

MARTYRS OF PENETANGUISHEN.

Memorial Church to be Erected.

The Indian missions, which formerly existed in the country of the Huron between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, will be ever memorable, as furnishing to the historian the materials for one of the most thrilling pages of the early history of Canada; indeed it may be safely asserted that nowhere on this Continent has Christian heroism shone with brighter lustre. An attempt to a mission among the Hurons was made in 1615 by the Recollet fathers under Father Le Caron, with Brother Sayard, the historian. The mission was abandoned in 1620. It was only in 1634 that the mission was permanently established by the Jesuits under Father De Brebeuf. In 1633 the Hurons, having come to Quebec, refused to take the missionaries with them to their country. But the following year, not however without much negotiating, haranguing, feasting and giving of presents the Indians were gained over. The mission was accepted by De Brebeuf, Daniel, and Davoust embarked with the savages in their canoes and after a thousand dangers and difficulties weary and worn with hunger and fatigue, having had to endure hardships and indignities from their new companions, they arrived one after another at the Indian village of Ihonata, on the shores of the Bay of Penetanguishene, an inlet of the Georgian Bay, on the 5th of August, 1634.

They received the hospitality of an Indian chief, and there on the shores of the inlet now known as Penetanguishene Bay, they established their first residence, erected with the help of the Indians their first mission house and chapel and founded the mission. The Huron mission, the pure and self-sacrificing lives of the missionaries, their sublime courage and devotion, and heroic death, are matters of history. Eight of them suffered death at the hands of the enemies of the Faith. All however were worthy and ready to die as martyrs. But foremost in this devoted band stand out two men distinguished by the variety and atrocity of the torments which preceded their death, John de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. Francis Parkman in his Jesuits in North America; Dr. J Gilmory Shea, of New York, Bancroft, in his history, the learned Sulpician, Faillois the regretted Abbe Ferland, of Quebec, the editors and writers of "Picturesque Canada," in a word all who have treated the subject, or even incidentally touched on it have reported their admiration and paid a due tribute of praise to that noble band of missionaries who never recoiled from a sacrifice, and who with a calm and unflinching constancy in the midst of continuous dangers had devoted themselves to Christianize a degraded and savage race. In the annals of humanity there is nothing does greater honor to man. Well indeed, may a well known Canadian writer Dr. W. H. Withrow, in a review of the "Relations des Jesuites," in the Canadian Monthly call them blessed and intrepid spirits, and conclude his article by these noble words:—"Through the efforts of missionaries multitudes of degraded savages were reclaimed from lives of utter barbarism and of pagan superstitions and cruelly to the dignity of men and not unrequently to the piety of saints. He who reads the story of the self-denying lives and heroic deaths of these Jesuit Fathers, although of alien race and diverse belief, will not withhold the throbs of sympathy or their sufferings and exultation for their lofty courage and unfaltering faith. The imperishable record of their pious labors, of their sublime daring of their inextinguishable love of souls, will be a perpetual inspiration to mankind." It was such men and other such as they that made Lord Elgin in a despatch to the Home Government, speaking of the early days of the colony, describes them as the "heroic times" of Canada. The memory of brave deeds, of sacrifice of self for the general good, instances of extraordinary endurance for some noble end whilst they challenge the admiration of the patriotic and reflective man, afford wholesome teachings for all. They should not be allowed to perish and be effaced from the minds of men.

It has been a subject of wondering and even of reproach, that the memorials of such men were as long buried in oblivion and left unhonored, and that amidst the scenes of the Huron mission no monument was erected to recall them to succeeding generations. Then lately strong desires were expressed that a fitting monument should be erected to commemorate the events of those heroic times.

The present parish priest of Penetanguishene, hearing those sentiments, and

receiving encouragement from many sources, has undertaken the work. The Archbishop of Toronto, in whose diocese the Huron district lies, having most willingly given his sanction to it.

THE SEE OF QUEBEC

Quebec is not only the oldest see in North America (counting Mexico as in Central America), but it is also the mother or magna parens of the half hundred dioceses that have since sprung up in the United States and Canada, says John Lesperance in the Catholic Review. When its bishop, the great Laval De Montmorency, stood on the high altar cathedral, he could wave his crozier over half a continent, from Cape Breton to Vancouver and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of Pascagoula. From the same spot, on the cliff of Cape Diamond, all the great missionaries went forth as apostles, explorers and martyrs. Brebeuf and Lalemant to die among the Hurons of the Northwest Ontario; Jogues to suffer unspeakable tortures among the Iroquois of the Mohawk valley; Druilhettes to parley for his Abnakis with the Puritans of Boston, Plymouth and Salem; Marquette to discover the Mississippi, thus throwing open the heart of a great continent. Quebec has the further honor, I believe, of having been the first see in America possessing a Basilica. The cathedral of our lady of the Immaculate Conception was erected into a Basilica Minor in 1874 on the occasion of the two hundred anniversary of the erection of Quebec into a bishopric, it having been previously under the jurisdiction of Rouen in France. The church is affiliated to the Basilica of St. Mary Major in Rome, and the same indulgences are attached to it.

WHAT MAKES HOME BEAUTIFUL

A well kept house with beautiful adornings, a well prepared table is pleasing to the fancy, but these outward adornings are of little worth unless there is the warm, inward cheer dwelling in the hearts of the inmates. Vain indeed will our efforts be to make home beautiful or attractive if we neglect this most important element of all—to beautify ourselves body and soul. A sweet loving word and a warm clasp of the hand are far more to the guest than the most elaborately embroidered lambrequins on your windows or the most exquisite damasks on your table. There are bare cabin homes that have been remembered with pleasure because of beautiful, loving presence of the inmates while many stately palaces have left but the impression of an iceberg on the mind on account of the cold, chilly atmosphere within. It is no use to plant beautiful flowers in the yard or lawn, or to decorate the walls of the parlor with rich and rare specimens of true art while on our faces lurks the dark selfish frown, and we are coarse and unfeeling in our acts.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND

When Adam was driven out of Paradise all the animals than had formerly delighted to follow him fled at his approach. In deep sorrow he sat down upon a stone, and covered his face with his hands. Soon he heard a rustling in the bushes, and felt a soft tongue gently trying to lick his face. He looked up and met the liquid eyes of the dog brimming over with affection for his fallen master. And Adam was comforted; for he found there was still one creature that forsook him not, but preferred his company to a life of wild liberty. And ever since the dog has been of all animals 'the friend of man.'

I can not think how anybody can ill-treat so faithful and loving a companion. Especially a dog's love for children should claim a return for all children's hearts.

The other day, in making a call, I saw a very large dog lying full-length upon the earth rug. He was a Saint Bernard, and a splendid fellow; his mistress was a tiny maiden of five years who had been sent to the house with a message; and the dog followed her. "Come, Leo," said the little girl when she was near ready to go; The huge creature rose in an instant obeyed, as if he had no will of his own. And yet he could have crushed her with his paw—I might have said he could have eaten her at one mouthful; but he was content to do her bidding, baby as she was because he loved her, and ill would it have been for anybody or anything that dared to molest her.—St. Xavier Messenger.

SKILL OF JAPANESE DENTISTS

The Japanese dentist does not frighten his patient with an array of steel instruments. All of his operations in tooth drawing are performed by the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is only acquired

after long practice, but once it is obtained the operator is able to extract half a dozen teeth in about thirty seconds without once removing his fingers from the patient's mouth. The dentist's education commences with the pulling out of pegs which have been pressed into soft wood; it ends with the drawing of hard pegs which have been driven into an oak plank with a mallet. A writer in the Union Medicale says that no human jaw can resist the delicate but powerful manipulation of the Japanese dentist.

MORSELS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Warm borax water will remove dandruff.
Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

Milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

It rests you in sewing, to change your position frequently.

Rusty flat irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

A hot, strong, lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold.

Tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

A little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

A cup of strong coffee will remove the odour of onions from the breath.

A cup of hot water drunk before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia.

Cold tea should be sipped for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives colour and flavour.

To beat the white of eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

The hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.

You can take out spots from your goods by rubbing them with the yoke of egg before washing.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send for a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the bowels, the Stomach and Bowels, cures wind colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

Through Trains with Sleeping Cars attached will be run daily between Winnipeg and St. Paul as follows: Leaving Winnipeg at 9:45 a.m. (via St. Vincent, Crookston, Barnesville, Breckenridge and Morris) arriving in St. Paul at 7:30 a.m. Returning leave St. Paul at 7 p.m. (via same route) arriving in Winnipeg at 5:35 p.m. For full information and tickets to all points in Canada and United States, also Ocean Tickets to and from any place in Europe apply to the City Ticket Office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 383 Main street, Winnipeg. H. G. MCKICKEN, Agent.

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NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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