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CHURCH NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL ST. BONIFACE. Sundaus-Masses at 8 and 10.30, a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6. 30 and 7.30, a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Situated on the coller of St. Mary and Hargrave Streets, served by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Very Rev. Adelard Langevin. Superior of the Oblates Rector, Rev. Fathers McCarthy. and O'Dwyer, assets of the Carthy.

sistants.
Catechism for Boys in the church at 3 p. m. Catechism for girls in St. Mary's Convent, Notre Dame street at 4 p. m.
Sundays,—Masses at 7.00 8.30 and 10.30 a. m

Sundays,—Masses at 7.00 8.30 and 10.0 Vespers at 7.15 p. m. Week Days—Masses at 6.30 and 7.30. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Situated on Austin St. in Point Douglas Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Rector.

Catechism ior boys, who have made thelist Communion, at St. Joseph's school McWilliam St. west, cor. Ellen St. for younger boys and girls learning the short Catechism, and for those studying the Catechism for Perseverance, at the Immaculate Conception church, by the Rev. Father Cherrier.

Cherrier.
Sundays—Masses at 8.30 a. m. with short instruction, and at 10.30 a. m. with sermon. Vepsters at 7.15 p. m.
Week days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

Ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface.

I. HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epipnany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

II. DAYS OF FAST.

DAYS OF FAST.

1. The forty days of Lent.

2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent

3. The Ember days, at the four Seasons
being the Wednesdays, Fridays and
Saturdays of

a. The first week in Lent.

b. Whitsun Week.

c. The third week in September.

d. The third week in dvent.

4. The Vigils of

a. Whitsunday.

b. The Solemaity of SS. Peter and Paul.

c. The Solemaity of the Assumption.

d. All Saints.

e. Christmas.

I. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.

III. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE. All Fridays in the year.
Wednesdays in Advent and in Lent.
Fridays

Thursdays | in Holy week The Embre Days.
The Vigits above mentioned.

LEGAL.

PRENDERGAST & HUGGARD, Barristers Commissioners, etc. Solicitors for The Ored& Foncier Franco-Canadien. James E. P. Preddergast. J. T. Huggard. Offices over Hochelaga Bank Main Street. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS, Barristers etc. McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. T. H Gilmour, W. H. Hastings.

THE STEWART HOUSE, graduated prices, fine samplewooms for commercial travellers. Thomas Cassin, proprietor. Manitou.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street, Calgary, Alb. First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Porters meet all trains. Terms moderate. Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Proprietress





Meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block every let and 3rd Wednesday.
List of officers as follows.—Spiritual Advisor, Rev. F1 Fox; Chancellor, F. W. Advisor, Rev. F1 Fox; Chancellor, F. W. Russell; President, I. O. Genest, ist Vice-President, G. Gladnich; 2nd Vice-President President, G. Gladnich; 2nd Vice-President President, G. Secretary; H. R. R. Murphy; Recording Secretary; H. R. R. Russell; Assistant Rec. Sec., John McDonald; Financial Sec., D. F. Allman; Treasurer, N. Bergeron; Marshall, T. Whight; Guard, T. McNerney;—Trustees, P. Marrin, A. McPhersch, R. Murphy, T. Jobin, Geo. Germain. Representative to Grand Council, D. Smith; Alfernage, E. Cass.

C.M.B.A. Branch 163, Winnipeg

Meets at the immaculate Conception School Room on first and third Tuesday in each month. Transaction of business commences at 80 clock sharp.

month. Transaction of business commences at 80'clock sharp.

List of officers as follows:—Chancellor, Rev A. A. Cherrier; President, J. Shaw; lat Vice Pres., M. Buck Pres., J. Markinski; 2nd Vice-Pres., M. Buck Recording Sec., A. Picard; Assistant Rec. Sec. D. McDonald; Financial Sec., F. J. Connell; Treasurer, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Marshall, N. Lacroix; Guard, F. Welnitz; Trustees, J. Schmidt, D. Macdonald, M. Buck, F. Wein'tz. Schmidt, P. Klinkhammer. Representative to the Grand Council, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; Alternate, P. Klinkhammer. District Deputies for Manitoba, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, 191 Austin Street Winnibeg, P. Shea.

Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. for Manitoba and British Columbia, J. K. Barrett, LL. D., address, 122 5th Street South, Winnibeg, Man.

St. Joseph and Catholic Truth Society

OF WESTERN CANADA. CONFERENCE OF WINNIPEG. Meets in their Hall 183 Water street, oppo-site Manitoba Hotel, every Mouday at eight

site Manitoba Hotel, every Mouday at eight (8) P. M.
List of officers as follows:—Hor. President A. Lucter; President, T. M. Woodford; 1st Vice President, D. F. Coyle; 2nd Vice President, F. Brownrigg; Recording Secretary, D. J. Coyle; Assistant Recording Secry, H. Chevrier; Financial Recretary, N. Bergeron; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Russeli; Treasurer, G. Gladnish; Librarian, J. C. Coyle; Marshall, E. R. Lowdall; Guard, E. Torrey. Directors, W. O'Connell Powell. Geo. Germain. A. Lucier, A. H. Kenneday, F. W. Russell, T. M. Woodford. and J. C. Coyle.

ST. MARY'S COURT No. 276.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday in every month,; in unity Hall, McIntyre Block.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Father Langeln. O. M. I.; Chief Ranger T. D. Deegan; V. C. R. L. O. Genest; R. Secy, Thos. Jobin; Financial Secy, H. A. Russell; Treas, G. Germain; Secy, H. A. Russell; Treas, G. Germain; Trustees, J. J. Egan, H. A. Russell; Tr. McCarthy; Sr. Conductor, E. R. Dowdall; Jr. Conductor, E. Pounds; Inside Sintinel, F. Gould, Outside Sentinel, Angus McDougall, J. D. M. Donald Delegate to Annual Session, R. Murphy Alternate.

Success in Life.

depends on little things. A Ripans Tabule is a little thing, but taking one occasionally gives good digestion, and that means good blood, and that means good brain and brawn, and that means

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

ECHOES FROM THE BUSY MILL AND THE WORKSHOP.

Rews and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where the Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and

Paris has the largest sewers. A steam dynamo is the latest. There are 110,000 species of plants. Uncle Sam has 6,000 postmistresses. There are 17,000 styles of silk goods. London has fifty miles of pneumatic tubes.

Indelible ink is made from banana juice. Paris has a 41 foot 5 inch long baro-In New York city dwell 800 Armenians.

The world has 33 magnetic observatories. Smokers now have an electric cigar The Union Pacific Road cost \$108,778 per

Telephone receivers have pneumatic

cushions. St. Louis street cars are to carry the city Georgia taxes every cigarette seller \$200

a year. Stone bridges were built in China 2,900 Paris gardeners use toads as insect exter-

minators Caldwell, N.C., has produced an 8-pound Mexico exported 43,750,000 pounds of

coffee last year. In India the Government runs the opium

Paris hopes to secure its water supply from Switzerland. A colored woman controls the ice trade in St. John's, N.B.

One of the New York weekly papers is run by a woman. Consolidation of the lead and oil interests

is contemplated. The London sewage is carried 14 miles down the Thames River. Ten horse plows shovel snow from Duluth

(Mich.) sidewalks. Chinese physicians prescribe cat's meat as remedy for lung diseases. Clocks were worn as ear pendants in Ger-

nany in the days of Charles V. A Dunkirk locomotive company conduct training school for mechanics. There are 80 miles or tunnels in Great

Britain, their total cost exceeding £6,500,-A ship canal 60 miles long is to be built to get around the falls of the Columbia

The Croton squeduct in New York surpasses all modern engineering efforts of this

kind. The damage to wheat and cats in Michigan by smut this year is estimated at **\$**1,000,000. The production of distilled spirits of all kinds in this country last year was 117,186,-

114 gallons. A New Hampshire man has invented a machine that trims and punches belts in one

operation. A block of marble 15 feet long, 5 feet 4 and six feet thick has just been quarried in California.

The engineers of San Francisco propose to supply that city with water from Lake Taooe, 150 miles distant.

In manufacturing occupations the average life of soap-boilers is the highest, and that of grindstone-makers the lowest.

Owing to the contractions of the iron of which it is built, the Eiffel Tower is 8 inches shorter in summer than in winter.

Most heavy tunnel work is done by ma chine drills, driven by compressed air, which also serves to ventilate the works.

Jonesboro, Ga., has a resident, who, it is reported, has only spent \$8 in the past six years for clothes. He is said to be worth over \$10,000. The fleeces of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to

make a genuine cashmere shawl a yard and a half wide. Of the whole length of the Suez Canal, 66 miles are cuttings, 14 have been made by

dredging through the lakes and eight miles required no labor. The celebrated high electric light most at Minneapolis, which is 237 feet high, is prov-

ed ineffective for lighting purposes and is now no longer used.

Some of the English pumping engines perform work equaling the raising of 120,000,000 pounds one foot high by the consumption of 100-weight of coal. In a shingle mill at Gray's Harbor, Wash.

recently, the entire works were kept running all day on a single cedar stick, which made 188,500 shingles. Stenography was first used in the French Parliament about the year 1830, and one of

the few official stenographers of that period still surviving is M. Lagache, now a Senator of France. In China the cobbler still goes from house

to house, announcing his approach with a rattle, and taking up his abode with the family while he accomplishes the necessary making and mending. A magnet at Willett's Point Long Island, is considered the largest and strongest in the world. It is made of two 15-inch Dahi-

gren guns, wound around with eight miles of cable charged with electricity. According to the international telegraph bureau of Berne, there were dispatched in Europe during last year 207,595,000 telegrams, and in the remaining portion of the world 88,422,000, a total of 296,017,000.

The \$5,000 presented by the German Emperor for the advancement of aerial naviga-tion is to be used for the construction of a large balloon, with which it is proposed to make weekly ascents during the year for

scientific observations. Count Tolstoi purposes paying a visit to the United States next spring. His object is "to live with the farmers, to study their methods of agriculture and stock raising, te become acquainted with the people America who cultivate the soil."

HON. MR. LAURIER.

The Leader of the Liberal Party Receives a Grand Reception.

On Monday at 1.30 o'clock the Rat

There was an immense crowd at the Liberals and Conservatives and many which rang out for the Liberal leader as ment of Manitoba-I speak here in the he stepped from the coach, accompanied by Madame Laurier. When the party had reached the waiting-room, Mr. Laurier made a brief address in which he ier made a brief address, in which he warmen or received him. His mission to the West schools. On the other hand the governwas one of peace, one which he hoped would ultimately result in good, but he would leave until the evening meeting the discussion of topics meeting on which there were differences of opinion. Mr. and Mrs. Laurier were then driven to the residence of Mr. J. A. Richard, Notre Dame street, whose guests they were during their stay in the around the City. In the meantime the rest of the party had been driven to the Manitoba hotel where the rotunda assumed the aspect of a large political arena. Members of Welcoming committee took the entire party for a drive round the City at 3.30 o'clock. The visitors include: Mr. Mulock, M.P., for North York; Mr. Gibson, M.P. for Lincoln; North York; Mr. Gloson, M.F. for Lincoln; Clas. Hyman, of London; Mr. Cho-quette, M. P. for Muntmagnain Mr. Fraser M.P. for Guysboro. N.S.; Mr. Fisher, ex-M.P. for Brome; Jas. Sutherland, M.P. for North Oxford; Mr. Middieton, M.P.P. for East Hamilton. Mr. Gibson is accompained by Mrs. Gibson, who makes

the second lady in the party.

The meeting at Brydon's skating rink was crowded to the doors when the meeting was called to order in the svening by Chairman Isaac Campbell, fully 25 per cen. of the audience consisting of the fair sex. The building was gaily decorated with mottos on which were printed the leading tenets of the Liberal On the entrance of the party party. On the entrance of the party headed by Mr. Laurier a hearty round of cheers was given and ladies waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically. Madame Laurier entered shortly after-wards and took a seat on the platform. She was accompained by Mr. J. A. and Madame Richards.

In introducing the leader Mr. Isaac Campbell said in doing so it was only necessary to mention his name. The was received with applause. While it continued, Miss Fortune a young upon the lines that once impelled Sir lady came forward and presented Mr. John Macdonald and George Brown to Laurier with a bouquet. He ascertained cease a life-long struggle and unite for ber name and age and though stating the common good. These are the views that he generally drew the fine at an which I hold, and the way in which I earlier age ventured to kiss the young lady on the cheek.

Among other questions baving been dealt with by Mr. Laurier was that of the school question, a report of which we take pleasure in giving to our read-

I had it in my pocket due I am sorry for this. I forgotten it. I am sorry for this. I slightest difficulty in being convinced of received a letter not signed by anybody, the fact that the people of Manitoba are written in type and, therefore, unable to trace from whence it came, but I am as sure that it was written by a Tory as that I am a Christian. (Laughter.) Tories have a singular way of doing past and those who take an impartial things, whether they are from the province of Manitoba, or Quebec-where I am from-it is the same thing everywhere-and it is to us like making political capital at the expense of their opponents. The Tories of my province are called Blues, here the Tories of the province of Manitoba are called by the good old name of Tories. Well, the principles it seems to me that the day will not be far distant when these fertire my views on the Manitoba me to give my views on the Manitoba tile plains shall be teeming with populaschool question, and as soon as I came tion—with millions of population, happy, here a letter was handed to me asking to be reminded of that subject. (Apmy own mind to my countrymen-Whether I speak in the province of province of Manitoba.

I AM A CANADIAN.

(Loud applause.) I believe in the priniples of the Liberal party, and by these principles I will abide.

In Winnipeg I will speak upon that question also, but sir, can we say as much of the Canadian government which have been set upon the Canadian government which much be set upon the control of the Canadian government when the learning the set upon the control of the canadian government when the control of the canadian government when the control of the canadian government when the canadian control of the canadian government when the canadian control of the canadian government when the canadian control of t is at Ottawa today? The legislature of Manitoba passed an act in 1890, the Roman Catholic minority refused to abide by that act, and they appealed to the government at Ottawa. What answer to that appeal have they received since 1891? The government at Ottawadilly dallied with that question, they gave promises on every side, but except these they never gave anything to any-body. Well, sir, I believe it is the duty of every man to express his opinion as a man upon these subjects. In a country like our own where there are men of different creeds, and where there are men of different origin, it is impossible to speak language which would please everybody. It is impossible if you speak your honest mind, the honest opinions of your heart, to please everybody, but I believe it is possible to use language which will appeal to the honest opinion the power of labor as follows:

"By means of perfect organization and of every man. If instead of appealing to passion or prejudice you appeal to those "self-control labor can exercise a power

the Dominion house of commons I have stood up for the

AUTHORITY OF THE PROVINCE. When I took up the petition of my fellow co-religionists of Manitopa com-Portage local pulled into the station On Monday at 1.50 october and plaining of the legislation of the government of Manitoba, I asked myself what labor throughout the world we fully behaving on board Hon. Wilfred Laurier is the complaint. I took the petition of the late archibishop, a man I believe who the late archibishop, a man I believe who greatly thereby. was revered in this province by friend station composed as about equal parts of Liberals and Conservatives and many signed it with him, and the complaint throats joined in the cheer of welcome which was made was that the governthanked the people assembled for the warmth of feeling with which they had ment of Manitoba denied the statement in toto. They did not admit that the legislation had that effect, they did not admit that the legislation was to have the effect of sending Roman Catholic children to Protestant schools. I said to the government here is a simple question of fact. You have to determine gentlemen: Messrs. J. A. Richard, J. trainly convinced his hearers that he whether the statement is true or not, but city. After fluncheon the Liberalleader and Mrs. Laurier were taken for a drive question. I did more. I said then, I say Bawlf. it here now if the complaint of the Catholics were true that Catholic children had been forced to attend Protestant school twould be such an outrage upon the gave a statement of their present posirights of conscience that no community would dermit it. I said upon the floor and 20 years after the entry of Manitoba of the house of commons "prove to me into confederation denominational that the complaint of the Roman Catho schools were in force with satisfaction to lic minority is true that their rights are all parties. These schools were supoutraged to this extent that instead of sending their children to schools where there is no religious teaching, they are forced to send their children to schools where there is religious teaching and I will be prepared to go before the people Manitoba and tell them that such legislation should not stand. I have NOTHING ELSE TO SAY IN WINNIPEG new system. The Advisory Borrd, than I have said on the floor of parli- which was the supervising authority did ament in Quebec and elsewhere. You not include among its members a single have heard that question discussed again and again by the prime minister in papers of state and I defy any man, friend or foe, Liberal or Conservative, to find a signle expression of opinion on the part of the prime minister. It is not in such cowardice as this that we can expect to build up a great nation on this continent. On this question as upon every other question, I would spurn to appeal to the feelings of any race or to the passions of my own creed or race. On the present occasion let me say that the one aim that I have is to unite all races on this continent into a Canadian nation to develop this confederation

cease a life-long struggle and unite for

disastrous effects which the policy of selfishness and cowardice of this government at Ottawa has already produced in Canada. This policy of selfishness and cowardice of selfishness and Canada. This policy of selfishness and cowardice has almost discovery the covardice of the covardice has almost discovery the covardice of the covardice has almost discovery the covardice of the covardice o

at last awaking. FROM THE LONG LETHARGY

in which they have been for some time view of the actions of the Liberal party, must, if they be will be honest in their discriminations admit that those holding these views have been actuated by honest intentions and firm decision. contented and progressive. These are me to express my views upon the Mani- the last words which I have to tell you am going to be a Mormon, and I am strongest grounds for remedial legislagoing to woo the fertile province of Mani- tion. toba and the western provinces of the continent.

seat amidst loud applause and cheering.

LABOR DAY IN WINNIPEG

A Proof of the Power of Labor.

The largest and most respectable demonstration ever held in Winnipeg. was that of our fellow labor men, on Monday 3rd inst.

Every walk in life was represented in the procession; the laborer, the tradesman, the mechanic, the contractor, the merchant and the financier. It was a sermon in action, to see our houest, hard-working brethren vieing with each most unfair to saddle the Catholics with other as to who should make the best from \$160,000 to \$200,000 of debt incurred

The Rev. F. W. Howard in a recent schools were all they were claimed to be, article on, "The Ethics of Labor," in the why not stop there?

Sept. issue of Catholic World speaks of A member of the deputation then shall hereafter advise all workmen to

(Cheers). I am a firm believer in pro- "no reasonable demand, which labor vincial rights. (Renewed cheers). In "cannot enforce." In "cannot enforce."

Let us hope that the labor demonstration of Monday will prove to those who were witness to it the power of labor and not to forget that the "laborer is worthy

of his hire." If there were more of such public display of the power and capabilities of

A very lengthy programme of sports was carried out at the Exhibition Park in the afternoon, and in the evening a big hop in the main building wound up the day's celebration.

LAURIER INTERVIEWED.

The Liberal Leader Waited Upon Yesterday Morning by a Deputation of Catholics.

Yesterday morning a deputation of representative Catholics of the city waited on Hon. Mr. Laurier to present than the school question, and when him with a memorial setting forth their treating that subject he seems to be grievances on the school question. The gentlemen: Messrs. J. A. Richard, J. E. P. Prendergast (M. P. P.) J. J. Golden, E. Cass, Thos. Deegan, Mr. McManus, J. Carroll, O.C. Powell, P. Marrin and N.

Mr. O'C. Powell first read a long address which set forth the history of the It stated that for 50 years before ported by direct taxation. and their educational standing was recognized by the legislature, which helped to sustain the wish of Archbishop Tache. Catholic. The schools were not unsec-turian but Protestant, and to ask any Catholic to send his children to them was to oppress and do violence to his religion. For this state of things Mr. Laurier was not to be reproached. They came before him today, not as Catholics, but as oppressed citizens, hoping that the position of affairs being represented to him, they could be assured of his sympathy and support. To show that the existing system was Protestant and not unsectarian, a copy of a letter addressel to City Clerk Brown on April 10, 1890, from the government was attached

to the memorial and read. Mr. J. J. Golden referred to the fact that even in districts like St. Boniface, where Catholics are in the majority, they are compelled to use in their schools text-books they have a conscientious think my fellow-countrymen should be treated. I dare hardly look at the disastrous efforts which the schools were as

Now, there is another question—a delicate question—on which my opinion has been asked. I am sorry that I did not bring with me the letter which I received upon that occasion. I thought I had it in my pocket but I find I have forgotten it. I am sorry for this now I come to Manitoba, I have not the vince last summer, to approach them slightest difficulty in being convinced of on this matter, as in their hands lay the chosen as superioress general. The power to give them the assistance they nee led.

Here Mr. Golden explained that they had not done so because the members of the governmens had used one language in Ontario and another in Quebec, and the Catholics could place little or no

faith in them. This, Mr. Laurier said, was not responsible government as he understood it. The work of the premier was to see that all utterance of the government were in harmony. If he understood the complaint contained in the address, it was that the schools of Manitoba were not undenominational but Protestant schools He would recommend them to lay their case before the government. He was a staunch advocate of provincial rights, The provinces should deaf with educatoba school question. Sir, I do not need and in conclusion let me leave with you tional matters, but if any right was just one other word. I have been told in invaded or any injustice done the minorplause.) I would not be worthy of the the province of Ontario that I was not ity had, by the Canadian constitution a name of man if I were not able to speak just now on my wedding tour, but that I reme dy in an appeal to the means my own mind to my countrymen— was on a woolng tour. "Yes," I said, to provided by the British North America those people, "I have come to woo your Act. If the facts were as stated in the Ontario, the province of Quebec, or the fair province, but in matters political I address, he believed that they had the

> Several other members of the deputation spoke, after which Mr. Laurier The honorable gentleman resumed his repeated that many of the facts were new to him, and that if he were in office. and the acts were brought before him in his official capacity, he would order an investigation. It was not a question of law, but one offact, and when the tauth of the matters was settled beyond a peradventure he would act on the information obtained.

Mr. N. Bawlf pointed to the injustice taxing the Catholic sedool buildings and of compelling the Catholic ratepayers to support the collegiate—an institu-tion conducted in opposition to St. Boniface and the other colleges to the university. In '90 the Government should have abolished both the Protestant and Catholic boards and proceeded to new elections. He also claimed that is was from \$160,000 to \$200,000 of debt incurred of the people of the country is against by the Protestant board. If the public strikes, and that the Government stands were all they were claimed to be,

asked Mr. Laurier if he would give his seek redress by the ballot. vote for any measure of remedial legislation, if such were introduced by Sir passion or prejudice you appear to those "self-control labor can exercise a power atton, it such were introduced by Sir great principles of liberty which have "which nothing human can withstand, Johl Thompson. To which Mr. Laurier Taddles to the waiter, after glancing made the Liberal party the party of "and this power can be used for good or replied that if, after investigon, he found the form, of progress and of freedom, and it is upon this principle that I stand." There will be no power to resist and do so. He repeated that the question straightway brought a plate of hash.

was one of fact, and not law, and that the most careful means should be taken to ascertain the truth of matter.

After Mr. J. E. P. Prendergast bad made a splendid speech reviewing the Catholic position, the deputation with-

CATHOLIC DELEGATION.

Rev. Father Langevin Makes a Fervent Appeal From the Pulpit on Suaday Last.

On Sunday during High Mass, Rev.

Father Langevin, parish priest of St. Mary's church, ascended the pulpit and after announcing the fact that every Catholic school in the city would reopen on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and having exhorted parents to send their children, he directed his efforts towards that deputation of Catholic citizens who are to wait upon the Hon. Mr. Greenway on Sept. 11th. There is no topic which Father Langevin is more at home on capable of greater oratorical powers than at any other time. So was it on was sincere, and as the large congregation listened attentively to the elo-quent and stirring remarks, they could not but have felt that their pastor fearless, outspoken man, not afraid to lead them in their "alleged" struggle. Father Langevin in speaking of this deputation said that it was exactly according to the desir s of the late Archbishop Tache, who two weeks before he died expressed the wish that a grand demonstration be made, that the Catholics of Manitoba meet en masse and domand their rights. "This delegation," said the speaker, "is the realization of them by a grant. In 1890 the Public ren. you know we have been wronged Schools' act was passed, which abolish as Catholics; even outsiders admit it ed the Catholic schools and made all too. Others will say that we Catholics schools public, with the trustees of the are no men, that we are not free men, old Protestant schools in control of the if we do not come forth and stand up for our rights. A Catholic, who would not join in this demonstration, would not be a man; and adversaries would despise him; he would be unworthy the name. of Catholic. All the Catholics of the Dominion will know that you, Catholics of Manitoba, have stood up for your rights. Go then as Catholics, as tree citizens; it is your duty to turn out on that day.

Catholic Notes.

Six postalants were received into the novitiate of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament at Andalusia, Pa.

are now about sixty in the order. An interesting and timely paper is that which the scholarly Bishop Maes of Covington contributes to the Catholic World on "Eucharistic Congresses." The first American gathering of that name in session was Notre Dame University

last week. At the convent of the Sisters of Ste-Croix, at St. Laurent, Mgr. Fabre conferred the garb of religion on the following: Sister Marie de St. Paul, Flora Kennedy, of St. Raphael, Ontario; Sister Marie St. Denis, nee Allen Connors, of Montreal; Sister Marie de St. Albine nee Catherine McDougall, of Alexandria,

Ont. At an election held at the mother house in Paris the sisters of the Sacred new superioress has spent several years in the United States. Her election is received with universal joy both in

Europe and America. The pre-announced Papal decree relative to church music has been issued at Rome, but until the authorized version reaches this country, no correct opinion of its character can be formed. The cable says that the decree recommends the Gregorian chant for polyphonic singing, but leaves the bishops free to choose the books for church use,

The Catholic Herald of New York savs: "It is a wise decision and yet men are found to criticise it. Mgr. Satolli could not have decided otherwise. The bigots of the A. P. A., who deride the authority of the Vicar of Christ, are harmless in comparison with the hypocrites who profess allegiance to the Church, while thwarting the policy of the Pope. The wiles of those hypocrites must be exposed, and their attempts to spread dissaffection must be defeated.'

General News.

Twenty three protests have been entered at the Court of Appeals, Toronto, against members of the Legislature, returned at the late Ontario elections. The protest stand; against Liberals, 11; against Conservatives, 9; against Patrons 2: against P. P. A., 1

Toronto advices say that a Conservative convention will be held in Cardwell County next month, to nominate a condidate for the House of Commons in place of R. S. White, the sitting member who is to be appointed Collector of Customs at Montreal.

"I will never again be connected with any strike organization," said President
Debs, of the American Railway Union,
on August 1st, as reported by a Chicago
despatch of that date. "This strike has
ideveloped the fact that the sentiment

"I'll take a little of everything," said