THE FASHIONS.

The New York Post Fashion writer, referring to the millinery in vogue,

Some very striking colors in prelate, royal and orchid purple appear both in superb sating and brocades, immense faille and satin plaids, figured moirés, plain and fancy wools, and in fall and winter millinery.

Much of the new elaborate autumn headgear is large in size, the hats tilted to one side over the ear, the other side rolled high or arched in an upward direction. This model can be worn by a young and beautiful girl with an abund ance of wavy hair, but there are others who have elected for the style, and as one beholds the courageous wearer one is moved to look the other way. Above a solemn-visaged face, where time has that there are over three hundred species left its sad, unmistakable impress, a tip | that have been thoroughly tested by tilted hat laden with flowers, laces, and teathers, is not attractive, and the wearer thereof furnishes only food for reflection to the general observer, and inspiration and delight for the artist of the funny rew paper, seeking whom he may caricature.

Odd arrangements of frilling, lace, net, fur braid, velvet, fringes, etc., are very much used on bodices, redingotes, and princesse dresses fastened at the left side; and a very dressy appearance is impart ed to otherwise simple gowns by the addition of these trimmings.

Regarding sleeves, the latest French designs show the same funnel-shaped s yles, little mutton-leg models, coat forms with pretty diminutive apologies for shoulder decorations in the form of Hungarian caps covered with silk-cord passementries en appliqué, slashed tops with intersties of some rich contrasting color, and mousquetaire shapes for women with overslender arms-these wrinkled from shoulder to waist. The foundation or basis of most of the prevailing modes is a closely fitting shape, encasing the arm like a long tight glove. The decorations vary constantly, as each modiste tries her art at devising new effects for each of her patrons, so that no two shall be just alike.

Black materials will be greatly favored during the fall and winter seasons and a special and very elaborate display of elegant black tabrics is made at the various importing houses. Many fancy weaves are shown, but the standard black textiles brought to such exquisite perfection have their own decided attractions. The outlook indicates an even greater demand for handsome black tex-tiles than was experienced a year ago, when this color so widely prevailed. The smooth-finished cloths in black and also in all the new fashionable colorings are pre-eminently handsome, both in texture and weave, and the choice as to color is almost unlimited. Many of the expensive patterns are deeper in tone than they have been for several seasons past.

Autumn wraps show a wonderful diver sity among the models of short, medium, three-quarter, and redingote lengths, all equally in vogue, and presenting a choice more varied in style than has been exhibited at any one season within recollection. The display includes Russian blouses, modified boleros, and mess jackets; Breton coats with horizontal decorations across the front, from neck to belt; Louis XIV. and XV. styles in corded silk or velvet; elaborately braided models in jersey cloths and meltons; braid-trimmed cutaway styles, with which are worn exceedingly smart vest-fronts; long and short box coats of tan or pale-gray cloth; ulsters made of reversible double-faced cloth or Scotch cheviot; rainy day redingotes of handsomely colored waterproof cloth; English walking jackets with a simple de-coration of machine stitching and handsome buttons; and French models with fancy fronts and tabbed skirts, or made double-breasted and elaborately trimmed with soutache braid and a parrow fur edging Demi-dress jackets of broadcloth or ladies' cloth in petunia, dahlia, brown, green, or blue shades are silk lined, and many are trimmed with narrow rows of satin, stitched on each edge, this garniture being warranted by certain importers to wear nearly as well as braid. French ulsters are made with double or triple should-r capes and trimmed with rows of braid and fancy gilt buttons.

One decided feature of the Russian blouse is the slight pouching of the fulness front and back. This idea will be carried out in all materials of sufficient body to preclude the effect of a characterless droop. For full street wear silkfaced velveteen, velours and veloutine are used when silk velvet is not chosen, but in the meantime the corded silks are not to be forgotten, and this style lends itself to a great deal of decoration. Passementerie in silk cord or jet, or both, fur bands and braiding, all look well on the yokes and sleeves or placed at the left side of the garment from shoulder

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Codliver Oil remains the rock on which all hole for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the diease, the congestion and inflammation subside and the process of healing begins. There is the whole Litruth. Book about it free.

to waist. The Russian blouse will be used as part of the gown both for indoor, wear and as an outside wrap in heavier fabrics. Tall, slender, women look extremely well in these new shapes, and upon most figures of this type-they are more chic and youthful in effect than either a coas or a cape. These blouses are shown in green, brown, gray, black, blue, and the dahlis dyes, and models in Russian red cloth are a mass of black braidwork, but often a finish of otter or other rich fur at the edges of the garment. Blouses of dark royal blue satin cloth have coliars and revers of handsome brown fur, and expensive models are braided in brown silk soutache, fastened with old bronze buttons and edged with very dark

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A writer in the N. Y. Post says :-In the sesson when mushrooms, which are taking each year a firmer hold on the taste of the general public, are found most abundantly it is well for the timid lover of this article of diet to remember mycophagiets and found to be entirely harmless. The fine books now published on this subject, with colored plates, where the growing fugi are exactly reproduced, give the most wary an opportunity to discover for themselves whether the specimens they may have gathered during a country ramble are safe to use. There are several varieties of mushrooms which, while gastronomically disturbing, will not prove fatal. In fact, there is now thought to be but one variety that is sure death. And even for this-the deadly amanita-an antidote is said to lie in stropine. This is an equally deadly poison given in onesixtieth of a grain doses in hypodermic injections. The mushroum lover who may be, if only temporarily, remote from medical advice, would be wise to inquire into the matter of antidotes though for those who are situated at all accessibly, the most fearless cannot encourage any course but summoning a physician if there is the least fear of even a minor poisoning from mushroom-

The china or metal tray has quite superseded the pincushion upon the latter-day toilet table. This is more or less a pity, since the latter is far more convenient as a receptacle, and may be so constructed as to hold a number of those small and useful articles which have such a provoking way of losing themselves if they have no abiding place. Such a "catch-all" may be made of flowered and delicately colored silk in a square shape. On two sides should be full pockets for collar buttons, cufflinks, etc., and on the others are folds of velvet harmonizing in color with the predominating shade of the silk. Through these may be thrust the button hook; glove buttoner, nail scis

As many women use the last sunny days of autumn for long walking tours, they may be glad to know of a simple remedy, always in the house, for the not uncommon ailment of a blistered heel. Scrape a little yellow soan, such as is used in the laundry, to a past- with a very little water, and apply to the spot. Or, before starting out on a long tramp, turn the stockings wrong side out and thoroughly soap them about the heel. This will be found an efficient preventive.

While the late peaches are still in the markets, it is well to suggest for the benefit of busy cooks that if a thinskinned variety of the fruit is selected it may be canned without the labor of paring. The fuzz and all outside coarseness must, of course, be rubbed away with a rough cloth, which is, however, a much less arduous task than the re moving of the skin of each juicy peach in a large basketful. This method of preparation for the canning process has, besides the saving of lator, two other real advantages—the rosy color of the skin is secured, and also the delicious flavor of the pit.

One of the finest effects for a corner in a darkly as well as richly furnished room is one in copper color. Where an ebony or ebonized wood acreen forms a background, a highly polished resewood spindle-legged table holds a tall copper ewer, a couple of books bound in dull, rather lightish yellow, a long-necked amber glass vase, with a stem or two of dark red poppies. chrysanthemums, orchids, or roses. Beside the table stands a fauteuil upholstered in appliqué embroidery wrought in several rich shades of copper on an olive-green background.

In England, of course, the umbrella is much more in necessary evidence than with us, and a part of house-furnishing absolutely and constantly required. Yet it is odd to see how few umbrellas are the parlor and borrows kitchen utensils given as wedding presents in this coun try. Every British bride has any number among her gifts.

A florist should be called in from time to time to examine any large plant to see if it has room enough to grow. A thrifty plant, for instance, will not thrive for long without ample room in its pot or tub for the expansion and sus-tenance of its roots. With crowded quarters it is impossible to give it earth euchre prize. enough.

It is hard to find a wash for light hair, whose color is anxiously watched and preserved, which will not hurt the growth. Soda brings out the bright tints, but if freely used will harm the bair-or so it is alleged—and doubt in such a case is fatal. A good shampoo for flaxen hair is made of a bit of standard glycerine soap, melted in hot water, and with a few drops of ammonia added. This will throw out all the light tones of which the hair is possessed.

THE WOMAN WHO WEARS WELL

Many women please at first sight, and for a short time are thought simply charming, but seldom, if ever, do these brilliantly attractive ones wear well. In a short time they either feel well enough acquainted to cease trying to be agreeable as at first, or they have in reality talked themselves out.

Perbaps they are vain, and others do about it free. not see fit to pander to such self love.

Be that as it may when the reaction comes the admirers of the first day or

Control of the second of the s

two discover that the wit was not spon taneous, the graceful manner natural, or the interest in their affairs genuice, and they drop the fishing brilliant meteor and look about for the steady glowing star that sheds its mild radiance on all about in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, yet with a beauty all its own that is

wonderfully taking.

The woman who wears well is rarely a beauty. If she were, perhaps she would consider her personal perfection so great that she would deem it unnecessary to cultivate the grace of heart and mind that prove so attractive to those about

She is usually possessed of intelligence which lights up her countenance as no mere beauty could ever do, a desire to please, which an unselfish disposition naturally belps her to accomplish.

She keeps a sunny face turned towards the world, with her own troubles pushed far away out of sight, while she does her best to assuage those of others.

She is always the same, yet never monotonous, as her originality is one of her chief charms.

If she marries she will love her husband with all her heart, and to him she will seem a treasure far above the brilliant but changeable beauties who take If she marries she will love her husa man's heart by storm.

ARE WOMEN GROWING?

That women are larger than they were 40 or 50 years ago is supposed to be-an acknowledged fact.

A little measure book, date 1859, re cently testified to the accuracy of this statement. waist measure eighteen

iaches waist measure twenty inches; Mrs –

the bust measures and skirt lengths being in proportion. Seventeen inches for a waist measure

is quite a common jotting in the dress-maker's measure book, while eighteen and nineteen inches are repeated continually; here and there a sixteen inch waist is noticeable. The entries are nearly all for slender

women, and not so tall as the girls of to-

The average waist measure of fifty women whose gowns were cut in 1856 and 1857 was only twenty one inches. Eighteen inches was the largest waist measure for the wedding dresses, and one was only fifteen.

Girls of twenty nowadays have waists of twenty two or twenty-three inches, and the proper measurement for a young lady five feet seven in height is supposed to be twenty four or twenty five inch

Women are generally acknowledged to be an inch or two taller and three inches larger round than their grandmothers

Men have not altered so much, but what difference is noticeable is said to be in an opposite direction—they have deteriorated alightly since the dates above mentioned.

WOMEN WHO SHOULD NOT MARRY.

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even hem a pocket handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she has been in society ever since she was

The woman who would rather nurse a

pug dog than a baby. The woman who thinks she can get \$5,000 worth of style out of a \$1,000

salary. The woman who wants to refurnish her house every spring. The woman who buys for the mere

pleasure of buying. The woman who does not know how many cents, halves, quarters, dimes and

nickles there are in a dollar. The woman who thinks that men are angels and demigods.

The woman who would die rather than

wear a bonnet two seasons old. The woman who thinks that the cook

and the nurse can keep house. The woman who reads cheap novels and dreams of being a duchess or a countess.

The woman who thinks it is cheaper to buy bread than to make it. The woman who marries in order to

have somebody to pay her bills. The woman who expects a declaration

of love three times a day. The woman who expects to have a good,

easy time. The woman who cares more for the style of ner winter cloak than she cares for the health and comfort of her chil-

The woman who stays at home only when she cannot find a place to visit. The woman who thinks embroidered centre pieces and doylies are more necessary than sheets, pillow cases and blank-

The woman who buys bric-a-brac for from her neighbors.

The woman whose cleanliness and order extend no further than the front hall and the drawing room.

The woman who wants things just be cause "other women" have them. The woman who thinks she is an ornament to her sex if she wins a progressive

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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An umbrella, with a transparent covering, has been invented in London, enabling the holder to see where he is going when he holds it before his face. But what is really needed is some device which will tell where the umbrella has gone to when it is not before his face.

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will advice Sick and description upon receiving your address with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of WOTTER.

Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montrell.

"Out of the frying pan-

into the fire. Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washingcompound, the best-known, the fullyproved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous and some are—they're not economical.

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Another Jubilee Echo. One result of the Royal visit to Ireand, says the Cork Herald, has been the setting affort of innumerable rumors as to what the Government intend doing in behalf of the "distressful country." The latest report is far different in char acter from its predecessors, but if its object should by any means find its realization it will be hailed with universal satisfaction over Ireland. A London correspondent says:—In addition to the advocacy by Lord Charles Beresford and others of a Royal residence in Ireland, called forth by the occurrence

of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and the recent progress of the Duke and Duchess of York through Ireland, there is another scheme which is attracting considerable attention and adhesion." This is the establishment of a Royal College of Irish National Music, in which Royal prizes might be given for the best contributions, vocal and instrumental, and which should have a very special regard to the cultivation of the harp. The idea is an eminently practical one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out. It should be quite possible to recognize existing Irish musical institutions upon a large basis, and to turn to more eminent already are possessed. The establishment of a Royal College of Music in Ireland would vastly benefit the art and

account the opportunities of which we consolidate all its interests There are Irish musicians fully capable of taking their place at the head of such an insti

tution, and there can be no doubt that if the plan were specially propounded the public would gladly fall in with its idea. There are all the materials to found su h a college as is suggested, and to make use of them would, under proper auspices, represent a wise and a progressive policy.

Great Heads.

A painstaking hatter has been compiling a list of the sizes of heads of em inent men, and recently sent Mr Glad stone a travelling cap as a present, ac companied by a letter giving the sizes of companied by a letter giving the sizes of certain celebrities' headpieces, as follows:—Lord Chelmsford 6½. Duke of York 6¾. Dean Stanley 6¾. Emperor of Germany 6¾. Prince of Wales 7, Burns and Dickens 7¼, Earl Rus-ell 7¼. W. E. Gladstone 7¼, W. M. Thackeray 7¾. Dc. Thos. Chalmers 73. Dan O'Connell 8 Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, 8 full; Joseph Hume, M.P., the firsucier, 81. "Our Sovereign, Queen Victoria's head," added the writer, "from a close view I once got, I take to be 65 size."

The Celto-Germanic Race.

The people of England are not Anglo-Saxons To so designate them is to name a part for the whole-a clan for the nation. It is clannishness-pure and simple. The epithet Anglo Saxons has been popularized by a few persistent, narrow minded, pig headed clansmen of that ilk.

Nearly a hundred years ago, before Ireland, Germany, Spain, France and Canada had begun pouring population into this country from a hundred doors, Thomas Paine said; "Europe and not England is the mother country of America."

But even to-day there are persons who belittle this great people by audaciously calling it an Anglo-Saxon race. Let us consult the figures of the last census to have read how families beggar themget at the true ethnological facts and let us for the purpose of the inquiry assume Bishops have had to order that simthat all men of English ancestry are of the Anglo Saxon race.

O: the 65 000 000 of American citizens some 7 500 000 are negroes. Fully 16,500 000 are the children of parents born in other countries besides England and America. Here, then, are a round 25,000 000 out of the 65 000 000 who are clearly of non-English ancestry. There are left some 40,000,000 whose fathers are of American birth.

Now, even assuming that these 40,000, 000 are of English stock, is it truthful to term the entire 65,000 000 a community in which two out of every five persons are of non English extraction—an Anglo-Saxon people?

But the remaining 40,000,000 are far rom being the children of English colonists. When it is considered that the Dutch settled New York and western Pennsylvania; that the Scotch Colonists and Huguenots distributed themselves numerously throughout New England and the Carolinas; that the Mississippi Valley was explored and settled in nu

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla stom ach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are arrengthened and SUSTAINED:

merous places by French colonists; that New Mexico, California and the great Southwest is largely peopled by the descendants of the Mexicans and Spaniards; that an Irish emigration has been landing on our shores for over one hundred and fitty years and that we are now in the third generation since the European influx began to assume great proportions, it is placing the non-Eng lish portion of this 40,000 000 within very reasonable figures to estimate it at not under one-third, or 10 000,000.

Here then we have at least 40,000 000 | the United States gives all its power to of the 65,000 (00 of Americans distinctly traced to non-English and non Anglo-Saxon extraction. How talse, how ignor ant, how silly and impudently clannish it is therefore to mouth the expression "Anglo Saxon race" in any connection with or reference to the American people.

To be reasonably accurate, truthful and fairly inclusive we can find no better term for this nation than "Celto-Germanic." And we strongly recommend the use of this term wherever the race of this nation is to be designated Especially do we urge it in correction of the designation "Anglo Saxon."-Mil wankee Catholic Citizm.

CATHOLICITY IN ALASKA.

Interesting Letter From That Ice-Bound Region.

Rev. Father Yorke of San Francisco is in receipt of a letter from Alaska, which throws interesting light on the state of religion in that ice-bound region. It is written by a member of the religious community in charge of the Alaska Catholic schools. The letter is as fol-

Kosyrevsky, Alaska July 12, 1897. List winter was a very hard one for us. You know from my former letters hard it is to procure ary years, but last winter was like the famine in Egypt. There was no fish and as for game, Emma the Indian woman, who is still with us, caught but one rabbit the whole winter. In other weasons she was able to take many and we had a little fresh meat but last season there was none to be seen.

We had in all sixty children during the last term, boarding in our schools, Of these, twenty seven were boys and were taught by the Fathers, and thirty three were girls and were taught by us.

Bith hoys and girls have given great satisfaction. They are all improving little by little in discipline, in piety, in knowledge and in civilized life. We knowledge and in civilized life. have, of course, day scholars, but the only way to make Christians of the children is to have them as boarders. The family influences are as bad as bad can be. Everything tends to drag them back into their heathen superstitions.

The incantations of the Shawman or the medicine man are the most dangerous and degrading of all. He is

NOT ONLY A JUGGLER AND IMPOSTOR,

but he is also something of a spiritualist. The mediums who make such a sensation in the United States are but novices compared to our Alaskan medicine men. Sometimes when one hears of the things they do and the knowledge they manifest it is hard not to entertain the suspicion that they are in league with the devil.

The funeral customs of our Alaskans show in the root a strange likeness to those in some portions of America. We selves with display at lunerals, and how plicity, especially in the matter of flowers, be observed at funerals held from the church. In Alaska it is not uncommon for our Indians to be reduced to the most desperate poverty after a funeral. When a person dies the village is informed of the fact by an earsplitting yell from a member of the family. Then all the old guns they can find are collected and several volleys are fired to summon those whom the yell failed to

When all the inhabitants are gathered, men, women and children, the corpse is placed in the middle of the Casina. All around are platforms rising story above story and upon these the mourners sit. The relatives are nearest the corpse and

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionsry the formula of usinple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cu o of Consumption, Bronchtis, Catarrh. Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having to ted dits wonderful curative powers in thousands of cuses, and desiring to relieve human suffering I will send free of oharge to all who wish it, this recipe; in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using Sent, by mail, by addressips, with grang haming this paper W. A. Novis, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

their mourning consists in being naked to the waist. The others are aquatting on the platform and

CHANT A LAMENTATION

to the accompaniment of a kind of to the accompaniment of a kind of tambourine. As they sing they move the upper part of their bedies in every conceivable direction and the family of the deceased keep up a continual lament tition of their own. This continues the night and for three greater part of the night and for three nights following. The dance, as it is called, makes them actually insane and tue performances of the medicine man are not the least deadful part of it all.

All those customs are punctually observed by the family of the departed. They give away everything they possess, such as guns, tomahawks, fure, snares, sleds, canoes and the like. The Fathers have tried to stop these customs, but in

Some of their other customs are not so wicked, though they are toolish enough. Fish is their stuple article of diet and their prosperity depends on the run of almon. As soon as they catch the first king salmon, he is killed, tied on a string and kept in the river for three days to attract the other salmon; during that time no one is allowed to

It any one dies on the other side of the river, the boly cannot be carried across for fear of frightening the fish. This is the case at all times of the year,

Last year fish were very scarce and we suffered for it during the winter. The M. ravians who had a school at Kush. akwim, sent their children home because they had not locd.

THESE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS ARE SUPPLIED WITH PUBLIC FUNDS

by Sheldon Jackson, the United States Commissioner of Elucation. I wonder if it is the rabbits that feed on the funds when the children are sent home.

We never see any of the Government money. It may be that it is sectarian to give it to us, but not sectarian to give it to the Protestants. Sheldon Jackson is the leader of this injustice here in Alaska; but what can we expect when a Protestant minister?

Though we got no public money, we were able, thank Gad, to keep our children. We had 220 bushels of turnips and the children liked them so much that all were consumed. As a consequence they suffered from scrofula

We expect to open a hospital at Klondike, the latest gold mines found last winter, and the greatest in the world, People are streaming into the country. Flour was sold for fifty dollars a suck Some people, we heard, made over \$300.

We ask the prayers of your readers for God's blessing on our work.

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