Allan is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while work



ing in the bush, Mr. Allan was seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip, where they finally settled, and so completely helpless did he become, that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago, we saw this self-same John Allan driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great, however, as was our surprise at lirst, it became still greater when, on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent case began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allan then gave us in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost con-lidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and nually he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyon! his most sanguine expectations, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr Allan is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicity, hoping that it might caten the eye of some-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly

they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

M. J. DOHERTY

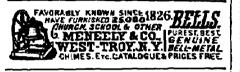
Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

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SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS

DJHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD. [Formerly DOMESTY & DOMESTY.]

Advocates : and : Barristers, 186 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building.



C. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE.

186 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182

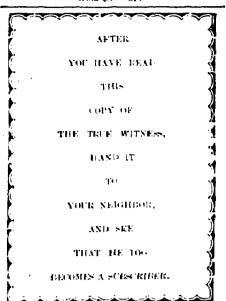
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WITH OUR NEW Refrigerators!

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

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



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ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING **AND STATIONERY**



Will keep FOOD fresh for a month on smaller quantity

of ice than any refrigerator made.

Sole Agent ::

F.D. BARR, 2878-76 St. GACHERINE ST.

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

Read what the



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

"I serify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC F.L. " XIR for affections of the threat and ' hings and that I am perfectly satis-

tied with its use. I recommend to therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory " organa" V.J. E. BROUTLLET, M. D., V.C.M.

Katoouraska, June 10th 1885

"I can recommend PECTORAI BAISAMIC ELIXIR, the composition of which has been made

known to me, as an excellent . a medy for Pulmonary Catarch, Boochitis or Colds with no fever. L. J. V. CLAIROUK, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

L. ROBITAGLE, Esq. Chemist.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RAL BAISAMIC ELIXIE, I think " i my duty to recommend it as an

* excellent remedy for inna Affair " *tions* in general,

N FAPARO, M D. Fret of chemistry or Lavas University Montreal, March 27th 1869

"I have used your ELLXIR an " find it excellent for BRONCHIA." DISEASES. I intend emiloy: w " it in my practice in preference b "all other preparations, because h " always gives perfect satisfaction."

DR. J. ETHICR L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889

"I have used with docess the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELLXIB "in the different cases for wi .ch 't "is recommended and it is with "pleasure that I recommend to the public."

Z. LAROCHE, M 3 Montreal, March 27th 1889

Lack of space obliges us to omveeveral other flattering testimonies from well known physicians

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. hottles

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING: CO 1 TIBH JAION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH SCOTLANG Assets, 639,109,332.64.

YOR WICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE BOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND Capital, \$5,000,000.

Capital Stranger Co. of Hallian, N.S., Capital at .000,000.

\$10,000, in sums of \$2,000.

Security required, first Mortgage on Real Patate in City. Apply to C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Estate Agent, No. 160 St., ames Street.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE HOLDERS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION REVIEWED IN AND GENERAL MANAGER-REPORT OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL STATEMENT ADOPTED-DIRECTORS ELECTED FOR THE

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room at 1 o'clock yesterday.

There were present Hon. George A Drummond, vice-president; Mesars. R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, Hugh Mc-Lennan, W. C. McDonald and A. T. Paterson, directors; Angus W. Hooper, J. Y. Gilmour A. T. Taylor, F. S. Lyman, Q.C.; John Crawford, John Morrison, Hector McKenzie, James Wilson jr. Jonathan Hodgson, R. White, Hon. Jas. O'Brien. R. S. White, James Tasker, G. F. C. Smith, J. Hardisty, John Dunlop, Q.C.; Jesse Joseph. M. Burke, William H. Benyon, W. A Miller, Alex. Mitchell, W. G. Murray and others.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford, which was carried by acclamation, Senator Drummond, the vice-president. was voted to the chair in the absence of the president, Sir Donald A. Smith.

On the motion of Senator James O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, it was agreed:—"That he following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q C. and A. W. Hooper, and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of this meeting."

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the call of the chair, Mr E. S. Clouston, general manager, then read the annual report of the directors as fol-

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 75th annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1896. Balance of Profit and Loss

Account, 30th April, 1895 \$ 815,152 10 Profits for the year ended 30th April. 1896, after deducting charges of management and making full

provision for all bad and doubtful debte..... 1.241,196 09

\$ 2,056,348 19

Dividend 5 per cent. paid let Dec., 1795...... \$600,000 Dividend 5 per

cent. payable lst June, 1895...

- \$1,200,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.. \$ 856 348 19

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Amherst, N. S., and also at Rossland,

The Directors having in remembrance the eminent services rendered to the Bank by the late Mr E. H. King during his long connection with it, for the period extending from the years 1857 to the year 1873. in the various and successive capacities of Inspector, Manager, General Manager and, ultimately, Presi--dent, and also as Chairman of the London Board from June, 1879, to November, 1888, desire to place on record their re gret at his death, and their opinion that the Shareholders reaped very large and substantial benefits from his able administration.

All the Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year. April 30th, 1896.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT-3070 APRIL, 1899. Rest S Ginny (NHLIN)

Balance of Profits carried forward

\$ 6,856,348,19 2,442,69 Unclaimed Dividends.... Half-yearly Dividend, payable 1st June, 1866. \$19,458,790,88

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$4,585,088,67
Deposits not bearing interest \$24,220,386,77
Balances due to other Banks in Canada \$28,590,53

36,900,396,39 \$56,389,097.27

bank note circulation
Due by Agencies of this
Bank and
otherBanks
in Foreign
Countries. \$7.755.111.40
Due by Agencies of this
Bank and
otherBanks
in Great
Britain. 4.283,263.62 1 .4

-\$12,013,575.02 United States Railway Bonds 2,438,010.77 Notes and Cheques of other Banks 901,736,74

Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches.
Current Loans and Discounts (rebate interest reserved), and other Securities and Assets \$24.769,687,58 Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise 59,892.21 Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for). -820,920,730,20 600,000.00

34,868,367.07 \$56,389,097,27 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1896.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Mr. A. T. l'aterson, that the report of the Di rectors now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders Before the metion was jut, the Chairman rose and addressed the meeting a-

follows :-The Directors regret the absence on accepted the office of High commissioner for Canada in London, and has gone there on masters of Imperial interest.

It has been the practice for many years that the business of the annual

meetings should be introduced by a review by the Chairman of the more note worthy events in the financial and com-ABLE ADDRESSES BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT | mercial world-more especially those having a bearing on the widespread in-terests of the Bank—and in accordance with these precedents I shall venture to offer a few remarks.

The Report of the Directors, printed and laid before you, places you in pos-session of the essential facts of the year's business and its results, and the General Manager will be prepared to give further

explanation, if necessary. I feel assured that this statement must be as satisfactory to you as it is gratifying to the Directors, and creditable to the management. Profits have been maintained and the usual Dividend earned-in face of a continued and intensified decline in the value of money and of many staple productions of the country.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION. The world-wide and long continued depression in every branch of business, due primarily to want of confidence, has been less felt in Canada than in most countries. Our banking system and financial institutions have stood the test wellsuch disasters as have recently occurred being relatively of no considerable bulk. and not due to the general causes above referred to. But it is not to be concealed that such a prolonged strain as has been endured must weaken the ultimate power or resistance in many quarters, and it becomes the earnest wish of everyone to see disturbing elements speedily removed

and confidence restored. The Chairman then gave many facts and figures relative to the record of failures during many years, as well as making a splendid reference to the crop production during the past year. Continuing, he said that the prospects were hopeful and the fact could not be concealed that the decline in all purchasing markets of the world in the value of our staple products, such as wheat, cattle, pork and lumber, has been most disappointing-not only to farmers and producers—but also to all who dealt in these commodities-but the hope of better times is largely based on the extreme improbability of any further decline, and indications in favor of en hanced values are not wanting.

The general trade returns show very

decided improvement. Shipping out of this port is fully em-ployed. The tonnage available for grain, it is stated, has been taken up for several weeks shead at fairly average rates, and the exports since the opening of navigation have been considerably larger than they were in 1895, but in-ward cargoes have been light.

The Government returns for 10 months, ending April 30th last, show an increase in the whole trade of the country.

In exports of home products... \$3,232,476 In exports of foreign products. 2,420,446

Or a total of...... \$5,652,922 Imports for consumption have increased \$4,706,110

And the following details show how largely raw materials for manufacture figure in the following increase:-Imports, Dyes and Chemicals,

increase..... Imports, Hides and Skins..... Imports, India Rubber and Gutta Percha.....

Imports, Sisal-Manilla and

crease in exports from \$96,749,000 to \$117,524,000. In 1895 they dropped to \$113 638 000, but in the 10 months of the the history of the Dominion. fiscal year ending with April they reach ed \$91,250,000-an increase over the same period in the previous year of \$5,-650,000. If this ratio is kept up during | said : the following 2 months the export trade will be one of the largest in the history

of Canada. There is a gratifying increase in the traffic returns of our railways. The year's figures in parallel columns, but it Canadian Pacific Railway Company made such a clumsy looking statement, from January 1st to the end of April that we gave up the idea and have

Since we last met, no new legislation has been passed affecting the banking interest or calling for remark, and the chief distracting element in domestic politics an explanation of any changes. now in view is the impending election of a new House of Commons.

He then turned his attention to the Silver question in the U.S. and referred to the fact that the continued agitation, which is being kept up regarding the ther in the Government Account. The matter, had no small influence in relinterest deposits have apparently detarding progress and prosperity in certain ways. The chairman concluded a very able review of the financial situation in the following terms:

Generally speaking I think we may more hopefully regard the future. The 000 more cash on hand. Our foreign suspense now existing must end. We balances have been drawn on to the exhave survived without serious scathe an unexampled reign of distrust and low prices over all civilized countries; and our resources are comparatively unimpaired. The savings of the laboring 000 additional securities. The overdue classes go on accumulating. With more settled political conditions we may confidently look for returning prosperity.

(Applause.)
The general manager, Mr. E. S. Clouston, was then called upon to address the meeting. He spoke as follows:--

The business year just closed has been one of the most disappointing in my experience as General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

For although the outlook when I last met you was not at all reassuring, yet as obliged, from motives of prudence, to the year went on prespects gradually hold large sums in rold, and could not the year west on prespects gradually brightened. There was a good crop in the Northwest which helped matters, and the commercial community grew more hopeful and more disposed to exmore hopeful and more disposed to ex- believe, made full appr printions pand their business; and it seemed as if for all had debts and doubtful acwe had at last turned the corner of a

series of dull depressing years.

In the United States the improvement was probably more marked than in Canada, because the depression there had

The Government of the United States, brough the syndicate operations had barrassments is not yet ended.



Kneip's Water Cure Institution. Milwankee, Wis., July, 94.

Il deem it my duty to state the following: I had to suffer very much from Voniting several months. All Physicians called it a nervous affection, has their treatment gave no relief. In San Francisch Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonio was recommanded to me. After I took this but a few days, this symptems of my trouble disappeared. Only one bottle of it cured me entirely.

80 Years Headache. Milwaukee, Wis., May, 'M.

During a fire, about 30 years ago, I fell into a cellar, full of water. As it was in the winter, my clothing froze on my body after I got out. Since then I suffered from severe headache and was treated by more than 15 doctors for it; but all these didn't help me as much as ene bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Toulo. J. Netskammer.

This runedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Keenig, of Fort Wayne, lad, times lift, and is now under his direction by the KOZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 4 Rottles for 89. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGalz, 212 Notre Dame street.

49 S. Franklin Street

year 1895) The iron industry was almost booming. Railroads were showing improved earnings, and with improved earnings restoring the wages of their employes, spending more money in betterment and aiding the recovery in business in all directions.

Reference was here made to the Venemelan incident in the following terms: Upon the 17th December last, however, all was changed by the Venezuelan incident. A general disorganization was the result; a drain on the United States Freasury ensued; foreign Bankers withdrew their money from the United States money markets; American securities in the United States and Europe were thrown on the market. All this rapidly produced a panic on the Stock Exchange. money advanced to high rates, and in all

cases was not procurable.

It was one of the worst panies, if not the worst, of the century, and not only in the United States but in Canada, also, ruin apparently stared every one in the face. And he would have been a rash man who would have undertaken to value the assets of the Banks of the United States and Canada during the first few days of that crisis. But the very violence of the panic worked its own cure, as it made it apparent to the more conservative element how closely the two great English speaking nations were bound by their commercial relations. Cool heads and better counsels prevailed and the danger gradually passed away. And probably the result is that we understand each other better now than before the trouble and are better friends in consequence. The shock to commerce, however, was so violent that it has done infinite damage, and the evil con-sequences time alone can cure.

The General Manager, after referring to the state of the United States lumber market and the position of financial \$141,708 matters in that country, said

There is another factor in the general situation that must not be overlooked. 336,680 Not for many years have the laborers, the artisans, the mechanics, and the rest | 7c to 74c for dark. of the people experienced such cheap Imports, Metals on free list ... 813,289 living. Bread, meats, butter, cheese. The foreign trade is again expanding | eggs, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, clothing of From 1890 to 1894 there was a steady in- all descriptions, in fact, all the necessaries of life, are obtainable at a lower basis of cost than ever before known in

The speaker then turned his attention more particularly to the annual statement laid before the shareholders, and

I will now explain the position of the different items. I may say that at the request of one of the shareholders we tried the experiment of placing last made such a clumsy looking statement, shows an increase of \$1,158,000, and the Grand Trunk returns for April show an increase of \$40,000 as compared with the same month in 1895.

that we gave up the idea and have given, as required by our By-laws the statement, in the usual way, of the year's working. We felt also that such a comparative statement as was suggested might in certain cases convey a wrong impression, and that it was better that the General Manager should give

> The following are the more important, as compared with last year:

In the liabilities the circulation has increased \$324,000, the free deposits have decreased \$1,408,000, nearly altogrther in the Government Account. The creased \$365,000, although in reality the deposits by the public have increased \$1,135,000, the Government having withdrawn an interest bearing deposit of \$1,500 000. In the assets we have \$723. balances have been drawn on to the extent of \$3,268,000 to provide for the above withdrawal of Government deposits-for am increase of \$1,036,000 in. our loans-and for the purchase of \$385. debts secured and unsecured are \$112,762

With reference to the profits, though only slightly i orger than last year, they must, under the exceptional circumstances attending our operations of the year just closed, be considered highly satis actory. We had to contend curing the first eight months of our fiscal year with exceptionally low rates in New York and Chicago, and, when the crisis enhanced the value of money, were take full advantage of the chances to make profits. We have succeeded in making our dividend after having, as we

counts. It remains to be seen, however whether we have yet fully appreciated the consequences of the great shock given to the commercial stability of the country by the events of the year, and it is possible that unless the tide has actuslly turned, the tale of business em-

arpongla not promising sathe rates for our Foreign Call money are nominal.

We have purchased the premises for marky commissions and the premises for marky commissions.

CHILD TRRUE STATES OF THE CONTROLLING CONTROLLING STATES OF THE STATES O

merly-occupied by the Bank of British Columbia in the city of Victoria, and it is our intention to build a new and suitable Bank building there during the coming year. (Applause)
Mesers. John Morrison and John Craw-

ford followed, and delivered short addresser.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith moved the followng resolution. which was sconded by Mr. Alexander Mitchell:

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-Presilent and Directorr for their attention to the inter ats of the Bank.

After the Chairman had acknowledged the compliment to the Directors, Mr. Hugh McLennan, seconded by Mr. R. B. Angus, submitted the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inepector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the

Mr Clouston made a suitable acknowledgment.

The proceedings were brought to a close by Mr. Ino. Morrison, by proposing vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot resulted in the re-election of the old directors as follows: Mr. R. B. Angua, Hon, George A. Drummond, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. Edward B. Greenshields, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. Hugh McLannan, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Mr. A. T. Paterson and Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Sir Donald Smith was elected president and Hon. G. A. Drammond, vice-presi-

Cures, absolute, permanent cures, have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

There is no sign of any change for the better in the demand for cheese. Private cable advices offer no encouragement but once the market is cleared of old season's make on the other side, the present low figure ought to induce enquiry and consequent improvement in price. The receipts at country points are not equal to those of last year. This is not at all surprising with prices as tow as they are. Spot values to day were nominal, for it was difficult to come across any bona fide transactions between traders. However, 64c certain-

ly represents the general idea of buyers. Batter continues much the same, and though shippers have some enquiries, the cost tends to prevent business in this connection. For anything good sellers want 16c, and this is rather too stiff for shippers' views, so that the movement is still contined to the passage of goods into local jobbers hands.

A fairly active trade was done in eggs to day, there being a good demand for small lots at 9c to 94c for choice, and 8c

to She for calls per dozen. There was a fair enquiry for morple syrup, but the offerings are small. Prices rule firm at 5: to 52: per lb. in wood, and at 55: to 60e per tin. The demand for All kinds. All siz's sugar is fair at Se to 82c for bright, and

The demand for bears is slew at 7.5 to 80c in car lots, and 85 to 90c in a small

way. The market for potatoes is dull at 25cper bag in car lots, and at 30c to 35c in a jobbing way.



Sarsaparilla SUCAR PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

Chronic Complaints.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Bollars 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 Thureday, the second day of July

next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 37th day of June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Manger. Montreal, 30th May, 1896.

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The Directors regret the absence on the line is ability to maintain the gold the president, the president presi