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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

ST. PAUL'S SEMINARY.

\$1:40

THE GIFT OF MR. J. J. HILL TO THE DIOCESE.

THE PAPAL BLESSING—ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AND MGR. SATOLLI-THE GRAND OPENING CERE-MONY-A MEMORABLE EVENT.

Last week we published an account of the imposing ceremonies on the occasion of the opening of the new Grand Seminary at St. Paul, Minn. We gave the address delivered by Dr. O'Gorman, of the Catholic University of Washington. This week we furnish our readers with the given by Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate.

The Pope's Congratulations.

The assembly hall of the seminary was crowded to witness the exercises of the evening. It was a remarkable gathering, the majority of those present being in full evening dress. It was composed of the leading citizens of the city fall denominations, among the number being nearly all the army officers from Fort Snelling, the judges of the district court, prominent railroad men, state officials and others, with their wives and other members of their families. The capacity of the hall is about 1,000, but enough people went out to fill it once and

The background to the platform in the hall was decorated with the national colors, and on either side of the platform, in addition to Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Satolli, James J. Hill and the other speakers, were seated a number of archbishops, bishops, priests and leading Catholic laymen.

Before Archbishop Ireland began his address, he read the appended cable

from Rome:-"Monsignor Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.: The Holy Father offers you his heartfelt felicitations on the dedication of your seminary; he invokes affectionately the blessing of God upon yourself, upon the founder of the seminary, James J. Hill, and upon his family. "CARDINAL RAMPOLLA. "Rome, Sept. 2, 1885."

He followed with this other from

Cardinal Gibbons :— "Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, Minn.: Regret unavoidable absence. Hearty congratulations on dedication of seminary, a nursery of religion and science, and splendid monument to munificent zeal of princely benefactor, Mr. Hill.
"CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Baltimore, Sept. 4, 1895."

Archbishop Ireland's Address.

Archbishop Ireland said in the course of his eloquent address:-St. Paul's Seminary proclaims to-night

its solemn pledge that the education given within its walls shall be at all times the best and the highest. Nothing short of the best and the highest is worthy of the priesthood, worthy of the cause the priesthood represents, and of the interest which it is to serve. Should St. Paul's Seminary ever in days to come fall below this evening's ideal, be it publicly anathematized as faithless to its baptismal promises—faithless to the just demands of its founder, faithless to the inspirations and orders of its sponsor

and first archbishop.

Christ yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. The Saviour of the past is the Saviour of the present, and will be the Saviour of the future. His doctrines and his moral enactments, not reduced by one jot or tittle, as understood and interpreted by the traditional Church, the Church of ages and of nations, the Catholic Church -there is the great subject matter of seminary teaching. Whatever else the priest takes with him into the world, if he carries not in his soul and in hand the Gospel of Christ, he is not a minister of Christ, and will not be with Christ an

upbuilder of humanity. Side by side with theology in seminary halls would I enthrone the sciences in their fullest modern statures. They re-late the wisdom and power of God in nature, as revelation tells of His extraordinary mercies in the supernatural order. The sciences covet the aid of faith, which is a voice from the farbeyond, whereof nature is silent. Faith appeals to the sciences for confirmations of its credibility. Nature and grace intermingle, and unite in chanting to the author of both a hymn of adoration and thanksgiving. A conflict between the sciences and religion! It exists in the fancies of men who mistake their own dreams for the principles either of the sciences or religion. Listen to the teachings of faith or God, the creation, the human soul, hard by the workshops of the biologist and the geologist; read the Bible amid the exhumed bricks of Assyria and Babylonia, and the hieroglyphic tablets of Egypt; the sciences will exult that impassable gulfs are filled out and the pages of the Bible will have received new light from the stories of the pages of the peoples among whom it was first written.

Political economy and sociology are so akin to moral theology that I should bring them into the closest quarters with bring them into the closest quarters with the people's vices; do not hate it. Man is born for earth and heaven, and while the latter is the more important, the former cannot be overlooked. Draw the people in all charity. Speak as one having authority. Draw the people in all charity apostolic Delegate and the Archbishop by word and example, to the sweet service of Christ. The race about the world itself will work more surely and manly assurance; the people because of their weakness. Said Mr. Hill, after the applause which greeted his rising to respond to the Apostolic Delegate and the Archbishop by word and example, to the sweet service of Christ. The race about the world itself will work more surely and manly assurance; by undertaken the building and and with the spirit bave undertaken the building and and with the spirit by an one of you may wonder why I, who are more than the world itself will work more surely industry and manly assurance; ant, the former cannot be overlooked. The ethical duties of men are more clearly told when the world is well-known in which we live and move, and the

toward its own welfare when its activities will have been leavened by the eter-nal principles of justice and charity, which religion brings down to it as peace offerings from heaven.

Literature should be called upon to unfold in seminary halls the treasury of its graces and elegance of form. ligion will teach it the lesson that beauty is the splendent reflection of truth and purity, and religion in its turn will confess that in respect for its author it is willing to robe itself in worthiest garb when presenting itself to the children of men. Culture, refinement, scholarship, are and must ever be the characteristics of Christ's priesthood.

The country has no greater need than that of men who, by correct thought and courageous heart, are pillars of the social order, who know rights in duties, and duties in rights, who sway neither to one two magnificent and learned addresses side nor to the other, holding themselves sternly on the lines of law and principle. Be it the special mission of St, Paul's seminary to enrich with such men our America.

The principles of republican govern ment permeate Catholic theology; the teaching of those principles in the seminary will be the natural flowering of its Catholicity. Allegiance shall be plenary to Church and to country, to each one in its own sphere; to Church in matters of supernatural belief and of ethical precepts—to country in all that appertains the temporal interests of society. There is no room for divided allegiance. Aye, may rich blessings come to the Northwest from St. Paul's Seminary.

The influences radiating from the seminary will reach more immediately the people of its own religious faith. They are a large part of the general population of the Northwest. Beyond them, however, will its influence go. Its spirit will be to work for the whole people, offering its thought to uphold every noble cause, and willing to cooperate with all men who labor to serve God, humanity and country. No narrowing lines, holding back from doing good wherever, for whomsoever and with whomsoever, will ever be drawn around St. Paul's Seminary. Allies will ever be here for those who heal the wounds of suffering humanity, or strengthen the social bonds and the institutions of the country. Allies will ever be here who extend the hand in welfare for the living God of the universe, and Christ Jesus, the Saviour of men.

And now I pronounce the name of the founder, the father of St. Paul's Seminary, that you may praise and bless him
—James J. Hill. Before a word had
passed between him and me, James J. Hill had meditated in his own mind upon the singular advantages to come from well-educated clergy, and had formed the resolution of which this day witnesses the glorious consummation. The merit of the whole project from the first to the present moment, is all his own. The fruits which are to come from it will be the fruits of his thoughts and his munificence.

To the carrying out of his project he has donated the princely sum of \$500,000. The highest use of wealth is in the service of humanity, and the owner is never so worthy of his possession as when by dedicating it to a noble cause he proves himself superior to all its fascinations save that of divesting himself of it for the sake of a high purpose. Wealth, under the control of a noble soul, is a

great social blessing.
Mr. James J. Hill, I shall not speak words of gratitude as from myself. Such words from me were superfluous. You know how grateful I am. In the name of the hundreds of thousands, whose spokesman I cannot refuse to be, I thank thee with all the warmth of which hearts are capable. They thank thee their children and their children's children will thank thee. Above all, the seminary itself by its works enduring during long cycles of years will thank

I must be permitted, though I may offend thereby her high-born soul, so timid of the public eye, to name one whose heart so oft rejoiced in the work of St. Paul's Seminary, Mrs. Mary J. Hill. May God bless and reward, as He in His liberal justice alone may do, the founders and benefactors of St. Paul's Seminary.

The Apostolic Delegate's Address.

Mgr. Satolli's address was read for him by Dr. O'Gorman. Regretting that we cannot give this discourse in full, we quote some significant passages:

In the American people, as in the peoples of all times, there may be some things that seem to be opposed to morality and religion, but I honestly acknowledge there are many more things that are in accord with and favorable to Christianity, so that it is true to say, taking it all in all, that you are a Christian people. Such, then, should be the training of your priests as to make this situation evident_to them and fit them to deal with it. There is some evil in society. What then? Shall the priest go into despair and retire from contact from men? Heaven forbid.

Come down among men, clasp hands with them, let your ministry be a co-operation with them; in every good work with every man that offers to stand by your side in the fight against evil. live amid and with the people. Do not

a noble field in which to work, and, priests of America, do you but add to the natural virtues of the race the supernatural virtues of your Faith, and thus prepared, live in the people, with the people and for the people.

I have spoken the word "supernatural." Now, the great peril of this age is that it shall drift into naturalism; that its knowledge and morality shall cease to be founded on principles that come to us from revelation. Nothing is more contrary to Christianity and social well-being than naturalism. Hence the necessity of training our clergy so that while knowing things supernatural they shall not remain ignorant of the natural sciences. They must be able to show that natural and supernatural orders harmonize; how faith and reason, theology, the science of things revealed and all the sciences of men concerning nature, cannot but be in accord as proceeding from the one eternal truth. In this important work of conciliation those natural sciences should be kept prominently in view which correspond to the conditions and needs of the present age. From this consideration I draw a special commendation for this seminary of St. Paul, where, in addition to the principal studies of theology and philosophy, are to be cultivated specially all the natural sciences that occupy the thoughts of men and are become in the hands of too many masters an armory of weapons against Christianity. Let the students that shall come forth from this seminary wrest their weapons from the foe and thus draw the reason of the faith that is in them not only from revelation but also from nature.

I am not of those who despair of this country of ours. I see in the present condition of mankind three element or phenomena which rather add to the restoration and extension of Christianity and should be taken into account in the shaping of a seminary of to-day, if our priests are to be fitted to bring back or to hold society for Christ. The first is that the age feels the need of belief, the second that scientists hold in high esteem facts and experiments, the third that mankind is groping for the solution of what is known as the social question. Now such should be the training of our priests that they may show to the world that its aspiration after belief is to be realized in the Christian religion and in the Church, which is the organized form and the concrete expression of Christianity; that they may show what Christian truth is based on and protected on all sides by the experience of centuries, and the most authoritative facts of history; that they may show that the social quescan find no consistent solution but in the principles taught by the Saviour and in the application of those principles as offered and imposed by the Church. Any other solution starts from wrong principles or leads to false conclusions, or is lacking in practical power to get itself accepted by the passions and interests of the two parties concerned—the classes and the masses, the capitalist and the

Then, turning to Mr. Hill, Dr. O'Gorman, still using the language of the Papal Delegate, said: "And to you. sir, let me say a few words, not as coming from myself, but from His Holiness the Head of the Church. When you first spoke to me some two years ago about your intentions in this matter, you spoke of what you thought a Catholic priest should be in the highest development of his possibilities, and your remarks, as well as your beneficent intention, filled me with admiration. Your intention, as you expressed it to me, was to make a Catholic priest, such as you understand he should be to accomplish his mission in this country, and shall never be forgotten by me. You would have him a hely and learned minister of God and a social guide of his people. You would have the moral honesty of his life based not on motives of faith, but also on the social ground that he owed to the community for the good of the community the spectacle of a blameless citizenship. and so you would have his private life follow the golden mean that lies between luxury and penury, and you acknowledge that these thoughts guided you in the planning of your magnificent project. These were noble thoughts, and in this group of buildings you have given them

most fitting expression. " Many, sir, are the monuments you will leave behind you to bear to the remotest posterity the fame of your broad, keen mind, of your Christian and generous heart-half the continent belted with iron roads, palatial steamers plowing our inland seas, vast tracts of land brought into cultivation and teeming with an industrious population, those two cities growing with the growth of your enterprise, and soon, we hope to become one great metropolis. But sir, nobler and more lasting than all the works to which is attached your manuis this institution. For you have given it to a Church that can die from earth only with the race. It is an institution that deals with souls and stitution from which unnumbered generations shall reap the greatest blessings that heaven car bestow on mankind. And so may it prove a blessing in life and death, in time and eternity, to yourself, to the noble-hearted wite, who re-joices in the work, and to the children Vino are the inheritors of the glory that the work will bring to the name of James J. Hill.

Why James J. Hill Built a Catholic Seminary.

before me and around me the earnest devotion, watchful care and Christian example of a Roman Catholic wife, and of whom it may be said: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' and on whose behalf to-night I desire to present and turn over to the illustrious Archbishop of this Diocese, the seminary and its endowment as provided in the deeds and articles of trust covering the same.

Almost all other denominations have in their flocks those who are able to help their church work in every material way, but the Catholic Church, with its large number of workingmen and women, coming from almost every nation and clime, have little else than their faith in God and the aid of those earnest, pious and devoted men who have been placed in charge of their spiritual welfare. They have to provide places of worship, and while the State provides schools for all, their consciences call upon them to see that the education of their children goes hand in hand with their spiritual train-

Having seen the efforts of Archbishop Ireland in behalf of the Church, of which he is so distinguished a prelate, to spread throughout this country the light of religious truth, and show to all men that there was no conflict between scientific or physical truth and divine revelation, I felt called upon to devote a portion of this world's goods with which I had been blessed, to the work of educating for the priesthood men who would be able to preach down the spirit of unbelief, and to stand as shining lights along the path-

way that leads to heaven. May the work which has been com menced here, and has to-day received the blessing of your Church, continue to send out men who will bear witness to all the world that no nation of people can long prosper, or even continue, without the aid and direction of living and active

Christianity.

As Mr. Hill sat down, Archbishop Ireland got up and said:

"In the name of the Diocese of St Paul, I accept your generous donation and promise that it shall be our constant duty to see that the seminary shall send out-priests such as you have described as your ideal. For generations to come it shall teach its priests that their task is to personify on earth the life of their Saviour, and that they must be worthy of the great apostle whose name the institute bears.

There were also brief addresses by Bishop Keane, Fathers Danehy and Moynehan, and Dr. Soentegerath, all professors in the new seminary. Father Sheeran read the dedication poem. The gathering dispersed after the sing-

THE HOLY ROSARY.

Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Lea XIII.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has just issued an Encyclical Letter on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, commencing with the words, "Adiutricem, Poplui Christiani." It is fitting, he says, that the Mother of God should daily receive greater honour and be approached with increased confidence, inasmuch as additional reasons for paying this honour and exhibiting this confidence are afforded by the copious and manifold blessings which she is continually the means of securing for the commonweal. Nor were there wanting amongst Catholics proofs of gratitude for the signal favours they obtained. Even in these days, when religion had to encounter bitter trials, it could be seen that love and devotion towards

THE BLESSED VIRGIN

were alive and active amongst every class. Clear indications of this were to be found in the sodalities that were restored and multiplied under her protection, in the splendid churches dedicated to her august name, in the numerous pilgrimages to temples under her patronage, in the holding of meetings for the purpose of tendering her further honor, and in other acts of the same kind which inspired conselation and hope. It was particularly pleasing to observe how, amongst the many forms of this devotion, that excellent method of prayer, the Rosary of Mary, was coming more extensively into use and favor. It was, as he had said, particularly pleasing, because if he had carnestly endeavored to promote the devotion of the Rosary, he well recognized how benignly the Heavenly Queen, whose assistance was invoked, had responded to his wishes, and he trusted she would show her clemency in such a way as to relieve the anxietics which future days might bring. But he particularly relied on the Rosary of more truitful assistance in extending the kingdom of Christ. More than once things that are immortal; it is en in he had proclaimed that the object with which he was most eagerly concerned at present was the reconciling of the dissentient nations to the Church, at the same time declaring that a successful issue was to be sought above all by

PRAYER AND SUPPLICATION TO GOD. Of this he gave an assurance not long ago when he recommended that during the Feast of Pentecost special prayers for that purpose should be addressed to the Divine Spirit-a recommendation which was everywhere obeyed with great alacrity. But in accordance with the gravity of a serious affair, and for perseverance in every virtue, the Apostle made the suitable exhortation: "Be constant in prayer (Col. iv., 2); all the more draw endowments out of the majority of so because the good beginning of an un-

ment of a Roman Catholic theological dertaking appeared of itself to offer an seminary, and you will pardon me if I will tell you plainly why. For nearly thirty years I have lived in a Roman Catholic household, and daily have had ject in view, or more acceptable to him, than that during the whole month pas-tors and their people should with him be most dutifully constant in addressing the Blessed Virgin through the Rosary in the customary form. His Holiness then points out that there are the very strongest reasons why we should with the utmost hope place our designs and intentions under her protection. What Our Lord when dying said to the Blessed Virgin in reference to His disciple John

-"Behold thy son"—the Church had always considered to be addressed through John to the human race, especially those professing the Faith. And Anselm of Canterbury in setting forth this opinion said, "What can be deemed more fitting than that thou, Virgin, shouldst be the Mother of those to whom Christ deigned to be Father and Brother' (Or. xlvii., olim xlvi.)?

THE HOLY FATHER

goes on to show how zealously devotion to the Blessed Virgin was formerly cultivated amongst the nations that are now separated from the Church, especially in the East. He refers to the steps taken by his predecessors, Eugenius IV, Innocent XII., and Clement XI., to propagate this devotion amongst the Eastern Catholics, and he mentions with much gratification the fact that the Eucharistic Congress of Jerusalem decided to erect at Patra, in Achaia, a church dedicated to the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary. In conclusion, his Holiness says: Let all pastors and tlocks, especially during next month, have recourse with full confidence to the protection of the great Virgin. Publicly and privately, in words of praise, prayer, and promise, let them not cease unitedly to address to her the appeal, "Monstra te esse, Matrem." In her maternal elemency may she preserve her whole family safe from every danger, bring them to true prosperity, and, above all, establish them in the sacred bonds of unity. May she mercifully look down upon Catholics of every nation, bind them more closely together by the ties of charity, and make them more prompt and constant in upholding

THE HONOR OF RELIGION,

in which is to be found the highest good of States. May she look most benignly on those who differ from us, great and illustrious nations, noble souls that are mindful of Christian duty. May she be-get amongst them most wholesome desires, and nourish these desires and bring them to fulfilment. May the warm devotion which the Eastern dissidents profess towards her, and the many and great acts performed by their forefathers for her glory, prove effectual. And amongst the Western dissidents may the same effect be attained through the memory of made up for the loss of life. In the he beneficent protection by which she approved of and rewarded the piety of all classes towards herself, notable for so many ages. For dissidents of both kinds and for others, wherever they may be, may the united, suppliant voices of Catholic peoples be powerful, and may our own voice, which till our last breath shall cry "Monstra te esse Matrem," prove efficacious.

THE HOLY FAMILY MEETING.

Last Thursday a meeting of the Prefects of the Holy Family was held in St. Ann's Presbytery at 8 p.m. Nearly all the Prefects were present. It was stated that the attendance at the Holy Family meetings has been satisfactory. Many good men, however, in the parish and the vicinity could attend. It was insisted upon that it is for the Prefects to see the members, as the good success of the Archeenfraternity depends on the zeal of the Prefects. Members who move out of the parish should not therefore give up coming to the meetings. It was moved and carried that, whenever one of the members dies, in addition to what was done heretofore, the members of the section will go to his house in the evening and recite the bends; the emblem of the Holy Family will be placed at the head of the bier, and carried to church in front of the members present at the funeral. Regulations were made for making the Stations in Cote des Neiges cemetery on November 3rd. The meeting was closed with prayer.

The following paragraph concerning South Africa will be very interesting to a number of our readers; hesides, it tells the story of a grand life of religious labor and great sacrifice in the holy cause of Catholicity:

A telegram from South Africa announces the death of Father Henry Schomberg Kerr, S.J., who in 1891 was appointed head of the Zambesi mission and who has labored since onen with un-tiring zeal and energy in fulfilling the very serious duties of his charge. Father Kerr belonged to a noble Scotch family, which was not only well known in the history of the Lothians, but has contributed many converts to the Church, counting his own father and mother among them. He was the second son of Lord Henry Kerr, uncle to the present Marquis of Lothian and of Lady Henry, the sister of Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbots-

FATHER McSWEENEY, of Mount St. Mary's College, says that the reason rich Catholics do not endow colleges is be-cause they are not allowed to have any voice in their management. There may be a good deal of truth in this; but we

Take and only take the state

RELIGIOUS

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORTA PIA.

THE EX-PAPAL ZOUAVES HOLD A DEMON-STRATION-CATHOLIC PRAYERS FOR THE HOLY FATHER-THE RELIGIOUS CELE-BRATION IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The members of the "Union Allet," composed of Canadian ex-Papal Zouaves, ield a solemn demonstration in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Friday morning. The occasion was the inauguration of a souvenir chapel erected by them in the new cathedral. That chapel is dedicated to the Sacred Heart, and the ex-Zouaves selected this date for the inauguration, as a protest against the occupancy of Rome by the Italian troops, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which event is being celebrated to-day in Italy.

The ceremony was in the form of a funeral service for the repose of the souls of the members of the regiment who have departed this life. The ex-Zouaves present numbered over one hundred, the majority of whom were in regimental. costume. The president of the association, Chevalier DeMontigny, Recorder of Montreal, being unavoidably absent through illness, Chevalier Prendergast, cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, acted as chief representative of the regiment, and among other prominent members present were Chevalier Drolet, Chevalier Hughes, chief of police; Chevalier Larocque, Chevalier Vallee, governor of the Montreal jail; Dr. H. Desjardins, Mr. L. P. Hebert, sculptor.

Archbishop Fabre and representatives rom the different religious orders were dso present.

The Rev. Canon Archambault officiated, assisted by the Rev. Abbes J. Charrette and C. Dauth, as deacon and sub-deacon. The old regimental flag, presented by the Catholic ladies of Montreal, when the Zonaves left for Rome, and now preserved in the catheiral, was held in front of the altar railing by the official standard-bearer, Zouave Bedard, during the whole of the

After the Requiem Mass had been chanted, the Rev. Abbe Bourrassa deivered an eloquent sermon. He referred to the glory of those who sacrificed their life for a noble cause, and among all the great causes none could be found more noble than the defence of the inalienable rights of the Church. War was in itself a most disastrous thing, but when men fought for the defence of a principle, then all the horrors of war were nothing as compared with the cause, and the glory attached to the soldier's acts amply present instance the Zouaves had been defeated but the rights for which they fought, and their dear flag, had remained intact and spotless. They were now assembled for their dead companions, but not for those who fell on the battlefield, for if the soldiers the of Papacy who were slain while fighting were true in their hearts, they needed no prayers, having died the death of martyrs. He concluded by requesting the ex-Zouaves to always be true Christians, remembering the life and advice of the venerable pontiff, Archbishop Bourget, whose remains were buried in the vaults of this cathedral

After the sermon, all the Zouaves gathered in the chapel just creeted by them and there read an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart.

An adjournment then took place to the grand parlor in the Archbishop's palace, where a resolution of protest was adopted. The resolution read that the Canadian ex-Papal Zouaves, in general meeting assembled, lodged a solemn protest against the sacrilegious spoliation of the Popes, as operated by the Italian troops in 1870. By inaugurating their chapel on this occasion, the Canadian Zouaves wished to show that neither time nor distance could make the Catholic world forget that it is the duty of every son of the Church to recognize and support the inalicnable rights of Papacy. In speaking on the motion, Chevalier Prendergast remarked that in 1870 they were weak in numbers only. However, thank heaven, their sons were now numerous, and if occasion required it, he trusted that those sons would do what they had been unable to do themselves. Before parting, let them now all unite in a hearty 'Hurrah for Leo XIII., Pope and King.' The cry was given with enthusiasm and the meeting then dispersed.

SYMPATHY IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, September 20.-Solemn services for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope were held in the different Roman Catholic churches to-day. That of the Pontifical Zouaves was held tonight in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Telegrams were sent to Cardinal Rampolla by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of the Institut Canadien sympathizing with the Pope in the Italian rejoicing at the anniversary of the loss of his temporal power. Replice. expressive of the Pope's thanks were re-

ceived from Rome to-day. Concluded on third page.

The annual German pilgrimage to Lourdes did not take place this year owing to the anniversary celebrations of the Franco-German war.

"What the new woman wants to learn," says a philosopher, "is to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat."

The state of the same same said the grant the

USEFUL RECIPES.

CHOW CHOW.

One gallon of cabbage, chopped; two quarts of green tomatoes, chopped; one pint of onions, chopped; one quarter cup of green peppers, chopped; one and one-fourth ands of sugar, one tablespoonful of must d, one tablespoonful of ginger, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, three quarts of vinegar. Boil till cabbage is tender.

SWEET RUSK.

One pint of warm milk, one half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful of sait, two thirds of a cake of compressed yeast. Make a sponge with the milk, yeast and flour enough for a thin batter. Let this rise over night; in the morning add the butter, eggs, sugar (well beaten together), then salt, and flour enough to make a soft dough; mould with the hands into balls and let them rise very light, and bake. GINGER PEARS.

Ginger pears are a delicious sweetment. Use a hard pear, peel, core and cut the fruit into very thin slices. For eight pounds of fruit after it has been sliced use the same quantity of sugar. the juice of four lemons, one pint of water, and half a pound of ginger root, sliced thin. Cut the lemon rinds into as long and thin stripes as possible. Place all together in a preserving kettle and boil slowly for an hour.

SPICED PEARS.

Spiced pears are an excellent relish To make them, place in a porcelain kettle four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, and half an ounce of cloves. When this comes to a boil, add to it eight pounds of pears that have been peeled, and cook until tender. Skim out the fruit and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup until thick and pour it over them. Apples may be used in the same manner.

PICKLED PEARS.

Pickled pears are made thus: Boil to gether three pounds of sugar, three pints of vinegar, and an ounce of stick cinna mon. Use seven pounds of sound pears, wash and stick three or four cloves in each pear and put them in the hot syrup them into a stone jar with the syrup and liquid and heat and turn over the fruit It may require heating the second time.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A basket exposes the clothespins to dust, and the clothes suffer accordingly. The best dusters are those made of yard-wide cheese cloth cut square and neatly hemmed.

Canned sardines carefully browned on a double wire gridiron, and served with lemon, are appetizing.

Bluing added to the rinse water does not whiten the clothes, only covers dirt, and need not ever be used.

There are few better razor strops than can be made from a remnant of old beneath a dripping of oil from machinery. A razor first stropped on such a strip of leather and then upon a piece that his Divine Ward might bless those of callskin is easily kept in good order.

The modern housekeeper pins he clean and wholesome. Charcoal kept in studio. a refrigerator in a small saucer helps to keep meat and butter untainted. It is an admirable kitchen disinfectant and cannot be too freely used. A tin cup filled with vinegar and placed on the back of the stove will prevent the spread of cooking odors throughout the house.

FASHION AND FANCY.

The new fall styles are putting themselves tentatively forth, and much havoe are they creating among the women of tashion. The changes are radical and are not generally regarded with favor. It seems a little hard that the fashion authorities should have taken this particular time, when woman is so deeply impressed with her own importance, to make changes which will render her appearance in public less imposing. And yet this is just what has happened. The edict comes from abroad that sleeves have diminished more than half in size. Close fitting sleeves, without the suggestion of a puff or stiffened lining, are to be the vogue. Crinoline is already a thing of the past. Skirts require the same quantity of material, but their folds show a tendency to droop demurely. The fact is, that the up-to-date woman, dressed according to the coming winter's fashions, will occupy no more space when she walks abroad than the average man. To say the least, this is disappointing. Louis XVI. styles are high in favor, and the coat of this period will be seen with all sorts of gowns. Much lace and many imitation jewels will also be the vogue.

There is one thing, however, which will help to reconcile the women of today to the fall fashions, and that is the materials of which the costumes will be made. Crepon still holds the place of honor. For fall wear it comes in many new weaves and exquisite designs. The most fashionable show silk ridges on a wool background. In black and dull green or red they are very effective. The mottled crepons are also popular and show exquisite combinations of color. There are plaid crepons, checked crepons and plush crepons, as well as those with a conventional flower design, which are among the latest novelties.

All the most fashionable fabrics for fall and winter wear show the boucle effect. Rough materials are everywhere. The cheviots, whose popularity is perennial, are seen in loose weaves and somewhat coarse effects. Brown and sage green and brown and black are favorite cheviols make durable gowns and are smuch the vogue. They are made up several, plain and trimmed with large in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and hear the cadenced strokes of the in-

high in favor. A new material this year is composed of silk, wool and mohair. It has the springiness of the mohair, the sheen of the silk and the softness of wool, and is therefore in demand. It comes in all the new combinations of color. Black is a popular background.

LACE MENDING. Now that real lace is coming into fashion, it is quite an accomplishment to know how to repair the delicate web Lace mending requires both good eyesight and patience to accomplish it proerly. Lace thread, a loose twisted thread, which comes especially for the purpose is used; the groundwork mesh should be imitated as well as possible. To keep the lace in place it is best to baste it to a piece of enamelled leather, such as is used in embroidery, repairing carefully the damaged portion. If the mesh is badly torn, take a scrap of fine Brussels net the size of the tear, lay on it a scrap of the mending tissue, proenrable at any of the dry goods shops and pass a warm iron over it. If carefully done the mended spot will be scarcely perceptible.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

HANS THE SCULPTOR.

When the last century was still young there lived in one of the great fir forests on the northern slope of the Franconian Alps, not far from where the quaint city of Nuremberg shoots skyward its slender steeples, a family composed of the father, a man of five and thirty years, his wife, their son, already old enough to make his first communion, and two younger daughters. They were carvers in wood and eked a frugal livelihood by their handicraft in that rough kind of sculpture, not devoid withal of a certain element of homely poesy and picturesque grace, for which all that part of the val-

cy of the Peignitz has long been famed. The subjects reproduced were mainly suggested by the surroundings. The lomestic animals, those of the forest und mountain, the birds that carol their ittle lives away in that peaceful woodland—all claimed the tribute of our peasants' art. Landscape scenes in which pretty galleried cottages of wood and cook slowly for ten minutes. Turn with stone-stayed roofs were reproduced with faultless exactness of detail against cover. The following day pour of the a background of towering firs, affording a pleasing variation.

Hans Doler, the well-known sculptor. was something more than a mere artisan -he was a veritable artist. Though poor, he was content with his lot, and lived happy among those he loved. His wife. Gretchen, was, like her husband. a good and pious character, an upright, pure soul, Their only ambition was to live always together, at peace with themselves, their neighbors and their God.

Gretchen cherished a particular devotion to St. Joseph, the acknowledged patron of all the sculptors of the country round, and consequently of her husband, and she asked the latter to carve for their home a statue of her favorite saint. Hans eagerly acceded to her request. He selected a sound block of firwood and wrought it into a smiling image of his leather belting that has revolved long holy atron. St. Joseph was represented as ho ding the Child by the hand and making a gesture expressive of his desire who knelt before Him. Little Fritz accidity in her tone: helped his father in this labor of love. "Being a Londoner faith to charcoal and soda as summer and displayed so much care and intelli-helps. Soda dissolved in boiling water gence that never had a more finished and poured into the sink daily keeps it piece come forth from the sculptor's

> Hans had never learned drawing nor studied the principles of his art further from the celebrated Matthew Kager of Munich.

The statue was solemnly installed in a pretty niche above the shelf, and the family gathered every day before the blessed groups for their evening devo-

Meantime time was speeding on. Fritz had made his first communion with angelic piety, and although the thought sent a pang through his good mother's heart, he must soon take leave of his loving parents and sisters to serve some years as apprentice under a competent artist in Munich.

At this juncture, however, Hans fell ill, and was compelled to give up the work on which he depended for means to send his son to the city. Gretchen nursed him with anxious care and loving tenderness, but his sufferings grew in intensity as the malady became more alarming. The youthful Fritz did his best, indeed, to supply for his father's forced inactivity by putting his heart and soul in his work, but want of experience stood greatly in the way. His little sisters wept and sorrowed.

One night, when he suffered more than usual, and Gretchen, seated by his bedside, had dropped asleep. Hans saw a great light suddenly diffuse itself through the room, and it seemed to him that a majestic looking man and a beautiful, golden-haired boy had gone over to his work-bench, taken his sculptor's tools, and were busy working on the objects he had left unfinished.

Troubled by his vision, he was on the point of calling out, but the strange visitors seemed so worthy and calm, their aspect so little calculated to inspire terror, their looks so soothing, and their movements so noiseless that Hans, instead of being frightened, betook himself to watching them with admiring complacence, and far from doing anything to cause them to fly he feared to make the least noise lest he might disturb them. Besides these handsome figures of man and boy impressed him as not unfamiliar. After a time the sculptor saw the two strangers leave their work, and, refulgent with light, advance to where the children slept. They touched them lightly on the forehead and then extended their hands towards Hans and Gretchen, after which they seemed to become ethercalized and vanished suddenly like lengthening sun-

that mutual fear and incessant strife could already distinguish the forest trees of the interpolation and trimmed with large in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and has the cadenced strokes of the interpolation and trimmed with large in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. The soft plaids are branches from the giant pines the last moved; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic death has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. He gave orders to have the statue removed; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic death has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. He gave orders to have the statue removed; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic death has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. He gave orders to have the statue removed; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and hear the death has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. He gave orders to have the statue removed; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and hear the death has occurred in the family. It was the master's father the last time. He gave orders to have the statue removed; but the men were frightened, and on each occasion a sudden and tragic in their gorgeous garb of crystaline rime and hear the death has occurred in the family. It was the fath has occurred in the family. It was the statue removed in the family. It was the master's father the last time. The distinct is the master's father the last time. The distinct is the master's father the last time. The distinct is the master's father the last time. The statue of the master's father the last time. The distinct is the fath has occurred in the family. It was the master's father t The silk and wool mixtures come in a dustrious woodman's axe lopping off the He gave orders to have the statue retries of designs. The soft plaids are branches from the giant pines the last moved; but the men were frightened,

storm had levelled. He raised himself on his pillows and became aware that his head was free from all pain or heaviness. He stretched out his arms; they felt strong and rested. He called Gret-

"Wife, bring me my garments; I am cured.'

Young Fritz and his little sisters awoke, and, like their mother, were amazed and delighted to see their beloved father so unexpectedly restored to health. But Hans, without speaking, led them to his work-bench. Here, to their utter surprise and joy, they saw the pieces left half completed more than two weeks before, finished with admirable skill.

How was the mystery to be explained? Was it all a dream? Had Hans himself, unconsciously and during his malady, brought his work to completion, or had some unknown friend secretly stolen into the house and given the help of his craft? Was this vision of the night a lie begotten of his fevered brain? Howbeit, there he was, calm and well. He led his wife and children before the statue of St. Joseph, and he fancied he recognized in the holy group the venerable old man and sweet Child who had appeared to him. Then he related to his family his mysterious vision. With tearful eyes and grateful hearts they all knelt and poured their souls out in fervent thanks to their deliverer.

The statue of St. Joseph and the Divine Child was elegantly gilded, and is held to this day by the descendants of Hans Doler, the sculptor, as their most precious heirloom.—annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

[BY MAGDALEN ROCK, IN THE "CATHOLIC STANDARD."

"So everything goes to the Queen! said Mr. Baker, the lately-arrived London butler, as he entered the housekeeper's room in Brandscombe Priory for a cup

of afternoon tea.
"And her has no need for it," Mrs. Jackson responded bitterly and ungrammatically. "Dear me! dear me! I never thought the master would have done it. Tis enough to make him turn in his grave. Look at poor Master Henry's daughter, his only child, being forced to stay in the Stag's Head till the evening train passes through!"

"She seems a nice enough young lady," Mr. Baker remarked, as he took his scat at the tea-table.

"She would be if she took after the Brandscombes," said Mrs. Jackson.
"And she's called after the mistress, Master Henry's mother. I always thought the old prophecy would come

" It would be an awful thing, a terrible thing, for idolatry to triumph in that way," was the severe reply of Mr. Baker, who greatly prided himself upon being an "up to-date" man. "You wouldn't wish to see the place turned into a Mass-

house, would you?"
"No," answered Mrs. Jackson, cather dubiously; "but, then, if the prophecy says so?

"I wonder you believe in that sort of thing," Mr. Baker said, loftily. "I do really. You know we live in an enlightened age, ma'am."

Mrs. Jackson's round, rosy face grew a shade rosier as she remarked, with some "Being a Londoner, you are better in-

formed than people who have never been farther north than Winchester, and—"
"No, ma'am—no, not at all!" Baker hastened to interpose; for he was not unmindful of the advantages accruing to himself from Mrs. Jackson's friendthan some lessons taken in early boyhood ship. He paused to cut the muffin on his plate with mathematical exactness before he added, with modest complacence: "We have opportunities that you want, you must remember; and I have met some really well informed persons since I came to Hampshire. May I ask you for the whole of the story to which you have just alluded? Of course I've heard it spoken of, but I would like to

hear it as I am sure you can tell it." Mr. Baker handed his cup across the

table as he ended, for retilling.
"I ought to know it," Mrs. Jackson admitted, "seeing as I've lived all my life, I may say, at Brandscombe Priory I mind well I was only a slip of a girl when grandmother-she was housekeeper -took me into the kitchen. That was in the time of the old master-the father

of him that was buried to-day."
"Yes," Mr. Baker said, as Mrs. Jackson paused for a moment.

" Many a time my grandmother would talk of it all, but I doubt if I'll remember it rightly. You see, the master's sudden death has upset me" (Mr. Baker nodded). "But I'll try. I must go back to the days of Queen Elizabeth. Brandscombe Priory, it is said, belonged to the monks. I don't recollect their name, but no matter. When their lands were confiscated they were cruelly treated, and one of their number-he was head of them-was hung on a tree outside the door of their church. Just before he died, while the rope was being fastened on his neck, he pointed to Roger Brandscombe, who headed the soldiers, and

'The glens, the hills, our bell has echoed o'er." Back to the Church shall Mary's hands restore."

Mrs. Jackson made a dramatic pause.
"Well," Mr. Baker said, "is that all?"
I suppose all sorts of misfortunes followed the Brandscombes?"

"Not at all, sir. At least they were as fortunate as most. True, two or three times an awful visitation befel them; but that was because they interfered with the Virgin's statue.."
"The Virgin's statue?" Mr. Baker re-

neated, inquiringly. "Yes; Our Lady's statue, as it is called hereabouts. Have you not seen it since you came?"

"Well, it resembles the figure of a woman, and is of stone. It belonged to the monks, and has always stood on the spot where their church was. Three or four times efforts were made to remove it

the stonework gave away, and the statue from the hands of the statue. fell on him, crushing him to death. His wife was in a terrible way; she had the and the butler came forward. statue securely replaced in its former "Are you hurt, Miss?" he asked. position, and ever since the place is avoided after nightfall. It is said the old master walks?

Mr. Baker laughed cynically. "You may laugh if you like, but I've seen him," Mrs. Jackson continued. "I was aent for one night to see a cousin who was dying; it is about six months since. There is a short cut from the village past the old Priory; and, not being fearsome naturally, I returned home that way, and I plainly saw a man climb ing up the statue."
"But not a ghost?" said Mr. Baker.

"What was it, then? It was a clear moonlight night, and I saw him plainly He was as like the old master as two peas are to each other."

"Did you speak?" Mr. Baker asked trying to hide his amusement.

'That I did," Mrs. Jackson replied. "Well, at any rate, Brandscombe Priory hasn't gone back to the Papists yet," the butler remarked.

"No. Every one thought that the prophecy was coming true when Master Henry married a Catholic; but his father went wild. I mind as well as if it were yesterday how he called all the servants into the house, and forbade them ever to mention his son's name in his hearing. It was the next day that he made the will that was read to-day."

"And everything goes to the Queen by that ?"

"Everything. You see, both the master and Master Henry was each of them an only child. Poor Master Henry! I had hopes his father would have done right-and it can't be right to wrong your own flesh and blood-at the end. He spoke of his son once or twice to me lately, and he was always writing, and get ting documents witnessed; but now he's lying in the family vault, and the Priory goes to a lady that's rich enough with-

"Where is he-the son, I mean?" Mr. Baker questioned.

"In London and dying. He wasn't able to come to the funeral; that's why Miss Beatrix-Miss Brandscombe-came It cut me to the very heart to think of her stopping at the Stag's Head like anybody else, when this should have been her own home."

"Her father shouldn't have been such an—so foolish as to become a follower of the Scarlet Woman," Mr. Baker remarked sententionsly.

"He never was a follower of no woman, sir!" Mrs. Jackson replied indignantly.

"My dear lady, you don't catch my meaning." The butler rose and glanced out of the window. "I believe I'll take my evening constitutional. Nothing like a walk, ma'am, for reducing the weight."

With his head full of Mrs. Jackson's story, and a contemptuous smile on his face for her superstitious notions, Baker set out. He took the path that led to that part of the grounds where the ancient Dominican Priory had been situ-

The statue of which Mrs. Jackson had spoken stood on a pedestal formed of stone and mortar, and Mr. Baker viewed it for some time with critical eye. It was cer tainly not a very artistic piece of work-manship. The features were scarcely distinguishable, the hands were loosely crossed in anything but a natural manner; while the stone was covered here and there with the mosses and lichens, and stained and discolored by long years of exposure to wind and weather.

"Not a very elegant piece of work," the man said, with a superior look. He was about to turn away when he saw a lady approaching. "Miss Brandscombe, as I live!" he muttered. "I won't meet her. She has come to say her prayers, likely." He slipped behind a thick cluster of rhododenrons. "Just so!" he remarked to himself as he peered through the green leaves. "She has knelt down. Ugh! the ignorance of the Papists !"

The girl knelt a few minutes in silent prayer. Suddenly there was a crash. A piece of solid stonework of the statue



kills more people than rifle balls. It is more deadly than any of the much dreaded epidemics. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths in America are caused by consump-tion. It is a stealthy, gradual, slow disease. It penetrates the whole body. It is in every drop of blood. It seems to

Consumption

work only at the lungs, but the terrible drain and waste go on all over the body. The only way get rid of consumption is to work on the blood, make it pure, rich and wholesome, build up the wasting tissues, put the body into condition for a fight with the dread disease. The cure of consump-tion is a fight—a fight between sound tissues and the encroaching germs of

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they ought to be.

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CAUTION.—Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good."

and would not do as he said. He went had given way and fallen to the ground himself to remove it, and a portion of and with it fell a long, narrow black case

Miss Brandscombe gave a slight cry

"No, no! but I was frightened," the girl answered. She had thrown back her veil, and Mr. Baker was forced to admit that she certainly was a handsome lady. "Papa often speaks of Our Lady's statue,"
she continued; "and, as I had to wait
for the evening train, I thought I would come and see it. I hope it is quite firm

still."
"I think so. But about the box?" "Oh, the box! I dare say it is of no consequence; but you had better take it to the house."

Miss Brandscombe moved away with a courteous inclination of the head; and Baker, curiously regarding the box he carried, hastened to the house.

"'Tis lucky Mr. Edwards is here yet. He's waiting for the train," Mrs. Jackson commented, when she had heard the butler's words. "He's in the library; take it to him. I'll go with you."
"Give it to me, please," the lawyer said, impatiently cutting short Mr.

Baker's explanation.

The case opened after a little pressure, and Mr. Edwards drew forth a folded

paper.
"Another will!" he shouted; "another and a later will! This alters everything. Mrs. Jackson, the Priory is Henry Brandscombe's after all!"

"So the old prophecy came in as true as faith," Mrs. Jackson is wont to say to the the neighbors who drop in of an evening to the comfortable cottage she occupies within the boundary of Brandscombe Park. "I always knew it would, only that Baker put me down with his grand airs. Did you ever hear anything like it all? Of course it was the master I saw that night when coming home from seeing my cousin. Poor gentleman! He walked in his sleep, and I suppose he hid the will he made in the Virgin's hands. And well she cared for it. Oh, yes; the old prophecy came true—every word of it so it is no wonder I'm a Catholic now. I don't deny but I'd sooner have seen Miss Beatrix married and settled in the Priory; but her heart was always set on being a nun, and it is something to have the monks back again. Miss Beatrix meant that they should have it from the first. Hark! there's the bell for Vespers!"

"The glens, the hills, our bell has echoed o'er. Back to the Church shall Mary's hands restore."

And Mrs. Jackson murmurs:



to use Pearline. She admits that it will do just what is claimed for it, that it will save her time, take away the drudgery, and do the work better; but she argues that, if it does all this it must ruin the clothes. It's a poor argu-Because the dirt is loosened and separated and brought out, why need harm

She is afraid

come to the fabric that holds it? It's a delicate matter to arrange-but Pearline does it. All its imitators would like to know how. Hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used-by millions of women. If it had been dangerous to anything it would have died long ago.

Beware Peddlers and some macros clous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing-wand it back. 335 JAMES PYLE, New York

A SOCIALISTIC FAILURE.

Troubles of Australians Who Tried an Ideal Plan.

The French Foreign Office has recently issued a report on a socialistic experiment begun two years ago in Paraguay. Paraguayan Government conceded to a colony of discouraged Australians just gone through the panic of 1893 a rich tract of 900 square miles on the river Tibiquari, upon condition that within six years 1,200 immigrant families should be settled there. Colonists presented themselves in large numbers, and \$150, 000 was raised in subscriptions of \$300 each. Any colonist withdrawing from the scheme was to lose all. The settlement was baptized New Australia in advance. The colonists arrived upon the ground in September, 1893, and found themselves in a wilderness. Tibiquari proved to be a miserable little stream, dry half the year and in the wet seasor navigable only in flat boats.

Equality of pay for all was a principle of the organization, and each was to live upon the goods of the community. The abrogation of all authority was declared by the constitution of the colony, but the managers took upon themselves the right to regulate the community and to exclude without the formality of a vote drunkards and idlers. They also surrounded themselves with a strong police

The colony at once divided itself into two camps. One supported the energetic, though very moderately intelligent, old man that had made himself master of the colony. The other, made up of dissidents, eventually quit the colony and returned to Villa Rica, the port of debarkation. This took eighty-five persons from the community. They reported that mutual fear and incessant strife



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St. Peter; Cascade Co., Mont.

A young half-breed Indian was suffering from falling sickness; it was a very bad case. Through some of my acquaintances I was induced to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and with very good results. The boy was perfectly cured and is now one of the strongest and healthiest in our schoool.

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Principal of the Indian School.

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April 22, 1832.

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tory in the department of Gonzales. Here they began to prosper, though with small regard to the original principles of the colony.

Meanwhile there had occurred a second. schism in the colony at New Australia, This time the director yielded to the schismatics, and, with fifty companions, settled in another part of the country. What was left of the original colony was a prey to continual bickering, and in September, 1894, twenty-five colonists went to Buenos Ayres, where they became a charge upon the public charities.

Those left behind reorganized the community and dropped the socialistic features. They chose for leaders the men they took to be the most intelligent and broad-minded, and settled down with the determination to succeed by the use of the best agricultural methods, without attempting to present to the world a society formed upon the socialistic ideal. -Catholic Advocate.

HOW TO KEEP A MAN'S LOVE.

Do not buy his cigars.

Do not buy his neckties. Do not crease his trousers.

Do not criticise his hat or ask him where he got it.

Do not ask him at breaklast what he vants for dinner. Do not tell him that your boy, if you

have one, takes his temper from him. Do not insist on receiving company that is uncongenial to him. Do not wear a bonnet when he thinks

ou look better in a hat, and vice ersa. Do not ask him when he comes home

in the evening what he has been doing Do not persist in his giving you the same attentions he gave you before you

Do not cross him in his opinions; let

him think he is smarter than anybody Do not tell him what your dearest woman friend has said about her hus-

band's good qualities. Do not tell him that every woman you know has more clothes and has a better

time than you.

Pendennis: Who is the meanest man you know? Warrington: Old Closefist: Whenever there is a crowd at the railway booking-office he always gets on the outside so as to be the last to part with his

He-"I hear you attend the Handel and Hayden performances. Were you present at the 'Creation?'" She (indignantly)—"I suppose you will next want to know if I sailed in Noah's ark?"

Mrs. Brownstone—"I think Mary's music professor has a beautiful touch. Mr. Brownstone—"I should say he had! Seven dollars a lesson."

JACK: Yes, poor John may have had his faults, but his heart was on the right side. Wagge: Is it possible? No won-der he died.



Feels gore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that
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O.O.III

VENTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TAWA THE SCENE OF A GRAND ASSEMBLY COLUMBUS, OHIO, TO BE THE NEXT MEETING PLACE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS BANQUET AND ADDRESSES,

The lengthy reports given by the daily press of the enthusiastic proceedings at the week before last, on the options, the week before last, on the occasion of the Supreme Court of the Ciholic Order of Foresters assembled in convention, are so extensive that they scarcely permit of condensation. There is, perhaps, howsceiety in the country that has made greater progress and has done more good, in a short space of time, than that of the Catholic Order of Foresters. As will be seen by the following account of the interesting proceedings at Ottawa, the prospects of the Order are most brilliant. In another place we speak editorially on the subject and call the attention of our readers to the same.

At Ottawa, most of the delegates spent the first day in viewieg the different points of interest and attending Pontifical High Mass at the Basilica, which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, assisted by Rev. Dr. Deguire as deocon, and Rev. Father Carrier as sub-deacon. The choir under the direction of Mr. F. Breton, chanted Battman's Mass, arranged for three voices. Two sermons were delivered, the English by the Rev. H. A. Constantineau, pastor of St. Joseph's Church; that in French by the Rev. Father Lacoste, of the University , Both addresses were able and eloquent. Father Constantineau eulogized the Order and quoted from the constitution to prove its value as an exponent of Catholicity. Nearly all the visitors attended the service and with a large contingent of local friends made a good sized

At the first session High Chief Ranger Cannon presided. Routine proceedings being concluded, the presiding officer called for the reports of the various committees. The committee on telegrams, of which the Rev. Father Cleary is chairman, reported that filial greetings had been cabled to His Holiness the Pope and Archbishop Feehan, spiritual adviser of the Order in Chicago. Business of the Court was here suspended, Vicar-General Routhier having arrived. The Rev. Monsignor was escorted in by Rev. Father Cleary. The instant he entered every Forester came to his feet, and gave the representative of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel a hearty welcome. When the rounds of applause died away, High Chief Cannon introduced him to the Convention. In acknowledgement of the same Mgr. Routhier delivered an eloquent address in French, in which he spoke words of encouragement to the Order, and wished it a continuation of the prosperity it has achieved from its

great honor the delegates felt by being visited by His Grace's representative, and in manifestation of this honor a standing vote was asked.

provinces were present : Illinois, twentyfour; Quebec, fifteen; Wisconsin, eight; Ontario, five; Minnesota, two; Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont and New Hampshire, one each. From the report of the High Treasurer it is shown that the receipts for the endowment fund for the year ending May, 1895, were \$233,80.-70, with disbursements amounting to \$225,333.33, leaving a balance of \$8,047.57. The receipts for the general fund were \$43,772.57. This fund was slightly overdrawn owing to heavy expense, not equal every year. The expenses were \$46,507.15, leaving a deficit of \$2,734.58. The High Secretary's report shows 494 courts in good standing, with a membership of 30,409, being an increase of 72 courts and 3,919 members. 3,912 members.

At the second session an amendment report of the committee on graded assessments was presented by the chairman, Mr. Philip de Gruchey. It recommended the adoption of the graded scale principle, and submitted a scale making the assessment per month of members 18 to 20 years of age 48 cents, and from 44 to 45 88 cents, the intervening ages being fixed proportionately. The report was carried

The constitution committee's report recommended the changing of the initiation fee from \$5, \$8 and \$10 to a uniform rate of \$15; also the abolition of juvenile courts; to pay sick benefits for twelve successive weeks in one year; to give the provincial courts power to make special assessments, not to exceed 75 cents per capita, instead of 50 cents, as heretofore; to pay from the general fund a member's dues not paid up on the 16th of each month and to impose a fine on such delinquent member of 25 cents; to permit any member under forty-five years of age to take out an increased insurance of either \$2,000 or \$3,000 on obtaining a favorable medical certificate and to hold bi-ennial sessions in place of the present annual sessions. The recommendation as to the bi-ennial session was debated at some length.

A compromise amendment was submitted by Mr. Lee, that the next session of the C.O.F. be held on the second Tuesday of February, 1897. The amendment carried after considerable discus-

The membership reports presented yesterday show that there are 83,000 members in America, of whom 10,500 are in

The grand chaplain of the Order is Archbishop Patrick J. Feehan, of Chicago.

The next place of meeting decided was Columbus, Ohio. The rival was Springfield, Ohio. But Springfield wasn't in It where it is invited. Canada will not likely see the Court again for three or

Cleary, of Minneapolis; Rev. J. M. Scan-lan, of the Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago; given powers by the bishops of the Church Rev. Geo. D. Haldman, of Chicago, and universal. Rev. E. A. Kelly, of Chicago.

The following officers of the High Court were chosen: H.C.R., Thos. H. Cannon, Chicago; Vice-H.C.R., E. Gibault, St. Jerome, Que.; High Secretary, Theo. B. Thiele, Chicago; High Trea-surer, T. J. Callen, Milwaukee; High Medical Examiner, Dr. T. F. O'Malley, Chicago. F. Bilodeau was elected auditor by acclamation. Trustees, Henry Schomer, V. Schmittschmitt. J. Harding, F. Long, A. Fournier and Mr. Relewizy.

Votes of thanks were passed to the reception committee, Archbishop Duhamel's representative, Vicar-General Routhier, and to the press of Ottawa, which had devoted so much space to the deliberations of the convention.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the retiring officers, High Chief Cannon in a few words assured the Foresters. of Ottawa, that the visiting delegates would long remember their kind treat-

Father Kelly then offered the closing prayer, and the High Chief Ranger declared the Convention closed.

The banquet to the visiting Foresters was a great success. Vicar-General Routhier was the first speaker and addressed the meeting in French. He was representing Archbishop Duhamel in the latter's absence. He said he was glad to welcome such a number of distinguished guests. He felt sure the Order was one that was destined to be a strong and a successful one.

Bro. Jas. Battle then sang a song, which was loudly encored. Solicitor- General Curran was received

with loud applause. As a member of the government he said he was pleased to see them all in Ottawa. It was always gratifying when brethren from the other side of the line met cemented together by fraternal bonds, whether they came from one side of the line 45 or the other. He was not a member of their Order simply because he was not on the right side of 45, and could not, therefore, join. He had the honor, however, of belonging to a society, the C.M.B.A., that had al ways had the most friendly feelings for the C.O.F. He then touched on the importance of the graded assessment plan of insurance. It was, he said, of the highest importance that all societies should work, not to give a few years of apparent prosperity and then a collapse, but on a carefully worked out and firm financial footing (applause). He con-cluded by thanking them for the pleasure of attending and addressing them.

Chief Ranger Cannon was then called on. He expressed his pleasure that this year they had held the Convention in Ottawa. He thanked them heartly for the kind way they had received the delegates and for the many kind things they had said about them. The reception committee in this particular had earned their special thanks. Reterring to the Order he said the High Court had no reason to doubt its continued prosperity.

Rev. J. M. Cleary spoke next and delivered a particularly happy address. He said that at this season of the Court they High Chief Ranger Cannon acknowledged on behalf of the Convention, the edged on behalf of the Convention, the They had had valuable lessons in their debates to inculcate prudence and judgment, and serious questions for the good of those who came after had been earefully handled. Their society held a par-Bro. Renaud, of Montreal, as one of the ticular advantage by reason of its close delegates, was asked to reply in Florida.

He did so in eloquent terms, and was ing they had received a message of the did so in eloquent terms, and was ing they had received a message of gratulation from Pope Leo (applause).

The young men who were interested in the highest delegates, was asked to reply in French. connection with the Church. That morn-The following delegates from states and | the Order were inspired with the highest and best motives, and he appealed to them to keep up this standard of work. He impressed on them the further fact that their organization knew no differ-

ence of race or color. Mr. F. R. Latchford made a short speech and was followed by Provincial Chief Ranger Lee. These speakers, owing to the lateness of the hour, only delivered brief addresses.

Continued from first page. A RELIGIOUS PROTEST.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

The Restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power Expected.

The large Cathedral could not afford sufficient seating accommodation for the number of worshippers who gathered within its walls in the evening, in response to the invitation of the religious authorities, who had requested all to join in the public protest against the in-

vasion of the Papal States and the occu-pation of Rome by the Italian troops, twenty-five years ago. The ex-Papal Zouaves were present in very large num-bers, and had special seats in front of the altar. After prayers had been recited by the Rev. Canon Racicot, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Abbe Beaubien, cure of Sault au Recollet and brother of

the Hon. Mr. Beaubien. The preacher said that the temporal sovereignty of the Popes had been proclaimed, by the bishops of the entire Church, necessary to the free exercise of the Godly powers of the Roman Pontiffs and to the perfect accomplishment of the mission entrusted them by Christ, to teach all nations and govern them in the path of salvation. "All nations have their anniversaries of joy and sorrow," continued the reverend gentleman. "The

Scriptures tell us that the Lord sent His prophet unto Zion to place a crown on the brows covered with ashes, a raiment of glory upon those who wore sackcloth, and to pour the oil of gladness on them who were in affliction. The celebration of the 20th September partakes of this double character of sorrow and of glad-

Sorrow at the sight of the Pope languishing in captivity; sorrow at the rights of the Holy See ignored or denied; sorrow at the thought that the domain carved out for the Roman Pontiffs by the most Christian Kings should be taken from them, and the French nation forgetting their olden time mission of de-

fending the Papacy.

The sovereignty of the Pontiffs of Rome in temporals has been proclaimed neces-

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by The ollowing of the principal were delegated to the convention Rev. J. M. Stresperille. It is unequalled Opposite the JESUIT CHURCH.

The Pope can neither teach, nor govern the millions of subjects he possesses in the world, without enjoying untrain-

melled power.
Father of kings and princes, he can submit to no earthly power. When Pilate asked the Saviour if he was the King of the Jews; He answered: I am. Christ answered, in this circumstances, for His Vicars, the Sovereign Pontiffs, who, by their very mission, become the king of earthly kings. This day is a day of joy, for it recalls the valor of cur Canadian defenders of the Vatican and unites all Catholics in prayer for the triumph of the Church. History ever repeats itself, and sooner or later God will have his day, and the Pope enjoy once more his complete liberty and the Church her glory of the ancient years. Agreat painter has immortalized this triumph of the Papacy.

In his celebrated picture, one sees Napoleon endeavoring to bend an aged Pontiff's will to his. The Pope has but one word in answer to the arrogant summons of the great Casar: "Comedian," Comedy and cornedians are numerous in the world in our days, but they will not last for ever. Napoleon and his ambitions ended on a barren rock and

the Papacy continues its mission. The prayers and the tears of the faithful cannot but touch the heart of God and call forth from his throne one of those acts of mercy and of might which shall restore to the House of Christ her pristine splendor.

The sacred orator concluded his address by calling on Divine Providence to take the Pope, the Zouaves and the Christian people into its keeping, and to pour the oil of gladness on those who are bowed down in affliction, by restoring the Holy See its lost territory. The Cathedral has seldom seen as large a congregation; the sacred edifice was througed to the doors. The Zouaves occupied seats in front of the sanctuary, as in the morning, and Standard-bearer Bedard held the Papal colors at the foot of the altar during the whole service.

CABLEGRAMS TO AND FROM ROME, The President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec sent the following cablegram to Cardinal; Rampolla: "St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec is painfully affected by the sacrilegious fetes celebrated in Italy, and begs the Holy Eather to accept the assurance of their Father to accept the assurance of their filial devotion." The following reply was received: "Holy Father accepts token of filial devotion and extends with all his heart the apostolic benediction to all the members of the Society."

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S MESSAGE. QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau yesterday sent the following cablegram to the Pope on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the taking of Rome by the troops of Victor

Emmanuel: "On this sad anniversary which so cruelly re-opens all the wounds in your paternal heart, it is for me a duty of filial piety, Most Holy Father, to express to you the pain which all the Catholics Canada icel. The pastors and the faithful moan, and all extend to Heaven their suppliant prayers that your chains may be broken and that the Vicar of Christ, the Supreme Chief of the Church, the Father of Peoples, the triend and protector of the sciences, be given the liberty to which he is entitled.

'(Signed,) "CARDINAL TASCHEREAU." THE POPE MAKES REPLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—Cardinal Taschercau has received the following answer from Cardinal Rampolla to his cablegram of sympathy to His Holiness the Pope: Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Arch-

bishop of Quebec, Canada. The token of faithfulness and at achment from Your Eminence on behalf of your clergy and your people has been received with gratefulness by the holy father, who grants to all his apostolic

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[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] SUMMER IS DYING!

Summer is dying !- lo! Autumn is coming. The leaves, softly rustling, fall slow to the ground, The chill rain is falling, the grey mists are shroud-

The landscape that late spread so gaily ground! The birds southward flying, some sunny clime seeking.

Are singing to Summer a plaintive farewell, The winds sadly sighing, like banished souls orying, Now sinking, now rising in sorrowful swell.

Fair Nature is watching, in gloom and in sorrow, The dead of the Summer, the flowers and the

All the pathways are strewn with those fading mementoes. But the barns are o'erflowing with bright golden

sheaves. The orchards are laden with richly-hued apples.

Like rosy-cheek'd children at play 'mid the leaves The vines are all hung with the grape's purple clusters, And Nature still smiles, though for Summer she

grieves. The rich mellow sun of this fair Autumn season Imparts to the cloudland its wonderful hues, to the flowers of the garden, the trees of the forest

The glory of color it yearly renews. The night-clouds are veiling in shadowy darkness The streams and the mountains, rock, woodland

and mere .-The silence is deeper—the winds of night sighing-All Nature laments for that Winter is near!

Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1895,

SAVED MUCH SUFFERING. REV. FATHER BUTLER'S INTEREST-ING EXPERIENCE.

SUFFERED FROM AN ABSCESS IN THE SIDE WHICH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURED AFTER OTHER MEDICINES FAIL.

Faith leads many to believe, yet when

one has experienced anything and has

Caledonia, N.S., Gold Hunter.

reason to rejoice, it is far stronger proof than faith without reasonable proof. About four miles from Caledonia, along a pleasant road, passing by numerous farms, lives Rev. T. J. Butler, the parish priest of the district. Reports having come to the ears of our reporter about a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he called on Fr. Butler to seek information on the subject. Fr Butler spoke in very high terms of the Pink Pills, and said they had saved him untold suffering, and perhaps saved his life. The reverend gentleman felt a little hesitancy at giving a public testi-monial at first, but after our reporter remarked that if one was really grateful for a remarkable cure, he thought it was his duty to give it publicity for humanity's sake, he cheerfully consented. His story in his own words is as follows:-"I was led to take Pink Pills through

revding the testimonials in the papers. was troubled with an abscess in my side and had tried many different medicines without avail. I took medical advice on the subject, and was told I would have to undergo an operation to cure it which would cost me about \$100. At last I determined to try Pink Pills, but without a great feeling of faith of their curing me. One box helped me, and I resolved to take a three months course and give them a fair trial. I did so, and to-day I am completely cured of the abscess in my side through using Pink Pills, and I always recommend friends of mine to use Pink Pills for diseases of the blood. As Father Butler is eases of the blood. As Father Butler is street. course and give them a fair trial. I did

the abscess in my side through using Pink Pills, and I always recommend well known throughout this county his statement is a clincher to the many wonderful testimonials that have appeared in the Gold Hunter from time to time. On enquiring at the stores of J. E. Cushing and N. F. Douglas, it was found that Pink Pills have a sale second to none. Mr. Cushing, on being asked if he knew of any cures effected by them, replied that he had heard a great many personally say Pink Pills had helped them wonderfully. If given a fair and thorough trial Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. itus' dance, nervous headache, nervous

prostration and the tired feeling there-from, the after effects of la grippe, discases depending on humors in the blood,

such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all

cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postsom by an deaters of sent by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imita-tions and substitutes alleged to be "just as and "

as good."

CHINESE JOURNALISM.

The oldest and most important of the Chinese newspapers, the Peking Gazette, dates from the eighth century. It is a kind of bulletin of laws and official or-gan, publishing the details relative to every movement and incident in the Imperial Court, as well as the official decrees and the reports sent by officials and a record of the sittings of the tribunals. These communications are furnished to the Gazette's editor by the functionaries of the palace; they are set up with an infinite care and printed only after having been revised and corrected very attentively. They are not published, consequently, till two or threedays after having been communicated to the editor, who, meanwhile, keeps publishing a daily unofficial edition of the Gazette. The paper is sold in the streets of Peking by newsdealers and criers. The sub-scription price of the official edition is about \$4 a mouth; of the unofficial edition, \$3. There is a manuscript edition which costs \$6 monthly.

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WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

On Friday next the first Provincial Ecclesiastical Council will be opened at the Cathedral. His Lordship, the venerable and universally beloved chief pastor of this archdiocese, Mgr. Fabre, is the first to summon such an assembly of the members of the hierarchy, immediately under the jurisdiction of the Montreal ecclesiastical province, to meet in solemn conclave. The Fathers of this Council will consist of the Archbishop of Montreal, the Bishop of St-Hyacinthe and his co-adjutor, the Bishops of Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, the Mitred Abbot of the Trappists, the delegates of the various episcopal chapters and the theologians called into consultation by the prelates. The members of the Council will meet on Friday, at three o'clock, in the presbytery of St. Henri. Thence they will go in procession to the Cathedral, where they will be met by the Archbishop. The procession will go by way of Notre Dame, McGill, Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester streets. The bells of the city will ring out a general welcome, and at the same time announce the opening of the Council. On September 29th and October 6th and 9th public sessions will be held Each merning, at eight o'clock, one of the Bishops will say low Mass at the Cathedral for the benefit of the general | in successive waves of harmony beyond public. On the second of October a sol- the High Altar, there will be felt a power, emn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the deceased Bishops of Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers. On the 8th October the members of the Council will participate in the ceremonies of inaugurating Laval University.

The fact of a Provincial Council is one of very great importance for the Catholics of this Archdiocese. Questions of the greatest moment-concerning the spiritual and temporal welfare of allwill be considered. There is something very attractive and at the same time imposing in the meeting of a number of the mitred hierarchy of the Church Such an event opens out for our contemplation scenes that are now historic and which go to make up a goodly portion of the unbroken and glorious record of Catholicity. The provincial councils are branches of the great general councils that, from time to time, and according as circumstances demand, are convened by the Father of the Christian world, the Vicar of Christ. Along the centuries the mind is carried from one council to another, each marking an important epoch in the story of Christianity. The names of Clairmont, Nice, Trent, of the Lateran and the Vatican, come to us fraught with countless memories of wonderful and period-creating decisions. What the great Council of the Church, in which participates the hierarchy of the world, is to Catholicity at large, the provincial council is to the archdiocese immediately concerned.

At this moment there are many vitalquestions that demand the united wisdom, experience, erudition and deliberation of the first pastors of the various sections of our ecclesiastical province. When thus united for purposes of studying and pronouncing upon those important issues, the Holy Ghost lends His assistance to guide and enlighten the of self and from a desire to get credit guardians of the Church's truth. The for religious devotion." This is very the next rush of devotion that they are "Veni Creator" is no mere form at the true, and we feel that the writer in the soon to make. We carefully watched opening of the Council; it is a special and earnest appeal to heaven for that aid which the Divine Founder of Catholicity promised. The "Te Deum" at the close arguments and illustrations we think is not a mere hymn of rejoicing; it is a that we should, at least, follow his exthanksgiving to God the Father for the ample and point out some of the offenassistance rendered to the Church of God sive results of mock piety. the Bon, by the presence and light of God the Holy Ghost.

prayers to those of the Bishops and prelates assembled, and to ask that the Council, about to be held, may result in untold blessings for Church and people.

GRAND INAUGURATION.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 1st and 2nd October, St. Patrick's Church will be the scene of a most imposing ceremony. The grand new organ, which was built to rarmonize in every way with the attractive and splendid decorations of the church, will be heard for a first time. His Lordship, the Archbishop of Montreal, has kindly consented to accord his special patronage to the inaugaration. Two grand recitals and sacred concerts will take place, at eight o'clock in the evenings of Tuesday and Wednes. day. Mr. Frederic Archer, the celebrated organist of Chicago, will preside at the instrument on both occasions. St. Patrick's choir, assisted by the choirs of St. James' cathedral and Notre Dame church, will furnish vocal selections of the choicest and most attractive class. Professor Fowler, the popular and energetic organist of St. Patrick's, will act as director of the united choirs. We specially direct attention to the particulars set forth in the advertisement which appears in another column. If ever there was an occasion upon

which the people of our city should unite in numbers to show their appreciation of the grand work that has been done for the great central Irish church of Montreal, it surely is the one to which we refer. What a magnificent renovation of that cherished temple! How the heart of good Father Dowd would bound with joy were he now happily amongst the people he loved so well! How his spirit, in its abode of blissful reward, must rejoice on beholding such a consummation of his life-work! Truly is St. Patrick's church emblematic of the race, of the "Land of Song." The lightsome, finely artistic decorations, speak the harmony of color and worship; the grand instrument, about to be inaugurated, is a fitting type of the more striking harmony of sound and adoration. The whole edifice, from foundation to roof, is now a model of architectural beauty and an inspiration to prayer and deep devotion. One feels, on entering, that the house is sacred and that art, in its many forms. has united, with the teachings of Holy Church, to draw the soul heavenward and to awaken sentiments of gratitude and love within the breasts of the faithful—gratitude for all the blessings that the Almighty has bestowed, love for the religion for which our forefathers suf-

When the solemn notes from the great organ shall float down the beautified temple, now sweeping over the worshippers in the aisles below, now entwining the gorgeous pillars and ascending into the vast vault above, finally dying away fore the world, nor did they strive to imfrom beyond this world, that lifts the human heart to spheres where angels abide. It is unnecessary that we should ring out the praises of the three magnificent choirs that are to take part in the sacred concerts; each of them is a host and the combination of the three cannot but prove an event that will long be remembered by the music-loving citizens of Montreal. We anticipate that the church will be thronged on both evenings, and we would again advise our readers to read the notice, given in another column, and secure seats at as early a date as posible. All who attend will have something to speak of for years to come and will be able to entertain many a child yet unborn with the story of the St. Patrick's church organ inaugu-

We might add that the members of the clergy are hereby cordially invited to assist at the inauguration on both evenings. Pastor of St. Patrick's to personally invite each one-the number being so large—this general invitation is extended. The clergymen attending will kindly enter by the presbytery, on Dorchester sanctuary, which will be reserved for

ADVERTISED PIETY. We were pleased to read it and certainly we agree with the ideas of the writer. not outward. * * * * * All assumptions of piety are offensive; they savor of hypocrisy; they indicate a pride which comes from the exaltation Independent has been doing a good service to his readers in calling attention, to this question. Without following his

Frequently we have received communications from individuals—lay and be kept in them; and if there are no monuments, and all the rest will appear is far asswe are concerned it becomes clerical who asked us to publish most such institutions, there should be some. like a huge patchwork quilt, with scarce-

and in their letters informed us of their love for Christ, their great devotion to religion's cause, their pure lives, their own bright examples of Christian virtue and a hundred other recommendations. They should know that, with a Catholic editor, all that self-laudation goes for nothing. The contributions are taken upon their own merits, not on the striking piety of the authors. The moment such a letter commences with an appeal to heaven, and to all things writer thereof feels that his reputation requires some such support in order to give weight to his contribution. As a rule such correspondence goes to the basket. As an example—there is no harm in quoting the letter, for its author is not likely to ever suffer by its publication—we give the following extract from a communication received last June. The writer sent us two articles on 'Catholic Dogma" which he was very anxious to have published in this paper; and which, for the sake of "Catholic Dogma," we consigned to oblivion. Part of his letter reads thus:

"I have only one object, the glory of God. I have not, in twenty years, missed going to Holy Communion every week, and I swear to you by the Adorable Sacrament that I am a devout and devoted Catholic, as my correspondence will show. So, for the sake of Our Blessed Lord, and His Most Holy Mother, give my articles space in your most highly respectable paper."

Without wishing to judge harshly, nor to question the truth of the foregoing, we felt it advisable to give this gentleman a wide berth, and for the sake of our "most highly respectable paper" we had to decline his contributions.

The man who boasts is generally held in contempt by all with whom he comes in contact. People may not take the trouble of telling him how little they think of him and how little they believe him, but they despise him none the less and laugh at him as soon as his back is turned. If it is so in the ordinary affairs of life much more so is it when the selflaudation concerns spiritual matters. The greatest mark of true piety, and the most infallible one, is humility. Many times, in the Sacred Scriptures, does Our Lord rebuke the ostentatious worshippers, and He gave more than one example for the imitation of the future. He did not go out on the highways to pray, nor did He proclaim from the housetops His own Divine character. In public He taught, He labored, He performed miracles, He cured the infirm or raised the dead. When He prayed He withdrew from public gaze and ascended into the lonely places, or else went alone into the Garden of Olives to hold communion most intimate with the Heavenly Father. The saints of God did not parade their devotions bepress men with the idea that they were more holy than others. On the contrary, their greatest acts of piety were nothing of them.

It is certainly an admirable thing to find a man, in the midst of this rushing, careless life, attending faithfully to his religious duties and setting an example of piety to all around him. But it is just as repugnant to the feelings to have that man tell every person he meets the story of all his devotions. At once he creates a bad impression and awakens very justifiable suspicions as to his sincerity. All the merits that his good actions might otherwise entail are lost in the human respect that causes him to seek the applause of his fellow-men. And there are other ways of advertis-

ing one's piety that are equally as bad bring religion into ridicule by their ostentatious display—when it is out of place—of their crosses, beads and other As it would be impossible for the Rev. insignia. Here we do not refer to those whose office, or religious rank, or position, render it necessary that they should wear the garb and the accompanying signs of their station and vocation; we speak of men of the world who imagine street, in order to occupy seats in the that they are exhibiting a Catholic spirit by exciting the curiosity or comment of others. And in this connection we would say that there is a class of mendicants whose methods we find peculiarly offensive and totally against The Independent, in a recent issue, good taste. They sit at corners, with has a very timely and sensible article certificates tied round their necks,hand and display an immense pair of He savs: "Piety is of the heart and is beads in the other. As a rule, when personal: It is inward and of the spirit, they hear any one approaching they commence to tell their beads with a rapidity that is most astonishing, and when they expect that no person is observing them, they stop quite suddenly, as if to draw breath and get ready for one of these beggars not long ago and we felt anything but edification and compassion. This "advertised piety" is merely another method of attracting attention and of creating sympathy; but it is at the expense of religion, and we don't like it. There are institutions for

for Catholics to notice the scoff of the unbeliever or the laugh of the irreverent at the expense of his religion. This may seem plain talking; but we deem it necessary. Some may not think as we do, but the vast majority of our coreligionists will re-echo our sentiments.

Above all do we hate sham or mock piety; we despise particularly the trafficing with things sacred; the utilizing of religion for purposes other than of the highest and noblest kind should not be sacred, we naturally conclude that the | tolerated. Perhaps we have said enough upon this subject for the present; at all events we hope that our few remarks may have some effect in doing away with "Advertised Piety" in more than one form.

OUR CEMETERIES.

Every large city in the world has its city of the dead," and in proportion to the importance of the former is the beauty and attractiveness of the latter. The people who walk the streets of the 'city of the living" take pride in the honor paid to the memory of the thousands who sleep in the silent abode of the cemetery. Generally, when the traveller finds magnificent buildings, grand streets, extensive public institutions, in the one, he discovers rich monuments, carefully guarded lots, flower bedecked parterres, in the other. We know of no city on this continent, or for that matter in Europe, that has a more magnificent and picturesque site for its cemeterics than Montreal. It would seem as if nature had built up that grand mountain expressly to serve as the necropolis of the commercial metropolis at its base. And the drives upon the mountain park that lead to Mount Royal and Cote des Neiges cemeteries are surpassingly attractive and afford panoramic views of the city and surrounding country that have awakened the unstinted admiration of thousands of strangers. Particularly imposing is the Catholic cemetery, with its grand entrance, its broad acres of well-laid-out walks and grounds, its rich and varied vaults, its beautiful and costly monuments, its unique Stations of the Cross and its sublime and prayer-inviting Calvary. Enormous the amount of money spent yearly in improvements and wonderful the labor expended upon that sacred place. We believe that the cemetery is one of the most interesting and beautiful places of attraction in or around our city. Yearly it becomes more so; and in time it should be the scene of universal pilgrimage when the ever increasing numbers of travellers pass through

Although we are not in a position to judge of the motives, the object, or the ultimate intentions of the Fabrique that has the cemetery in charge, yet we must confess our inability to appreciate a else; but be the aim what it may, we performed in secret, and the world knew | feel, in common with hundreds of our citizens, a deep regret that the abolition of monuments and enclosures should have been considered advisable. The system now commenced is to have all the lots uniform; four stone posts making the corners of each lot; the posts to be about three inches above ground and to bear the number of the lot and, we suppose, the name of the proprietor. No more copings of granite, no more enclosures of any kind, one vast, even field marked with checker-board regularity by the little square stone posts, and undulating irregularly according as mounds are raised over the graves of the departed. It may, perhaps, be a lesson for the living upon the equality that as the open boast. Some people only death creates; but it savors very much of the monastic system of burying the dead. Decidedly there will be uniformity, broken only by the various number of mounds in each lot. But the grand attractiveness, the imposing majesty, of the cemetery will no longer be found

We wish it to be well understood that we are only expressing our individual opinion, and that we do not know what the exact intention or motives of the cemetery authorities are. We are not, therefore, criticising; merely are we giving expression to our views, and in those views hundreds participate. We have occasion, very often, to visit the cemetery. There we meet with people under the heading, "Advertised Piety." | blind generally,-and while awaiting of all classes, rich, poor, young, oldalms. they rattle a tin cup with one French, English, Irish, citizens of Montreal and strangers; and in all the conversations we have had upon this subiect we have not yet met with one person who approved of or admired the change in system. It is true that the people who have already enclosed their lots and have placed monuments—some rich, some less costly, others simple-over their dead will not have their property disturbed: it is true that the new regulation will not be retroactive; but when it has been in force for a couple of years we will notice a wonderful contrast in that now magnificent and promising city of the departed. Along the slopes of the hills will look out the vaults; here and there, over the valley between will rise shafts of such unfortunate people and they should marble, granite columns, cross-crowned

yarious lots commence or end. It is not this year, nor perhaps next year, that the effect will be noticed; it is when the several acres of ground will be thus covered with little square posts, that the first fall of snow will hide.

Where the graves were many We looked for one,"

wrote an English poet, when seeking for the grave of Charles Wolfe, in Clonmel cemetery; truly would he have long to look were there no other indication than those which we evidently are in future to have at Cote des Neiges.

Again, we say that there may be some very good reason for adopting such a system; but, as yet, we do not know what it is, nor can we possibly guess at it. However, without in any way wishing to find fault, we feel it our duty to let the cemetery authorities know exactly what the general feeling on the matter is. Before speaking on the subject we have made sure to become well informed as to the opinions of those most interested—and surely the most interested are the people who frequent the place through motives of devotion for the memories of their dead. In connection with the cemeteries

there are very many other points upon which we would like to touch, but with which we do not care to encumber this article. For example attention might be drawn to the loud and boisterous conduct of some people, the disrespectful manners of others, the carelessness of not a few, the jovial, holiday style of pleasure-seekers and many other suchlike untimely exhibitions of disregard for the sacredness of the soil and the respect due to those whose dust commingle with it. We must, however, state that these things can only be corrected by educating the public to a proper consideration for the feelings of all who mourn; as far as the immediate officers of the cemetery are concerned they are most vigilant, kind, polite, attentive and faithful to their duties; their task would be render-

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

ed much more easy if people who frequent

the cemetery were more respectful for

the dead and considerate for the living.

In connection with the report published in another page of the recent convention held in Ottawa, we think it timely to express a few ideas, that we have long entertained, regarding the Catholic Order of Foresters. That it is a thoroughly and highly approved Catholic organization admits of no question; that it has been phenomenally successful, particularly in Canada, is evident from the various reports published from time to time, and from the number of Courts established in all the principal towns of the Dominion. It is from the twofold standpoint of the individual and general benefits that it procures we now purpose movement inaugurated this year. It considering the organization. As a se- sistance. It is in banding together in may be for purpose of economy, of sim- curity to the individual member, in case | social strength, in the formation of asplicity, of uniformity, or of something of illness or death, the rules and regula- sociations calculated to produce Catholic tions of the order could not be more perfect. As a grand support to the Catholic cause, in general, the spirit of the order is effective and valuable.

Apart from the social benefits that

each member derives there is the insur. ance, if we may so call it, which he enjoys. Particularly for the workingman, or the person of limited means, is this splendid system a boon. In the hour of illness he has the services of the Court's physician at his disposal; members of the Order, who form the visiting committee, call regularly upon him: the amount of pecuniary relief to which he is entitled is given him; the sympathy and aid of many, who might otherwise have never known him or heard of his illness, are there to console, help and encourage. And when comes to him, as to each one at some time or other, the dread and final summons, he has the consolation of knowing that the "benefit" he has secured by his membership will be there for his widow and children, or whomsoever he may leave to mourn his death. These are a few of the temporal and material benefits which the Order bestows upon, or rather secures for, each and all of its members in good standing. Alone they should suffice to show the utility and praiseworthiness of the institution. However, we do not deem it necessary to dwell to any greater extent upon advantages that are patent to every one who knows of them. We might also speak of the social ties that sufferer, by latest report, is much imare formed; the friendships that are established; the pleasant relations between neighbor and neighbor that arise; the mutual assistance to be derived; and the hundred and one other very attractive features that the organization presents; but we prefer, for the present, to dwell upon the great good that the grand cause of Catholicity draws from the existence of the Catholic Order of Foresters

In the days of Horatius or Leonidas the sword was the all-powerful weapon of the warrior and the battering-ram was his only engine of attack. Very little use, however, would such arms be in our day, when the cannon, the rifle, the 'gatling' gun and the terrific bomb are engaged in the struggles between armies. The nation that pretends to uphold its own by force of arms must use the wespons equally as affective, if Catholics, to unite our heeless and even harmful contributions, Be that as it may; it is very unpleasant ly any indication to tell where the not superior, to those employed by the the public schools. The state of the s

enemy. Man is by nature a social creature and does not feel happy in isolation. The consequence of this tendency in our race is a union of individuals in different forms, constituting the family, then the community, then the country, or nationality. Man feels instinctively, and is taught by experience, that it is not well for him to live apart from all his fellow-men. The exceptions to this rule are the holy hermits who made, for God's sake, and for the cause of salva. tion, the great sacrifice of all social life. It is, therefore, natural that men should seek to combine their individual strength in organizations of various kinds. And it is notable that with the majority of the human family, if they do not form good societies, they will form others that are either questionable or bad, One of the most powerful and dangerous enemies of the Catholic Church-itself an organization of Divine origin-is found in the secret societies. Wonderful the influence they have wielded and still wield; and so alluring and magnetic have they become that not a few Catholics have been drawn away from the Church, and into the ranks of her enemies, by the glitter and promise of those various organizations.

No better evidence of all this than in the events the twenty-fifth anniversary of which Italy calebrated on Friday last. What brought ahout the persecutions to which, at various times, Pius IX. was subjected? What influence raised the standard of revolt all over Italy? What bodies of men were responsible for the robbery committed in the usurpation of the Papal States? Yes; by whose orders was Rossi murdered on the steps of the Senate? was Palma shot on the balcony of he Papal palace? was Pius IX. driven. from the city of the Popes to seek refuge and life at Gaeta? The Carbonari, the Illuminati, the Sons of Italy, the Masonic associations, the secret conclaves presided over by Mazzini-"the Knight of the Dagger," and by men equally as dangerous and often more daring. And in 1870 was it not the arms of the secret societies that burst in the Porta Pia? And to-day is not Lemmi the head-centre and grand leader of the secret organizations that govern Italy and dictate the anti-papal, anti-cierical, anti-'Catholic' policy of Crispi and that poor figure-head Humberto? It is the same in France, the same the world over. In one way or another, by this means or that, by hook or by crook, the secret societies strive to undermine Catholicity and upset the Church of Christ.

How, then, are we to meet such a well equipped and cleverly organized enemy? Are we going to fight with wooden swords against Krupp cannons? No; we must make use of weapons as effective for good as theirs for evil. We must meet organized force with organized reunity of action, and in the mutual support of each other, with the one grand aim in view, that the fearful effects of the secret societies' work can be counteracted. And the Catholic Order of Foresters is one of those societies destined to aid in the accomplishment of that grand purpose. It offers to every Catholic all the social and material advantages that can be expected from the secret societies that are the opponents of our faith. But it does more; it affords the Catholic an opportunity of helping, in a practical manner, in the grand work of spreading and perpetuating his holy religion. It is one of the various weights cast in the balance to counteract the numerous secret, sworn organizations that have for principal aim the destruction of the Church.

We do not think it necessary to dwell any longer upon this phase of the subject. Let each Catholic carefully study the foregoing few, and too brief, arguments, and we are confident that he will feel it a duty to thank God for the existence of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

THE IMPOSING religious procession of 'La Delivrande." at Dauvres (Calvados). at which the Archbishop of Rouen, with five other Bishops and 20,000 pilgrims, were present, was saddened by the fact that Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, was stricken with apoplexy. Although not out of danger, the condition of the proved.

THE Boston Republic contains the following, which might, perhaps, serve as a suggestion for other localities:

A retreat to public school teachers is something of a novelty in Catholie circles. Such a retreat, however, was given last week, just previous to the opening of the school season, by the Sisters of the Institute of Our Lady of the Cenacle, in their headquarters in New York city. The teachers were invited to attend and receive instructions on their duty to the children under their charge. Lectures were given daily on the attitude of a teacher to her pupils, as regards patience, the development of the spiritual faculties and all phases of the ethical relation between teacher and pupil. The retreat was conducted by Rev. Thomas Campbell, S.J., formerly the provincial of the Jesuit order for the New York and Maryland province. The lectures were attended by forty teachers, all but one of whom were connected with

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.

To-day, the world over, men are organising against the dread enemy intemperance. No establishment on earth is doing more to destroy that evil than is the Catholic Church. Some of the leading lights in the hierarchy are working with wonderful energy, and wonderful effect, in the great cause of temperance; members of the clergy in every diocese are following the example of their superiors; and the lay people are banding into associations for the same grand object. It is, as we conceive it, the duty of the Catholic press to aid in the crusade against the most destructive of vices. Each individual worker has his own way of attacking the enemy, and the combined strength of the different methods used eventually produce good results.

Sometimes it is well to give examples of the ruin worked by drink. It is not necessary to draw harrowing pictures of miserable homes, starving children, deserted wives; nor is it necessary to cite the ity for debts that he has not legally conmurders, the suicides and the countless other crimes that are nearly all to be traced to the same cause. These are pictures that have been drawn times out of mind and that every person can readily | ing tour to secure means to pay off all imagine. We will take, however, a few examples, of the awful ruin brought He felt that writing was too slow a proabout by intemperance, from the columns of an American exchange. They will suffice to show the wonderful power possessed by the demon of drink and the almost helpless weakness of the one who allows the influence of that monster to overcome his manhood.

The writer from whom we quote had visited the Washington almshouse, and there one of the first men he met "had been formerly the Attorney-General of Virginia. In his office a number of distinguished lawyers were students, and they owe much to his advice. His father had been Attorney-General of the United States, and left his son wealth. But he drank, and sacrificed everything to his love of intoxicating liquor." He then continues :- "Another pauper was an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California. and had been esteemed as one of the most eloquent men of his time. He came to Washington to get an office, was disappointed; took to drink, and drank himself out of pocket, mind and friends, and into the poorhouse. In his company was a once wealthy newspaper editor and proprietor, a man of great political influence. This man had been for three years in the poorhouse. Sometimes his friends take him out, but he drinks so much that he lies about the street and is returned by the police."

In the same account we are told that "a man who was Stephen A. Douglass" intimate friend, and who used to speak from the same platform with him, is a Washington pauper." Coming into the almshouse, as the correspondent left it, was an old, whitehaired man, who was drank alcoholic liquor."

an enemy is sure to end in defeat. We will now give the example of a person who was saved from the curse of drink by the conception of one "awful thought," and we will leave the subject to the meditation of our readers, and particularly our younger readers.

The person to whom we refer was endowed with very special talents and had all the requirements necessary to constitute a good and a very useful citizenperhaps, to one day become a great man. habit of drink. It grew upon him; he imagined he could overcome it; but it any important move without fortifying himself with liquor. His friends warned, he received many lessons, but the grip of the monster was too powerful and he was unable to resist. On one occasion he had the opportunity of securing a very good position; it was necessary that he should call upon a distinguished statesman in order to receive the appointment. The The result was that he staggered into the presence of the important personage. Needless to say he was informed that he could not be appointed. Broken spirited he retired; he drank some more to drown his disappointment, and he lost all conaciousness. Next morning he awoke in a strange room and it was long before he could understand where he was.

While reflecting upon the past twentyfour hours he recalled the fact that he

reeled drunk into the presence of God! That one thought was enough; the idea | that is "abominable." of appearing intoxicated before God so frightened him, so thoroughly awakened him to the reality of his danger, that he arose and ever after lived the life of a total abstainer. To-day he is prosperous. Let the world meditate on that one thought.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is true that we have not always admired Mark Twain's writings, nor could we share his ideas and sympathies, but we must certainly admire the noble stand he has taken regarding his recent financial losses. The publishing firm with which he was connected, and in which most of the fruits of his many years of laber were placed, failed. The failure was due to no fault on his part, yet he manfully assumes the moral responsibiltracted nor for which does the law hold him answerable. And now, at the age of sixty years, he practically commences life over again and goes forth on a lecturthe indebtedness, even to the last cent. cess and that he is too old to expect being able to realize the sufficient amount by the publication of new works. Consequently, and with the aid of his generous and noble wife, he has set out upon a mission that he calculates will last four years. Under such circumstances the humorous writer deserves the greatest encouragement. Perhaps the lesson he is now teaching to the world, of sterling honesty, will be the greater benefit he shall have conferred on humanity.

THERE is talk of an Anti-Masonic Congress to combat the machinations of the secret societies in Europe. It is certainly time that some general and effective movement should be set on foot to counteract all the harm those evil associations are doing. The history of Italy and that of France are alive with facts sufficient to prove that at the bettom of every revolutionary upheaval are to be found the adherents of the secret societies. They seem, however, to have one grand object in view-the destruction of Catholicity; and they leave no stone unturned to attain their end. We know perfectly well that they strive after the impossible; yet in their course they may drag many a poble soul to the brink of moral ruin. They antagonize the best our Church to join their ranks. The interests of the citizen and consequently sacrifice, therefore, made by converts to of the State. It is to be hoped that the Catholicity is always much greater than day is at hand when their work will be the world imagines and the difficulties. nullified and that thousands will be em- | they encounter are far from insignificant. ancipated from their bondage.

Blondin, the aged rope-walker, who is at one time one of the leading men of now over seventy years old, has been the Michigan bar. "He is the man who obliged to give up his perilous feat backed Zachariah Chandler and made owing to his having strained his back. him, politically speaking, what he was. Time was when Blondin considered him-And this man, of great legal ability and | self safer and more at home on his rope political influence, sufficient to make than when walking the street. He made and unmake men, and of much wealth, a great deal of money; but he had the is now a pauper. Why? Because he misfortune of entering into partnership with a wine merchant, and thus under-We need quote no more. Our object | taking a business with which he was in citing the above paragraphs is to show | totally unacquainted. The firm failed; that there is no station, however exalted, the merchant grew r ch in consequence from which the iron grasp of drink can- and Blondin was reduced to poverty. not wrench even the strongest man. It Thus in his second childhood he was is, therefore, unnecessary to say that any | obliged to go back to his rope-walking as person, no matter how physically strong a means of livelihood. He is a Chevalier or mentally gifted, who plays with such of the Legion of Honor. Many years ago we remember seeing Blondin cross the Chaudiere Falls, at Ottawa, on his rope. It seems now like ancient history, and the revival of his name has a Rip last winter, and they are now replacing Van Winkleism about it.

Some one recently remarked, in one of the American periodicals, that authors usually die young. It is true that many authors do die early; but just as many live to old age. Amongst the French He contracted—no matter how—the dramatic authors, the very hardestworked of writers, we find Adolph D'Ennery and Eugene Carnon, joint overcame him. He could not undertake authors of "The Two Orphans," living still at the age of eighty-seven years; Ernest Lagoune, senior member of the French Academy, is eighty-eight; and Ferdinand Dugue, author of "The Pirates of the Savanah," "The Ragpicker's Daughter," and many other melodramas, is eighty years old. The historian, Michelet, was once told, by a friend, "How young you keep in spite of hour was named, but as usual he had to your gray hairs!" For a reply the old take a few glasses to brace up his courage. author turned to his writing table and, pointing to the ink-stand, exclaimed: "There is my fountain of youth!"

THE physicians of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, at Detroit, have declared "bloomers to be an abomination." It would be very interesting were those medical and scientific gentlemen to give their reasons for such a conclusion. They certainly must know what they are talking about and must had gone intoxicated into the presence have very good cause for such a sweepof the man from whom he had expected an ing condemnation. Recently scientists appointment; then all the rest was blank. have shown that the riding of bicycles is He might have been dilled that night, most injurious to men and women and

coursing through his brain. At last'h that ladies should take to this sure terrible reflection arose: he might have method of ruining their systems and at the same time dressing in a manner

> "DOCTOR ALBERT BACH informed the Medico-Legal Congress that physicians have the moral right to end life when the patient is suffering from an incurable, painful and agonizing disease." The commandment is: "Thou shalt not kill." It does not make any exception; it does not say that for this or that reason human life may be taken. It may be only the shortening of existence by an hour, or a minute, or a second; it is all the same, we Catholics are taught by our Church that the commandment must be obeyed to its fullest extent. A physician may use means to deaden pain, to remove suffering, to put the patient to sleep-but not to directly kill. That one last minute of suffering may be more important for the dying person than all the vears of life. No man has the right, according to God's law, to curtail life by even a fraction of a second-were it to deliver the sufferer from the most cruel torture.

THE recent death of Father Fulton. whom the whole press of America so laments, recalls the fact that one of Father Fulton's most devoted friends was John Boyle O'Reilly, and that when the lamented Jesuit was removed from Boston to the Church of St. Laurenceville, New York, one of Mr. O'Reilly's most exquisite little poems, called "The Vacant Niche," was written and presented to the retiring priest at a meeting of his friends, the poet reading it with a pathos that moved all his hearers, for all felt its beauty and just delineation of a noble character. It is said that Oliver Wendell Holmes once humorously said to the accomplished priest: "Father Pulton, you or I must leave here; I used to be quoted somewhat for an occasional hon mot; everybody now says you are the only wit in vogue."

A CONVERT and ex-minister, writing in the editorial columns of the New Zealand Tablet, strongly urges the formation of a society of converts. He complains that the cordiality of born Catholics towards their new brethren is often a doubtful quantity. There is a good deal of truth in the ex-minister's contention. We regret to say that converts searcely ever meet with the same encouragement from Catholics as that which our non-Catholic friends extend to all who leave

Mr. A. E. ROBERTS, the eldest son of the Rev. George Bayfield Roberts, Vicar of Elmstowe, Hardwicke, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Wilkinson, O.S.B., at St. Gregory's, Cheltenham. It is thus that hourly the progress of Catholicity in England may be marked. . Conversions are becoming more and more numerous and particularly amongst the Anglican clergymen and their families. This strady advance along the Roman highway cannot fail to produce a marked effect in the very near future. It is not in one day that a nation is reconverted; but the constant drop of grace wears away the hardest rock of opposition.

THE OBLATES are always most energetic and the work they do is evidence of their zeal and courage. The building in Tewksbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire it with a new novitiate. It is to be of brick and consist of a central structure with annexes. The main building is to be 75 feet long and 48 feet deep. There will be four stories above the basement. In connection with this novitiate there are seventy acres of land, the property of the Fathers. In all directions, in city and hamlet, in country and wilderness. all over this continent, the Ohlates of Mary Immaculate are pushing the twofold work of education and evangeliza-

WE have received quite a number of explanations of the post office address mentioned in our last week's editorial notes. The address read:

> Hill John Mass

The replies were all correct-"John Under-hill andover, Mass." It is true the puzzle is very simple; what was considered smart in the clerk was the guessing of the address at once in all the hurry of assorting the thousands of letters that pass through the great central office of New York.

LOUISIANA has a great number of lepers. The Board of Control of the Leper Home of the State has had to appeal to the fisters of Charity to take charge of and nume the lepers. No other nurses could be secured, on account of the great danger of infection. Another evidence in favor of our Catholic orders or have sufficiated, or have burst a blood, that the inture generation will suffer of nuns. The world may succe as it will, vessel and died. All these thoughts came ligratly in consequence. It is too bad, but whenever there is a necessity of any

still decline to recognize their worth,

DURING a recent thunderstorm, a careful English weather observer, discovered that if you are near enough to a flash of lightning you can distinguish a distinct smell. Perhaps so; we prefer to believe than to make the experiment. We are perfectly satisfied with seeing the flash without smelling it.

In Lisbon, during a recent riot, several priests were attacked. The Portugal Freemasons and a certain number of politicians are striving to start an agitation for the expulsion of religious Orders. The Government has addressed a letter to the Bishops explaining its views and promising to punish severely all attacks upon ecclesiastics. There is certainly a great and widespread conspiracy in the various countries, against the Catholic Church and her institutions. It is time for the Anti-Masonic League to commence active operations.

Another attempt has been made on the life of Banker Rothschild. This time the would-be murderer tried to set off his bomb by means of a lighted



Weak. Tired. Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. Crompton, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

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Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

proof of real heroism and devotedness cigarette. Even in the work of wholethat same world is forced to turn to the sale destruction of life and property the humble members of our Catholic com- little cigarette plays its part. Soon, if munities. It has ever been so, yet men the world only grows wiser, it will be as great a sign of brainless dudism to be seen smoking cigarettes as it is to be found playing the monkey in imitation

of the fallen king of dudes.

In August last, Mgr. Louis Gouzot, Archbishop of Auch, died in Paris. He was a very distinguished member of the Catholic hierarchy. He was born at Poleyzac, Feb. 27, 1827, was Cure of the Perigueux cathedral in 1870; Bishop of Gap in 1884, and became Archbishop of Auch in 1887. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor. His loss will be long felt in France and his memory will remain green for many years to come.

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are perfect gems. Choice Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes and Corduroys.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR IRELAND

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Sir, -- The fact that the London Times should have proposed the establishment of a "Central Authority" in Ireland, for the purpose of dealing with "Private Bills," is, in my opinion, an unmistakable evidence that the Unionist Government, whatever its shortcomings from a Nationalist point of view, does really intend to grant to Ireland a large measure of local government. In support of this opinion, I adduce the evidence of their method of dealing with agricultural distress and with the question of education. What their motive may be, I do not pretend to say; by what I know of this line of action in Imperial matters, I should say that they were animated with a sincere desire to benefit those for whom such legislation is intended. They may be mistaken, but they are certainly in good faith. It may prove that "Bloody Balfour" is a truer friend to Ireland than "Philosopher Morley." It is for you, sir, to say in what spirit the Irish should accept what may be offered.

FRANCIS W. GREY.

The following editorial, from the London Times, came to us in connection with the foregoing letter. Both are too late for comment in this issue:

THE "TIMES" ON IRISH LEGISLATION.

(September 3, 1895.)

We published vesterday a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the Irish question, which is interesting both for what it says and for what it overlooks. As Mr. Conway observes to-day, its humane and moderate tone disarms criticism, vet it encourages us to supply the considerations which Mr. Carnegie omits. For our own part we are more than willing to respond to his appeal to promote whatever may tend to further the true interests of Ireland and of Irishmen. The Unionist party will not shrink from legislation of the kind we have already indicated, while to our previous suggestions may be added a serious effort to improve the conditions of Irish education. The Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone was opposed even more in the interests of Ireland than in those of Great Britain, and we note with satisfaction that in Mr. Carnegie's opinion that op-position was sound and wise. Without claiming all the influence which he so generously ascribes to our advocacy, we may, perhaps, be permitted to be-lieve that we have done and are doing something to convince the American people that there is no real analogy between local control of local affairs, as they understand it, and the disruptive Home Rule which Mr. Gladstone sought to force upon this country. In the same way there is no real analogy between arrangements suited to a federation of many sovereign States and those which might wisely govern the relations between different portions of one kingdom. Further, there is no real analogy between the conditions of political safety and immunity from conquest in a vast and isolated continent and in a kingdom having near and powerful neighbors. Our correspondent "D." points out with undeniable force that such a scheme of Home Rule as Mr. Carnegie seems to approve would not be accepted by Irish politicians. We may go further and say that no scheme of Home Rule can ever settle the Irish question in the sense of relieving this country of care and responsibility for Irish affairs. The true solution is to be sought in another direction, and is, we believe, instinctively sought in that direction by the Irish people as distinct from agitators. It is material prosperity of which the Irish people are in search, and it is by promoting that prosperity that the Imperial Parliament can best bring that the Imperial Parliament of the Irish

Miss Cross-"What would you do it you were in my shoes?" Miss Sharp."Turn my toos out."

about the contentment of the Irish population. Every political measure is good that helps to further this aim.

JUDGES

Of good China will find a magnificent choice of articles in our new importations. For Wedding Gitts, China or Cut Glass is always appreciated. Our assortment of both is large and well assorted. Beautiful new and exclusive lines in "Limoges' China, Doulton, Old Hall, and Minten's Plant Pots; "Dresden" Lamps and Candelabra; Ice Cream, Fish and Game Sets; Muffin Dishes, 5 O'clock Kettles, Fruit and Dessert Plates.

Beautiful Odd Single Plates, in Doulton, Cauldon, Crown, Derby, etc.

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IN THE BOOK WORLD.

COMMENT BY WALTER LECKY ON MATTERS OF INTEREST.

PAPER COVERED VOLUMES HAVE THEIR USE -BOYLE O'REILLY'S DAUGHTER SUCCESS-FUL AS A SHORT STORY WRITER-THE UTTER WORTHLESSNESS OF CONTEM-PORARY CRITICISM.

. The book market is dull these days The only thing that sells, at least the only thing I see read, is yellow-covered novels, insipid, and, not infrequently, immoral. These books are well thumbed. If anything could warn us of the necessity of a clean Catholic literature it is these heaps of romances lying on the counters of every summer hotel. Much has been written against paper-covered volumes, but I am confident they have their use. They are cheap, they may be thrown anywhere, abused and, if lost, provoke little sorrow. It is useless to prate about fancy-covered books. The crowd wants cheapness, and rarely be stows much attention on the artistic side. It may as well be strongly said that it is folly to expect Catholics to buy books at present prices.

Why not some publisher try a series of yellow covers. I am convinced that they would pay. There is no want of stories suitable for summer-better, there are authors capable of writing them, but where, O! where, is the publisher? He is turning out sloppy translations from the French or pious catch-pennys, or he is writing all over the country to bishops and priests for approbations for works better unborn. I wonder if the new publisher is softly sleeping in some cradle. If so, I shall stop grumbling and

A critic who is very fond of asking me questions, in order that he may answer them after his fashion, wants to know what we mean by the "new school." I presume he knows what was the output of the "old school' trash. Of this com-modity the "new school" is an inveterate foe. It does not believe in going to the middle ages for plots or character. It finds these in abundance at every step It believes in style as essential to ar tistic work. It does not hold that Catholics are different from other people. It does hold that they live like men, not angels; that they love, yea, even marry, rear families, have joys and sorrows, and as a last act die. Whilst having the deepest reverence for the men and women who lead the higher life in sacrifice, the "new school" is not so insane as to make all its characters priests and nuns in the last chapter. It eschews "the angelic," "mystic," sentimental and insipid. In this school I believe and am only too glad to advocate its theories, not that these need my advocacy, sustained as they are by more competent pens.

I read a few little stories to a critic the other day, and when I had finished he said: "Very clever, in fact, charming. That writer has what is essential to the novelist, the gift of story-telling. I notice now and then, some 'misses' I call them, in style and grammar, things that betray youth; but with time, above all with patience, I see no reason why the author of 'Pere Philippe' and 'Sister Katharine' may not do fine

"The author," I said, "is a daughter of your old friend, Boyle O'Reilly,"

Her stories are sweet and pathetic. More than this, she has struck out a new path. With a little more confidence in her own ability and a little more mastery over her creations she has a future. Miss O'Reilly is very young. She has all her father's love and sympathy for

the poor and suffering.

Another writer is Anne Bozeman Lyon, who contributes a charming little story to the Southern Advocate. It is entitled "Padre Felipo," a story of strength and grasp in character drawing. Verily the South has awoke, and no man has done more for this awakening than the brilliant editor of the Advocate, Charles

In speaking of short stories I cannot forget Talbot Smith's "Lost, A Hundred Years," in a late number of the Rosary. This writer presents the inhabitants of Lake Champlain as they are, flesh and blood, falling and rising, passions, etc., everything that is of man. Catholic readers of "Sister Katharine," "Padre Felipo," and "Lost, A Hundred Years," may surely feel proud of the New School.

It seems that the whereabouts of Frances Waite bothers the critics. They are all off the track. She has never been an editor. Her article is convincing on that point. If she had been she would have had much more sympathy for that much-abused set of men who make their purgatory on this side. She does not live in Philadelphia. Fancy a Quaker maiden hitting so hard as a Frances Waite. She is a young writer of talent, -I can hardly write experience,-who has told the writer's side of the story. The editor has the other end of the ball of yarn. Between these the wise man draws conclusions. It has been my experience that editors were willing to do their share, but owing to the impecunious nature of the Catholic press that "share" was little. There is much truth in Miss Waite's paper, but it can have little effect until the mass of Catholics. become readers. There is an old Latin axiom that must often haunt the Catholic editor: "No one can give what he does not possess." Buy his paper, fill it with advertisements, and I feel confident he will show his gratitude by giving you stories, poems, scientific articles from the best pens, and paying for them without a murmur.

This is near the time for the annual dozen articles written by nobodies, telling the Catholic editors how to edit their papers. Last year he was told that he must know Latin, Greek, German, French, Hebrew derivatives, St. Thomas; Gury and Schouppe. I believe this year they add Sanscrit, Welsh and Aristotle. These articles would be amusing if the editor had time to read, but he has, poor fellow, little amusement, and when he has, I wonder not that he hies far away

from the maddening cranks.

"The editor of the Montreal True WIT-NESS has recently published a volume of poems which entitles him to rank among the best Irish-Canadian poets. Many of his lyrics in fire and passions are worthy of the poets of the Nation, whose spirit and methods he most closely follows."

The utter worthlessness of contemporary criticism may be seen by two extracts from journals professing to be masters in that art. The Critic of August 17, speaking of "The Veiled Doctor," by Varian Anna Jefferson Davis,

"This would be a good story from the pen of any writer, and it need not rest upon the author's unique social position for a fair share of success. What strikes us especially in this firstling is the surety of stroke, the firmness of purpose manifest on every page."

The Bookman in the September numersays:

"It is a most unpleasant story, which the author seems to have had no reason for writing, and which there is surely no reason that any sane person should ever care to read.'

After all, it is consoling that the inteligent readers, not the lone critics, are the last court of authors.

It may be interesting to know that Mrs. Sadlier does not own a single copyright of her novels, and hence does not receive a cent on their sales. When it is known that these copyrights were sold for a nominal sum, it may be seen how little, in a pecuniary way, our pioneer novelist has made. But then it was not to make money that they were written, but as a duty, to keep green in her countrymen's hearts their love for faith and fatherland.

A critical friend of mine, an ardent lover of good literature, writes me that a well-read young working woman—a woman of influence with her fellows—has this to say about the works of Anna Hanson Dorsey: "They strengthen faith, purify morals, and tend to relinement of manners. The girls who read, myself among them, seemed to be warned and strengthened in Catholic faith."

This is praise indeed, and must be most welcome to the novelist.

Among the new books are a volume of poems by Francis Thompson, an enlarged edition of the sonnets of Blunt, and a little book of verse by Austey, the English humorist. On this side there will soon appear a notable book, The ballads of James Jeffrey Roche. In force, verse, in that quality which makes the pulse beat faster and the blood feel ighter, they are unmatched by the balads of any other American writer. They have a ring and a swing dear to boy-hood's ears, but being on American subjects, may not be popular. Literature is just now "quite English, you know."

A new book, one of paramount interest has lately been sent to my table. It is entitled "Acadia, Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History." It is a book to read at leisure. Of it later.
—Walter Lecky, in N. Y. Catholic

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A Delegate Apostolic for Mexico is a probability of the near future.

Mr. Patrick Fox, the well known Catholic publisher of St. Louis, Mo., died re-

The annual Congress of the Catholic pain is gain."

The date of the Congress of the Priest's Eucharistic League has been changed, and will be held on October 2

The Holy Father has approved the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy to be rector of the American College at

Paulist Fathers Elliott, Krees and Muchlenbeck will open their series of lectures to non-Catholics in Cleveland, O., in October.

Eighty Cardinals and Bishops have announced their intention of being present at the inauguration of the Euchar istic exhibition in Milan.

Recently the solemn centenary celebrations in honor of the Sacred Cincture of the Blessed Virgin preserved in that church commenced in the Cathedral of the City of Prato, in Italy. The functions lasted four days.

A fire broke out recently at the convent of Ribordone, in the province of Turin, and eight of the community perished in the flames, while four were badly burnt. An accident with a petroleum lamp was the cause.

Bev. D. J. McGoldrick, S.J., of Washington, D.C., is said to have severed his connection with the Society of Jesus and become a secular priest. He will be one of the professors at the Scranton Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Rev. Nicholas M. Freeman, pastor of St. Francis' Church, in Metuchen, N. J. died Monday morning at the rectory ad-joining the church. Father Freeman was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1860. He was educated at St. Charles' College, Maryland, and at St. Joseph's Seminary, in Troy, where he was ordained in 1885. Before he went to Metuchen he was curate at the Cathedral in Trenton and pastor at North Plainfield, East Milistone and Junction.

The corner-stone of the new marble edifice for the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, East Orange, N.J., was laid on Sept. 1, by Bishop Wigger, who also blessed the foundation walls. The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Patrick Byrne of Irvington, N.J.

The chapter general of the Dominion Sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Rosary was held at their mother house, St. Clara's Convent at Sinsinawa Mound. Wis., during the week commencing Aegust 10. The assembly unanimously re-elected Mother Entity Paver to the office of Mother-General of the congregation.

The Sisters of Charity in the diocese of Pittsburg, Pa., whose mother house and novitiate is St. Joseph's, at Seton Hill,

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and While Dr. Foran tries to regain health in the quiet, quaint Three Rivers, the rills. It makes PURE BLOOD. for me." epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapa-

critics are saying kind words of him. Greensburg, celebrated on Aug. 20 the He well deserves them, as few men have twenty-fifth anniversary, or silver jubilee, done his battle. Thomas O'Hagan, a of their establishment in that diocese. brilliant young writer, in an article on These Sisters form an independent com"Canadian Poets," has this of Dr. munity in the diocese, and are not affiliated with the Sisters of Charity established by Mother Seton.

CAN THE SOULS OF THE DEPARTED BETURN TO EARTH?

According to St. Augustine it would be a great temerity to deny that the souls of the departed cannot, with God's permission, return to us. St. Thomas and St. Augustine both incline to the opinion that in many cases there occurs a supernatural action of angels on the mind of those to whom such manifestations are granted. Moreover, it is likely that the souls, like the angels. can manifest themselves in such a manner that they produce perceptible images on a person's mind without appearing visibly to him.

Whenever our attention is directed to the departed souls by manifestation of any kind it is a sign of the great mercy of God towards the Suffering Souls and towards us. They make us aware of the thought offered up confidently to the time, a visible manifestation of the distress of a Suffering Soul is a salutary admonition for the living, whereby they are reminded most impressively amid their carelessness, frivolity and tepidity, of the severe judgments of God.

THE TOUCH OF GOD'S HAND.

All things work together for good to them that love God. The fears are not all wiped away, the sorrows are not all ended, the tribulations are not all over, but, because we know that God is love, and because we are living under His roof and with Him, we know that the sorrows and the tears are themselves God's ministering servants. We no longer think of pain as penalty, and when grief has come into our homes wonder why God has set the seal of his wrath upon us. In the blindness of our grief it is hard to realize that the pains and the troubles and the sorrows that come upon us are those that belong to the Father's house. He Himself—that is the very meaning of the Incarnation -He Himself takes all the sorrows and troubles He allows us to take. Do we know what it is to wrestle with temptation? So did He. Do we know what it is to have our veins throb with anguish: So did He. Do we know what it is to be despised of men? So did He. Do we know what it is to follow our loved ones to the grave? So did He.

There is no experience of pain or suffering that He did not know. No tear glistens on your eye that has not first glistened on His. There is no heartthrob in your heart that has not first throbbed in His.

The pains and sufferings of life—we do not understand them, but we know that they are the ministries of love, and we no longer either treat, them as the penalty of living, nor think of them as the self-inflicted natural consequences of our own folly and misconduct. So we are able to believe, with Browning, that "all

WAS A PATIENT

In St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.

The Doctors Said a Surgical Operation Was Necessary to Effect a Cure.

THE LADY LEFT HOSPITAL AND DOCTORS.

She Uses Paine's Celery Compound and is Cured.

Another wonderful, almost miraculous, cure to report. As usual, the afflicted one is saved by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. Annie Saunders, the cured lady, lives in Bracondale, a pleasant suburb of Toronto. Her sufferings from a trouble common to many women were terrible, and the wonder is that she now lives. To her, medical and hospital treatment proved of no avail. At a critical juncture, the doctors deemed an operation

imperatively necessary.

Mrs. Saunders would not sanction the proposed operation; she decided to try a medicine that had cured thousands; she had faith in its wondrous powers to make her a new woman. Paine's Celerv Compound was her chosen agent; she used it, and thanks Providence for the happy change effected. She writes as follows regarding her cure:—

"It is with much pleasure that I testify to the value of your wonderful Paine's Celery Compound. I was a great sufferer from severe attacks of neuralgia in the left ovary. At times the attacks were so acute that I thought I would lose

'Several doctors treated me, and I was a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton. I obtained no relief from medical treatment. The doctors said unless I had the ovary taken away I could not be cured.

"Instead of submitting to the opera-tion, I used Paine's Celery Compound, and I am thankful your valuable medicine cured me. I feel like a new woman, and I would like all sufferers to know just what this great medicine has done

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS,

Men often—not invariably—grow wiser

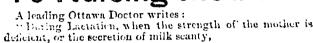
A Review of the Religious Question in France.

as they grow older. M. Francisque Sarcey has followed the natural law, which is to grow wiser by accumulated experience and observation. Some fifteen years ago, and a good while afterwards. he was a very ferocious "priest-eater," as the politician and journalist in the full swing of the anti-clerical movement was then termed. From the journalistic point of view the card was a rather good one to play out, for after the rather long innings of these Republicans for temporary purposes like Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie, the desire of whose hearts was to see the Government of France established once more upon a monarchical and dynastic basis, there came with the collapse of such hopes in that final effort known historically as the 15th of May, a violent and brutal reaction. Gambetta was the man of the had not only placed his veto on religious hour. His clap-trap eloquence led the processions, as these are ordinarily fashion in politics. He said that Cler-understood in Franch, but had even foricalism was the enemy, and a host of bidden the local clergy to walk through satellites echoed: "Le clericalism, voila great distress of the Church suffering, of which Church we on earth often have not the least conception, and which yet is satisfied dependent on us for help. A Holy Mass, a rosary, an alms, a mortification, some other good work, even a compassionate of the comp compassionate ejaculation or pious and other Orders out of their convents and secularized national education. The Sacred Heart of Jesus for the Suffering | nation became a party to all this rather Souls, is powerful to create an ineffable | from indifference than from zeal, for it joy in that mystic abode. At the same is to be noted that the less active and turbulent half of the French people can always be led by the nose, no matter where, provided that the hand that pulls is felt to be strong. The temper of those was irreligious in the active and persecuting sense. Those who attacked the clergy and religion daily in the press loved to call themselves Voltaireans. The word has now gone considerably out of fashion, like Voltaire's works, which are only read by a few students of letters. Of the "priest eaters" of that time M Of the "priest eaters" of that time M. Sarcey was one of the most formidable and the most insatiable. The jocular ferocity with which he attacked the clergy in the "XIX'e Siecle" caused officially against the religious Orders, there are others which are reassuring. as a journalist furnished with perhaps about the best pair of cloven hoofs to be can polish and imitated the Voltairean found in these comparatively upper smile while he murdered reputations is regions. His anti-clericalism, however, no longer in fashion, and atheistical so-

de Dieu when he had to undergo an operation for cataract. Fife knew where he would be best off.

As soon as the public began to show signs of yawning over the articles of the "priest-eaters," M. Sarcey's Voltaircanism became less and less anti-religious. He, moreover, adopted vegetarianism, which can hardly be reconciled with "priest-eating." During the last few few years "Uncle Sarcey" has looked upon the persecution of Catholics as exceedingly with the persecution of Catholics as exceedingly stupid. He has become almost the model of a good-natured, mild mannered old gentleman, addicted to journalism as his only vice. Those who remember what he was can hardly recognize the same man in the writer of an article which appeared the other day with his signature on the municipal elections at Roubaix. A word of explanation must here be given on the subject of these elections. The religious question was intimately connected with the struggle. The Socialist Mayor, Carratte, had not only placed his veto on religious the streets accompanied by a sacristan or run exceedingly high at Roubaix, and at the recent elections Carrette, the Mayor, and his principal henchmen on the Council were sent back to private life. This is a Catholic victory of considerable importance. Mr. Sarcey might have been expected to uphold the edict of the petty tyrant of a Mayor, instead of which he ridicules and blames it. He even calls it "monstrous and grotesque," and he sympathizes with the clergy who did not prevent him from placing him-self in the care of the Brothers of St. Jean blows of late.—Catholic Standard.

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MONTREAL — IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. of Marie Louise Talbot, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Gaspard Brouillet, manufacturer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her husband.

Montreal, 13th September, 1895.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE,

TURGEON & ROBERTSON,

9-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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"Tisinvaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto.
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Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Br-asts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, KHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

AN IRISH CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS

AN ACCOUNT OF "RED JIM"-THE GRIP OF BRITISH POWER TALL TALK IN THE PAST-AN INTERESTING OPINION.

I see by cablegrams and by the press of the United States that some parties of the United States that some parties have called some sort of a convention in Chicago the latter part of this month to discuss the state of Ireland and to take discuss the state of freignd and to take some action on the situation here. Now I wish to talk quite plainly on that undertaking, and to offernot only a specific advice, but some suggestions to Massachusetts men who may happen to be present on that occasion. If that convention is going to be dominated by highfalutin men who will indulge in highfalutin men who will indulge in wild talk against England, however sincere it may be, it will not do a solitary cent's worth of good and it may do a great deal of harm. The grip of British power on Ireland will not be relaxed because of any threats made on form cause of any threats made or fierce resolutions passed three thousand miles resolutions processed talk about dynamite or fighting England with guns or swords will result in nothing but injury to the Irish cause in my opinion at the present time. Indeed, I would not be surprised if the dyed-in the-wool Tories and Orangemen would not enjoy a little tall talk just now, and even a few dynamite conspiracies, to give them a pretext for in-sisting that Salisbury's perpetual coer-cion act should be applied to this island while they retain power.

I know something myself of tall talk in the past, talk which was meant, too, and which I did my level best to try to carry out, and which I thought then and even think yet the circumstances of the time amply justified. I know that one of the most emphatic tall talkers was Jim McDermott. I knew him quite well; we were at Eastport, Me., on THE FIRST FENIAN RAID

together, and this "Red Jim" at the very time was in the employ of the British government, a circumstance which, when I came to know afterwards, explained to me clearly why the tele-grams in cipher which I sent regarding the arms which I had charge of on the schooner E. H. Pray, from Portland to Eastport, were instantly deciphered by the British officials in Portland, Boston and St. John, N.B. "Red Jim" McDermott is still in the employ of the British secret service bureau or some other such department, and of course his tribe are in embryo all the time, ready to be fully developed under favorable conditions.

The man who talks such arrant non-

sense of the present time as Jim McDermott talked then, be he living in Boston, New York, Chicago, or elsewhere, is a man who should engender suspicion in the mind of anyone of common sense. Why? For the very good reason that the conditions in Ireland are very different now to what they were then. The incubus of the state rested heavily on the country; the 500,000 tenant farmers of the island were almost absolutely dependent on the will of the landlord or his agent; while to-day they are more independent of either than any other tenant farmers in the world, and they have a right to meet in public assemblages or conventions, a right which they did not then possess. Now these are palpable facts, powerful and progressive, but the Jim McDermotts of Irish history care only for the material facts which connect them with the British government secret service fund.

Somebody has sent me a marked copy of a late issue of a little blatherskite paper published in New York, which the few copies I have seen are written in bad English in which

THE FOLLOWING HIGHFALUTIN PASSAGE OCCURS:

"Now is the time to prepare; now is the time to found an Irish organization whose pronouncements will have force behind them, whose strength will command the attention of the great powers, whose influence can be felt in all the ramifications of life, and whose hand will ever be ready to strike England wherever injury can be inflicted on her. If we are in carnest we can do it; if we liberty the better. Men respect men. Years. They despise gamblers?"

If the writer of the above has not studied Jim McDermott's style I am very much mistaken. One thing is certain; he is either a fool or a knave-quite Jim's " style to a T. Le Caron, too, was quite an adept in that same sort of stuff, and probably one of the juveniles may be

The Chicago convention may be of some good if it declares to the Irish people living in Ireland that the rule of the majority should be enforced at all hazards; that neither John Redmond nor his coterie nor Tim Healy nor his should be allowed to scorn or ridicule that rule. These gentlemen have been doing so in the past. The last-named gentlemen has proved to be traitorous as much as it was possible for any man during the last general election here.

MR. HEALY AND THE REDMONITES furnished on that occasion the keen weapons with which Ireland's cause was most dangerously wounded. There is no denying that fact. The slight fringe of British electors who are genuine Home Rulers for Ireland were absolutely disgusted at the miserable quarrelling among the Irish here in Ireland. The Irish in England were disgusted, and have told me that at least thirty seats were lost in Great Britain by a few votes owing to Mr. Healy's charges at Omagh and John Redmond's and his paper's against the Catholic clergy. If the Chicago convention directs attention to these things it will do good-if it highfalutes it will become as ridiculous as an Irish faction. Let us deal with plain facts.—P. C'Neill Larkin, in Boston Re-

George Bahen, the unfortunate Georgetown College student who lost his life from injuries sustained in a football game last Thanksgiving day, has been remembered by his alma mater. A

beautiful granite monument, seventeen feet high, has been erected over his grave in Richmond, Va. On each side is an inscription stating that his fatal injuries were received "in heroically upholding the blue and gray of Georgetown College on the field of athletics." Just below this inscription is a set of resolutions passed by the students of the college, and above it is an excellent picture of the dead athlete, burned in china and set in granite. The inscriptions were sug-gested by Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., president of the college.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Roche, of Woodford, mother of John Roche, M.P., died on August 17. A number of eviction notices have been served on the tenants of Lord Ventry and Mr. Hickson in the Castleisland dis-

During the week ending August 17, the influx of visitors to Killarney was very great, and hotel proprietors, jarveys, guides and boatmen did a big business.

On Sunday, September 15, on the Yellow Furze chapel grounds, a bazaar to defray the expenses incurred in repairing the local National School will be

A find which may prove to be valuable has been made by laborers, who in quarrying stone at Letterkenny struck upon a quantity of silver ore. An investigation will be made.

Colonel J. Richard Malone, of Baronston, and Captain Cecil Howard Digby-Fetherston-Haugh, of Bracklyn, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for County Westmeath.

William Hanna, M.A., M.B., on the recommendation of the Queen's College Belfast, has been appointed to a science research scholarship. It is of the value of £150 a year, and is tenable for two

On November 22 will be celebrated the silver jubilee of the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Lisburn. A solemn High Mass will be offered up, and Very Rev. Prot. O'Loan witt deliver a

An eviction was carried out at Drogheda, at the suit of James A. Clarke against Christopher Sherlock, on August 23. The writ was for over holding. Mr. Sherlock, who is a butcher, resisted the eviction.

The reception of two young ladies. nieces of the Rev. Terence Early, and daughters of Bryan Early, of Ballinaglera, took place in the convent of Drumshambo, on the 19th ult. Bishop Woodlock officiated.

An election of councillor for St. John's Ward, Kilkenny, in room of the late s. Jackman, was held on August 16. There were two candidates, M. Holohan and M. Phelan. The result of the poll was—Mr. Hotohan, 44; Mr. Phelan, 27 votes.

August 20 being market day a number of street preachers made their appear ance in Tullamore. A force of extra suffrage at that time was very restricted police was in town for the occasion compared to the present time, when it | The people took no notice of the preachis substantially manhood suffrage. The ers, and no disturbance of any kind oc-

The blessing of a handsome set of Stations of the Cross, specially painted for the new church at Biarney by Meyer of Munich, at a cost of £200, took place on Aug. 20, Bishop Browne of Cloyne officiating. These are a gift of Mrs. Mahoney.

An evicted tenant on the Kenmare estate named J. O'Connell has written to M. Leonard, J.P., agent of the estate, proposing to pay £25, being a year's rent, on condition that he be reinstated in accordance with a general offer to that effect made by Mr. Leonard some time

At the meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, on August 21, on the motion of Alderman Tighe, a resolution was adopted to memorialize the Postmaster-General to appoint Mrs. Morris, wife of the postmaster at Drogheda, to a country office, as her husband has been obliged to re sign his position owing to blindness.

Bishop Lyster, of Achonry, has pro moted the Rev James Cullen, curate at Swinford, to the pastorate at Achonry. vice Father Lowry, changed to the parish of Gurteen, in the room of the late Very Rev. Canon Peter O'Donahue. Father Cullen has endeared himself to the peo are not, then the less we say about ple of Swinford during his stay of ten

The Knight of Glindied on August 17, at Glin Castle, Limerick. Desmond John Edmond Fitzgerald was the twentyseventh knight in succession, and the family has uninterruptedly retained its probably the latter. "The great powers" seat at Glin Castle for close on 700 years, and "ramifications of life" are "Red The late knight was fifty-five years of Rigiday. age, and his son, Desmond Fitzjohn Fitzgerald; succeeds to the title.

At the home coming of James O'Meara, J.P., G. F. Corbett, solicitor, and R. P. Gill, C.E., on August 12 to Nenagh, their fellow-townsmen and the united trades organization of North Tipperary gave them a public reception and presented them with an address of welcome on their return after journeying through the Holy Land, Armenia, China, and

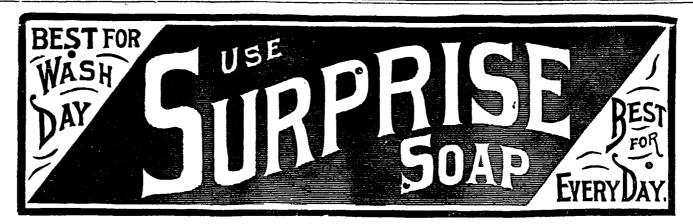
While the Erin's King steamer was in the harbor of Skerries on Aug. 22, a young lad fell off the quay wall into the vater between the steamer and the wall. Daniel Egan, the engineer of the steamer, without waiting to divest himself of any portion of his attire, jumped into the water, and, assisted by the mate, Archibald Wright, rescued the boy.

Alexander Hardy, road contractor, and Thomas Benison, cabinet maker, of Richhill, assaulted James Farquhar, of Ballyliney, recently, seriously endangering his life. All three were members of a some of their leading representatives Protestant Sunday School excursion party, and a quarrel having arisen, Farquhar was very severely kicked and beaten about the head. The injured man lies in a critical condition.

The following transfers have taken place in County Monaghan constabulary: Sergeant Timothy Hanbury Las been

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

Bulliolista de desdesdesdesdesdesdesdes



transferred from Ballybeg to Clones, where he will take charge of the weights and measures, in place of Sergeant Wesley, who has retired on pension; Sergeant Reilly from Enniskeen to Ballybay; Constable W. J. Dinsmone, from Newbliss to Ballybay; Constable John C. Morton, of Monaghan, to Castlehane; Constable Sharpe, of the mounted police, from Monaghan to Enniskillen. He is replaced by Constable McGarry of the latter station.

At a special meeting of the Longford Guardians, on the 17th ult., the question of the analgamation of Ballymahon Union with Athlone and Longford Unions, and the starting of a district school in the former place, came up for discussion. The concensus of opinion was in favor of amalgamation, and, on the motion of Mr. Gregg, J.P., a resolution in favor of the proposed amalgamation was adopted.

Street preachers started to preach at the end of Wine street, Sligo, on Sunday, Aug. 18, about 100 yards from the Cathedral, whither crowds were proceeding to 10 o'clock Mass. A force of police, over 200, formed a cordon round them. Between thirty and fifty persons listened for a time to the orations, but there was no hostile feeling of any kind displayed, and soon the preachers were speaking to the constabulary alone. No more attempts at preaching were made during

The fund opened for the relief of the families of the victims of the disaster at Baltimore is receiving generous support. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Ross, has given three guineas and the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, of Mitchelstown, one guinea. Among other clergymen who have sent subscriptions are Rev. D. Fitzgerald, of Leap; Rev. J. Mulcahy, of Timoleague; Rev. J. Fehilly, of Clonakilty; Father Lyons, of Kilmichel; and Arnott & Co., brewers, Cork, £5; J. J. Murphy & Co., Lady's Well Brewery, Cork, and the Cork Distilleries Company, £10 each.

A meeting of tenants on the estate of C. G. B. Kennedy, of Mullintean, Stewartstown, was held at the residence of James Martin, of Aughalargoe, on Aug. 22, for the purpose of making an offer for the purchase of their holdings under the provisions of the Asabourne Act. John Kennedy, of Mullintain, the chairman, stated they had met on several previous occasions and the majority of the tenants agreed to offer fourteen years' purchase, which offer was refused. It was unanimously agreed to offer seventech years' purchase on the judicial

A. Chamberlain, chairman of the firm of Kynoch & Co., visited Arklow on Aug. 16. His six daughters and two sons arrived the evening before and took up their residence at a house near the works, where they intend remaining for a month. The workmen and their tamilies turned out in great numbers, and Mr. Chamberlain addressed them from the hall door. He said the factory was only in its infancy, and he trusted some day it would have developed so as to give employment to a large number of the children present.

At a meeting of the Galway Town Beard on August 22, M. A. Lynch, J.P., the chairman, reterred to the necessity or legislation for tenants in towns. They dare not improve their premises for f ar of an increase of rent or of ejectment. This matter had been brought under the notice of the late Government, and an effort was about to be made to meet the requirements of the town tenants. The matter, however, tell through when the Liberal Ministry went out, but now that there was a new government he proposed that as Mr. Balfour promised to bring in a Land Bill, the claims of town tenants should be brought before him, with the object of having a clause inserted in it. or else an independent bill, dealing with the grievances of residents in towns. Nelson Palmer, J.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A poor laborer named John Sheehan was evicted from his little homestead at Ballybar on Aug. 13. In the tence which encloses the plot on which Sheehan's cottage was built was an old iron gate placed there by the late Rev. P. O'Connor (tenant of the farm) as a convenient means of entrance and exit to and from his own house to the chapel at Ballybar. After the plot was fenced in, the cottage built, and Sheehan put in possession by the late board of guardians, the gate remained until J. W. Leahy, the landlord, demanded it from Sheehan, who refused to give it up. Mr. Leahy apparently laid his grievances before the vice-guardians of the Killarney Union, whose clerk communicated with Sheehan to the effect that it he did not give up the gate pro-ceedings for possession would be taken against him. This threat was carried into effect and Shechan was cast out on the roadside. He had his rent fully paid

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Bell-" Was George very much cast down after he spoke to your father?" Nell-"Yes; three flights of stairs."

She—"This is so sudden! Y u must ask mamma." He-"Oh, that's all right." She has given me several hints

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This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' (Can) Vegetable Compound is the only spe iffe for an eases reculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsos. U evi, Leucorrhoe., and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can) Veg-table Compound, entirely and always. P. i. e 75c. For sale by e ery druggist in this broad and Letters of enquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine (O., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by s lady core spondent, and will not go beyond the hands : not yes of one of "the mother sex "

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Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

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COMMERCIAL

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.15. Winter
Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller,
\$3.15 to \$3.65. Extra, \$0.00. Superfine,
\$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers', best
brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba strong
bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.75. Ontario bags—
extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Straight Rollers,
bags \$1.60 to \$1.70.

OATMEAL —Rolled and granulated \$3.80 to \$3.85; standard \$3.70 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, Erc.—Sales reported at \$15 to \$15.50. Shorts are steady at \$16 to \$18.

as to grade. Moullie is quoted at \$20.00 to \$22.00 as to grade.
WHEAT.—New No. 1 hard Manitoba is

offered at Fort William this month's shipment at 6Sc. West of Toronto red winter is offered at 5Sic to 59c.

CORN.—The market is firmer and higher at 40c to 41c in bond and 47c to 48c duty paid. PEAS.—Peas are offered to arrive at 66c per 66 lbs, or at 1c per lb. In store they are quoted at 67c and old at 69c to

OATS.—Sales are reported of car lots of No. 2 new at 30½c and 31c, old 33½c to

Barley—We quote malting grades 50c o 58c as to quality, and feed at 43c to

BUCKWHEAT .- Prices are purely no-

RyE.—Prices nominal at 51c to 52c. MALT.—Prices are steady 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada cut pork, per barrel, \$15.00 \$16,00°; Canada thin mess, per bbl.. \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Hams, per lb., 9c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 83c to 94c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 64c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to He; Shoulders, per lb., Se to 84e.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.--Creamery, finest August, per lb., 17½c to 18c; Creamery, fair to good, 17c to 174c; Townships, 15c to 16c; Morrisburg, 14c to 15c; Western, 13c

CHEESE.—Finest Ontario, 7½c to 7¼c; Eastern Townships, 7c to 7½c; French, 64c to 74c; Undergrades, 6c to 64c. COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N.Y., Sept. 16.—Sales at 65c to Little Falls, N.Y., Sep. 16,-Sales at 64c

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 17.—No sales. Barrie, Ont., Sept 17.—Sales at 71c to-

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 18-Sales at 75c

Picton, Ont., Sept. 18.-No sales. Belleville, Ont., Sept. 18.—No sales. Napance. Ont., Sept.—Sales at 7½c to

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eacs,-Choice candled at He to HIe, out to-day sales have transpired at 114c to 114c in lots, with single cases at 12c and a fraction over. Ordinary stock, or No. 2, is quoted here at 9e to 10e.

TALLOW.—Market is firm at 6e to

6½e for choice and 5½e for common. Hors.—Market unchanged at 9c to 10c.

Yearlings are quoted at 3c to 6c. Game.—A few small lots of partridge have been received, and choice lots brought 50c per brace. Some lots were very gamey in the warm weather, and sold at 25c.

Honey.-Old extracted 5c to 6c per Ih. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c. MAPLE PRODUCTS. -- Sugar 64c to 74c,

and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 44c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. Beans,—New Western medium beans are offered at \$1.45 to \$1.25 in round lots; but small lots are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.60 as to quality. The crop is large, and prices are expected to rule low Choice

prices are expected to rule low Choice hand-picked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50. Balen Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay, \$9.50 to \$10.00. No. 1 straight Timothy, \$10.50 to \$11. At country points, \$8.50 to \$9.00 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10,00 for No. 1, according to position.

FRUITS.

Applies.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.; Ordinary, 80 to \$1.00 per barrel; Fancy, \$1.25 to

Obanges,-Jamaica, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per Lemons.—\$18 to \$0 per case; \$10 to \$12

Bananas.—75c to \$1.25 per bunch.

GEAPES.—Concord, Sc. per lb.; Dela-ware, Sie to 4c per lb.; Ningara, Sie per lb.: Tokey, \$1.75 per basket. CALIFORNIA PEACHES.-\$1.25 to \$1.50 er box; Pears green, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per ox : Pears ripe, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per box.

Pears.-11, R. Bartlett, \$1.80 to \$2.00 PLUMS, Canadian--\$1.00 to \$1.10 per

asket. PEACHES -- Canadian, \$1 per basket: Michigan, 60c per 10-lb basket; \$3 per bushel basket.

Dates -31c to 41c per lb. COCOANUTS .- Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred. POTATOES .- 45c to 55c per bag; sweet,

\$3,50 per bbl. ONIONS-Spanish, 75c to 80c per crate.

FISH AND OHS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock scarce

at 34c to 44c per lb. SALT FISH.-Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Canso herring \$4.50 to \$4.75 and shore \$3.50 to \$4.00. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$6 to \$7.00.

CANNED FISH .- Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25. and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. OYSTERS. - The first few lots of Canadian have arrived by express, and sold at

\$6 to \$8 per bbl. OHS.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with

business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for Nor-

The Views of Several Leading Irishmen Concerning the Convention.

We have refrained from expressing any very pronounced opinion concerning what is called the "New Irish Movement," the convention to further which opened in Chicago yesterday. We clip the following from the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee. The views expressed by the gentlemen quoted agree with our own. We would like to know what this movement is before prononneing upon its merits or demerits. The Citizen

During the past week all of the leading Irish-Americans in the city and the officers of all the local Irish societies have received copies of the official call to the "New Irish Movement" convention, which will be held in Chicago next week. The document recites that "parliamentary agitation has had a long and patient trial, but has utterly failed to accomplish its object," and that "Ireland must look to her own children and their descendants for support in her great extremity." The call has excited much discussion, and local Irishmen are inclined to proceed cautiously and await further developments before sanctioning the movement. At a meeting of the A.O.H. County Board held Sunday afternoon the call was dis-cussed and it was decided not to send any delegates to the convention, but to have several members attend as spectators and watch the proceedings. Messrs. J. M. Clarke, James McIver, and others will attend. Capt. Mangan of Fond du Lac, and J. V. Vaughan, of Superior, who are signers of the call, will attend as delegates from this state.

A citizen representative called on several of the local leading Irish-Americans regarding their views on the new movement, but most of them took no interest in the matter. Mr. J M. Clarke, who is one of the national committee of the A. O. H., was inclined to be non-commital. "I will go to Chicago for a few days with several other members of the A.O.H. during the 'new movement' convention, but we will simply attend the convention as spectators, not as delegates or in any official eapacity. We want to find out what the 'new movement' is and what its projectors propose to do. Until I know this I am unable to approve or disapprove of it. I can say this much, however, that I regard nearly all the signers of the call for the convention as men of sterling worth and honesty—men who would not lend their approval to any movement of

an injudicious or improper character."

Hon. Peter Doyle said regarding the movement: "I do not know what the 'new movement' leaders propose to do and therefore I am unable to give an origina regarding the matter. I am opinion regarding the matter. I am opposed to any force movement as it will simply result in utter failure. The British Empire is too strong to be compelled to submit to Ireland's demands by a 'force movement.' I am in favor of peaceful means. I am inclined to think that the only hope for Ireland is to be found in co-operation with the Liberal party."
Charles M. Scanlan: "Until I know

what this 'new movement' proposes I am unable to give an intelligent opinion on the subject. Any move looking to-wards a revival of the force movement or a revival of Fenianism I am opposed

M. P. Walsh, "I am unqualifiedly opposed to the 'new movement.' As for paired their health and shortened their the inauguration of a force policy, it had renewed the fiftieth anniversary of would be folly and result in injury to do not think the Chicago convention can make peace between the squabbling factions of the parliamentary party and it is useless to inaugurate any movements until they cease quarrelling."

MORE EMIGRANT CHILDREN

For the Catholic Protective and Bescue

We are informed by Miss Brennan, the zealous directress of the Catholic Protective and Rescue Society, that about twenty more young boys and girls will arrive by the Parisian, from Liverpool, which is due here on Sunday next. As usual these children will make their home at 11 St. Thomas Street, until disposed of according to intention. We might remark that if any of our readers, in the farming districts, should find it suitable to secure a young boy, of about 18 years of age, who comes out with a view of learning practical farming, by applying to Miss Brennan, at the above address, such a young man may be had. One answering the description is now on board the Parisian, in company with the batch of younger children.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. Edward McCabe

With deep regret we record the death of a widely known and highly respected gentleman, in the person of the late Mr. Edward McCabe, of Ste. Marthe, County of Vaudreuil, Province of Quebec. The deceased was fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, which sad event took place on Saturday, the fourteenth of this month. He was a son of the late Mr. Owen McCabe and of Sarah McGuire, both of the same locality. He was also a twin brother of Mr. John McCabe, Mayor of St. Redempteur, and brother of Mr. Thomas McCabe, of the Civil Service, Ottawa. Deceased was a most exemplary Catholic and a good citizen in every acceptation of the term. The large concourse of friends and acquaintances which attended his obsequies gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held and of the general regret telt on the occasion of his sad loss, While extending our sincere sympathy to all his mourning relatives we heartily unite in the prayer that his soul may rest in peace.

BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A.

Branch 26 of C.M.B.A. of Canada met last Monday evening at Glenora Hall. Mr. A. D. McGillis presided. Two new members were elected and two applica-tions were received. Addresses in the general interests of the order were made by Chancellors Finn, Reynolds and Feely, also by Bros. Sharkey, Costigan and others. It was decided to hold a grand

celebration in honor of the 18th anniversary of the branch of the order, to take place early in November. A committee was appointed to arrange the entertainment, comprising Bros. Sharkey, Fitzgerald, J. H. Feely, M. Egan, L. E. Simoneau, H. J. Ward, A. D. McGillis, and S. J. Callahan. An open meeting of the Menzies, piano; Miss Fitzgerald, piano; by special request to return. A few seamen gave a good account of themselves in song: Frank Duffy, John Conroy, Ernest Crooks, Wm. Musker, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Wm, Traynor. Messrs. Read and Milloy, who have made themselves favorites, and kindly assist at Menzies, piano; Miss Fitzgerald, piano; these Concerts frequently, were on hand. S. J. Callahan. An open meeting of the branch was fixed for the fourth Monday in October, at which Hon. J. J. Curran will be asked to speak. A committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Bro. Reynolds, to look after that occasion.

THE CARMELITE NUNS.

An Eloquent and Instructive Sermon by

Bev. Canon Savariat. The Rev. Canon Savariat, chaplain of the Carmelite Monastery, preached the sermon at High Mass in the Church of the Notre Dame on Sunday. The object of Canon's visit was to set forth the claims of the Carmelites to public help for the construction of their monastery. He explained the mission of the Carmelites, which was to offer prayers and do pen-ance for the sins of the world. Such a mission he held to be a necessity in the present state of society. No one could doubt the divine precept of prayer, pen-ance and mortification, and yet what a spectacle is offered by the world? Not only do the majority devote almost their whole life to the acquirement of riches and the pursuit of pleasure, but forgetfulness of the law of God and dissoluteness of morals seem to be the order of the day for a very large number of people. The preacher left it for his hearers to decide whether he was exaggerating, and asked if this very city was free from blame in that respect, especially as regards Sunday desecration. Things being thus, strict justice would require that there should be one pure and penitent soul to make amends for each sinner. Since that could not be expected, however, all pos-sible help should at least be given to the virgins whose holy vocation called them to devote their whole life towards staying the justice of God from visiting man-kind with well-deserved punishments. There could be no doubt that the prayers and mortifications of those holy women were greatly instrumental in preserving the land from plagues and calamities. So well convinced was everyone of the efficiency of the supplications of those pure souls living nearer to God, that in cases of urgency the help of their prayers was always

eagerly sought. Canon Savariat then gave a brief sketch of the daily life of a Carmelite. They rise at 4.45 a.m., and do not go to bed before 11 p.m. They are allowed to speak only during two hours in the day, the rest of the time being occupied either in prayer, eight hours being spent in the chapel, or in labor done by each sister in her private cell. Only two meals are allowed, one at 11 a.m., and the other at 4 p.m. They never partake of meat, and during the lenten season, which commences on Sept. 14, to end at Easter only, oil, butter, cheese, eggs or milk are not allowed, so that the sisters live almost exclusively on vegetables during the long months. Again, no chairs are allowed within the cloister, and when the sisters wish to sit down, they do so on the floor. They wear a single dress of the coarsest material, and it generally lasts several years. The Carmelites, of course, never see the outside world. Canon Savariat replied to the objection sometimes made that these sisters imher religious profession; that he had never known a single instance of a person having died from a life of mortification, but, on the contrary, could quote innumerable cases of death resulting from excessive use of food, and especially | brightens shoes and the sight of our new stock of

of drink. At the close of his sermon, Canon Savariat took up a collection which resulted in a large sum of money.

McCabe—At Ste. Marthe, County of Vaudreuil, Que., on the 14th of September, at the age of 55 years, Edward McCabe, son of the late Owen McCabe and Sarah McGuire, twin brother of John McCabe, of Ste. Marthe, mayor of St. Redempteur, and brother of Thomas McCabe, of the Canadian Civil Service. [Oregon papers please copy.]

their valuable services in aid of the good work established in our midst by this

Club. The following gentlemen comprise this minstrel company:—T. C. Emblem, Club, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. F. C. Lawlor was called upon to preside. The following was the order:—Miss Menzies, piano; Miss Fitzgerald, piano; Miss McCauley, of Coaticooke, with lady companion, piano and duet, were very good. These ladies were all in turn heartily applauded as they richly deserved. A little later in the evening, Miss Delaney and Miss Wheeler, pianist, were called upon and rendered their duet in such a pleasing manner, that twice during the programme they were invited

Ernest Grooks, Wm. Musker, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Wm, Traynor. Messrs. Read and Milloy, who have made themselves, and kindly assist at these Concerts frequently, were on hand, and pleased the audience so well with their comic duets, that they had to answer to two special calls before the close. Just before closing, the chairman who always lend their encouragement, will, with their friends, rally to-morrow evening, and make this important event a granded themselves, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Wm, Traynor. Messrs. Read and Milloy, who have made themselves, and kindly assist at they for content of the series of the sullivan, J. Morgan, Thos. Sullivan, J. Worgan, Thos. Sullivan, J. W

We have Carriers Merchants, ... READ THE FOLLOWING: Of all Styles and at all prices, and would be pleased to quote you prices. A Cash Carrier I use, my mind is all content, I smile at all the world to day, accept all that is sent, 6" LAMSON" stands at the head of Which is transmitted now, on such a modern scale, That what depressions I pass through, I know I cannot 6 LAMSON " is the pioneer name in But look at me who scorns to use, any modern idea, 9 Store Service. I only frown throughout the day, and scowl at all I see fo The man who has the carrier, seems to me a happy 6 Estimates and Diagrams Furnished Still I'll continue as I am, catch up I never can ! Gratis. Correspondence Invited. E. ST. AMOUR, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

How to raise beets-Take hold of the top and pull.

What people can never live long nor wear great coats? Dwarfs.

The city of Hillsboro, Ill., will give a meal to any person who will earn it by breaking rock two hours.

"You were embarrassed when you proposed to me, George, were you not?"
"Yes, I owed over £2,000.

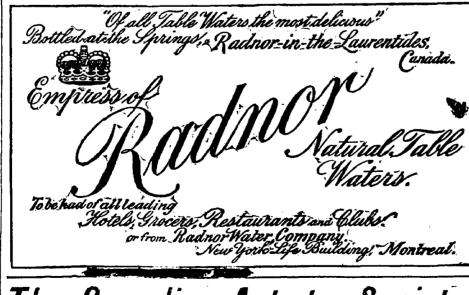
Mr. Spinks: How long have those two been married? Mrs. Spinks: Not long. They've been here a week, and I haven't heard either of them slam a door once.



autmun footwear brightens the faces of all who see it. A shining footing brightens the whole attire, and unquestionably the most brilliant repre sentation of newness, high quality and style in shoes is to be found in our assortment of the best and latest productions of the leading manufactur-ers. We claim to be as far ahead in our goods as we are below in prices. This is a great point for buyers, who have only to call on us to ascertain and prove the correctness of what we say.

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It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natunil color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair luce, for it does not stain the skin and is most curify implies. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property w possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other withzens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy o ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following.

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsol in Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot up otherwise than highly praise the morits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and Instre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, cleaginous substance, emirantly calculated to impart nourishment to the sair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water need by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Rouson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to stain this said. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other presentations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIR, M. D.

facting of Dr G. Desrosiers, 5t. Fenx de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Roben's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the bair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glosty, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Rossorer, I understand perfectly why this presention is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emolification of the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emolification of the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emolification of the substance to the substance of the

G. DESROSIERS, M. D. BPiliz de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

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New Millinery,

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Novelties in Paris Models. Novelties in London Models. Novelties in New York Models. Ladies desiring the very latest novel-ties should call and make selections

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New Felt Hats.

Thousands of Ladies' New Felt Hats in all the latest shapes and new colors in four leading lines.

LINE NO. 1.

Ladies' Felt Hats in several stylish shapes and colors, 50c each.

LINE NO. 2. Ladies' Felt Hats, good quality, in every new shape, and in all latest colors.

LINE NO. 3.

Ladies' Extra Quality Felt Hats, in every new shade, \$1 each.

LINE NO. 4.

Ladies' Best Quality Felt Hats, in all very latest shapes, \$1.25 each.

S. CARSLEY.

New Flop Hats.

Children's New Felt Flops, 50c each. Children's Extra Quality Felt Flops, 75c

each. Children's Felt Flops, all colors, \$1 ca. Children's Best Quality Felt Flops, \$1.25

NEW SHADED FELT HATS. In very Rich Effect.

Children's New Tam O'Shanters.

Children's New Fezs. MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.

New Chenille Ornaments. New Steel Ornaments.

New Rhine Stone Ornaments. New Rhine Stone Pins. In all the very newest patterns.

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The New Shape Wings.
In all the very latest shades.
New Shaded Millinery Ribbons
In very Rich Effects. New Shaded Millinery Velvets. New Shaded Flowers. New Velvet Flowers. New Silk and Velvet Flowers.

New Feathers and Flowers Combined, In all the newest and richest shades. S. CARSLEY.

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An entirely new stock of Bed Coverings of all kinds now on hand, all the best qualities, all the leading makes, all the best goods.

Useful White Blankets, \$1.60 pr. Useful Grey Blankets, \$1.20 pr. Large White Blankets, \$1.90 pr. Large Gray Blankets, \$1.50 pr. Extra Quality White Blankets, \$3.55 pr English Blankets, from \$5 pr. Real Witney Blankets. Crib Blankets, from \$1.20 pr. New Bed Comforters New Eiderdown Quilts. New Bed Quilts.

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JUST RECEIVED

New Golf Jerseys Just received two more cases of Ladies' Golf Jerseys in Black and Colors.

All very Choice Goods. S. CARSLEY.

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