

OUR WAYFARER

ON BAZAARS AND THE TRIALS OF LADY COLLECTORS.

THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN RELATION TO PUBLIC OFFICE—PREMIER LAURIER AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION—THE CRAZE FOR HIDING VALUABLES IN PECULIAR PLACES—THE DESIDERATUM REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE DOMAIN OF THE TURK.

Now is the season when the bazaar collector goeth out with book and pencil into the highways and byways and lieth in wait for the unwary, while the lawyer fleeth as from the face of a penniless client, and the merchant discovereth that times are hard.

The courage of women who engage in works of charity has always excited my deepest admiration. For my part, I would rather give ten dollars—if I had it—than go out amongst my friends and acquaintances and try to collect fifty cents. To trudge around the city from door to door every day for a month or two is hard enough, but when there is added thereto the fatigue of conjuring quarters and half dollars out of unwilling pockets—a process sometimes involving an hour's talk—the task becomes heroic. And this is the favorable aspect of the case. Very frequently collectors are treated to a dissertation upon the unreasonableness of their demands and shown the door unceremoniously. Verily, the way of the collector is not a happy one.

Happily for our French Canadian compatriots, the school master is abroad. By and by the educational standard of Quebec will be up to that of Ontario, and then we shall no longer see French constituencies sending aliens in race and creed to represent them in Parliament. Also we may see religious functions, of which the majority do not approve, disturbed and even brought to an abrupt close by the judicious distribution of paving-stones—higher education brought about such an incident in Toronto a few years ago—and it may even happen that our French-Canadian friends may secure such a "corner" on knowledge that it will become their bounden duty, as a progressive and enlightened people, to insist that everybody shall accept their system, will be, will be. That is the way "superior education" works in Ontario; why not, then, in Quebec? "Spread the light!"

A proposal of education: "Mr. Laurier is going to accede to the demands of the Catholics of Manitoba—Mr. Laurier is not going to restore separate schools. Mr. Laurier is appealing to Rome for instructions—Mr. Laurier will not be dictated to by Rome—Mr. Laurier is elected in spite of the hierarchy and clergy of Quebec—Mr. Laurier was elected because he had so many secret supporters amongst the ecclesiastics of Quebec." Will somebody please tell us "where we are at?"

What Angel of the Odd is it that inspires presumably sane people to hide perishable valuables, such as bank notes and jewellery, in stoves and chimneys? Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of someone mourning the destruction of property so stored away. Why the feather bed and the flour barrel should be passed over in favor of a stove, where a fire is likely to be kindled at any moment, will always remain one of the unexplained mysteries of life. Perhaps it is the spice of danger attaching to such storage that attracts so many towards it.

Nero fiddling while Rome was burning has been considered for some time back the crowning example of human depravity and cruelty, even taking into account that Nero was a pagan; but what shall we think of Christian princes hobnobbing together while their fellow Christians are being butchered by hundreds of thousands, and when a concert-dod from the princes would put a stop to it? In comparison with nineteenth century potentes the merry Emperor does not seem such a bad fellow after all. It will be a good thing for the "little ones of Christ," when His Vicar once more holds the balance of power in Europe. Had it never been wrenched from him, Turkey would not be the blot of blood upon the map that it is today, to the shame and disgrace of every nation calling itself civilized.

SILAS WEDGE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

WALLACE WAS VEXED.

Mr. Wallace said he would only repeat what a judge said about Mr. O'Hara, that he should have been dismissed from the public service. As to the delay in appointing a collector, Mr. Wallace said it was not his fault, for he recommended an appointment long before it was made.

Mr. Bergeron defended Mr. O'Hara against the strictures made upon him by Judge Ritchie, and pointed out that he had since been promoted by the Government and his salary increased. Mr. Bergeron charged Mr. Wallace with neglecting the commercial interests of Montreal when he visited the city to spend his time with his Orange friends. He hoped the present Premier, who was a just man, would pay no attention to what Mr. Wallace had said.

Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Bergeron was making statements which, if it were not unparliamentary, he would characterize as utterly devoid of truth. He denied that when Controller of Customs he had not met the business men of Montreal, asserting that he met them every month, usually in the office of the Inspector there. There had been complaints regarding the manner in which Mr. O'Hara had performed his duties, and Mr. Kilvert had often to go to Montreal to set him right. This had been especially the case in carrying out the regulation of the French treaty. The whole of the trouble about that treaty was caused by Mr. O'Hara's indiscreet conduct at the port of Montreal. It was now nearly past twelve and Mr. Foster made an urgent appeal that the

times should not be occupied with further discussion, but Mr. Bergeron persisted in continuing the debate, and spoke again in Mr. O'Hara's defence.

Mr. Quinn said that as he should consider himself a physical coward if he allowed his friends to be slandered in his presence, so he considered it his duty not to sit still under the attack made by Mr. Wallace upon Mr. O'Hara, whom he had known for thirty years. Mr. Quinn made a vigorous reply to Mr. Wallace's speech, and asserted that Mr. O'Hara was held in high repute by the merchants of Montreal, who know more about customs matters than Mr. Wallace did. The opinion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Wood in Mr. O'Hara's favor far outweighed Mr. Wallace's displeasure. But for Mr. Wallace's interference Mr. O'Hara would have been brought to Ottawa as Assistant Commissioner.

After Mr. Quinn had spoken Mr. Wallace commented on what he termed Mr. Quinn's high opinion of himself. They knew Mr. Quinn was a great man because he said so himself. If Mr. Quinn were appointed to an office commensurate with his abilities he would never get higher than a police magistrate, and not that unless he appointed himself. Mr. Quinn might not think much of the late Chief Justice Ritchie, but he would never reach that position.

Mr. Bergeron—Nor will you. Mr. Wallace—No, because I never studied law and I am glad I didn't. (Cries of "Explain.") "Because I don't have to keep company with the member for Montreal."

Mr. Wallace proceeded to say that no one dare impugn his conduct as Controller and they might drop all insinuations and come out straight. He challenged investigation. He left the department of his own accord.

Mr. Casgrain—Thank God! (Loud Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. Bergeron—I ask the government to make an appropriation for an investigation into the Customs administration for the last four years and you will find things that will startle the country.

After further discussion the item before the committee was carried.

BISHOP KEANE

To Retire from the Catholic University of Washington.

Word comes from Baltimore, says the Washington correspondent of an exchange, that the Right Rev. John J. Keane, Titular Bishop of Ajaccio, rector of the Catholic University, has received a letter from Pope Leo XIII., requesting his resignation as the head of that institution. The letter, it is said, was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons, and was delivered by him to Bishop Keane, who went to Baltimore a few days ago to receive the communication. The wording of the letter is reported to be kindly, and Bishop Keane's resignation is asked on the ground that it has been decided to limit the terms of all the rectors of the Papal universities to three years only. Bishop Keane, it is expected, will be promoted to an archbishopric.

The Cardinal is expected to arrive at the university on Sunday evening. Bishop Keane will probably leave the university in a few days, and in that event Cardinal Gibbons will be in charge. The ceremony of receiving the profession of faith from the professors, which occurs each year, will then be presided over by the Cardinal.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University will occur October 21. The subject of the rectorship will, if Bishop Keane's removal is confirmed, receive due attention at this meeting, and it is possible that the candidate recommended by the board will receive the appointment. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., is already prominently mentioned for the place.

Another name mentioned is that of Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland. He is now Secretary of the Board of Directors.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

This good Club is justly proud of the large attendance of citizens and seamen at their weekly concerts. Mr. Gordon presided, and called upon Miss Sharpe and Miss Jefferys, for a piano solo, which was admired. Miss May Milroy recited in her usual fine style, and was loudly applauded. Little Miss Nora Coghlan was the star of the evening, in her banjo solo, Highland Fling, and piano solo, Miss B. White, song. Mr. O'Bryan gave a declamation, and also an exhibition of club swinging; Mr. Sheridan, also a declamation—"Robert Emmet's Tomb," in grand style, and was greatly appreciated, especially by the seamen present. Both these young gentlemen are students of Loyola College. Messrs. Milroy and Read, and J. Hanahan, gave duets. Mr. J. Griffin, song; Mr. J. Saunders, seaman, song and dance; Mr. James Houghton, seaman, Irish Jig; Messrs. J. Beagley, R. Evans, Robt. Wallace, J. Lawlor and P. Dunn, songs. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the students of Loyola College, for their kind assistance. Among them were noticed several clergymen of the same college.

A grand tombola, under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the Catholic Sailors' Club, for the benefit of the seamen, took place last Thursday afternoon at the Club room. The winning numbers were:—931, 3434, 3417, 4010, 3462, 3488, 1072, 1855, 1696, 2806, 1106, 2066, 5794, 717, 1718, 949, 2862, 5577, 1706, 1928, 1976, 1218, 1742, 3103, 1143, 4827, 5817, 1307, 1208, 3926, 4094, 1215, 906, 5231, 3256, 1216, 2635, 1023, 2083, 3497, 2861, 1337, 3299, 1787, 1393, 1266, 1915, 1459, 1729, 1475, 3226, 2502, 2076, 1230, 3391. The prizes can be obtained at the Club rooms, 53 Common street, from 2 to 6—F.O.L.

The Pratte Piano Co. are showing at their warehouses, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, a new style of upright piano. It is somewhat lower than their concert upright, and the case is not so elaborate, but it is of the same compass, 713 octaves; has the same action, and is made with the very best materials and same care which have made the reputation of the Pratte Pianos. It is of the same quality, but smaller in size and price. This new style is destined to become very popular, if we are to judge by the number already sold within the last few days.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI.

The Successor of Cardinal Satolli Arrives in New York.

(New York Post.)

Archbishop Martinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and Apostolic Delegate to the United States in succession to Cardinal Satolli, recalled, arrived in New York on the Cunard steamship Campania. The steamship was delayed a few hours Saturday in consequence of heavy weather encountered upon approaching the coast, and arrived opposite Fire Island too late on Friday to cross the bar. The unexpected failure of the Campania to reach quarantine, as expected, was the cause of much disappointment to the clergy and laymen who went there in the revenue cutter Chandler to greet the distinguished prelate and to take him off the steamer if he so desired. The cutter was placed at the disposal of the party by the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. McGuire. Others were the Rev. Dr. F. Z. Rooker, secretary of the papal delegation at Washington, and the personal representative of Cardinal Satolli, the retiring Delegate, and Major John D. Keiley of Brooklyn, an intimate personal friend of Cardinal Satolli.

Upon finding it impossible to reach the Archbishop last night, the party returned on the cutter to the Barge Office, but again boarded the vessel shortly before six o'clock this morning, and pro-

encouraged to hope that the mixed school question in this country was practically settled.

The Papal Delegate lunched with Archbishop Corrigan and informally received visitors, among whom was Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the Delegate as far as that city on his way to Washington.

An American correspondent thus describes Archbishop Martinelli:—

The face of this prelate is so fascinating that it absorbs attention. It must ever impress any one who has seen it, and most of all those who study it. Many columns could be written about that face, for it changes constantly. It flashes hundreds of ideas, emotions, suggestions, but above everything it conveys the impression of power.

His head is round and so perfectly proportioned that it looks smaller than it really is. The forehead is high and broad and square. He has the brow of the scholar, the thinker and the leader of men. His short black hair has flecks of gray in it. It is unperturbed and is brushed carelessly from his forehead. He has the long, slightly aquiline Italian nose. His firm mouth is irregular. The lower lip protrudes slightly as is the case with actors, clergymen and other folks who speak much publicly.

No description can give adequate idea of his eyes and the modelling of his chin. They are wonderful eyes. They are set far apart and deep. They are a dark brown. They are so luminous, so



ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

ceded to quarantine, where they found the Campania lying to. They immediately went on board the Cunarder, where they were received by the Archbishop, to whom Dr. Rooker, on behalf of Cardinal Satolli, extended a cordial welcome. The party chatted pleasantly together as the steamer came up the bay. The Apostolic Delegate was accompanied by the Rev. Charles Driscoll of Bryn Mawr, Pa., the American Provincial of the Augustinian Order, of which the Archbishop is the Provincial General. The welcoming party consisted of Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignor Sbarretti, auditor of the Papal Legation at Washington, Father Fedian of Atlantic City, who has been the acting Provincial of the Augustinian Order in the United States during the absence of Father Driscoll, Bishop Burke of Albany, and his secretary, Father Shea, and Father Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's secretary.

Archbishop Martinelli and Father Driscoll did not leave the steamer until most of the other passengers had gone, and meanwhile the party of Archbishop Corrigan waited patiently for an opportunity to ascend the gang-plank. As soon as the way was clear they went aboard. The two archbishops shook hands and exchanged words of cordial greeting. Those who had not before seen the Delegate—several of them had, for he has visited this country before—became aware that before them stood a short, stout man of typical dark Italian complexion and Italian cast of features. His manner was pleasant, but dignified and somewhat reserved. The party entered carriages in waiting, and were driven at once to the archiepiscopal residence at Fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

It was said at the Archbishop's residence that the Apostolic Delegate would leave immediately for Washington over the Pennsylvania Railway. A private car awaited him at the station in Jersey City.

Archbishop Martinelli is forty-eight years of age, but looks younger. He was born in Santa Anna, Italy, and began studying for the Augustinian Order of the priesthood at sixteen years of age. He rose rapidly in the Church, and was made professor of theology at the College of St. Monica, Rome. In 1888 he was elected, and in 1895 re-elected, Prior-General of the Augustinians, whose Order dates from 1254.

The Delegate refused all solicitations to be interviewed, but Dr. Rooker, speaking for him, said the Delegate would succeed Cardinal Satolli by the mere act of crossing the threshold of the residence of the legation at Washington. There would be, he said, no immediate changes in the personnel of the legation, but that some important ones might be expected later on.

At the archiepiscopal residence Archbishop Martinelli communicated to the press that he bore from the Pope no propositions for any of the ecclesiastics in this country; that in general he would follow the policy inaugurated by Cardinal Satolli; and that the Holy See was

kindly, so marvellously expressive, that they seem to express his thoughts before he utters them.

The lines of his face are very firm, but there are none that compare with those of the jaw and chin. The maxillary muscles do not bulge, but the strength there demands your attention. The chin is neither square nor pointed. It is delicate, yet powerful.

His face shows those qualities that have made him famous—determination, zeal, breadth, discretion, wisdom, sure and delicate judgment, sympathy, and, above all, force.

This high dignity of the Church has passed his life in the most ceremonial court in the world, and he has the simple, kindly courtesy of an unassuming gentleman. Of all the prelates who have ever come to America, he is the most approachable.

ECHOES OF THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

NATIONAL ACTION THE NEXT COURSE.

THE OPINION EXPRESSED THAT IT WILL BE IN ACCORD WITH THE DETERMINATION FOR UNITY, VOICED AT LEINSTER HALL.

The Dublin correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, N.Y., in referring to the results of the recent Leinster Hall Convention, says:—

Now that the convention is fairly over, and the political heat reduced to its normal state, it may be fairly asked what comes next, what is the result of the great gathering, and how are the recommendations and the resolutions to be carried out? And it may be answered unequivocally that national action comes next, and that this will be supported by a united determination. The result of the great convention is a universal verdict for unity, and those who don't like this decision will have to go. The work of the executive has already begun, and the substance of the resolutions is being gradually put into practical shape.

Messrs. Healy and Redmond have done their worst, yet there is the chance still left them of returning to the fold if they wish to work in unison with the other members and become part and parcel of the majority. A universal verdict has been given against them; they are convicted of political heresy and rebellion and now await sentence. The patriotic messages of the bishops and priests of the various dioceses have not, so far, made an impression on them, and it is to be feared that this hardened state may continue. The Bishops of Ross, Sligo, Achonry, Armagh, and the priests of the Swinford Deanery have been especially solicitous in their plea for unity and in the endorsement of the resolutions of the conference. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, has written from Genoa to the above effect, and the Bishops of Cork

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and Cloyne have likewise given in their part of the verdict. This is only a tithe of the result of the late Irish Convention.

Another grand result is the fact that the foreign delegates have had plenty of time to go over Ireland and judge for themselves of her wretched condition. They have been well received in Belfast, at least the American portion has, and wherever else they went ovations were in store for them. They have seen the curse of disunion, and have been convinced of the bright future in store for Ireland should there be united action on the part of her representatives and a proper application of the rule of discipline, which compels the obedience of the minority to the majority.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & LaBerge, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained.

AMERICAN PATENTS:—

568,657—John R. Brown, Harrison, Hot Springs; automatic gold-collecting apparatus.

568,677—Frederick Harrison, Owen Sound; machine for pointing butcher's skewers.

568,762—Walter T. Ross, Montreal; attachment for burners.

CANADIAN PATENTS:—

56,246—David S. Henderson, Brantford, Ont., wheel hub.

56,248—John Gould, Brantford, Ont., chain.

56,249—Wm. Powe, Vancouver; washing machine.

56,261—Wm. H. Ratcheson, Belleville; Ont., garden hoe or cultivator.

56,263—F. W. Moffat, Weston, Ont., stove.

56,317—Harvey Christopher Malross, Stratford; flour dresser.

56,360—Wm. Delang, Cobourg, Ont., stove.

LABOR-SAVING PROCESSES.

An American magazine refers to the haste and rush in every walk of life, in the course of a leading article as follows:

There is a mania in the air for doing each thing in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of thought and effort. We look back at the slow laborious processes our grandmothers used in preparing food as we do upon the stage coach which required as many weeks to reach a given point as the fast trains to-day consume in hours. The housewife hails eagerly each new promise "ready in two minutes," "saves fire and time." No one stops to ask if the new food is as wholesome as the old, if the mode of preparation is such as to ensure the best utilization of its initial nutrition.

The canning and preserving of fruit has suffered as much as any one thing from the carelessness or greed of the housewife or the wholesale manufacturer. The tin can cheaply put together with lead solder, the zinc cover of the glass jar, the galvanized iron wire tray for the evaporation of apples, all bear witness to this fact; and now there come upon the market various liquids and solids warranted to keep the fruit without cooking.

The virtue of one of these depends upon burning sulphur under a glass vessel and so destroying the germs on the outside of the fruit—for the inside of sound fruit is germ free. The confident statement is made that the products are quite harmless and the water need not be turned off. The unthinking housewife accepts this statement on the label with as much confidence as she would that of the government chemist. Nevertheless, the latter would tell her that the sulphurous acid must inevitably, nay, has been proved conclusively to turn into sulphuric acid, and that dried fruits have been found to contain six times as much sulphur as is normal, owing to the process of sulphuring or exposing to the fumes of burning sulphur. Not every new thing is a safe thing, and the mother, nurse or housekeeper who has to care for delicate children or semi-invalids should beware of unknown processes.

NOTIONS ABOUT WEDDINGS.

A charming novelty for a nuptial is the carrying of the wedding ring by one of the bride's little sisters. The child holds a silver basket of roses or any other preferred flower, upon whose petals rests the golden circle which binds the pair for life. Another idea is the bearing of the nuptial ring upon an elegantly embroidered cushion. A sweet child dressed in white, or a page in a white satin court-dress, precedes the bride and groom up the aisle, offering the ring at the proper time.

A pretty fashion is the offering of the bridal decorations after the wedding to

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some hospital. It is usual for the trustees of these institutions to send a response in the shape of a letter; these missives are replaced in a frame by the florist and sent by him to his patrons.

At a crystal wedding of great magnificence, the trees on the lawn were hung with crystal bells of different colors; these gay little bells emitted a musical tintinnabulation as the wind stirred among the trees. The souvenirs were in the form of glass tumblers, engraved with the names of the bride and groom and the date.

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