

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. It must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinion of the paper. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strictly in confidence.]

The C. M. B. A.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1891.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:
 DEAR SIR:—Having read in the official organs of the C. M. B. A. the several communications advocating separate communications; having been informed of the many eloquent addresses delivered by past and present deputies, for the district of Montreal, with the view of impressing most forcibly on the minds of members, at the installing of officers of old and new branches, the great financial benefits that would follow from separation—and that too before it could be argued that we paid much more than we received from the Supreme Council; having received from the Supreme Council; having listened attentively to the speeches in favor of separation delivered by the several delegates attending the convention in Montreal; having heard the statement of the Grand Secretary, given no doubt with the view of influencing as many votes as possible in my favor, viz: that we paid \$200,000 of the same, viz: that we paid \$200,000 more to the Supreme Council than we received from them; and that there were only 25 deaths since last convention, a statement no doubt that exercised a wonderful influence on those delegates who felt so keenly as to what extent their pockets would be touched should I subsequently read in the printed report of Dr. Hanavan's statement that there were 39 deaths, I too was much amused at the Grand Secretary's unavailing, pathetic appeals to those delegates opposed to separation "for to pass over and make the vote unanimous." I have also read the carefully studied and ably written partisan letter of our Grand President. I too am aware of a prominent official of the C. M. B. A., encouraged no doubt by the oft-repeated "almost unanimous" vote of the Grand Council, going on a visiting tour through the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., to advocate still further division in our ranks—and that on the plea of Nationality—and so fruitless were his efforts in that direction as ought to satisfy him how strongly opposed his countrymen are to any kind of separation.

Now, sir, with my mind fully stored with the foregoing facts, I cannot see where any impartial-minded man can discover one convincing argument that can refute any of the answers of Branch 84, as given in reply to the six points published in favor of separation in the Montreal C. M. B. A. Journal. Furthermore, I entirely disagree with the statement of our Grand President: "That the rapid increase of our numbers was occasioned by the expectation of being granted separate benefices," or that the inability of members to pay the \$3.00 or \$7.00, as mentioned in his letter, has been the cause of any expulsions, as I may say all or nearly all who were expelled from our branches were well able to pay their assessments, it being a noteworthy fact that the poorer class of members are most punctual in their payments. Nor has the so-called injustice of being assessed for the extra death-rate of the New York Grand Council caused any desire for separation in the several branches of the district of Montreal, they no doubt wisely concluding that, with our increasing death-rate in Canada, our Grand Council, like the Pennsylvania Grand Council, will ere long perceive the folly of their action in demanding separation.

The Montreal branches have decided, as shown by the election of their officers last December, that they will not be dictated to by a small family circle and their friends in Montreal, who started advocating separation, and who are the only parties still advocating it, nor that of their relatives and friends advocating the same in London, probably with the view of presenting a fancied indifference extended towards one of the circles at some of the Conventions, or with the intention of aspiring to those exalted positions in the C. M. B. A. so clearly set forth in the abominable answers of Branch 84 (for it does seem strange to those unacquainted with the workings of the inner circle, despite the Catholic Record's criticism of Brother Litch's letter, that the present Grand President could find no one worthy of being appointed to those exalted positions save some of the foregoing avowed separatists), as to how the interests of themselves, their heirs, or successors shall be managed, they having the fullest confidence in the honest, straightforward, and business-like manner in which the same has been conducted by the Supreme Council.

A Sop in the Pan.
 LONDON, July 20.—During the debate on the Irish estimates in the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour intimated that a local Government bill for Ireland, based broadly on the same lines as the English and Scotch acts, will be introduced at the next session. He asked whether such a bill would have the support of the Irish members, adding that he doubted it. Mr. Healy interposing, said such a bill certainly would have the support of the Irish members.

The Red Earl and Home Rule.
 LONDON, July 16.—Earl Spencer, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech at Royston yesterday declared that the policy of the Liberals in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was at present stronger than ever. The cry of the Conservatives that Home Rule was dead was utterly false. It was a living principle and was as popular in English constituencies now as before disaster overtook the Parnellites. He declared that Home Rule would be the first bill proposed to be introduced in the next Liberal Parliament.

French Politics Mixed.
 PARIS, July 19.—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposal made by

a very short time, through one cause or other, will be backward in their payments, and must be expelled from their several branches in Canada, thus depriving their families of any benefits from the vast amount so paid in.

When such inevitable and deplorable results as these will be caused by separation, it becomes the bounden duty of every member desirous of averting the same not to be caught napping, but attend their branch meetings regularly, more especially members of country branches, who will be assessed most unjustly to pay for the extra death-rate of city branches, in order that delegates sent to represent them at the next convention shall get their instructions to oppose a measure that will prove so detrimental to the grand Catholic objects the wise and far-seeing founders of the C. M. B. A. had in view, and which, to my mind, the pecuniary consideration was only a means of attaining the grand result of uniting Catholics of all nationalities in a wide spread CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, in order that by their united action they could take proper advantage of all the constitutional measures allowed them by their several Legislatures to oppose the covert, evil designs of Know-nothingism, Fulfonism, Orangism, or any other ism, on their churches and their schools; in so acting they will not only leave to their wives and children a legacy of dollars and cents, but almost untrammelled churches and schools in which their children can receive instruction, as also a good Catholic education, which will prove an honor to themselves, their country and their religion. Yours sincerely,
 J. O'FARRELL, of Branch 84

OBJECTED TO

An Old and Elaborate Scheme Checked.
 The Hudson Bay Railway Bill.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Bill received a check in the Senate this afternoon, when Mr. Scott moved the six months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. Abbott moved the second reading and briefly explained the object of the bill and the grounds upon which Parliament was asked to grant the loan required.

Mr. Scott opposed the bill. He described the route as a most barren tract of country, on which there was not soil enough stand the telegraph poles. When the speculator had his hand in the public purse then the Senate should intervene. If the present opportunity was lost the Senate could never claim to be a public safeguard. He therefore moved that the bill be a second time six months hence.

Hon. Mr. Boulton thought it looked as if the Opposition were afraid of opening up this route, as it would spoil their scheme of diverting our great western trade to the south line. He described the route as passing through a country rich in minerals and lumber, and very fertile. At one point of the route petroleum had been discovered and was not worked because of want of railway facilities, and no capital could be introduced into the country until a railway was built. He proceeded to show how the granting of this subsidy would be "ruinous to Canada." In fact, Canada was only lending her credit to the scheme, and Canada's credit stood so high that when it was given to any enterprise that enterprise was bound to go on.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B. C.) opposed the bill, claiming that Hon. Mr. Boulton and the supporters of the scheme were not consistent in their opinions, as shown by speeches made in the Commons. He thought there were too many rail lines in the Northwest, and the people scattering over too large a tract of country.

Hon. Messrs. Almon, Reesor, and Vidal also spoke against the bill.
 Hon. Mr. Snowball supported the bill. From his youth he had been associated with the sea and the commerce of the coast. Therefore he would support the route on the ground of the fishing wealth it would open up in the Hudson bay and surrounding waters.
 Finally on motion of Hon. Mr. Howard the debate was adjourned.

The Results of Bad Literature.
 KINGSTON, Ont., July 20.—On Saturday six lads, ranging in age from ten to fourteen, were in court accused of larceny. They were members of an organization based upon the teachings of "Old Cap Collier," "Col. Gray" and other authors of the dime novel type, and the rules of petty and organized thievery appear to have been closely followed. The captain, Robert Campbell, wore a red belt. In it were two chisels, a hatchet and various other articles for the purpose of opening doors, etc. One of the boys spoke boastfully of having assisted to steal fifteen bags of rags from a Jew who dealt in the articles, the boys taking the rags from one end of the Jew's storeroom as he trustfully threw them in at the other, not fifteen feet away. Their offences were considered, and to remove impressions of heroism in crime the magistrate sent two below to be strapped, asked the parents of two others to attend to them, and held two for further examination.

A Set of Dastards.
 HALIFAX, July 19.—The schooner Babineo Belle, Captain Sam Butt, left Catalina on the 8th of St. John's Nfld., with a crew of four men and five women and five children as passengers. In a heavy wind and rain storm next night she struck under a high cliff. All the crew except the captain immediately jumped ashore and left the women and children to their fate. After the women and five children were abandoned to their fate on the vessel, three women who got on the rocks were assisted to get half way up the cliff. They were left there by the crew, who went to look for assistance and forgot to return. The women, exhausted and nearly chilled to death, were left to walk miles over the rocks and through forests

and swamps to the nearest house. Captain Butt admits that all might have been saved had it not been for the contemptible cowardice of the crew.

MR. CLORAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

The following letter has been addressed by Archbishop Walsh to the Montreal Gazette:—

To the Editor of the Gazette:—
 Sir,—In the Montreal Gazette of the 25th of June, a copy of which has been sent to me, I find a letter published under the heading "Mr. Cloran Justifies Himself." The letter of Mr. H. J. Cloran, so published, has reference to a correspondence that took place some few weeks ago between Cardinal Manning and me on the subject of a statement about his Eminence made by Mr. Cloran to the Archbishop of Montreal, and quite recently reprinted by Mr. Cloran in the Freeman's Journal of this city.

The statement was that Cardinal Manning, "being called upon to give his opinion" on the subject of Mr. Parnell's leadership, said that Mr. Parnell's retirement should be demanded, "not on moral, but on political grounds." From which Mr. Cloran drew the inference that "the moral aspect of the situation was not the bona fide cause or raison d'être of the opposition to Mr. Parnell's leadership."

Cardinal Manning, on his attention being called by me to this outrageous statement about him, when it was published in the Freeman's Journal here, at once wrote to me as follows:—

"I hope the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which my name occurs. The statement is not only without shadow of foundation, but at variance with my repeated written declarations. But as the Freeman's Journal has, so far as I know, suppressed what I have written, I am the less surprised at its publishing this fabrication."

Now, Mr. Cloran, with all this before him, has proceeded to "justify" himself. He has sought to do so, not by withdrawing the statement so indignantly repudiated by the venerable Cardinal, but by equivalently repeating it in open disregard of his Eminence's unqualified repudiation. "The statement," he says, "was made in the columns of the London Chronicle, a reliable English paper, which had an interview with Cardinal Manning on the Parnell leadership question." "That interview," he goes on to say, "was published in the London Chronicle of the 5th of December, 1890, and the following day was cabled to and published in nearly every important newspaper of Canada, the United States, and wherever the Associated Press despatches reach." Mr. Cloran then quotes the statement, and he continues: "This statement has gone unchallenged and uncontradicted during the past six months." And again: "That interview remains of record. If it is untrue, it is a pity that it has been formally and officially contradicted and disavowed before now. The London Chronicle that published the statements would, no doubt, be only too happy to publish a distinct denial and a contradiction of it."

Now what does all this amount to? What more "formal," "distinct," or "official" style of contradiction does Mr. Cloran seek to exact?

Fortunately, without troubling the Cardinal with any further reference to the matter, I am in a position at once to dispose of it. I have now before me the Daily Chronicle's report of the interview out of which the "audacious" statement against the Cardinal is sought to be "justified." Here, then, is what His Eminence really said upon the point in question. The interview asked: "Your Eminence, I take it, regards the question of whether Mr. Parnell shall or shall not retain the Irish leadership as essentially a moral one." The Cardinal replied:—"Certainly, I speak of it in that sense. Morality is a consideration above all else; morality be first everything; other questions are altogether after the moral question. And here one hardly reaches other questions, since that of morals is decisive upon the absolute necessity of Mr. Parnell's retirement."

The interview again asked: "Although you decide the question of Parnell's going or remaining as a purely moral one, might I ask you if you have looked at it at all from the political side?" His eminence answered: "Oh, yes. I agree with what the Irish archbishops and bishops say touching the result in a political sense, which would follow the retention of Mr. Parnell. Only disaster could, as the manifesto puts it, attend Mr. Parnell's continued leadership; and so, if anybody chooses, the continuance of Mr. Parnell is impossible on a second count."

"To sum up," remarked the interviewer, "you say Mr. Parnell must retire on moral grounds, and that the members of his party may also demand his retirement on political grounds?" "Precisely," was the emphatic answer; and with this, as the interviewer adds, "the venerable Cardinal concluded his unmistakable, his almost urgent, deliverance on the topic of the hour."

It is plain from Mr. Cloran's letter that he must have been misled by some gross perversion of all this, apparently cabled to America. But it would have been more satisfactory if, after reading the Cardinal's indignant repudiation of his version of the interview, he had at once candidly admitted his mistake. But there is another aspect of the case, and a very practical one, yet to be noticed. Mr. Cloran, in his letter of "justification," after quoting the statement he ascribed to the Cardinal, goes on to say:—

"I may say that it was this expression of opinion by his Eminence which largely determined my attitude in the contest between the Parnellites and the McCarthies."

and swamps to the nearest house. Captain Butt admits that all might have been saved had it not been for the contemptible cowardice of the crew.

MR. CLORAN'S JUSTIFICATION.

The following letter has been addressed by Archbishop Walsh to the Montreal Gazette:—

To the Editor of the Gazette:—
 Sir,—In the Montreal Gazette of the 25th of June, a copy of which has been sent to me, I find a letter published under the heading "Mr. Cloran Justifies Himself." The letter of Mr. H. J. Cloran, so published, has reference to a correspondence that took place some few weeks ago between Cardinal Manning and me on the subject of a statement about his Eminence made by Mr. Cloran to the Archbishop of Montreal, and quite recently reprinted by Mr. Cloran in the Freeman's Journal of this city.

The statement was that Cardinal Manning, "being called upon to give his opinion" on the subject of Mr. Parnell's leadership, said that Mr. Parnell's retirement should be demanded, "not on moral, but on political grounds." From which Mr. Cloran drew the inference that "the moral aspect of the situation was not the bona fide cause or raison d'être of the opposition to Mr. Parnell's leadership."

Cardinal Manning, on his attention being called by me to this outrageous statement about him, when it was published in the Freeman's Journal here, at once wrote to me as follows:—

"I hope the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which my name occurs. The statement is not only without shadow of foundation, but at variance with my repeated written declarations. But as the Freeman's Journal has, so far as I know, suppressed what I have written, I am the less surprised at its publishing this fabrication."

Now, Mr. Cloran, with all this before him, has proceeded to "justify" himself. He has sought to do so, not by withdrawing the statement so indignantly repudiated by the venerable Cardinal, but by equivalently repeating it in open disregard of his Eminence's unqualified repudiation. "The statement," he says, "was made in the columns of the London Chronicle, a reliable English paper, which had an interview with Cardinal Manning on the Parnell leadership question." "That interview," he goes on to say, "was published in the London Chronicle of the 5th of December, 1890, and the following day was cabled to and published in nearly every important newspaper of Canada, the United States, and wherever the Associated Press despatches reach." Mr. Cloran then quotes the statement, and he continues: "This statement has gone unchallenged and uncontradicted during the past six months." And again: "That interview remains of record. If it is untrue, it is a pity that it has been formally and officially contradicted and disavowed before now. The London Chronicle that published the statements would, no doubt, be only too happy to publish a distinct denial and a contradiction of it."

Now what does all this amount to? What more "formal," "distinct," or "official" style of contradiction does Mr. Cloran seek to exact?

Fortunately, without troubling the Cardinal with any further reference to the matter, I am in a position at once to dispose of it. I have now before me the Daily Chronicle's report of the interview out of which the "audacious" statement against the Cardinal is sought to be "justified." Here, then, is what His Eminence really said upon the point in question. The interview asked: "Your Eminence, I take it, regards the question of whether Mr. Parnell shall or shall not retain the Irish leadership as essentially a moral one." The Cardinal replied:—"Certainly, I speak of it in that sense. Morality is a consideration above all else; morality be first everything; other questions are altogether after the moral question. And here one hardly reaches other questions, since that of morals is decisive upon the absolute necessity of Mr. Parnell's retirement."

The interview again asked: "Although you decide the question of Parnell's going or remaining as a purely moral one, might I ask you if you have looked at it at all from the political side?" His eminence answered: "Oh, yes. I agree with what the Irish archbishops and bishops say touching the result in a political sense, which would follow the retention of Mr. Parnell. Only disaster could, as the manifesto puts it, attend Mr. Parnell's continued leadership; and so, if anybody chooses, the continuance of Mr. Parnell is impossible on a second count."

"To sum up," remarked the interviewer, "you say Mr. Parnell must retire on moral grounds, and that the members of his party may also demand his retirement on political grounds?" "Precisely," was the emphatic answer; and with this, as the interviewer adds, "the venerable Cardinal concluded his unmistakable, his almost urgent, deliverance on the topic of the hour."

It is plain from Mr. Cloran's letter that he must have been misled by some gross perversion of all this, apparently cabled to America. But it would have been more satisfactory if, after reading the Cardinal's indignant repudiation of his version of the interview, he had at once candidly admitted his mistake. But there is another aspect of the case, and a very practical one, yet to be noticed. Mr. Cloran, in his letter of "justification," after quoting the statement he ascribed to the Cardinal, goes on to say:—

"I may say that it was this expression of opinion by his Eminence which largely determined my attitude in the contest between the Parnellites and the McCarthies."

those who have been so largely influenced by the audaciously perverted version of those words that has hitherto, as it now appears, been in circulation in Canada?
 Yours faithfully,
 † WILLIAM J. WALSH,
 Archbishop of Dublin,
 Archbishop's House, Dublin, 11th July, 1891.

P.S.—Mr. Cloran, in a postscript, asks as a favor that the papers, English and French, which had reproduced my previous letter, should publish also his letter of "justification." I venture to make a similar request in reference to what I have now written.
 † W. J. W.

A New Church.
 The wooden church now in use as the parish church of St. Gabriel is to be replaced by a handsome stone structure. The site chosen is opposite the present church, corner of Centre and La Prairie streets. The ceremony of laying and blessing the corner stone of the new church will take place next Sunday. His Grace Archbishop Fabre will officiate, and great preparations are being made by the parishioners for the event. The various Catholic societies of the city have been invited to take part, and will attend in a body with full regalia.

The Arthabaskaville Hotel Dieu Sold Out.
 The property of the Hotel Dieu at Arthabaskaville was sold by the sheriff on Tuesday last week at the instance of the La Breque family of Beauce, and bought over by them for the sum of \$18,000. This family had lent some \$20,000 to the institution some years ago, and, unfortunately, the hospital got in debt and had to be sold out. One painful feature of the case is the fact that a number of aged persons who gave the whole of their worldly possessions, \$1,500 or \$2,000, to the institution, on condition that they should be provided for the rest of their life, are placed in a very embarrassing position. It is expected, however, that an arrangement will be reached.

Fatal Occurrence.
 A little boy, the son of Jacques Champagne of St. Monique, Nicolet, was killed by lightning during the recent storm. The whole family were working in the fields when they were startled by a peal of thunder followed by a flash of lightning which blinded them for a moment. They ran to the barn for shelter, and it was only on arriving there that they missed the youngest child. The father went out to look for him and found him lying on the grass dead, but without any marks on his body, although his clothing had been completely torn off.

Toronto Street Railway.
 TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—Mr. Walbridge, solicitor for ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald, will apply for an injunction should the city accept the Kieley-Everatt tender for the Street Railway. It is claimed that the specifications ignored the general Street Railway Act, and that there is strong presumptive evidence of bribery and corruption among the aldermen.
 Cup that cheers—A prize cup.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to buy.
 It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, giving to it curative power

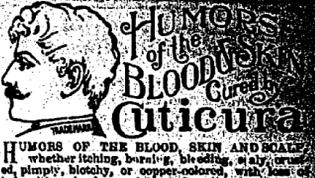
Peculiar To Itself
 It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliaryness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.
 It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength. The value of

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is certified to by thousands of voluntary witnesses all over the country whom it has cured of diseases more or less severe. It is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

100 Doses One Dollar
DR. J. M. FERRIS
 Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bleury Street,
 Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Also the perfect extraction of Teeth by the use of local and general anesthetics. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates.
 CONSULTATION FREE. G-17-90

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.
 Surgeon-Dentist,
 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET.
 Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsenta Lancing Gas, Vegetable Vapor and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2511. [G-17-90]

DR. FULTON
 Cures, by letter or interview, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complications, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operations.
 Hours: 1 to 10 p.m.
 Residence, 244 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street.
 Bell Telephone 5981.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP.
 Whether itching, burning, bleeding, watery, sore, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, composed of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, Glycerine SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Softener, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood-purifier and greatest of Humors-remedies. These are the best physicians and all other remedies fail to cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only lotions, oils, and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined.
 Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; Glycerine SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, 60c. Prepared by the POTTER, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Remington
 TYPE-WRITER

 "Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, considered superior to the Remington, (?) have discarded both and the Remington superior to either.
 SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 242 St. James street.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
 Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS, Now on sale at
C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS,
 2268 St. Catherine Street
 OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed.
 Telephone, Bell 1168, Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

BASKETS!
 Just Received from Germany.
 THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
 Fancy, Pic-Nic, Market, Lunch, Satchel, Baskets.
 Ever imported into Montreal. Sold at moderate prices.
DeCARY FRERES,
 Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,
 520 St. Lawrence Street,
 Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

W. S. WALKER
 Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock.
 1711, Notre Dame Street,
 Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Diamonds.
FINE :: DIAMONDS
 set in Rings, Ear-rings, Laces Pins and Pearl Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Corgette and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. 211 St. James street. G-19-90

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.
 The leading English Institution of Catholic Education in Canada.
 Theological, Philosophical, Classical, Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses.
 Fully equipped Laboratories!
 A Practical Business Department!
 Terms: \$160 per year.
 Send for Prospectus to the Secretary. 52-D

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
 Fordham, New York City.
 Adjoining Bronx Park.
 Studies resumed September 2nd. Post-Graduate and Senior Classes. Students received at any time.
 Cadet Battalion, in command of an Army Officer appointed by the President of the United States.
 ST. JOHN'S HALL.
 A Preparatory School for lads from 10 to 14, under the same direction.
 Apply for Catalogue to
 REV. JOHNSCULLY, S.J., President.

BOURGET COLLEGE, P. Q.
 NEAR THE OTTAWA RIVER, on the Montreal-Quebec R.R. Classical and English Commercial Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best approved system of teaching and taught by competent professors. Special attention is paid to the business training of young men. Piano, Typewriting, French, Italian, and Geography are optional subjects. Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., only \$10 per year. Diplomas are awarded for Graduate and Post-Graduate studies. For prospectus and Circulars, send address to the REV. O. BOURGET, Superior, 1281 St. James Street, Montreal.