A scene of beauty wondrous calm, Breathing sweet nature's healing power, To heart and mind by care oppressed, It whispers peace in this sweet hour! At Rockcliffe by the Ottawa.

Adown the leafy aisles we go, Along the fresh, cool woodland bay, Where Summer in her prime is glad, And earth and sky keep holiday— At Rockcliffe by the Ottawa.

We bear the wild-birds' tuneful songs All bli hely through the woodlands ring,

As, when the winter clouds are gone-They hall the coming of the spring-At Rockcliffe by the Ottawa.

We see the river winding on, Making bright pictures through the

All golden in the sunset's glow, And rippling in the evening breeze, At Rockcliffe by the Ottawa.

Thus ou the smiling scene we gaze, So lovely in its calm repose, While o'er the landecape shadows fall And silence comes with daylight a cluse-At Rockcliffe by the Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3rd, 1897.

J.A.S.

FIRST FRIDAY.

The Monthly Communion of Reparation to the Sacred Heart.

This Great Devotion Said to be on the Inpresse Among the Faithful.

In the second of the great revelations made to Blessed Margaret Mary, "the well beloved disciple of His Sacred Heart," our Lord taught her a practice of devotion which she undertook and performed during the rest of her life. This was the First Friday Communion of Reparation. In the story of her life, written by herself at the command of ber confessor, she tells us of the revela tion:

"Once when the Blessed Sacrament was exposed, my soul being absorbed in extraordinary recollection, Jeans Christ. my sweet Master, presented Himself to me. . . . He unfolded to me inexplicable marvels of His pure love and the extreme to which He had carried it in loving men from whom He received only Angratitude. 'This,' He said, 'I feel more keenly than all I suffered in My Passion. the more so that if they but made Me some return of love I would esteem as little all that I have done for them and I would wish, if it were possible, to do even more; but they show Me only coldness and scornful indifference in return

for all My eagerness to do them good.'
The Do thou, at least give Me pleasure by supplying as far as thou art able, for their ingratitude. . . I will be thy strength: fear not, but be attentive to My voice and to what I ask of thee to prepare thee for the accomplishment of consecutive months, the grace of final without intermission for torty days. And My designs. First, thou shalt receive penitence: they shall not die in My dis-Me in the Blessed Sacrament as often as obedience will permit thee in spite of the mortification and humiliation that safe refuge in this last moment."-Mes may come to thee on this account; these thou must receive as pledges of My love. Moreover, thou shalt go to Holy Communion on every first Friday of the

month." This revelation Blessed Margaret Mary made known to her superior, and asked her permission to do as our Lord wished. The superior demanded some sign of approval on the part of our Lord in order that she might act with due prudence. The sign demanded was the complete restoration of Blessed Margaret Mary's health, which was then so poor that the community at Paray thought that she was at the point of death. The

favor was asked and obtained imme-

diately. The desired permission was

granted and thus was begun the First Friday Communion of Reparation. This practice of devotion was inter rupted for a time by command of a succeeding superior who wished to prevent what seemed to some a singularity. The prohibition was displeasing to our Lord and the Blessed Nun was thus admonished: "Tell thy superior that she has displeased Me greatly in this, that to please creatures she has not feared to cause Me displeasure by probibiting the Communion which I had ordered thee to receive on every First Friday of each month to satify the Divine Justice, by offering Me to My Eternal Father through merits of My Sacred Heart, for

the faults committed against charity."

Hearing this message the superior with-

drew the prohibition. On the first Friday of the month signal favors were always given to Blessed Margaret Mary. One of these which was repeated every First Friday is thus told us in her own words: "This Sacred Heart was represented to me as a sun shining with briliant light and its burning rays fell straight upon my heart which then felt itself consumed by such a burning fire that it seemed to be on the point of reducing me to ashes. It was especially at that time that my Diof me and disclosed to me the secret of His amiable Heart."

In letters that have been preserved to us as among the most precious treasures of the Visitation Order we find Blessed Margaret Mary again and again urging the performance of special practices of devotion on the first Friday of the month. The following extracts are given in her

-own words. Writing to Mother de Saumaise, who had been her superior, she says: "It seems to me that you would do a thing wery pleasing to God if you would conconvert is Mary Louise Hawtrey, provest and after communion make the sacrifice of yourself to It, consecrating your friends to It, consecrating your provided and fruit?" Mary:—"I can't tell ma'am, for the life of me, for I'm sure I covered the keyhole."

Mistress:—"Mary, how was it I saw you treating your friends to my cake and fruit?" Mary:—"I can't tell ma'am, for the life of me, for I'm sure I covered the keyhole."

Mistress:—"Mary, how was it I saw you treating your friends to my cake and fruit?" Mary:—"I can't tell ma'am, for the life of me, for I'm sure I covered the keyhole."

At Barkerville the Ditter Company washed out in constant of the ground yielded \$1,000 to the square foot. At William Creek, several claims realized 100 ounces and fruit?" Mary:—"I can't tell ma'am, for the life of me, for I'm sure I covered the keyhole."

curing It all the glory, love and praise in your power. I think, dear Mother, that the Divine Heart asks this of you to perfect and consummate the work of your sanctification"

To Mother Soudeilles of Moulins she If you desire to be numbered among the friends of the Sacred Heart, you must offer It the sacrifice of yourself on the first Friday of the month, after Holy Communion which you will receive for this intention. Consecrate yourself entirely to It, to give and to procure It all the love, honor and glory in your

power." In another letter she relates that while praying for a person for whom her prayers had been asked she heard these words: "Let him devote himself to giving special homage to My Heart by the virtue of patience and of charity; and on every first Friday of the month let him have Mass said or let him hear Mass so that he may place himself and all that belongs to him under Its protection; let him make the little act of consecration every day."

The practice of the First Friday Communion made such great progress among the faithful during the few years that intervened between the date of revelation and the closing days of Blessed Margaret Mary's life that she was able to write as follows of one city in France:-

"The twenty seven religious houses of Marseilles have taken up this devotion with such ardor that some have erected altars and others built chapels in honor of the Sacred Heart. The people have besought the preachers to explain it fully to them and in less than two weeks it was so widespread that an incredible number of devout persons receive Holy Communion every first Friday. We are told, too, that the devotion is to be established in all the houses of the R verend Jesuit Fathers, and that the first Friday has been made a communio Jay for the scholastics."

Before this time she had written that those "who desire to honor the Sacred Heart choose the first Friday as the day upon which they are to pay it special

honor." One of the greatest pleasures given ter toward the close of her life was the homage paid the Sacred Heart by her brothers, one of whom was parish priest and the other mayor of Bais Sainte Marie. Of this she wrote as follows:-

"My brother the layman has built a chapel in honor of the Sacred Heart and my prother the priest has provided by foundation for a Mass which is to be said there every Friday forever. This Mass is to be sung with solemnity on the first Friday of each month."

Five months before her death Blessed Margaret Mary wrote: "We receive Communion twice a week, on Sunday and Tuesday, and I have been permitted, in addition to these days, to receive on

the first Friday of the month." Having thus studied the origin and history of the First Friday as a day of special devotion and reparation to the Sacred Heart, we will be prepared to appreciate the promise, which is given word for word from a letter written in May, 1688 by Blessed Margaret Mary to Mother Saumaise, of whom mention has oren made above. "One Friday during Holy Communion He (our Lord) spoke these words to His unworthy slave, if she does not decrive herself—(this last grace nor without receiving their sacrament; My Divine Heart shall be their senger of the Sacred Heart.

Religious News Items.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., states that Archbishop Ireland has received from Rome letters appointing Rev. Jas. Trobec, of St. Paul, to be Bishop of St.

Mother Cleophus Mills, Superior of St. Catharine's Academy, of Lexington, Ky., has been notified of her selection as Mother Superior of all the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

The death is announced of Brother Cyprien, Superior General of the Order of Christian Instruction, at the ripe age of eighty-one, at Paris. The deceased, although a member of the humblest of religious orders who never aspire to the priesthood, was a distinguished man.

A despatch from Chicago states that Archbishop Feehan has appointed the Rev. Father Alex inder J. McGavick as successor to Bishop-elect Butler in the pastorate of St. John's Church in that city. Father McGavick is but thirtyfour years of age and was educated in Kankakee and enjoys the reputation of being the best pulpit orator in the diocese of Chicago.

The members of the Holy Cross Order at Notre Dame, Ind., propose to found the most unique G. A. R. Post of the United States,—one composed of members of their own Order, priests and brothers, who served in the late civil war and who wear the scars of honorable wounds. The organization will be com-

pleted some time this summer. The foundations of the great London Cathedral are now complete and now the work of raising the walls has been begun. It is intended to raise the huge vine Master taught me what He wished | structure level on each side in order that every part may be completed at one and the same time. It can now clearly be seen that the long stretch of land between the side of the cathedral and the back of Carlisle Place will afford an admirable site for the Archbishop's house. clergy house, monastery, and the much needed Catholic hall, which all enter in-

to the Cardinal's great scheme. Rev. Theodore A. Metcalfe, of the diocese of Boston, deserves well of the Church. He has won in the course of his ministry no less than one hundred and twenty five persons to the Catholic

for the last seven years because of his health. Miss Hawtrev had first visited Lourdes on February 14th of this year.

The value of the churches, says an exchange, and the land on which religious edifices are erected, not including convents, presbyteries, universities and other religious institutions connected with the church, which are numerous and valuable, in the United States, reaches \$670 000 000; that is, about \$10 per head of the population. Of this sum \$118,000,000 belongs to the Catholic

News comes from France of the honor accorded Abbe Bailly, parish priest of Donzy, in the diocese of Nevers, who was sent to jail for two days for having organized a Corpus Christi procession. His return was one progress of triumph and a special Thanksgiving service was held in the church. The bells rang out a joyous peel and the whole community turned out en masse in order to testify their love and devotion for their persecuted pastor.

Sister Elizabeth is the latest of the small army of Catholic nuns fighting the playue in India to succumb to the dread scourge which is devastating Eng-land's great Eastern Empire. She was accorded a grand funeral, and the eulogy spoken at the obesiquies brought tears to all. The dead nun was an Irish woman. She contracted the disease in the act of washing and laying out a child which had died of the double scourge of small pox and the plague, and which she had nursed during its illness.

The first Australian born ever consecrated Bishop was consecrated on Pentecost Sunday by Cardinal Moran, when His Eminence presided over the ceremony in St. John's Cathedral, Maitland. The new prelate is Dr. Dywer, and he has been given as coadjutor to the venerable Dublin ecclesiastic, Dr. Murray. who was himself consecrated by Cardinal Cullen in Marlborough Street Cathedral in 1865 Native-born Australians of all creeds have shown their pleasure at the new Bishop's elevation.

The Catholic News says :- "The Independent says that chaplains for the U. S. Army and Navy are selected "in obedience to denominational preferences of officers and men." The independent knows that is not true. The chaplains now in office have been appointed because they applied for the posts and presented recommendations to the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. The officers and men were not consulted. Nor were their denominational affiliations taken into account. O herwise the Catholics would have had about 20 chaptins instead of 5 out of the 57 clergymen in position."

St. Swithin was a venerable old saint with a local habitation and a name. He was tutor to King Alfred, of England, and accompanied him to Rome. In A. D. 852 he was consecrated Bishop of Winchester. William of Malmesbury, in his Chronicles, says Bishop Swithin built several churches and always travelled through his diocese on foot to avoid the appearance of ostentation. Abbott Swithin died on July 2, A D. 862, and was buried, according to his own desire, outside the Cathedral, for he had declared that he was not worthy to find a sepulchre within the sacred edifice. But a century later he was canonized by the Pope, and the monks of Winchester then phrase she used by command of her determined to exhume his body and buty superior)-I promise the ein the excessive it within the Cathe iral. The removal mercy of My Heart that My all power ul of the body was fixed to take place on love will grant to all those who com July 15, but was delayed in consequence municate on the First Friday in nine of a heavy fall of rain, which continued penitence; they shall not die in My dis- it is from this circumstance that the from Seattle, which is only three days current belief regarding St. Swithin's Day prevails

THE BLOOD OF MARTYRS

Is the Soid of Christians-What a True Proph oy.

to the Catholic Church, since it was made by a German Protestant, her increase from century to century has been as follows:

First century, 500,000 Catholics. Second century, 2 000,000 Catholics. Third century, 5 000 000 Catholics. Fourth century, 10.000,000 Catholics. Fifth century, 15,000,000 Catholics. Sixth century, 20,000 000 Catholics. Seventh century, 25 000,000 Catholics. Eighth century, 40,000,000 Catholics. Ninth century, 40 000,000 Catholics. Tenth century, 56,000,000 Catholics. Eleventh century, 70,000,000 Catho-

Twelfth century, 80,000,000 Catholics. Thirteenth century, 85,000,000 Catho-Fourteenth century, 90,000,000 Catho-

Fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Catho-Sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Catho-

Seventeenth century, 175,000,000 Cath-Eighteenth century, 250,000,000 Catho-

Nineteenth century, (up to 1894) 280,-000,000 Catholics.

The estimate admits, it must be observed, first, that the Catholic Church has made progress in every age, and second, that in times of violent persecution she has made most progress. Why should we be astonished at this? Is not God Himself the founder of the Catholic Church? God Almighty, whom none can resist?

The new invention of Rev. Father Devine, S.J., called the "Devine Train Signal," for signalling automatically any breakage of connection between the cars of a freight train, is pronounced a genuine success. Recently it was applied to a freight train of 27 cars for 280 miles west of Port Arthur, and it worked like a charm. The railway employees expressed themselves delighted with it, as it enables them to communicate from any car with either the locomotive or the caboose.

The All-Absorbing Theme is the Gold Craze.

The Shipping Companies at San Fran cisco Doing an Active Business-Mgr Clut Gives an Opinion on the Hlondike District.

A diepatch from St. Francisco says :-Although the Klondike is the only topic of conversation in street and office, parlor and barroom, and though every second man you meet declares his intention of going to Alaska as soon as possible, the actual departures for the land of gold have not been so numerous thus far as the departures for Frazer River, thirty-nine years ago, when 20,000 men started for the diggings in four months. Rates of passage are what the steamers choose to ask and travellers are willing to pay. The Alaska Commercial used to charge \$120; the asking rate is now \$250, and at the office the invariable reply of the clerks is that all the ships are full. At Seattle and Tacoma the steamers are filling up with horses and dogs; the freight on a horse is \$22 50 to Juneau; on a dog \$5; but the shipper is required to pay in addition \$11 a ton on forage for the animals. Half the old horses in Washington are being shipped north. More circumspection is exercised in the selection of dogs. It is reported by travellers that the American dog will not stand the cold of Alaska; dogs of the Yukon or Danish breed are preferred and are worth a little more than horses.

THE PROMOTERS OF THE KLONDIKE BOOM appear to be getting scared at their success. They have evoked a movement which they cannot stop It is in vain to warn the adventurous; every young man thinks he is going to be the one who will escape starvation and gather in nuggets. Louis Schloss of the Alaska Commercial, which stands to make the most money out of the fever, is warning every

one to stay at home. He said:—
"We shall refuse to take passengers a all in our next steamer. We could sell every berth at the price we have been asking-\$250, as against \$120 last spring -but we shall not sell one. We shall fill up with provisions, and I have no doubt the Pacific Coast Company will do the same. We are afraid. Those who are mad to get to the diggings will probably be able to get transportation by chartering tramp steamers, and there is a serious risk that there will

NOT BE FOOD ENOUGH FOR THEM

at Juneau or on the Yukon. After the season closes it will be next to impossible to get supplies into the Yukon country, and a large proportion of the gold seekers may starve to death. That would be an ominous beginning for the new camp. Alaska is not like California or Australia or South Africa. It produces nothing. When the supplies from outside are exhausted, famine must fol low—to what degree no one can tell." It is understood that there are 2,000 tons of food at St. Michael, and the Alaska Com pany has three large and three small steamers to carry it up river. It is nard to ascertain how much there is at Juneau; it is vaguely stated that there are 5.000 tons. At a pinch steamers might work their way for several months to come through the ice to that port distant. But it may be nip and tuck it there is any rush of gold seekers from the East. Old men are pointing out how

HISTORY IS REPEATING ITSELF.

The Klondike is Frazer River over again. It was in the spring of 1858 that the rush of gold seekers began. Victoria, on Vancouver Island, was their rendezyous and base. There was no road According to an estimate, unfavorable | through the canon of the Frazer; the gold seekers clambered over precipices and through defiles on the edge of abyeses where a goat would have had difficulty in keeping its footing, to Murderens' Bar. Here began that series of bars formed by the eddies in the current of the river on which the miners found their reward. All the way from Hope to Yale the river was sprinkled with prospectors, who, during the season of 1858, made an average, or said they made an average, of an ounce a day, just as labor is said to be commanding \$15 a day on the Klondike. The yield of the Fraser River diggings in 1858 was over \$2,000,000, probably about as much as the yield of the Klondike will be this year. In 1859, 1860 and 1861, it was probably larger. Those who were lucky concealed the measure of their luck, while boasters exaggerated their gains, so no accurate returns were possible. Over the sides of the Fraser Canon everything had to be packed on the backs of prospectors or Indians, and provisions frequently fell short. Many times mining had to be suspended for want of food; parties left the camps for the river mouth in search of supplies or allayed

THE PANGS OF HUNGER by eating wild berries. There were no

causes for starvation on the Frazer, as food was always within two or three days' reach; and the cold, though severe in December and January, was nothing like the temperature of the Yukon. The Frazer excitement was subsiding when, in 1860 and 1861, it broke out afresh in consequence of discoveries on the upper confluents of the river, such as the Quesnel, in a country to which, from a range of mountains intersecting it, the name of Cariboo was given. Referring to a bundle of old papers which had been carefully preceived, an old miner recent ly read to the writer extracts which are marvelously like the stories the newspapers are publishing about the Klon-dike. At Antler Creek nuggets could be picked out of the soil by hand, and the rocker yielded fifty ounces in a few hours. Shovelfuls sometimes contained \$50 each. Individuals were making \$1,000 a day, and the output of sluice and flume claims was sixty ounces a day to the man. Much of the ground yielded \$1,000 to the square foot. At William

gold: Several claims yielded 100 onness and more daily. The Wake up Jake Company washed lifty-two ounces from a panful of dirt.

SOME RESULTS.

At Van Winkle Ned Campbell and associates took out 1700 ounces in three days' washing, and near there the Discovery Company, consisting of four men. took out forty pounds in one day, and cleaned up at the end of the season with try. It makes the country richer. But slate bed rock within four feet of the surface, and obtained eighty four ounces in one day, and \$1,000 in the week, while near him two brothers named Patterson took out \$10,000 in five weeks, one day yielding seventy three ounces, partly in nuggets weighing ten ounces each. At the Quesnel forks the clean up for the day was sometimes as much as two men

could carry. The discoverers of the rich diggings at Antler Creek were three men-Rose, Diety, and McDonald. What became of McDonald, who was a French-Scotchman, from Cape Breton, is not known Diety died a pauper at Victoria in 1877 Rose wandered away from camp one day, and for weeks no one knew where he was A party tramping through the snow one day came upon his body. His tin cup hung from a branch of a tree. On it was scratched with the point of a penknife, Dying of starvation, Rose."

From first to tast not less than \$50, 000,000 of gold came out of the Frazer River and Cariboo diggings, but no fortunes can be traced to that source. In this city of millionaires not a man can be pointed out who owed the foundation of his prosperity to Frazer River.

GOLD MINES NOT EVERYTHING. The New York Times, referring to the

fever of gold hunting, says:-If rich mines of the precious metals were the sure foundation of national greatness Peru would not be to day an unstable Republic shaken by continual revolutions, and Mexico would be one of the powers of the earth. Gold and silver alone have not usually blessed the land of their origin. Nevada is a burnt-out mining camp. but California, with her grain and fruits and wines and wonderful fertility of soil, is among the rich

States of the Union. There is a prodigious amount of gold in Alaska and the Klondike region. There may be little else. But the stories that come to us of coal and oil are interesting, for it may be that long after the last miner has abandoned the last placer claim in disappointment and disgust, our cold territory will every year add largely to the pational wealth by her yield of these humbler mineral pro-

Gold is not the only precious thing we get from the earth, nor the most prec ions. For money use it is extremely convenient, but we should find some-thing else if we had none of it. How should we supply the lack of iron and chal. Civilization might be about as far advanced as it is to day had there been no gold in the world. Without iron and coal we should still be living in the woods, and there would not be nearly so many of us.

We are the greatest gold producing country in the world, or were until the South African mines, within a year or two: have come into full rivalry with us, but gold is by no means our most valuable mineral product. Here are the figures for the calendar year 1896:-

QUANTITIES. VALUES. Coal, tons......184 878 685 \$195 566,649 90 250 000 57 783 619 51,500,000 48 698 267 Silver, ounces... 53,227,000 31 946,200 31,346,171 Building stone..

Gold is fourth on the list, and silver, reckoned at its market value of 60 cents an ounce, is sixth, hard pushed by building stone. But this is not the whole story. Except that part of it which is used in the arts, gold gives very little direct employment to labor, while coal and iron are the breath of life to the workingman. The imagination would be baffled in the attempt to trace out the myriad ways in which these most precious of our mineral products provide work and wages; and it shrinks from picturing forth the calamities that would befall us if the supply

A mother is always teady to sacrifice her-self for her baby. But self for her baby. But nature does not often call for any such sacrifice. On the contrary nature calls upon every mother to carefully pro-tect herself and in that way to protect her baby.

During the critical period when a woman is looking forward to motherhood, the best protection she can give to the tender little life which is dependent men her arm in the fortific harvalle in the same in

give to the tender little life which is dependent upon her own, is to fortify herself with the health-bringing "Fayorite Prescription" prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by all dealers in medicines.

All the dangers of motherhood and most of its pains and discomforts are entirely banished by the use of this rare "Prescription." It gives elastic strength and true healthful vitality to the special organs and nerve-centres involved in motherhood. This healthful condition is transmitted to the baby both by the improved quality of the mother's secreted nourishment and by the mother's secreted nourishment and by the child's increased constitutional vigor. It is a perfect health protector to them both. No other medicine was ever devised

by an educated, scientific, physician for the express purpose of bringing health and strength to the special feminine organs. No other preparation ever accomplished this purpose so scientifically and effectually.

A more particular description of its remarkable properties with a full account of some surprising cures of female difficulties is given in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand page illustrated look. "The People's Common Sense, Medical Adviser," which is sent free paper bound for the mere cost of customs and maiting—31 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound, for 50 stamps. Address the Doctor as above. Address the Doctor as above.

were out off. Who could compute the number of hands that have been prob-ably busy in working up our 443,000,000 pounds of copper each year into electri-cal appliances and the thousand and one articles wholly or in part made of it? Our building stone has given more employment many times over than our socalled precious metals.

It is a good thing that there is much gold in Alaska and the Klondike councleaned up at the end of the season with \$250,000. At Lowhee Creek Richard as factors of a nation's prosperity gold and silver are by no means of the first importance. Hay, wheat, corn, hogs, all of which are due to the factor of a fertile soil, and iron and coal, immeasurably surpass them.

MGR. CLUT ON THE YUKON.

Mgr. Clut. Bishop of Athabasca and Mackenzie, is now in this city to attend the consecration ceremonies of Mgr. Brachesi. His Lordship knows all about the climate and conditions of the Yukon and the approaches to that vast district, He says it would be more than folly for any one to attempt to reach the Klondike without being able to take along with them plenty of warm clothing, as well as a good supply of food. He had already dissuaded a good many people, whom he had met during his present visit east. from starting off at once for the so-called land of gold. It will be simply impossible for gold hunting to be accomplished during the winter with so much snow on the hard frezen

"What route would you recommend as the most favorable for reaching the Klondike?" His Lordship was asked.

The Bishop pronounced strongly in favor of the Mackenzie river route. may take longer," he said, "but the difficulties the prospector will have to overcome going via Fort Macpherson will be certainly very much less than in going through the passes from Dyea on the coast. After leaving Macpherson the Rocky Mountains have to be crossed, the distance to what is called Lapierre House being about eighty miles, and this is the only portage to be met with, save one of sixteen miles after leaving Athabaska Landing, sixty miles from Edmunton."

BEAR AND GIRL.

She was pale but quite calm. "I have just me: a bear in the forest," she said.

She shuddered. "And of course-

Her voice quavered a bit now.

-it was just my look to have my waist stuck all full of pins." Her eyes grew moist, but she did not weep; at least, not there.—Detroit

We know the great cures by Hoxl' Sarsaparilla are genuine because the people themselves write about them.

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"I guess he di i. They met just after he had finished serving as member of an auditing committee that had been appointed to examine her father's accounts."—Cleveland Leader.

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