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1

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

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CELEBRATION. LABORS OF THE CATHOLIC HIER-ARCHY FOR ST. PAUL

FIND FRUIT. DEDICATION OF THE SUPERB SEMINARY OF

THAT NAME-MUNIFICENT GIFT OF JAMES J. HILL-CEREMONY TO WHICH DIG-NITARIES OF THE CHURCH GATHER FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The Penny Press, of Minneapolis, con tains the following account of the grand inauguration of the new St. Paul's Seminary. In our next issue we will give the very able address delivered by His Grace Archbishop Ireland :

The broad arms of the cross stretch their benediction upon the valley of the Mississippi. Upon the crown of the administration building of the great dio-cesan seminary James J. Hill has founded, erected and endowed,-ad majoram dei gloriam-they hold out their golden hands, reflecting from the cliffs of Merriam Park the glint of coming and going sun, extending a promise of rescue and of pardon. The great river foams far the blue hills of Hennepin below; stretch away beyond it; back from the seminary grounds roll the woods and fields of Ramsey. High over all shines the cross-symbolic, enduring, faith-.creating.

Such a spectacle as that of to-day, when prelates, priests and people joined in the dedicatory services which consecrated the great St. Paul seminary to the uses of religion and education, has not before been seen in the vast northwest. A host was gathered. The purpled pomp of the Roman church ceremonial found expression in its highest impressiveness. In the celebration of the pontifical high Mass the illustrious ablegate of the Pope himself, his Excellency, the most Rev. Francis Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, had gathered with him a distinguished company of the hierarchy of the church. Archibishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Arch-bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque; Mgr. Nugent of England; Mgr. McMahon, Bishop Kane, Dr. O'Gorman, rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Dr. Malone, regent of the University of New York ; Dr. Morrissey, of Notre Dame, Dr. DeParadis, Dr. McGarven, Very Rev. Fr. Baldi, general of the Services order in the United States: Rev. Fathers McGloin and Cronin of Buffalo; Rev. Drs. Pace, Boquillon, Shahan and Dumont, of the Catholic University at Washington, occupied with him the covered platform crected in the open air and upon which stood the richly draped and many-candled

for virtue and knowledge of one's duties are inseparable. A virtuous priesthood cannot remain ignorant, nor can an ignorant priesthood remain virtuous. There are remarkable changes of trans-

formation going on about us. The first, the one seemingly half accomplished, is political. Absolute monarchy, privileged classes give way to political equality of all before the law, to universal suffrage, control of government by elective as-semblies, eligibility of all citizens to office.

The second transformation going on about us is to be found in experimental and applied science. Science subjects every assertion to the test and control of repeated experiment. The Church does not subject to experiment the assertions that come to her from God, the truths revealed; cannot do so from the very nature of those truths and their author; but she does subject to experiment those proofs of their authenticity, or the fact stated in the question, has a revelation been made and have such and such truths been revealed ? Christianity has nothing to fear from this movement. Facts of nature are from God; they are not made, they are only studied by scientists; therefore, there can be no opposition between the facts of nature and revelation which also comes from God.

The third transformation is in the sphere or so ial economics, and is made up of two parallel movements-an everincreasing production of wealth; a more and more equal distribution of that wealth. This is the aspiration of the world to be realized in the thought of many by impractical dreams and impossible utopias. The church has the real solution. The ethics she teaches, the duty of labor and of mortification, faver the production of wealth, and she alone has the moral 1 ssons and influence that render the use of wealth just and humane. As to the distribution of riches. what power is more needed than the one that proclaims the principles of justice and charity, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man?

From all these transformations the church has nothing to fear; it is not a scientific theory that to-morrow's theory will belie. It is a fact and an institution that has held the world for nineteen hundred years. Let men and people and ages come and go. "T s the way of things human, amid the shifting procession the church stands, bestowing a life-giving blessing on whatever is good a withering curse on whatever is bad in things human. Fear not for the church, she is the mother of liberty, science and order

The seminary of this day and of this and cannot ignore the evil, natural and social science, while it holds on to theological science as its chief and professional subject. Through the science of the day, as through preambles of faith. the priest reaches the mind and heart of the nineteenth century. Master of these, he will be able to preserve and tr decessor by the machete, the garrote defend Scripture, tradition, philosophy, or the bayonet, signalizes his advent to

and the priesthood came from the seminary. The best possible training in theology, the sciences and literature would make a priesthood such as native intelligence and acquired knowledge, this gentleman knew, was needed to do the best work of the church. And thus Archbishop Ireland, through the princely donation of Mr. James J. Hill, has been enabled to fulfill the prophecy of his spiritual ancestor, the promise of his boyhood, the hope of his predecessor, and to give to this Northwestern country a seminary from which will come in the future benefits beyond anticipation. From the sacred hill of the Vatican, Leo bestows approval and benediction, and, through his representative, Mgr. Satolli honors the solemn occasion. From heaven has come God's blessing, and our sweet S aviour has consecrated by Hispresence the gift and the work. Sped bysuch happy auspices, may the St. Paul Seminary furnish such a glorious career. as shall set its name in future ages among the great schools of the church, the world-renowned nurseries of saints and scholars.

Following Dr. O'Gorman's sermon, the officiating ecclesiarchs processionally, visited each of the six great buildings composing the seminary and formally dedicated them. At the conclusion of the exercises dinner was served for the clerical party in the refectory of the college. In the evening there was a reception in the great hall of the college-and speeches made by the papal delegate, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Hennessey, Mr. Hill, and some others.



The Preservers and Ploneers of Civilization tion in Many Countries.

monks and nuns we have ample testi-When France ordered the doors of remony from numerous and impartial writers, both Catholic and Protestant. igi us houses to be closed, she proved herself recreant to her most glorious Kenelm Digby, a Catholic, vouches for traditions and turned down that leaf of the fact in that noble monument of his her national history that glows with the -pen. pur st light. When Mexican anti-cleri- Faith," as does Mantland, a Protest cals howled for the suppression of cone In his "History of the Middle Ages." vents and monasteries they endeavored to the perusal of these pages cannot but tear from the annals of their country the polyince us that Europe would have re-geden page on which are inscribed the mained in a condition of semi-barbarism names of those heroic sons of St. Francis- for an indefinite period had not the enwho first planted the tree of Christian-lightened zeal, the patient industry and civiliation in the land of the Aztees andent charity of the mediaval monks and watered it with their blood, they enough the their part, and played it well on derivered to blot out the memory of these the stage of the mediaval world. And yet the modern world goes on traducing gentle deeds and that exalted piety that their memory and persecuting their sucmade the name of Father Junipero a name to conjure with among the Pueblos cessors, crying out as of old, "Away with them ; give us rather the Barabhas of the Southwest.

And so with the restless and revoluti mary republics, both great and small, of Central and South America. Every turbulent ruler there who has ousted his

Providence made the early monks of the press of work for so long is marvelous. Four secretaries of State have died at his side, yet he works on. His capacity for West, those individual apostles who trooped forth from the walls of Monte work is as astonishing as Gladstone's. In appearance the Pope is a very old Casino, the instrument by which she was to accomplish her superhuman task.

man. His thin and angular features, Inspired by the heroic spirit of their says one writer, who had constant access founder, Benedict, they spread themselves over the face of the land, carrying to the Pope's presence, his alabaster peace and light and comfort in their complexion, the trembling of his hands, his bowed form, the almost diaphanous wake. Patient, gentle, persistent and industrious, they bore with them everyaspect of his entire figure, would mark where the glad tidings of the gospel, and him as a man on the threshold of exand at last subdued the iron heart that treme old age But when he speaks and becomes animated this impression immebeat in the breast of the Goth, the Visigoth and the Vandal. They penetrated diately vanishes, and one feels that there the gloomy forests of Germany, scaled is still beneath this fragile envelope a powerful life, and that the blade is inthe heights of the Black mountains, and finitely superior to the sheath that covers settled in the swampy wastes of Suabia. Wherever they went peace and plenty it. His voice, especially when he speaks smiled and the waste places of the land bloomed like gardens of the south. In this voice, especially when he speaks Waving corn fields appeared where the monarch of the forest had lifted his work where the land in public, has retained its ring, slightly have lost none of their fire. Oh, the eyes of Leo III.! When once one has stately-head for ages, and peaceful flocks seen them they can never be forgotten. grazed over illimitable stretches of rich One would think they were two escar-mendow land which the untiring hand buncles or two black diamonds, so brilseen them they can never be forgotten. of the monk had reclaimed from desert liant are they. They give an extraorand swamp. They crected extensive dinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing buildings, beneath whose hospitable roof the unfortunate thousands of a bloody in their regard.

One of the most striking things when one meets the Holy Father for the first time is the almost convulsive trembling of his hands. This is not a result of age, as pretty generally supposed, but the consequence of typhoid fever, from which he suffered at Perugia some twenty-live years ago. So great is this tremb-ling that Leo XIII, can no longer write. When he is obliged to sign a document he holds the wrist of his right hand with his left hand, in order to be able to trace letters that would otherwise be unreadable, and even then each stroke is an intinity of tiny light zigzags .- rhiladelphra Catholic Times.

A PECULIAR DESPATCH.

The Sun's London Correspondent on the **Irish Situation.**

Our readers may find subject for reection in the following cable message

Mr. Timothy Healy and his friends and Mr. John Redmond and the patrons who acknowledge his leadership, are in sore distress of mind, and it looks as though they will have to unburden their sorrows in more manifestoes. The trouble is caused by the conviction, steadily increasing since Earl Cadogan accepted the viceroyalty of Ireland, that the Tory policy in that country is to be one of blarney and bribery, and there is beginning to arise the fear that Irishmen will take the gilts the gods send them and allow their patriotism to slumber, or, may be, die. Earl Cadogan is a rich, owerful nobleman, fond of the glitter and trappings of state, with a wife whom nothing pleases better than to play the queen.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary

Tells of a Wonderful Miracle He Saw There.

DEPEW AT LOURDES

Chauncey M. Depew, who has just returned from Europe, thus talked about the miracles he had seen at Lourdes. He said : "Being near Lourdes when in the Pyrenees I paid a visit to this worldfamous shrine. At night the sights and scenes are wonderful. Thousands bearing torches and singing hymns are marching over the winding roads. Other thousands are on their knees in the space around the grotto, praying, sing-ing, and imploring the Virgin for help. Hundreds upon hundreds of candles flicker and flare in the grotto and send a weird light upon the white-robed statue of the Virgin, which stands just above. In the afternoon a vast procession forms at the grotto and marches along the river turning into the piazza. The sight of these helpless, and, except by miracle, hopeless men, women and children in every stage of distortion of living death is affecting beyond words to express.

As the procession moved down the line of wagons, halting and repeating these supplications before each one, the excitement became painful in its intensity. The patients grew frenzied with anxiety and hope. The coolest and most indifferent man in the world could not have remained unmoved. I have scen and felt similar ways of emotion at camp meetings and revivals, but they had not the added force of this writhing mass of praying, beseeching and despair-

ing human suffering. "As I was crossing the piazza after this scene from one of the dispensing wagons I heard my name called. It was occupied by a lady and was drawn by her son, a student at the college of physicians and surgeons in New York. She said that the doctors at home had said that science and skill could do nothing for her and she must make herself as comfortable as possible until the end, which was only a few months off. So she had come to Lourdes with faith and hope I asked the grounds of her hopes and she said : 'Why a miracle was performed this afternoon before our cyes. Did you not see it? That was the cause of the great excitement.'

"This was her story. A young girl who stayed at the same hotel as she did had been unable to walk or put her foot to the ground for six years. She suffered frightful pain and screamed with agony, when dipped in the icy water. She had been bathed six successive days and after the procession passed that alternoon had called out that she was cured. I said to the medical student: 'What do you know about this?' He said he had seen the knee bandaged at twelve o'clock that day. It was swollen badly and he counted 28 running sores from which the matter was exuding. 1 told him I must see that The pilgrims were mobbing the girl. verification room to which she had been taken, to see or touch her and the attendants were doing their best to keep them out and get them away. My medical guide with true New York audacity called out : 'The distinguished doctor Chancey Depew wants to sce the patient. Instantly a way was cleared, and in a few minutes I was inside. The girt was not there, having been carried home to escape the crowd. There was an English doctor, and I appealed to him. He said he had dressed the leg at noon. It was swollen, suppurating and incurable, that he had cut the bandage off half an hour before, and the leg was healed and the girl could walk. " I said I must see that girl. I finally found a young lady about seventeen years of age, with a sweet, innocent, happy face. She told her story substantially as I had heard, and that she had been unable to walk a step in six years. I asked her if she could walk now, and he went several times around the room. limping some, but with no apparent pain. I then ventured to request a sight of the knee. Her friends said certainly. The kneescemed quite normal. The flesh and muscles were firm and natural. Black spots marked the places where the running sores had been, but the sores were healed, and healthy skin and scales covered them. I have little faith in modern miracles, but this case puzzled me. Of course, its weak point so far as I am concerned is that I did not see her before the alleged cure. The testimony, however, of the New York medical student, of his mother and of the English doctor was clear and positive. They might have been deceived or tried to deceive me, though neither seemed probable."

aitar.

Archbishop Satolli sat enthroned beneath a crimson dais on the eastern side of the altar, and opposite him similarly sat the stately Archbishop of St. Paul. The altar was magnificent, begemmed and gilded. Flowers enriched the eye and perfumed the air. The canopied platform was enwreathed with symbolic flags. Color was everywhere. The resplendent vestments of the robed ecclesiastics lent a proud presence and dignity to the magnificent function. Behind all the waving green of many fronded palms furnished a cool relief to the kaleidoscopic canvas.

A little away, north ward, a great stand held the choristers and the musicians. An immense platform, seating perhaps 1500 people, faced the altar stand. A hundred priests and acolytes, who took part in the responses, occupied its front. Behind them was a crowding mass of spectators, and on the spreading lawn. upon each side and far in the rear of this main auditorium, were gathered thousands more, pressed and wedged together in a silent, decorous and worshipful army.

It was not until nearly 11 o'clock that the celebration of Mass was begun. Monsignor Satolli himself was the celebrant, and intoned the ritual in a clear, though not resonant voice. The choral responses were magnificently rendered. Twice during the imposing ceremony the entire audience sought its knees.

Mass the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman delivered a sermon.

Dr. O'Gorman's Sermon.

The text taken by Dr. O'Gorman was Mal. 11, 6: "The lips of the finest shall know knowledge, and they shall seek the law of his mouth, because he is the angel of the Lord of Hosts." Fr. O'Gorman, in the course of his discourse, said :

To the making of the priesthood the church gives her deepest solicitude, tenderest care and keenest vigilance; the Catholic peoples give with the choicest fruits of their generations the best faith, hope and love of their hearts. In no other minute and motherly or her pleadings more heart-stirring; and in no other work is the bishop more a bishop, a pastor, a lather, than in transmission and the perpetuation among men of that eternal priesthood conferred by Christ on the apostles.

and the second second

from the attacks of men who think there is no conciliation between the old and the new.

Give us a clergy so trained, and the civilized world in its onward movement shall continue to be Christian. Then humanity and Christianity, like Tobias and the archangel, together will set out. descend the rivers, cross the oceans, explore new lands and come back sate to the Father's home. One thing more I would add, without which knowledge is but a skeleton, lacking nerve, muscle, blood and beauteous outline—I mean the mastery of the language. The English language will possess the earth, and its widest home is here. Give us, then, a clergy holy, masters of knowledge and expression, and America. destined by Providence, according to all appearances, to be the theater upon which the modern movements are to have their greatest and quickest development, America shall be Christian and Catholic. Such is the purpose of the Catholic University of America to which your seminary is affiliated.

One afternoon in the winter of 1852, when our city was but a village, and its cathedral the second story in the old brick building, which many of you remember standing but a few years ago on the corner of Sixth and Wabasha streets, the Right Rev. Joseph Cretin arrived only a few months before to the newly erected see of St. Paul, took from a At the conclusion of the Pontifical school room in the basement of the old brick building two boys, led them to the altar, bade them kneel with him, and said: "I put you under the protection of God; you are the beginning of the dio cesan seminary of St. Paul." A diocesan seminary! Such was his dream and his prophecy; such, too, was ever the hope of his beloved and venerable successor, the Archbishop of Sinnia, who is still, thank God, with us. The dream has been realized, the prophecy accomplished and the hope fulfilled by one of those boys, now your archbishop.

Not many years after the incident I have just recorded there came to the hope and love of their hearts. In no other growing town of St. Paul a young man work is the church's legislation more of keen brain and indomitable energy, who, while he steadily climbed the difficult heights of fortune, kept mind and heart open to the needs and aspirations of the age, ready, when he should see where lay the greatest good, to open generously his hand and take the com-The fitness of the priest lies in virtue and knowledge, and the seminary is the training school of those two things. Of elevation of the masses, and for the reign munity wherein he lived into a share of the two, holiness undoubtedly is the of law and order amid a society threat greater and the more necessary. To ened from many quarters, attracted his shape conduct, to build up character, to attention. Then, too, the solidity of the train in well-doing on the lines of the church, as an institution that had out-Gospel and Christian morality, is the lasted all human things and seemed to first and most essential work of the semi- have the promise of the tuture, gave ashary. Virtue with ignorance should be surance that a trust to her might go

power by fulminating pronunciamentes against monks and nuns and all manner of religious institutions. These fanatics of a miscalled liberalism are the true reactionaries of the age, for they would plunge the world back into the darkness of paganism and extinguish the beneficent rays of that lamp which the blessed hand of a Bernard, a Dominic and a Benedict lovingly trimmed for the en-lightenment of humanity. They would substitute the rule of the bayonet for the law of the gospel, and would gladly see the altars of Corinth rebuilt on the ruins of Christian temples.

The deep-rooted hostility to religious bodies sprang into existence at the very inception of Protestantism, for Luther's revolt began with his own defection from the Augustinian order and culminated for him with the theft of a nun from the religious roof that sheltered her. And ever since Protestant literature and art have largely called on their resources for the purpose of caricaturing and misrepresenting the monk of mediaval times. The German artist invariably exhibits him as the finished type of a bonvivant, gross, sensual and fat, while to-day some of the most fascinating and most beautiful verses of Scott represent him in the guise of a Friar Tuck, or Marmion's blithesome Brother John.

And it is from these sources that the prevailing impression concerning the monk of the middle ages is received. Yet nothing could not only be farther from the truth as attested by history, but nothing could more conclusively prove the base ingratitude of the world to a class of men whose services to humanity and civilization have never been equalled and cannot be surpassed. Let us endeavor to correct that myopism which will not let the light of a given period fall full on our mental retina, but endeavors to adjust the image to its own defects.

Let us do justice to a remote epoch in human history by viewing its events in the light which shone upon them at the time, and not by the light which illuminates the present. When the monks of the West first made their appearance the state of Europe was simply chaotic. The fierce children of the north had covered the fertile plains of southern Europe and had dashed to pieces the last remnants of Roman civilization. Rapine and pillage had been their watch-words, and their own heel pressed upon the necks of the conquered nations, which imperial degeneracy had made en easy prey to ruthcss ravage.

The church stoud appalled at the hor rible spectacle presented to her view. and had she been a mere human institotion she would have abandoned as hopeless the task of winning over those presented, and the apposition is unreal, ed on the world and was perpetuated; But her arm was divinely nerved, and unspeakable savages to the . gentle sway

. . . .

A Proposition to Have the Catholic Church Purchase Their Own Property.

A GIGANTIC SCHEMF.

of agnosticism, indifferentism and un-

belief .- The Republic.

and turbulent period found rest and

And these thousands formed the nuc-

leus of thriving communities that grew

punder the shadow of the monastery

and devoted their lives to the peacefu

puesuits of agriculture and the industrial

arts. At last the sword of the roving

soldier of fortune was converted into the pruning hook of the husbandman, for

whom the word home began to possess a

Thus was laid the foundation of mod-

ern European society, and thus were

made the first beginnings of those free

towns and hamlets which became so many foci of civilization for the sur-

rounding country. And that these bless-

ings were dispensed at the hands of

"Mores Catholici, or Ages of

as does Mantland, a Protestant,

A London despatch, dated September 15, says: "The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a document which it claims it obtained from abroad, through a source amply guaranteeing that it is seriously inspired, the writer being in a position to be well acquainted with the policy of the Vatican. The document reviews the financial, social and religious troubles of the Kingdom of Italy. It then proceeds to elaborate a modus rivendi between the Papacy and the Italian Government. It proposes that a tract of Italian territory and a free port be given to the Holy See as inalienable temporalities under the guarantee of Italy and the other powers for £200,000,000 sterling, which would redeem the Italian exchequer from bankruptcy and redeem Papal Rome. The money would be raised by a subscription from Catholics of all countries. The document says that the subscription would be placed at the command of the present Pope, who, jointly with Prime Minister Crispi, would carry the scheme to a happy friendly fulfillment."

[The results expected from this great scheme would be very desirable ; but we question the justice of the movement. It means simply that the Italian anti-Catholics in power, having robbed the Pope of his temporal possessions, should be paid £200,000,000 by the Catholic world to restore what does not belong to them, and thus save their Government from ruin at the expense of those whom they persecute.-ED. T. W.I



Very Old in Appearance, But Possessed of Wonderful Vitality.

Leo XIII. has always been of a very fragile appearance. When he was elected Pope in 1878 many persons said he could not live a year, so delicate did he appearto be. A Franciscan monk, Fra Antonio Marchi, who is now dead, on hearing some observations of this kind, said : "Nothing of the sort. Leo will live and reign as Pope for twenty years." Recently, it is said, the Pope observed to his doctor that he must tell him trankly how long he thought he would live. The doctor replied: "Holy Father, if nothing particular occurs, you may certainly live another five years." "Five years!" exclaimed Leo XIII. "Bravo! I shall then be 88, just the age at which a good Franciscan monk prophesied I should die."

Leo XIII. is of the class known as nervous men, and years of fasting and privation have given him a leanness of figure that is phenomenal. For fifteen years he has been practically a prisoner within the narrow precincts of the Vatican, his sole exercise being taken in a park and garden. How he has been able to keep up under the enormous

n that

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believes that lavish expenditure on pub lic works and the extension of parochial self-government would prove a palatable alternate for home rule. The work of corrupting the national virtue is already proceeding. Lord Cadogan is actually spending thousands of pounds in Dublin on all sorts of gewgaws instead of sending to London for all he wants. He has invested money in Irish horses, and, in his self-denying ardor, has actually had several suits of clothes made in Sackville street. The Castle is being swept and garnished by Irish workmen and Irish artists, and, to crown his Lordship's villainy, he has bought new furniture in Dublin for the vice-regal lodge in Phonix Park. Countess Cadogan and her daughters are deeply involved in the conspiracy, utilizing the services of Dublin lressmakers, but they have purchased much lingeric there and must now have a prodigious stock of Irish lace and linen. Mr. Gerald Balfour on his part is sedulously touring the country with his titled wife, and, of course, scattering money as he goes.

"There is no fishing village that has asked for a pier to be built at government expense to whom a harsh refusal has been returned. They have been sent away with soft words, and with the conviction that, if the Chief Secretary can persuade his hard-hearted colleagues, the job shall be done. The question now agitating the patriotic mind is, shall this policy of conciliation be allowed to pursue its insidious course unchecked, or shall the country, by occult but well known means, he thrown into disorder and be convulsed by agrarian crime. Autumn is still with us, yet even now there is ominous talk in ultra-patriotic quarters of unpreventable trouble during the coming winter. Sound-brained Nationalists are not to be found among the prophets of evil and will lend no hand at fulfilling their sinister predictions. They believe in getting as much out of the enemy as possible, and have largehearted faith in the incorruptibility of the nation which has never been turned from its patriotic course by bullets or bayonets, much less by sugar-plums."

A special ceremony took place in Notre Dame church after High Mass on Sunday. It was the blessing of a new banner for the Young Men's congregation, and His Grace Mgr. Fabre presided.

A pilgrimage of the Brothers and Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis to Cote des Neiges cemetery took place Sunday afternoon. There were four hundred present.

Mgr. Fabre has appointed Rev. Abbe A. Pelletier chaplain of the Bon Pasteur Convent, and Rev. Abbe A. J. Jacques vicar of St. Vincent de Paul of Montreal.

A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

STE. THERESE, September 17 .- A sad fatality occurred here last night. Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Vanier, being absent from home, their daughter, Hermine, invited Miss Alexing Cadicux and two gentlemen friends to spend the evening with her. About midnight, while the men were preparing to leave, Joseph Laroche, seeing a gun standing in a corner of the room, picked it up, and not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at his friend Duval, at the same time saying, "I will kill you." The weapon was discharged. The contents missed Duval, but struck Miss Cadieux in the face, killing her instant-ly. Coroner Migneault will hold an inquest. Laroche feels his -position

keenly.

Heardso-"They say every hearty laugh adds a day to one's life." Sading-"That depends. I had at least a week kicked out of me for laughing at a man who fell in the mud."

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of the following wonderful story had accepted an invitation to dinner at a certain house in one of the midland counties of England. Happening to arrive somewhat earlier than usual, he found, on being shown into the drawing room, that the hostess was not yet down, the only occupant of the room being a Catholic priest,-a complete stranger to him,-who was seated on the sofa intently reading a large book. As the bishop entered the priest raised his eyes, made him a courteous but silent bow, and again resumed his reading. He was a strongly built, active looking man, apparently a muscular Christian, but there was in his face an expression of weary anxiety that at tracted the hishop's attention, and he wondered within himself who he could be, and how he came to be invited to that house. Soon other guests appeared and the hostess came down so full of apologies for not being in readiness to receive her guest on his arrival that the questions he had intended to ask about the strange priest were forgotten for the When seated next to his hostess time. at the dinner table, however, they recurred to his memory, and, turning to her, he remarked :

"By the way, you did not introduce me to that interesting looking priest whom I found in the drawing room. Who is he?

Then, looking along the table, he continued, with some surprise : "He does not seem to have come into dinner."

A very strange look passed over the hostess' face, as she said hurriedly, almost in a whisper, "What, did you actually see him, then?" "Certainly I did," replied the bishop.

"But, I beg your pardon, I fear I have unintentionally mentioned a subject which is unpleasant to you-perhaps in truded upon some family secret. I had no idea but the priest was a simple guest like myself, and his appearance interested me so much that I wished for an introduction; but if you are anxious, for some reason, that his presence here should be concealed, I need hardly assure you that you may depend upon my silence.'

"No, no, my lord," answered the hostess in a low tone, "you misunderstood me entirely; there is nothing that I wish to conceal, though this is a subject which my husband does not like to have men tioned. I was surprised to hear that the priest had shown himself to you, because until now this has never happened except to a member of our family. What you saw was no visitor, but an apparition." "An apparition?" ejaculated the

bishop. "Yes," continued the hostess, "and one whose supernatural character it is impossible to doubt, for during the two years we have lived in the bouse it has shown itself perhaps a dozen times to my husband and myself, under circumstances in which self-deception and imposition were out of the question. Since we cannot explain it and are well assured that it is due to no natural causes, we have decided not to speak about it to any

one, but since you have seen it, my lord, will you do me a favor ?" " Most certainly, if it be within my

THE BISHOP who is the narrator from any conceivable accident until my return, when I intended to master the intricacies of the case at my leisure and then at once destroy the dangerous paper. Meantime I hurriedly shut it between the leaves of the book that I held in my hand ran downstairs, thrust the book into the recess, replaced the bricks, sprang upon my horse and rode off at full speed.

THE

* That day, in the hunting field, I was thrown from my horse and killed on the spot ; and ever since it has been my dreary fate to haunt this earthly home of mine and try to avert the consequences of my sin-try to guard from any possibility of discovery the fatal notes which I so rashly and so wrongly made. Never until now has any human being dared to speak to me so boldly as you have done; never until now has there seemed aught of help for me or hope of deliverance from this weary task. But now—will you save me? If I show you where my book was hidden, will you swear by all you hold most sacred to destroy the paper it contains without reading it-without letting any human eye see even one word ot its contents? Will you pledge your word to do this ?"

"I pledge my word to obey your wish to the letter," said the bishop solemnly. The gaze of the priest's eyes was so intense that they seemed to pierce his very soul, but, apparently, the result of the scrutiny was satisfactory, for the phantom turned away with a sigh of reief, saying : "Then follow me."

With a strange sense of unreality the bishop found himself following the apparition down the broad staircase to the ground floor, and then they went down a narrow one of stones that seemed to lead down to some cellars or vaults. Suddenly the priest stopped and turned to-

ward him. "This is the place," said he, placing his hand upon the wall; "remove the plaster, loosen the bricks and you'll find the recess of which I spoke. Mark the spot well, and remember your promise." Following the pointing hand and apparent wish of the spectre, the bishop examined the wall at the spot indicated and then turned to the priest to ask another question; but to his intense astonishment there was no one theree was absolutely alone in the dimly lighted passage! Perhaps he ought to have been prepared for this sudden disappearance, but it startled him more han he cared to admit even to himself. Giving one more look to note the exact spot indicated by the spectre, the bishop, with a shudder, fled to the dining room.

Ш.

His prolonged absence had caused some comment, and now his agitated appearance excited general attention. Unable for the moment to speak coherently his only answer to the earnest questions of his host was a sign which referred him to the hostess for explanation. With some hesitation she confessed the the Widow Hunt. The evictors cleared errand upon which her request had dispatched the bishop, and, as may be Emergencymen in possession. The next imagined, the most intense interest person was named Mahon, who got settland excitement were at once created. ed on payment of four years' rent and As soon as the bishop had recovered his costs. They next proceeded to Thomas self-possession, he found himself com- Gorman's holding, whose family consistpelled to relate the story before the enparty. conceain of the question. Celebrated as was his closer attention than this; at its conclusion there was no voice to oppose the demand that a mason be at once sent for to break down the wall and search for the weird, yet dramatically circumstantial tale. After a very short delay, the man arrived, and the whole company trooped eagerly downstairs, under the bishop's guidance, to watch the mechanic's labor. The bishop could hardly repress a shudder as he found himself once more in the passage where his ghostly companion had vanished so unceremoniously, but he indicated the exact spot which had been pointed out to him, and the mason began to work upon it forthwith.

himself least of all and indeed discould never tell the story, even after years had passed, without the profoundest emotion. The figure of the priest, he added, was never afterwards seen where he so long had guarded his guilty secret .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

A Celtic cross to the memory of the ate William Real, a County Limerick athlete of renown, was unveiled on Sunday, Aug. 11, at Old Pallas.

A fishing smack was run down off Dunmore Head, Dingle Bay, by a schooner on the 14th ult., and three of the crew, John Shea, Patrick Cahillane, and Michael McKenna, were drowned.

Maurice F. Lynch, of Clonmaine House, Castlemartyr, who is popular with all classes in East Cork, has been appointed a magistrate for the Castle martyr district. Mr. Lynch is a thorough Nationalist.

Among the successful students at the recent final examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland was Wm. Lawler, son of the late Denis Lawler, of Newtownbarry, and Frnest A. Ronald Laing, of Ballina, son of Mrs. Laing.

On August 6, at St. Joseph's Carmelite Convent, Miss Kathleen Downing, in religion Sister Mary Joseph Albert of the Heart of Mary, eldest daughter of the late Denis Faul Downing, of Alberta Villa, Model Farm, Drumcondra, received the white veil.

Mr. Murnagnan, M.P. for Mid-Tyrone. whose election will, it is stated, be contested on the ground that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, is an agriculturist, chiefly a dairy farmer and stock-raiser, residing on an estate of 167 acres adjoining the county town of Omagh. He is a J.P. for County Tyrone and an elected Poor Law Guardian for the Carrickmore division of the Omagh Union.

Napoleon III. arranged with the parish priest of Aughrim that Mass should be said on each anniversary of the Battle of Aughrim, for the repose of the souls of the French soldiers who fell in that battle. The custom fell, into disuse, but has been revived this year, and will probably be permanent. A large memorial cross is to be crected on the scene of the battle, and appeals for subscriptions for this purpose are being made in the French press.

A tenant farmers' association, which will be composed of farmers in Armagh, is, it is stated, in the process of formation. Every farmer who joins it must pledge himself to be a firm supporter of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and undertake to oppose Home Rule, no matter in what form or by whom introduced, and generally to support the Government on this pledge. The association will pledge its members that individually and collectively they will press for a compulsory Land Bill for the purchase of their farms on fair and equitable terms, and that such a bill shall be introduced by the Government. and passed with the least possible delay. Evictions were earried out on the De-Freyne estate, near Castlerea, on Aug. 9. The first houses visited were two of P. O'Brien's (M.P.) tenants, McMahon and all their furniture out, and left two ed of nine children, the eldest a girl six-

younger of American authors. His con-tributions to current literature have been marked by depth and grace of the late Very Rev. Mother Sartorius the late Very Rev. Mother Sartorius thought, high critical acumen and rare fineness of art.

Cardinal Krementz has, as the instance of the German Government, forbidden the annual pilgrimage from Aachen to Cologne, owing to the feeling created in France by the war celebrations now in progress in Germany.

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The late Marie Troillet, widely known by her pen-name, "Mario," received the grace of conversion late in life, her family having been one of those that fled from France to escape the rigorous laws passed against the new heretics in the sixteenth century.

The ordination of Prince Maximilian of Saxony as a priest is to take place this month, by which time he will have completed his theological training. Born in 1870, he is a younger son of Prince George, the brother and heir of King Albert of Saxony.

The report that Archbishop Zardetti, appointed to Bucharest, Roumania, from St. Cloud, Minnesota, has resigned his post there, which was atterwards denied, is correct. The Holy See has named Bishop Zardetti Titular Bishop of Mazesso, Asia Minor.

Last week four priests of Wheeling celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their ordination. They are Rev. T. J. Duffy, of Wellsburg; Rev. Thomas Quirk, of Sand Fork, Louis County ; Rev. Wilham Walsh, St. Clara, Doddridge County, and Rev. David Walsh, of Hinton.

The Champlain Club has been formed by wealthy Catholics and will purchase the Casino building on the Catholic Summer School grounds at Point Bluff, on the shores of Lake Champlain, for its use, at a cost of \$250,000. A like sum will be spent upon its furnishings, and its members will make it their summer home in future.

The announcement of the reopening of the Collegium Sapientia at Freiburg, in Baden, a famous ecclesiastical educational institution founded in the fifteenth century, is another proof of the revival of sacred learning. The institution will afford speciel instruction to theological students in all branches. The faculty numbers some eminent professors.

. The Pope has sent precise directions to the Nuncio at Munich regarding the Italian celebrations on September 20th in memory of the entry of the Italian army into Rome. The Pope's object is to procure copies of the speeches and the resolutions at the recent Catholic Congress in Munich protesting against the fetes. The Vatican has communicated with the other Nuncios on the same subject.

Admiral Ammen, one of the most distinguisted naval survivors of the war was stricken with vertigo the other day at his home in Anmendale. Though seventy-five years of age, he has been active in the work of designing the "new navy," notwithstanding that for the past twenty years Admiral Ammen has been on the retired list. He is a devout Catholie and takes a profound interest in religious movements.

The pilgrims to Rome and Lourdes, who left Brooklyn on July 10th, started home from Antwerp on Saturday. Mr. F. H. Throop. of Clerniont avenue, who organized this pilgrimage, as well as the one that crossed the ocean last year, ha been made a Chevalier by the Pope in recognition of his services in the matter. His wife was given a reception by Cardi nal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State, and presented with a beautiful silver reliquary in filigree and repousse work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Throop are converts to the Catholic faith. Mother Digby has been elected super-ioress general of the Religious of the Sacred Heart. She succeeds Very Rev. Mother Augustine de Sartorius, who died in May. The heads of the Order in the various countries assembled at the mother house in Paris last Sunday and held the election. Very Rev. Mother Digby is an English lady, about sixty years of age, who for many years was head of the Order in England and Ireland. Last year she was elected one of the four One of the wrong things in this world is that a woman has that a woman has to wait for a man to speak. Her happiness may de-pend upon him, but she is not per-mitted to tell him so, as he would be to tell her. She must depend upon her ability to cre-ate and foster in him a favorable and ardent feeling. and ardent feeling. To do this, she must depend much upon her appearence. No man admires a sal-low skin, dull and low skin, dull and sunken and circled eyes, bloodless lips, sunken cheeks. No man wants to marry an invalid. Very few invalds are attrac-tive to eithen ser tive to either sex. It isn't natural Many a woman's that they should be. Many a woman's heart's happiness has been wrecked be-cause of a crop of pimples or because of a foul breath, or because of some other unpleasant symptom of an irregularity in the performance of her natural functions. Health in a woman brings clear complex-ion, red lips, vivacity, sparkle of eyes and intellect. Eternal watchfulness is the price of health. The downward road to disease is fatally, easy to travel. Little disorders, little irregularities, little drains, lead to the most serious consequences. Put a stop to them! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription them ! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do it without the embarrassment of examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modest women. In nine cases in ten, there is absolutely no need of them. The "Favorite Prescription" has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over 30 years and has cured the very worst forms of female troubles.

named her Vicar-General. She belongs to an old and honored English family.

Cardinal Bourret, of Rodez, has been appointed by Pope Leo XIII. to crown in his name the miraculous images of the Blessed Virgin venerated at Espalion and at St. Geries, in the department of Aveyron, France.

The Pope, yielding to the wishes of the Roman Anti-Musonic Union, has ap-proved in principle the idea of holding an Anti-Masonic Congress this year, provided it assembles outside Italy. There is some talk of its taking place at Brussels.

A despatch from Rome says that the Pope received Bishop John Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., in audience on August 27. The Pope congratulated the Bishop upon the progress made among the negroes and Protestants of Florida, and hoped that it would continue.

Rev. John J. Ryan, O.S.A., one of the best known members of the Augustinian Order at Villanova, died Sunday week, after an illness of a month. Father Ryan was born at Chestnut Hill, on March 7, 1853. He was educated at Villanova College, and was received into the Order, September 22, 1876. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, by Bishop Shanahan, on June 11, 1881. His funeral took place on Thursday morning from St. Thomas' Church, Villanova.

A GRAND FUNERAL,

The obsequies of the late Mr. Wm. O'Meara, father of the Rev. Pastor of St. Gabriel's, which took place on Thursday last at Sherrington, P.Q., were most imposing. About sixty citizens of Montreal attended and over twelve priests took part in the solenin services. Rev. Father O'Meara celebrated the requiem Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Donnelly as deacon, and Rev. Father Casey as sub deacon. The church was heavily draped, and the concourse of citizens-all life long friends of the deceased-was the largest ever seen in that part of the country. The tribute was only what the good man departed deserved, and the fervent prayers offered up were what he would have most appreciated.



For the Effects of La Grippe.

Chicago, March, 1893, 9 Chicago, March, 1893, 9 One of our sisters suffered from weakness of the nerves in the head since she had la grippe four years ago. She didn't sleep more than half or one hour, and sometimes not at all at night; she had also difficulty to breath so that sie didn't expect to live; she tried different medicines for about a year without any renef, but after she took Pastor . Koong's Nerve Tonic her health was re-stored and she enjoys good sleep again. stored and she enjoys good sleep again. SISTER OF ST. CLARE. 53d and Laffin St.

Chatawa, Miss., March, 1693. We used Pastor Koonig's Nerve Tonic for ryousness, for which it gave great relief and refreshing sleep. SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Social of Social States and the sample bottle to any ac-dition free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Social of Fort Wayne, hud, tude 1876, and is now onder his direction by the KCINIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Street



in Ladies' Suitings and Dress Materials. with a well assorted stock of Trimmings, Buttons and Novelties to match Dress Goods.

Beautiful Bedfords and Corduroys in all shades. Beautiful Homespun and Camel's Hair

Cloths, in checks and stripes. New Halifax Tweed Mixture in grays

and brown. New Shot Basket Cloths in some of the

finest tints.

New Fancy Bunch Cloths in a variety of shades.

And a choice lot of Black and White Checks and Plaids, also Gray and Black Checks.

Clans and Tartans,

We wish to inform our friends who have been inquiring all along for the McGillivray and Rob Roy that they are now in stock, and that we can now give you any clan or tartan that you may ask for.

GOODS SHOWN WITH PLEASURE. SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL,

JAS. A. OCILVY & Sons Family Linen Drapers

and Linen Warehouse 203 to 209 St. Antoine Street,)

'Phone 8225 144 to 150 Mountain Street. 🕥

BRANCH : St. Catherine street, corner Bucking-ham Avenue : Telephone 3355.

COMMITTEE OF THE BIGHTS OF THE POPE.

The following is a translation of the circular issued by the Committee of the Rights of the Pope, from 32 Rue de Verneuil, Paris, regarding a pilgrimage to Lourdes :

" It is 25 years since the Piedmontes army entered, by a breach, the Capitol of the Christian World, to make it the centre of irreligion. The Christian conscience sees in this act that which it really is, despite all declamation to the contrary-an act of sacrilege and parricide. Celebrations are being at this moment prepared to glorify this sacrilege and parricide. Christians need not be too greatly concerned about mani-festations which deceive only those that desire to be deceived. But it is important that they should unite in reparation and mutual prayer, and thus protest in favor of justice as opposed to iniquity, in favor of the Church as opposed to the Revolution. The Committee of the Rights of the Pope have resolved to organize a pilgrimage to Loardes for this purpose. On September 20th, the day of the entry of the Piedmontese troops into Rome, we will ask of the Immaculate Virgin to glorify our Holy Church and her Head, to obtain for the defenders of the Pope invincible perseverance, and for his adversaries the grace of conversion. The Committee asks Catholics who connot go to Lourdes to unite themselves to the intentions of the pilgrims in order to obtain from God-by prayer, aims, and penance-the cessation of a condition of things which Leo XIII. has declared to be intolerable, which is simple common sense. We are men of peace; but we are also of those who refuse to resign ourselves to the triumph of injustice, and who, in face of this triumph, will never remain silent.-London Tablet August 31st, 1895.

power," replied he. "I have often thought," she resumed, "that if any one could be found who had the courage to address it, we might perhaps be relieved from its presence. Can vou will you make some trivial excuse for going back to the drawing room for a few minutes, see if the priest be still there, and if he be, speak to him, abjure him to depart from this house-exorcise him, in fact ?"

11.

After some hesitation, the bishop agreed to make the proposed experiment. His whispered conversation with the hostess having been apparently unobserved, he excused himself to her in a louder tone for a few minutes' absence and left the room, waving back the servant who would have attended him. It was with a strange thrill of awe, that on entering the drawing-room, he perceived the figure of the pricest still seated in the same spot-still diligently perusing his great breviary, if such it was; but, with unshaken resolution, he walked slowly forward and stood directly in front of the apparition. As before, the priest greeted him with a courteous inclination of the head, but this time, instead of returning immediately to his book, his eyes rested with a look of infinite weariness, and yet with a kind of suppressed eagerness also, upon the bishop's face. After a moment's pause the bishop said, slowly and gravely: "In the name of God, who are you and what do you want ?"

The apparition closed its book, arose from its seat, stood confronting the bishop and then, after a slight inclination, spoke in slow and measured tones : "I have never been so abjured before; I will tell you who I am and what I want. As you see, I am a priest of the Catholic up to the cavity, and, after one glance, Church, and eighty years ago the house put in his hand and drew forth a heavily in which we now stand was mine. I was a good rider and was extremely fond of hunting when opportunity offered, and one day I was just about to start for a neighboring meeting, when a young lady of very high family called on me for the purpose of making her confession. What she said, of course, I am not to repeat, but it affected very closely the honor of one of the noblest houses in England, and it appeared to me of much supreme importance (there being certain implica-tions in it). I committed the grave iu-discretion—the sin even, for it is strictly f whidden by the Church—of making up the stairs and into the nearest room, notes as I heard it. When I had ab-solved and dismissed her I found that it ing on the hearth. was barely possible for me to reach the was barely possible to an ender the supreme importance in constraints and the supreme importance in the supreme importance in the supreme importance in the supreme importance is the supreme importance in the supreme importance is the

The plaster seems very hard and firm," remarked some one. "Yes," replied the host, "it is of ex-

cellent quality and comparatively new; these vaults had since been disused, I am told, until my predecessor had the old brickwork repaired and plastered over a few years ago."

By this time the mason had succeeded in breaking away the plaster and loosening a brick or two at the point indicated and though, perhaps, no one was actually surprised, yet there was a very percepti ble air of excitement among the guests when he announced the existence of a cupboard or a cavity about two feet square and eighteen inches deep in the thickness of the wall. The host pressed forward to look in, but instantly drew back and made way for the bishop, saying: "I was forgetting your promise for the moment; to you alone belongs the right of first investigation."

Pale, but collected, the bishop stepped bound, old-fashioned book, thickly cov ered with dust or mold A thrill ran through the assembled guests at the sight, but no words broke the silence of awe-stricken expectation, while he reverently opened the volume, and, after turning over a few leaves, drew from between the pages a piece of writing paper. yellow with age, on which were some irregular, hastily written lines. As soon as the bishop was certain that he had

Until the last scrap of the mysteriously

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teen years old. Gorman is in England trying to send home what would support cloquence, it is probable that no dis-course he ever made was followed with most pitiable sight. Mrs. Gorman stated that she had sold her only cow to try and meet the landlord's demand. The amount only covered two years' rent. This John Fitzgibbon offered, and gave a guarantee for another year's rent, on the understanding that a clear receipt would be given. This Blakeney, the agent, re-fused—nothing less than four years' rent would be accepted. The next person visited was Miss Ellen Nolan. When all was cleared out Mr. Fitzgibbon offered on her behalf two year' rent, which Blakeney refused.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Jesuits have decided, at the earn-est request of Bishop Schwebach, to reopen their college in Prairie du Chien.

The French papers announce the death of Mgr. Cordier, Bishop of Cambodia, which has taken place at Poompenh.

Under the colonnade of St. Peter's, Rome, and near the church entrance, the police recently discovered a bomb fully charged.

According to the London Standard's Roman correspondent Mgr. Zalewaki, apostolic delegate to India, is destined to succeed Mgr. Satolli at Washington.

Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westininster, England, will go to Mexico in October to take part in the corona-tion of the Blessed Virgin of Guadaloupe.

The Jesuit Fathers of the Missouri Province are contemplating the erection of a large and commodious building at their novitiate in Florissant, near St. Louis, Mo.

The Alumni of the American College of Louvain, of which association Bishop Maes, of Covington, is president, will meet in Washington during the sessions of the Eucharistic Congress.

It is proposed to erect a memorial church to the late Bishop Gillooly, in Roscommon, of which he was a native. Canon McLoughlin, P.P., V.G., is collecting funds for the purpose in America.

The Vicar-Apostolic for Denmark, Monsignor Euch, has received charge of a mission in Iceland. Two missionaries will proceed to the island during the autumn. One of them will probably be the Jesuit, Father Socinsson, a native of

one of the lower passages of this hopse impressed for words. and small recess made Tust the place, I the bishop felt that none who were his scientific attainments, Dr. O'Malley I thought where my notes would be stip meaent could ever lorget its lessons—he is one of the most promising of the

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years and has cured the very worst some of female troubles. A book of 168 pages, containing much valuable information and letters from hundreds of grateful women, will be sent in a plain envelope, securely scaled, on receipt of this notice and ten cents, in stamps, to part pay postage, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 603 Main Street, Bullalo, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 610 area size, 51.75. 6 ligtles for 28.

In Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street.

ROMAN NEWS. [From the London Universe.]

Father Bonomi, released from captivity among the Mahdists, relates some epis odes of his imprisonment in company with Father Rossignoli. Their clothing was torn off at El-Obeid, and reduced to rags. Crucifixes and crosses were also taken from them by the Soudanese, who behaved with the atrocious rudeness of Communists. They appeared before the Mahdi, who exhorted them to embrace Mohammedanism. They refused, when he shouted out, "Then to-morrow your heads will be cut off." The next day they were surrounded by an army of quite 40,000, and expected their fate, but the Mahdi postponed the execution in definitely. They were not put in irons but half-starved, and sometimes were led to scanty fare at the Mahdi's table, and, perhaps, to serve as a diversion for his guests, who were admitted to see "animals feeding," as in London at the Zoo, which may have been regarded as a treat. They ate with their fingers from a dish which was a curious mixture probably of porridge and picked bones.

The Italianissimi persist in their intention to commemorate glaringly the unhallowed breach in the Porte Pia by which Cadorna and his horde of sub-Alpine soldiery entered the 'sacred city on September, 1870, in spite of the pro-testation of the late Pio Nono. But they will not have it all their own way. Good Catholics and those who prefer the old order and the antique glories of the Eternal City are mortified and anxious to show their indignation at the success of the revolution and the poverty and degradation of the Italianized Rome. In the Lombardy province we learn from the Osservatore Cattolico of Milan they are preparing a little artistic demonstration against the Piedmontese usurpation, which will have on one side an image of Leo XIII. in gold colors, and on the other the inscription with the memorable date of 20th September, 1815, and his name, and the simple, single word Italy. They are to be struck on the, day appointed and affixed to letters, postcards, and papers as a counter-demonstration to the Reds, who grotesquely mean to jubilate over bankruptcy.

Tired women need to have their blood purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give them strength and health.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal: Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets 10 cents.

14 E 44

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street. Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

"THAT woman disp uses a great deal of social lemonade." "What do you mean ?" Simply that she is always saying sour things in a sweet way."

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

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"You ought to have apologized to the lady for stepping on her foot," said his mother after the caller had gone. "I did," answered Willie; "I told her I was sorry she couldn't keep her feet out of my way.

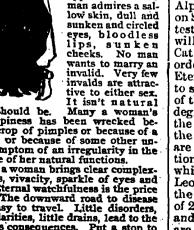
The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Draw-ing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

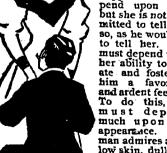
HOTEL VISITOR: Now, you are sure this bed is quite clean? Yes, sir, the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel them; they ain't dry yet.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

It is hard to realize that time flies in a dentist's chair.

1.5







USEFUL RECIPES.

HUCKLEBERRY FRITTERS.

Mix a pint of prepared flour with a pint of milk, and stir in two well beaten eggs and have a pint of huckleberries. washed and drained and dredged with hour. Baked on a griddle well greased with butter and serve as soon as cooked.

CORN OMELET. When you have had boiled corn for

dinner one or two ears may be left yellow. over, stand them aside in a cool place. them six tablespoonfuls of water and a half cup of corn. Have ready your omelet pan; turn in the same as you would a plain omelet.

APPLE FLOAT.

Green apples are the best for making apple float, and it is extremely appetizing. Take tart apples and stew thorough-Pass through a sieve when they are stewed sufficiently and sweeten to taste. For a quart of fine pulp beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and when the apples are cold whip them all together, so that they are light. Add the juice of one lemon flavoring, and serve in a mold or fancy dish with cream.

CLAM FRITTERS.

For clam fritters, chop fine twenty-five clams. Make a batter with one pint of flour and sift into a scant teaspoonful of number. baking powder. Add a half pint of sweet milk and nearly as much of the clam hot; put in the batter by the spoonful. ed, a couple of ends of ribbon falling be-Let them fry gently. When one side is low. a delicate brown, turn and cook the other side. This makes an excellent dish.

STUFFED OR DEVILED CLAMS.

Stuffed or deviled clams are fine. To prepare them wash twenty-four clams and boil them one hour. Pick them out of the shells and chop very fine. Put in a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of lard and try two chopped onions a light brown. Then add three fresh tomatoes chopped, or four tablespoonfuls of canned tomatoes, a pinch of mace, one tablespoonful of vinegar, and salt and pepper to taste. Last add two well-beaten eggs. Fill the clamshells with this mixture. and sift bread crumbs over them. Bake in a hot oven ten minutes.

SOUP WITHOUT MEAT.

There is nothing so truly comforting on a cold day as a plate of good soup. It happens sometimes, however, that it is impossible or inconvenient to get any meat to make the stock. For this emergency it is well to keep a jar of browned flour always on hand. To make it put about a pint of flour in the oven on a pan of any kind, and let it get a rich golden color, stirring it occasionally. To make the soup use two tablespoonfuls of this to a quart of water for the stock, and add vegetables, rice and seasoning. according to taste, the same as for any other soup.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

the front losse. In length this garment is about equal to the popular golf cape. It fastens from the throat down beneath a flap, and is altogether a rather severe

looking gown. A pretty short jacket is made of brown box cloth in double-breasted style. The turned-over collar is of velvet. The big buttons are of smoked pearl, with a great deal of brown showing in them. The lining is a gorgeous affair of buttercup

The wise woman is providing for the when wanted for use carefully cut the fall season by carefully studying the when while the cob. Beat six ergs with-grains from the cob. Beat six ergs with-out separating until well mixed; add to They are shown this season in waterproof cheviots and serges, and in woollen materials lined with the thinnest of silk rubber. Some of them have two short capes and others one long one. The capes button all the way down-a point which one appreciates on a windy day. The loose ulster portion of the mackintosh is generally double-breasted, and fastens with pearl or bone buttons.

Both artificial and natural flowers are much in use this season as a trimming for evening frocks. In many cases the corsage of the summer girl looks like a veritable nosegay of flowers.

But flower-trimmed gowns, to be really things of beauty, must be designed by an expert. It is necessary that the color of the flowers and the tint of the gown shall harmonize, and that the right sized flower is used, as well as the right

A pretty collarette is made of white lace gathered into a band. The collar is his and two eggs beaten light. Beat of silk and is trimmed with half a dozen the batter until it is smooth and then rosettes, from each of which a hand of stir in the clams. Put plenty of lard in ribbon extends down just to the end of the frying pan, and let it become boiling the collar, where another rosette is plac-

WOMEN GET ABOUT WHAT THEY WANT.

Of course there was a time-and not so very long ago-when men were tyrants and kept women under. Now-a-days the only thing denied them in polite circles is to whisk around by themselves after dark, and plenty of them do that. The law is giving them, with both hands, almost everything they ask for nearly as rapidly as existing inequalities are pointed out, and the right of suffrage is withheld from them only because the majority of women are still averse to exercising it. Man, the tyrant and highwayman, has thrown up his arms and is allowing women to pick his pockets. He is not willing to have her bore a hole in his upper lip, and drag him behind her with a rope, but he is disposed to consent to any reasonable legislative changes which she desires to have made, short of those which would involve masculine distigurement or depreciation.-Robert Grant, in ~cribner's.

ETIQUETTE FOR CHURCH WEDDINGS

For church weddings everything pertains to formality. The names of the parents heading the invitation are now more often written in full, thus insuring a good looking line at the top of the note. The use of the initials, which are inde-tinite, is to be discouraged. The "r" and "rs" in "Mr." and "Mrs." are frequently To prevent shoes from making holes engraved above the tine, owing partly to and imparted new life to every departin the heels of stockings, sew a piece of the English custom of so doing and bewash leather inside the heels of the cause, when the parents' names are long, assert that he "made" Boston Conege. shoes. This also will insure shoes from more space on the line is gained. With During the ten years he was in Boston small names the abbreviations are preferrable on the line with the other small letters. For the same reason "and" in full is substituted for the abbreviation, although the latter is more often used. The line "request the honor of your presence" almost invariably appears on a church invitation with "honor" spelled

Florence, a telegram was sent to the English Church Union, expressing a fervent hope that England night soon, by the aid of our Lady's intercession, be united to the great body of Catholics. Lord Halitax sent the following message in roply: "Lord Halifax's grateful thanks, together with the expression of his most enrnest wishes for the fulfilment of the prayers of the Congress."- I ondon Tablel, August 31, 1895.

A STRIKING TRIBUTE.

In the course of a lengthy and able tribute to Hon. Mr. Costigan. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which the St. John (N.B.) Gazette published some time ago, and which the Northwest Review reproduced, we find the follow-ing figures and facts, which speak more eloquently than columns of general commendation or volumes of aimless praise:

" Mr. Costigan entered the cabinet as the representative of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, but he is, as well, one of the representatives of the province. Up to the advent of Mr. Costigan in the ministry, the Irish Catholics of Canada had received but scant justice at the hands of either party, grit or conserva-tive. They held but few important offices in the whole Dominion and practically none in the province of New Brunswick. In 14 years, Mr. Costigan has appointed no less than 150 Roman Catholics to offices. The aggregate salary annually of his appointments is \$110,225. In addition to appointments, Mr. Costigan has been successful in promoting 45 of his own creed in the civil service, the increase in salaries amounting to \$61,165. The total number of employees affected through the direct influence of Mr. Costigan is therefore 248. But while taking care that his coreligionists should receive justice at the hands of the ministry, Mr. Costigan has not been unmindful of others. He has appointed 76 persons to office who were not of his own faith, and whose aggregate salaries were \$88,508, and promoted 78 whose incomes amounted to \$76,720. The total number of employees who were affected outside of the Catholic faith is

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$160 to \$1500. Tickets 10 cents.

DEATH OF REV. ROBERT A. FULTON, S. J.

A Distinguished Member of the Society of Jesus Closes His Work.

A despatch received here last Thursday announced the death of the Rev. Robert A. Fulton, S.J., who closed his life that day at San Jose College, California. Father Fulton was one of the most distinguished members of the Society of lesus and was especially known for his literary attainments and financial ability. He was born in Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1826, and entered Georgetown College in 1842. On August 31, 1842, he bid adieu to the attractions of the world and became a member of the Society of Jesus. He made his novitiate at Frederick. He was er ained to the priesthood July 25, 1857, and made his final solemn vows August 15, 1862. His first great work was at Boston College, of which he was appointed rector in 1871. He removed the college from Harrison avenue to James street, and r organized the classes It is not saying too much to assert that he "made" Boston College.



That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circu ation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished ; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use.

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are unsurpassed. Its prices are invariably

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will show.

Our collection of new Silk Fabries in all choice qualities and favorite styles is certain to attract the patronage of critical and fastidious buyers. At present we are showing " the very latest triumphs of the loom," at " way down prices."

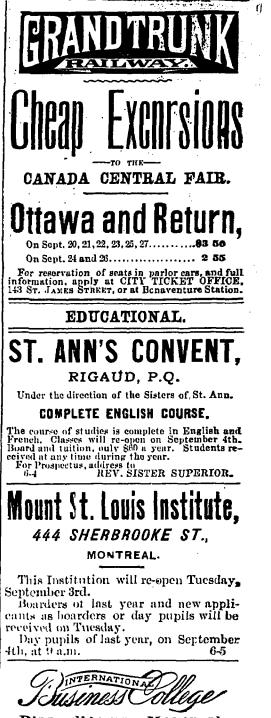
New Fall Cloves.

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Are cordially invited to call and inspect our store.

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Place d'Armes, Montreal, Place d'Armes, Montreal, This, one of the largest and best organized Com-mercial institutions in America, will open Aug. 26. The course comprises Book-keeping. Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Six special-ists devote their time and attention to the advance-ment of students. Separate rooms for Indics. Write, or call, for Prospectus. 5−13 UAZA & LORD, Principals.

Notre Dame College,

COTE DES NEIGES. This well known and popular institution will re-open on Monday, the 2nd day of September next.

The Electric cars from Bleury street. by way of Gutremont, run out to the College every half hour.

The parents are requested to send the pupils as early as possible. 49-13



Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by nine expert teachers. The Staff has been re-organized and strengthened for the coming year by the addition of three trained teachers with business experience. ... Studies will be resumed on September 3rd. • • ADDRESS: • • • J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square,

rubbing the feet and makes them fit better.

For softening the skin, the cucumber is supposed to have wonderful softening and cooling properties; instead of throwing away the peel, put it in a jug of water on your dressing-table and wash with the infusion. Slices of the pulp may be used instead of soap in very warm weather, and will leave the skin deliciously fresh and soft.

One of the new, odd dishes for the table is for serving lobster. It is of gold, ornamented with red enamel and made in the shape of a lobster shell. The lining is white porcelain. The ultra-fashion-able have individual dishes for serving quarters of cantaloup. These are also of gold and are shaped like a tiny but deep row boat. Each little boat rests on a gold standard. The portion of cantaloup fits snugly into the boat and is eaten with a gold fork made with two broad prongs.

FASHION AND FANCY, [From the Republic.]

The chiffon boa and the string of flow ers which have been doing summer duty as wraps are beginning to be laid aside and fall substitutes are demanded. The feather boa reappears on the scene considerably more gorgeous than it was in the first state. It comes in every possible color, but it is never long except for evening wear. The longest ones reach only to the waist. The feathers are beautifully curled ones. Of course black is the most popular color because of the wide range of its usefulness, but brown and gray also have their admirers. Combinations of color are also frequent and black and green or black and mahogny colors are the favorites.

A wrap which is a compromise between eape and jacket is on the market, and seems to have points to recommend it. The jacket includes everything but the sleeves, and is made somewhat long and losse. Where the sleeves should be there are shoulder capes extending to the wrists. This wrap allows freedom of motion to the arms, does not crush the dress sleeves, and at the same time affords greater protection from cold than the ordinary cape.

A combination garment, consisting of feather bos and shoulder cape, is among the fall novelties. The cape is a short affair, extending only over the shoulders. It is made of carefully selected ostrich feathers, curled at the edges, but laid gummed for sealing .- Ladies' Home fiat upon a silk foundation and slightly overlapping one another. The collar portion is the ordinary feather bon, cut abruptly at the throat instead of hanging

in dangling ends. Now that the edict has gone forth that releeves are to decrease in size, jackets begin to be numbered among the fall possibilities. One style shown reveals a full back, fastened beneath a belt. which dissppears under the side seams, leaving I

and the second of the second states and

with a "u." The names of the bride and groom are separated by the little word "to" although some consider "and" quite as proper.

The omission of the prefix "Miss" from the daughter's name is customary on an invitation but should never occur when the bride is a sister, consin or niece of the people issuing the invitations.

If a widow is remarrying she uses the prefix "Mrs." with her Christian name and the surname of her deceased husband.

If the bride is an orphan, with no one to issue the invitations for her, the head-ing reads: "The honor of your presence

one it is customary to use all.

Wedding invitations are consigned to the post from two to three weeks preceding the date of the wedding.

Those sent to friends and relatives abroad are started on their foreign journey fully three weeks before. A representative invitation is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Follin Berkeley, request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter. Alice Bartram, Mr. Edward Prescott Harrison, on Wednesday, June the twenty-first, at twolve o'clock, in The Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The engraving, a round hand script, without flourish and with little shading, has a tendency toward the medium and the small in size. The lines are rather close together, allowing considerable margin at top and bottom of the note. The paper most preferred is that white product variously designated as dull kid and parchment finish, in size between octavo and billet. When folded it fits an envelope that is almost square and which offers a choice of either a pointed or a square flap. In town the pointed flap is considered the proper thing while the country favors the square one. The envelope enclosing the note is without gum and of the same weight as the enclosure, while the outer one, intended as a carrier only, is of lighter quality and Journal

At the concluding sitting of the successful Marian Congress, which has just been held at Leghorn, under the presidency of Cardinal Bausa, Archbishop of

GREAT BATTLES are contin-ually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out nesday. Lots valued from \$109 disease and Restores Health. to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents. tem. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out

he accomplished a wonderful task in up lifting the Catholic young men of that city by the organization of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College, which now contains over a thousand members.

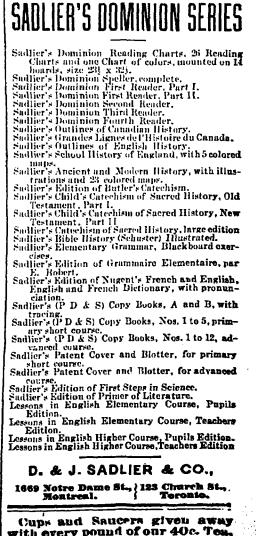
In 1881 Father Fulton was appointed rector of Gonzaga College and pastor of St. Aloysius' Church, this city. In one year he reduced the debt on the church Iron: \$200.000 to less than \$100,000. While at Gonzaga College he secured donations for four scholarships of \$1,000 each. In 1882 he was made Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus. He held this important position for two terms. Under his wise administration the society made great advances. The last year of his administration he was selected by the General of the society for the delicate position of Visitor to the Irish Province. and inaugurated a number of reforms which resulted to the advantage of the society in the Emerald Isle.

On retiring from the office of Pro-vincial Father Fulton went back to Boston College as rector and built additions to the college to accommodate the young men, in whom he manifested the deepest interest. On account of failing health he resigned the rectorship of the college and spent several years in travelling, with the hope that his health might be restored and that he might be spared to labor a little longer as a son of St. Ignatius, Last year he was professor of literature in the post-graduate course of Georgetown College. A few years ago his mother, who, after the death of her husband, entered the Visitation Order and became in religion Sister Olympia, died at the Visitation Convent, Georgetown. Father Fulton's death will cause sorrow to many hearts, for he was es-teemed and loved by all who knew him. Here in Washington he had a host of friends, who, although they have every reason to believe that he is at rest, will pray for him, knowing that even the slightest stain on the soul must be removed before it enters the home where sin is unknown. May he rest in peace.-Church News.

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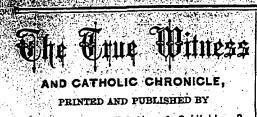
"I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style." "Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes; the fashion is just changing."

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CHRONICLE, SEPTEMBER 18, *1895 TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC



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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 18, 1895

A DANGEROUS SPIRIT.

Some person, actuated, we are ready to believe, by sincere motives, has perpetrated a great wrong in a number of articles recently published in Le Canada, of Ottawa. The spirit evidenced in the contributions is a most dangerous as well as an unpatriotic one. We notice that Le Canada declines to be held responsible for the opinions of its correspondent, and the correspondent, for reasons best known to himself, declines to sign his name. Perhaps he fears that his identity would add nothing to the weight of his opinions and consequently has wisely kept in the dark. It may be that he is ashamed of some of his assertions-and well he may be-and would not like the people he meets and converses with every day to know that he was possessed of the narrow mind and ungenerous sentiments that his writings exhibit. Be that as it may, we have only to plainly state that he has-perhaps not knowingly-given the readers of Le Canada a couple of very false assertions to ponder over. He is no better than the man who would deliberately light a brand on the prairie and start a conflagration of death that he could not subdue. He has sought to strike the match of race enmity and to set one section of the people against another. It is a cool and wicked attempt to bring on a strife that were it not for the honest tolerance and fair-mindedness of our Canadian public might end most unfortunately for all concerned. The man who uses his pen to set one section of the community against another is a traitor to Canada's best interests. We do not know who he is; we don't want | their . battle. When the arrows to know; we do not covet his acquaintance; but be he Liberal or Conservative, Protestant or Catholic, French, Belgian, English, or Canadian, he is a person whose expressions are dangerous to the well-being of the country and whose sen timents are deserving of the universal condemnation of the honest citizens of | bitter end. When our religious comour Dominion. In the issue of Le Canada of September 5, this unknown and nameless writer makes an attempt to defend the Christian Brothers by casting the whole blame of the troubles upon the Irish element. His zeal has got the better of his discretion, and his enthusiasm has run away with his veracity. After following up the history of the difficulties concerning the schools in Ottawa, and relating the story of the division of the Board into English-speaking and French-speaking sections, he proceeds to argue in favor of the attitude taken by the Brothers and to blame the Irish people for all the subsequent unpleasantness. We would not think it worth our while referring to these articles had the author confined himself to a fair and just defence of the Christian Brothers. His arguments concerning the La Salle series, and the right of the Brothers to use their own books, are fair enough, but contain nothing new or striking; decidedly nothing to justify the baseless attack, made in the issue of September 7, to which all this reasoning seems to purposely lead up. If all these columns were merely penned for the purpose of giving vent to the wickedness contained in what we are about to quote, we pity the man and we grieve for whatever good cause he might espouse. Imagine a Canadian, a person who professes love of our country, a man claiming to be patriotic, writing the following :---"I have already stated our position, as a race vis-a-vis our English and Irish Protestant fellow-countrymen. They are by instinct our enemies, and our Irish-Catholic fellow-countrymen are equally so despite our common religious faith." We do not criticise the fact . that

he is right; but upon what authority upon what facts, upon what reasoning does he base the false assertion that the Irish-Catholics, despite our religion, are the instinctive enemies of the French-Canadians? That there exists a number of uneducated people in both races whose ignorance leads them to antagonize each other we readily admit. But that the Irish-Catholic element, as evidenced in its clergy, its professional men, its officials, its commercial leaders, its political lights, its journalists and its thinkers, is instinctively inimical to the French-Canadian Catholics, we deny most emphatically, and we appeal to the history of this country and to the records of our own day in refutation of the vile calumny. Because a few narrow-minded persons, whom Providence has endowed with the

gift of expressing their views, like the writer of the articles in question, are fanatical enough to conceive and to make public such ideas, only proves that they are judging others by their own standard and imagine that because they are filled with rancor and hate the same must be true of others. Does this man know what he is doing? Is he aware that his utterances, if expressed through some more conspicuous channel, might lead to recriminations and unfortunate results for all lovers of peace and good-will in Can-

uda ? We cannot believe that he is a French-Canadian; if he is one, he has borrowed his sentiments from another source, they savor of another spirit that has worked more than one micfortune for Catholics of different origins in Canada. No honest French-Canadian, acquainted with the history of this Province, and aware of the links that bind the Irish and French Catholics together, would ever dream of making such an assertion.

It is not often that we recall to the public mind anything that we have done through the columns of our paper; but there are times when, as an illustration, it is necessary to cast aside the cloak of humility. This organ being the only one the Catholics possess, in English, in this French Province, we feel that we express the views and the sentiments of our people. So far, at all events, we have never been informed to the contrary.

Take up, then, the files of our paperas the mouth-piece of the Irish-Catholic element-and what do you find? You find that, year after year, we have celebrated-heart and soul-the great French-Canadian festival with as much enthusiasm as our fellow-citizens of French origin. Why? Because we felt all we wrote; because we knew it expressed the feelings of those for whom we spoke : because our gratitude, our admiration and affection prompted us; gratitude for unnumbered favors to our race, admiration for the institutions, language and spirit of our friends of other origin, and affection for those who participate in the ame glorious faith with us. When their most sacred institutions were attacked by the semi-infidel, anti-clerical element of imported scoffers, and when their press was silent, from end to end, we stood in the breach and fought of wickedness were aimed at the venerable head of our common religion, while not a shield was raised by the press that should have been ready to guard the representative of Christ from the assaults of his enemies, we hesitated not to fight the battle to the munities were in danger from the weapons of Jewish-Masonic liberalism, we alone unmasked the assailant and drew the mantle aside that covered the bloody symbol of its purpose. When the present petty war was raised against the Christian Brothers, not one voice of the press, that should be most interested, was heard; we were the first and the only one to take up the cause in this Province. And are we to be told, now, by some individual who has access to the columns of a paper, but who does not let his individuality become known, that we are the instinctive enemies of the French-Canadians? In the name of the Irish-Catholics of this city, and of this Province, for whom we have a right to speak, in the name of our fellow-countrymen all over this Dominion, we repudiate the calumny and we fling the accusa-Small the heart and narrow the soul lame the spirit and unpatriotic the man who could harbor such sentiments in a

trustees for having done all in their had a daily press that we might be power to injure the Brothers. In that enabled to check such inspirers of evil on the very first move !

There is a serious lesson to be drawn from the articles in "Le Canada." Firstly, we should learn that no cause, howsoever just in itself; can be advanced at the expense of truth and of tolerance. Secondly, the person who strives, even in the slightest way, to stir up race or creed animosities, is a menace to the whole community and one to be guarded against by all right-thinking men. Thirdly, that it is time our French-Canadian as well as Irish-Catholic fellow-countrymen should learn the truth concerning their respective positions. As Catholics they are not independent of each other. It is only by mutual support and open and honest confidence in each other that they can possibly succeed in preventing the deluge of opposition from sweeping over their most cherished institutions. The French-Canadian Catholics-clergy and laymen-have yet to experience what the Irish-Catholics have for centuries undergone. It was the cold and cruel persecution to which the Irish-Catholic race had been subjected that has made them so firm in their faith and so tolerant of all others who kneel at the same shrine. The day may come-God prevent it-when the French-Canadian Catholic will find the rod of religious same field of labor is the best evidence persecution weighing upon his people. Will he be as faithful in the hour of trial as was the Irish-Catholic? Even to-day the cloud—no bigger than a man's hand, if you will-is upon the horizon ; it may be blown away by the patriotic breath of. Canadian tolerance; but should it develop into a storm, what safe-guard would | government will celebrate, on an exten-Catholicity find, unless in the union of | sive scale, the twenty-fifth anniversary the French and Irish Catholics ? Is the | of the surrender of the Papal army at element that is daily creeping into ,our political, social and journalistic spheres. very encouraging ? Will the cold indifference of some, the Catholic Liberalism of others, the anti-clericalism of a number, the infidel spirit from the Continent, and the marked irreligion and paradeday display of piety, will all these save the French-Canadian institutions;

or will the hour ring when the genius of French Catholicity will, like another ruins of a once glorious nationality? Be warned in time, and learn that there is a bond of union between French and Irish Canadians so sacred that the hand which would cut it would be red with sacrilege and treason.

We feel the more upon this subject because we have calmly and carefully studied the past, the present and the future of the two races. The Gordian Knot that unites them was tied by the lights of sympathy and gratitude as far back as the days of the great scourges and death-dealing cholera and fever; it has been tightened ever since by the memories of the past, the necessities of the present and the hopes of the future. Away with the man who could think, much less insinuate, or state, that either race was the instinctive enemy of the

Mr. O'Hagan occupies a very unique fury and beheld afresh the scenes that feelings, and another to crave for popuonly compare it to that of Dr. Maurice F. Egan in the field of American letters. Like Dr. Egan, he is a professor of literature, and one whose work, in that sphere, has been most highly appreciated in several of the leading academies of our country and in some of the highest schools in the neighboring republic. Like Egan, O'Hagan is an elocutionist of very pronounced merit ; as a teacher of elocution he is unsurpassed in Canada. Like Egan, he is an essayist of distinction, and we need only refer to the articles, from his pen, that have recently appeared in American periodic.ls, as illustrations of his gifts in that line. Above all, like Egan, our Canadian O'Hagan is a poet and one of rare and enviable characteristics. His published poems are all-without exception-carefully written, full of true inspiration, originality of ideas and striking illus trations. If any other literary critic, knowing the story of Canadian poetry and poets, were to have written the article to which we refer, he would have ranked Thomas O'Hagan amongst the first of those whom he felt it his duty to praise and encourage. But the fact that such a bright and varied writer should pay tribute to all his confreres in the of his fine mind, unselfish character and truly poetic soul.

THE PORTA PIA.

On Friday next, 20th September, the friends and adherents of Italy's infidel the Porta Pia. In other words, there will be rejoicings and glorification over one of the most disgraceful events in the history of modern Europe. On that day the faithful protectors of the Papal States, the devoted Catholics who took up arms in defence of the venerable Pius IX. and the temporal possessions of the Catholic Church, were ordered, by the great Pope, to lay down arms and put an end to the bloodshed and carnage Marius, weep amongst the Carthagenian | that the "sons of Italy," the brigand followers of Garibaldi, were determined to prolong. The signal for peace from the Vatican was at the same time the consummation of the Illuminati triumph and the closing of a contest that had its origin in the vile cupidity of the Church's enemies and its termination in the plunder of the Church's property. And Europe looked on with cold and emotionless eye at this unjustifiable assault upon the consecrated rights of the Church of Christ. To-day Rome-not Catholic, but modern pagan Rome, godless Rome-fires off rockets, illuminates palaces, makes the air burst with music, and perpetuates the memory of that event under the very shadow of the grandest Pontiff, legislator, statesman

position in Canadian literature; we can had then become historical and in which larity at the expense of the feelings of he was the principal figure. He must have again heard the cries of the revolutionists, the imprecations of the blasphemers, the clatter of the arms that general maxims that all honest men were raised to imprison him; he must must accept, The application of them have beheld the picture of that memorable night as the covered carriage drove along the Ostian way, and the Pope of Rome turned back to gaze upon the for a time, but it eventually brings with Eternal City from which he was flying; | it a punishment that is ever proportionhe must have recalled the exile of Gaeta, a pensioner under the roof of a friendly prince, but away from the home that was his—as sovereign of the Papal States, and above all, as Vicar of Christ. How deeply must the aged Pontiff not have sorrowed when he compared the events taking place around him with those of the mid-century, in which he figured as a conspicuous martyr! In truth to Pius IX. may be applied the words of that Irish Protestant orator: "I have seen the holy head of your religion (he was addressing the Catholics of Cork) with his crown crumbled, his sceptre a reed, his throne a shadow, his home a dungeon; but, if I have, it was only to prove to the world that the simplicity of the patriarchs, the piety of women as the emancipation of the the saints and patience of the martyrs | Church from the thraldom of the early had not wholly vanished from the earth; it was to show to those whose faith was failing, or whose fears were strengthening, that the power from heaven may be crushed and persecuted, but eventually it must triumph over the pigmy of the authorities of the Catholic Uni-

again seen that head of your Church go | fact that our non-catholic friends have forth gorgeous, with every knee bending, been simply ignorant of the Church's and every eye blessing the prince of one attitude and practice in such matters. world and the prophet of another. I and blinded to such a degree that this have seen him, like the last mountain of movement flashes upon them like an undeluge, towering sublimely above the expected revelation. desolation around him, immutable amidst change, magnificent amidst ruin, | thing" for the Catholic Church to favor the last remnant of earth's beauty, the the higher education of women; of this last resting-place of heaven's light." Such was a picture of the great, and good, and persecuted Pope on the 20th September, 1870.

Quarter of a century has rolled away and in its stream towards the eternal | broken encouragement in the educational ocean it has swept the enemies of the Church. One by one they have gone down to the grave and to oblivion. Their names may remain on the page of history to be execrated by the future; but the work they would have destroyed | they apparently are not-with the works has gone on under the promise of Christ, the Church they would have uprooted flourishes as she never did before, the throne of Peter that they would have re- very continent, they would not, for a duced to dust is as firm as when the moment, entertain such an absurd idea. fisherman from Galilee first erected it | The Witness wonders that, while exaltupon the downfallen palaces of the ing the Mother of Our Lord, the Catholic Cæsars. And another quarter of a century will roll past, and Humbert, and Crispi, and Lemmi, and all the deadly | trary; the Catholic Church, and she enemies of the great Pontiff of our day, will go down to moulder with Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Mamiani, Maz-Vatican and within earshot of the zini, Giobertti, and their mountebank Lolla Montes, while the cross will still glitter from the dome of St. Peter's, a

others. Above all is it unworthy to aspire to a certain recognition by injuring those who did us good. These are only in individual cases we leave to the individuals themselves. One thing, however, is certain, that ingratitude may prosper ate to its magnitude.

"PROGRESSIVE."

Under the heading "Progressive," the Daily Witness of last Thursday has an editorial referring to the announcement. that the Catholic University at Washington will admit women students. From this our contemporary concludes that it is a "new thing that the Roman Catholic Church should favor the higher education of women." It also finds it "strange that the Roman Catholic Church should permit the co-education of the sexes." It sees "in this act of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States not so much the emancipation of centuries." We are not surprised that the Witness takes these views of the question; yet its having expressed such opinions by no means makes its assertions historically correct. If the action efforts of man to destroy it. I have versity demonstrate anything, it is the

> In the first place it is not "a new there is no better evidence than the fact that Protestants who seek the higher education of their daughters make sure to send them to the Catholic convents. In no Church is there such a great and unline for the members of the weaker sex. The proof of this exists in the high standard of our female educational institutions the world over. If our non-Catholic friends were acquainted-which performed in the higher educational field by the numerous talented and successful Catholic ladies-lay persons-on this Church makes woman bend under a certain subordination. It is quite the conalone, upholds the dignity of the Blessed Virgin, and places her as a model of true womanhood before the eyes of all women. In no church on earth are the rights of woman so powerfully protected, are her interests so carefully watched over, are

country like this. It is a poor service the writer of the above has attempted to do the Brothers. And they may well cry out, "save us from our friends." To have a defender animated with such un-Christian ideas is not calculated to advance the cause of an Order that is pre-eminently Christian their cause before the great jury of which is the greatest menace to our and all the efforts of the past to build up | efforts. a grand nationhood will be lost in the debris and ruins that must necessarily

other! It will not be such a man who will be the foremost benefactor of his country in the hour of her need. We want a union of races in Canada, and the sooner this truth is known and appreciated the better. The sooner the spirit of racial union is inculcated by our educators and taught, in practice as well as precept, the sooner will the great Canadian Confederation become a nation worthy of universal recognition.



Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph. D., of Arthur, Ont., one of Canada's most distinguished litterateurs, has recently contributed a number of most interesting papers to the "Catholic World " Magazine, of New York, on Canadian writers. In his last article Mr. O'Hagan does justice to the Canadian poets, and his work will go a long way to show how fertile Canada is in men of letters. In the limited space at his disposal the author manages to present quite a number of his co-workers to the American public. After paying tribute to such prominent poets as Alexander Mac-Lachlan, Chas. Sangster, Chas. G. D. Roberts, Wm. Wilfrid Campbell, Archibald Lampman, Duncan Campbell Scott, Frederick George Scott, and Bliss Carmen, he indicates the works of Evan McColl, " The Bard of Lochfyne," of tion back in the teeth of the calumniator. Phillips Stewart, George F. Cameron, Chas. Pelham Mulvaney, Hon. Joseph Howe, and the late Reverend Dr. Æncas McDonald Dawson. We are glad he did | rations and the songs of triumph with not omit the name of John Talon-Lesperance, the versatile and crudite "Laclede " of the Gazette. He mentions Geo. T. Lanigan, Alex. R. Garvie, and Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, all-and each in his own'style-masters of verse. Then we have a regular galaxy of rising poets; W. D. Lighthall, A. W. Eaton, in name and in principle. The Brothers Arthur Weir, W. W. Smith, A. J. Lockdo not want any such champion to carry | hart, Dr. Drummond, Geo. Martin, J. E. Logan, Matthew Richey Knight, N. F. public opinion. It is that very spirit | Davin, and Maurice W. Casey. We have | had suffered, even as the early envoys of had occasion already to refer to the probest and most worthy institutions. Let | ductions of Mr. Casey's spirited muse ; the spirit of race hatred take wing and we shall have opportunities in the future | consider that he lived and reigned in hover over our land for a few months, of drawing attention to his fine literary.

> But in all this we note that Mr. O'Hagan's own name merely appears as of hostilities, he must have taken a hur-

d heroic sufferer that our age has beheld. Meanwhile, Leo XIII., seated upon

the throne of Peter, surrounded by the dignity of ages, with the eyes of an admiring world fixed upon him, looks out from his prison-palace and feels that Christendom is around him in sympathy, veneration and respect. From this Canada of ours the faithful remnant of the brave Zouaves, the men who, in the hour of the Church's need, buckled on their armor, crossed the seas, and from Castelfidardo to the Porta Pia, left. all over the Papal States, the real evidence of their devotedness to the most sacred cause on earth, have forwarded an address couched in such terms of filial affection and religious fervor as to indicate that the Church Militant is not merely an idle phantom or a more name. Through the medium of the brave and venerable General Charette those words, so consoling to the Holy Father in this hour, have been transmitted. All over Italy counter-celebrations are taking place, in the various forms of different religious exercises. Here it is a requiem for the souls of the departed defenders of the cause; there it is a convention of Catholics united to invoke the protection of heaven for the Pontiff and the restoration of Italy. All over the Catholic world, in city and hamlet, in Basilica and chapel, are the prayers of over two hundred million Catholics being offered up for the intentions of the Holy Father. What a contrast between these pious and soul-stirring commemowhich the infidel sons of degenerate Italy will greet the anniversary of their

gigantic robbery. On the 20th September, 1870, a great heart was sad-that of the immortal Pius IX. From the day that his life's star arose over the little town of Sinigaglia, till that hour when it set amidst the splendors of the Vatican, during his long career and wonderful pontificate, the great Father of the Christian world Christ. He was persecuted to a degree that seems almost incredible when we the nineteenth century. When he raised his consecrated hand, on that ever memorable day, and signalled the cessation

Vicar of Christ will reign in the palace her legitimate aspirations so faithfully of the Popes, and the Church of the seconded.

Saviour will continue in her triumphant career unto the end of time.

INGRATITUDE.

Of all the cruel wrongs that man can perpetrate, ingratitude towards a special the marriage tie, and the consequent benefactor is surely one of the worst. To return evil for good is the direct disobedience of one of the most Christian precepts. To return evil for evil is un-Christian enough, but when ingratitude | acy to unoffending children; she does comes in, all the finer and nobler sentiments disappear. Lafontaine, in his prospects, that duty and virtue secure, Fables, illustrates this in the example of the snake that was taken up by the compassionating farmer; the reptile stung in the eyes of God and of Christian the hand that had protected it. Samples | morality, are disgraceful. The Catholic of this spirit are unhappily not too rare | Church does not applaud the "new in the world. It would seem that some woman," the spouting, electioneering, people the very moment they feel themselves under an obligation to a benefactor immediately become that good per- | faced, mannish female; she does not enson's enemy. Fearing, perhaps, that courage the bicycle, bloomer, stand-up some day they might be called upon to collar, cut-away coat species of women. repay the goodness done them, or at least | If these are the "interests of woman" to acknowledge it, they strive to kill conscience and to wipe out the memory of and that the Witness has in view when the kindness, by conjuring up every im- | talking of "subordination"-then we aginable excuse for an enmity. It is very often the case that men, who have prepared to recognize them-no morebeen educated—yes, housed, clothed and fed—by others, show their ingratitude in after life by injuring to the full extent from the thraldom of the early centuries" of their power the very friends who secured them in life.

If we were not actuated by more charity than some of the ungrateful celebrities of whom the country hears a good | of herself? This is merely one of the deal at present. we could relate certain stories that would shock these people's admirers. We need not go by guesswork; we have only to talk from what we saw and know. However, no good is to be attained by holding any person up | Witness does seem to have some reason to contempt, no matter how deserving for its assertions is when it states that of such treatment his conduct may be. Perhaps amongst the thousands who read our paper there may be one or two who will find that the cap fits them-if so, we trust they will appreciate their own If it means the granting of instruction deeds and words at their right value, and education to persons of both sexes Perchance they may even feel ashamed of the manner in which they antagonize their former friends and life-long benefactors. It is one thing to seek the pub- skways taught the co-education of men this writer blames a couple of the school encumber the future. Would that we the critic: It is only just to say that fied glance back over a quarter of a cen- lic interest at the expense of one's own and women. If it means that members

It is true the Catholic Church does not lean to female suffrage; she does not seek to take woman out of her propersphere and place her in man's shoes; she does not countenance divorce; she does not sanction the civil bursting of degradation of women, the quenching of the family hearth-fire, the abandoning of offspring to the mercy of a wicked. world, the leaving a legacy of illegitimnot permit woman to barter her noblest for a license that legalizes prostitution and renders socially acceptable lives that lecture-platform female; she does not go into ecstacies of delight over the brazenthat the Church has ever set face against admit that the Catholic Church is not. would Our Lord Himself.

The "emancipation of the Church is all nonsense. When the Church emancipated, through the courage and zeal of her missionaries, a whole race of slaves in Africa, was it an emancipation worn-out phrases that have become as obsolete as the thousands of stale accusations that ultra-Protestants are constantly bringing up, despite their oftrepeated refutations. But where the it is strange the Catholic Church "should permit the co-education of the sexes."

The reply to this must depend upon what the Witness means by co-education. in accord with their requirements, and the needs of their special spheres in life, we say that the Church has ever and

of the two sexes are to mingle in the same school, and to take their lessons from the same teachers, we again say. that this is nothing new as far as the Catholic Church is concerned. But where the Church does not sanction the "co-education of the sexes," is in the methods and discipline of the educational establishments. That, is to say, she does not allow the indiscriminate commingling of male and female students; by this we mean the occupation of the same class rooms, study rooms, recreation rooms, much less dormitories and dressing rooms, by members of both sexes. In the case of the Catholic University of Washington there will be no such indiscriminate mixing of pupils. The male and female students may enjoy the benefits of the same lectures from the same professors, at different hours, or, if at the same time, in such a manner as not to violate the Catholic educational practice upon this head.

Moreover, the "co-education" in such an institution as the university differs greatly from the case of colleges, convents and academies. There men and women go to complete their education, and are expected to be serious and not thoughtless or giddy attendants. It is very different in the other cases-and we expect these are what the Witness has in view. It is patent to any reflecting person that the Church is right in not caring for the system of educating boys moral dangers, there are the chances of intimacies that are afterwards to be regretted and future alliances that parents would not have sanctioned or permitted could they have prevented them. But above all, there is the loss of time, through distraction from study, and a need not recall.

On the whole we have only to say that the Witness has mistaken the idea of the the rumored movement at Washington is rather a proof of the Church's desire to elevate and educate woman than an evidence of the contrary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DURING the present year the press has had to record many lamentable accidents. It has been the rule, whenever a cause of the unhappy ending was made known. This is only right, and is in accord with the interests of society. With praiseworthy energy and perseverance have the papers, and the law autnorities, sought to unravel every example of this nature. It seems to us, however, that there has been a very great lack of interest in one of the most mysterious cases of the year. Some weeks ago the press of Canada announced the drowning, in Lake Deschenes, near Ottawa, of Mr. Mc-Ivor, a newspaper man of the Capital. He was enjoying a holiday with his family at Britannia-a little village on the Ontario shore of the lake-and, with his wife, went out for a row one evening. No more was ever seen or heard of him. After dark he rowed his wife to shore, and then pushed out into the blackness of the night. His skiff was found at the head of the rapids; the oars were in the he was not found. These facts were reported and there the matter dropped entirely. We have, for over a month, watched the press to see if any action would be taken to clear up the mystery of McIvor's death. We knew him personally and are aware that he was sometimes peculiar in his ideas and expressions ; we also thought that he was not a happy man, nor as successful as he would have wished in life. Some persons, to whom he had spoken of suicide, repeated his we would like to know is this: why did all interest in his case die out so suddenly? What is the reason of this absolute silence regarding his fate? Is it not as of any of the many other unfortunate people, who, by one means or another, have

he expected to, he will foot the bill for the spoiled edition of the paper.

Toy . Star .

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OF all the dangerous means of locomotion known to our city we are under the impression that the bicycle is the worst. It may not be so dangerous for the one using it as it is for the pedestrians who have to keep a good lookout in order not to be run over. At a crowded corner you may have a couple or more electric cars crossing each other, a number of cabs, carriages, carts and waggons all going in different directions. It is no easy matter to escape them all; but when the bicycle rushes around the corner and you are warned, by the ring of its bell, when the wheel is within six inches of you, it becomes exceedingly unpleasant. There should be some bylaw regulating the use of the bicycle. the riders should be confined to certain streets; otherwise the number of accidents will be on the increase. It is a very pleasant and very convenient way of getting around town; but pleasure and convenience should not be permitted at the risk of life and limb.

VERDI, the great composer, is devoting the evening of his life to sacred music. He was born two years before Waterloo was fought. He studied music under and girls together. Apart from any Provesi, a teacher of Busseto. His first great and successful composition was his 'Machheto," produced in Florence in 1847. His famous operas are "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Rigoletto.' Numerous hymns to the Blessed Virgin, from the pen of Dr. Boito, he has set to music. His Requiem Mass, composed hundred other such obstacles that we twenty-one years ago, was greatly and universally praised in Italy. Strange to say that, while Verdi was always a staunch Catholic and adherent of the Catholic Church on this subject, and that Papal cause, during the troubles in Italy, one of the revolutionary cries was "Viva Verdi." The explanation of this is that the letters of his name form the initials of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy: Victor Emmanuel Ra d'Italia."

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IT is said that the post office clerks in New York are able to make out almost any address, no matter how badly written, no matter how general or indefinite it sudden or mysterious death took place, may be. Some time ago a letter addressto follow up every clue until the real ed as below, came to the central office in New York. All the clerks were puzzled; at last one expert discovered the meaning of the address and the letter reached its destination. The three words on the envelope express the full name of the person to whom the letter was sent as well as the name of the city and that of the State

e.	e. It reads thus :					
	"Hill					
	John					
Mass."						
mai	ny of our readers	n				

How many of our readers are able to

men the opportunity of a trial, but on song, Nine hundred compositions were condition that if he does not succeed as sent in for the first composition. When will some one leave a legacy for the best Canadian song. At present a real national song would be as desirable as a Cana-

dian flag. But no person seems willing to encourage such a composition.

THE Ontario Commissioners' Report on the Ottawa Separate Schools is a literary gem so precious that we can never grow weary of studying it. On page 32 of the report we read : "The reasoning powers were not exercised." The Commissioners do not tell us, however, whether they mean the reasoning powers of the teachers, or of the pupils, or of both. Now, let us observe in the following quotation the reasoning powers of the Commissioners themselves. They say (page 33): "Education is training and can be secured only by the self-exertion of the pupils." Now, if "education can be secured only by the self-exertion of the pupils," the teachers have no need to make any exertion at all. And if the teachers are not required to make any exertion, it is all the same whether they are efficient or inefficient, as, according to the "reasoning powers" of the Com" missioners, the pupils can secure their education by their self-exertion only. What a wonderful display of the powers of reasoning! All teachers have reason to feel grateful for this invaluable bit of information ; namely, that they have no exertion to make in securing for their pupils an education, as the pupils themselves must make all the exertion.

KING ALFONSO III., the nine year old monarch, has answered the letter sent to him by the Pope. It is said that he destroyed six drafts of the composition, but he was satisfied with the seventh. When he showed it to his mother, the Queen Regent, she corrected the single error that it contained. The young King felt very sorry over the correction. However, when it flashed on his mind that the Pope might suppose he had made the correction himself, the little fellow was satisfied and the letter was sent. Human nature is the same the world over; the King, as well as the lowliest subject, has a repugnance to being corrected; but he is perfectly satisfied if the world thinks that he can correct his own errors.

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A CATHOLIC organ, from the neighboring Republic, states that Sir John Austin, Bart., Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Lord Edmund Talbot are now the only Catholic M.P.'s in Great Britain. Does our contemporary mean that all the other Catholic M.P.'s are abroad on the Continent or elsewhere; or does it mean that these are the only Catholics holding seats in the British House of Commons If it means the former we think it is mistaken, for Healy, Justin McCarthy and Dillon are certainly in Great Britain at present-perhaps several others likewise. If it means the latter we certainly think that it has been imposed upon.

in the ability and integrity of Catholic leaders. *_*

"IRELAND, at the time of the Union, had a third of the entire population of 15,000,000, and her proportion of representatives on the population list would be 291 members. Now that the Union has pulled down her population and checked all healthy increase, the country is offered as compensation to be robbed of the representatives which even the Union allowed." This is not surprising. It has always been the rule that Ireland's favors should be in the

inverse ratio of her rights.

*** SIGNOR CRISPI never moves through the streets of Rome without an escort of twenty-five or thirty special police officials. This costs Italy 60,000 francs a year. Is the man not a fool? He is no better off than the Pope whom his Government keeps imprisoned in the Vatican. It would be to the benefit of Italy and that of Signor Crispi, if the Italian Government, instead of celebrating the 20th September, were to restore to the Pope his liberty and property. Then Crispi would not need a body-guard, and peace and prosperity would reign in the Eternal city.

FATHER UBALDUS, an ex-soldier of King Humbert's army, and a son of Mgr. Satolli's sister, is about to enter the Franciscan Order. He is at present in the United States on a visit to his uncle, the Apostolic Delegate. He has entered the Franciscan monastery in New York. Instead of being a member of the army that will celebrate the 20th September, he will be a member of the great Catholic Order that will offer prayers on that day for the protection of the Holy Father.

*** An anonymous correspondent has asked us, several times, if we are aware that there are germs of disease in milk ; he would also like to know where the milk distributed in Montreal comes from. That such germs should exist in some milk we are aware, but we do not think they are to be found in all milk. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the milk distributed in this city comes from cows.

THE Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo have recently asked for the Pope's mediation to regulate the delimitations of the two countries. Another evidence of the esteem in which Leo XIII. is held and the value that is set upon his judgment, even in matters of temporal interest.

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of Prussia is a Catholic. Not a bad evi- | by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, as deacon, dence that the Fatherland has confidence | and Rev. Father Heffernan, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were present Kev. Fathers Lonergan, O'Meara and Shea. The altar and church were most taste-fully decorated with the funereal drapings appropriate to the occasion. The choir, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Shea, had a third of the entire population of the United Kingdom, 5,000,000 out of and furnished music and singing that were highly appreciated by the vast throng of friends and parishioners present. Particularly fine were the solo efforts of Misses Ellis and St. Denis. The Mass and the large attendance were not only a demonstration of faith, but one of deep and sincere sympathy which all felt for the Reverend pastor in the hour of his sorrow.

ST. PATRICK'S ORGAN INAUGURA-TION.

Rev. Father Quinlivan announced from the pulpit in St. Patrick's church, Sunday last, the solemn inauguration of the new organ. The services of Frederic Archer, the greatest organist of America, have been secured. The music will surely be of the greatest attraction, but the object of the concerts should also be a great inducement for the people to encourage them. The proceeds are to help to defray the enormous expenses which the renovation of the church and the organ have cost. Mr. Archer's beautiful play-ing would be sufficient to make the concerts a grand musical event, but other very interesting items will be added. A choir of nearly one hundred voices with take part in the programme. The choir will be formed of St. Patrick's choir and members of the principal choirs of the city. Mons. E. Lebel, the renowned tenor soloist of the cathedral, will sing solos. Mr. James F. Egan, bass soloist of St. Mary's cathedral, Hamilton, will give some of his best solos. The tickets are 25 cents and 50 cents.

The 50 cent tickets will admit in the principal part of the church; the 25c. tickets to the gallery and some of the seats at the back of the church. Tickets for sale at the principal music and book stores, at St. Patrick's Presbytery, and at Professor Fowler's 4 Phillips Place.

OBITUARY. The Late Mrs. McHugh

On the eleventh of September, instant, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, in the person of the late atherine Lynch, widow of the late Mr Michael McHugh, sr. passed to her eternal rest. The deceased was in her ninetieth year when death came. She was a native of Bally Mote, County Sligo, Ireland, and has been for over forty years a resident of Point St. Charles. Her funeral took place on Friday, 13th instant, from her son's residence. No. 62 Conde street, to St. Ann's church and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. The lamented lady leaves four sons and a large number of grand-children to mourn her loss. Her life was a long and useful one and her example of motherly affection should long be remembered and imitated. The large concourse of friends and acquaintances that attended the last rites of the pious and beloved deceased was evidence of the deep affection in which she was held by all who knew her. May her soul rest in peace.

Mr. Hector Berthelot.

Mr. Hector Berthelot, the well-known French journalist, died Sunday afternoon after a short illness at his rooms, No. 1784 St. Catherine street. The deceased was born in Three Rivers, 45 years ago. He studied law and passed all the necessary examinations. He began his newspaper career in 1862, joining the staff of La Scie. Afterwards he wrote for Le Guepes. He worked at different periods on La Minerve, Le Monde, La Patrie, La Presse and the Star. Seventeen years ago he founded Le Canard, and published it for five years. Two years ago he com-menced its publication again in partnership with Mr. A. P. Pigeon. The funeral took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Chas. Lionais, No. 675 Cadieux street, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Berthelot had been in poor health for a year back and during the last three weeks he began to fail rapidly, although still able to come down town. Sunday morning he became so ill that Dr. Casgrain was called in. Afterwards the rites of the Catholic Church were adafternoon.—R.I.P.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S OLUB CONCERT4

This good Ciub is unlerd fortunate in never failing to secure a full house every Thursday evening at their cozy hall. The following was the order last week. Mr. J. P. Curran presiding :- Joseph Clarke and Edward Murphy, seamen, were good in song ; Miss Sharpe, fine piano selections ; Louis Holland, comic song; Miss Single-ton, piano; Read and Milloy, comic song; Jas. Wilson, song ; Miss May Milloy, re-citation : Read and Milloy, again, comic song; Miss Lawlor, piano; Mr. Smith, song, and was excellent in his warbling; Miss Bessie Milloy, recitation; Little Miss Coghlan, only 8 years of age, was very good at the piano; Mr. Rooney, song; F. C. Lawlor, after a few remarks, "A Glass of Cold Water," from one gave of G. B. Gough's celebrated Temperance lectures, and was well received on his first appearance this season. The whisper of last week, that the Catholic Truth Society would soon prepare for their annual Concert, has grown louder, and can now be well heard, for it is a fact, they held their first meeting last Friday, and will continue to meet every week ; it is expected the Concert will take place in the latter part of October, when a splendid programme is promised, for everything is looking well, and the whole work is now in good and willing hands.

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Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and



Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:--

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Cet Hood's Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take easy in effect. 25 conta.

EOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tommrec Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks-Stove lengths-Cut any length. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square, Tel. 8353.

recently come to untimely ends?

In the last issue of the New York Catholic News. Walter Lecky writes : "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 them, but he has, poor fellow, little amusement, and when he has, I wonder not that he hies far away from the maddening cranks." Walter might have added that this is also the season when the editor receives all manner of letters complaining about his an hour writing an ordinary letter and take a full week to prepare one article-is under the impression that he could perfect the columns of any paper if he -

give us the exact name, the city and State as expressed in the above? *_*

WE LEARN that near Dexter, a young man, named Oscar Cunningham, recently died from smoking cigarettes. When death came he was actually smoking one, and had grown so emaciated that he had to take to his bed. He awoke at 12 boat, his coat was folded on the seat, but o'clock at night, rolled a cigarette, lighthe was gone. A night search was made; ed it, called for a drink of water, and expired. The cigarette habit is becoming more universal than drinking and equally as destructive as opium. Go down St. James Street, at any hour in the day, and you can count half-a-hundred young men with cigarettes in their lips. Boys in their teens are becoming cigarette-fiends. God help the next generation! It will be they will know how to apply for memabout as strong and substantial as a half- ther mip. smoked cigarette.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, SON of General Grant, words; but all this does not prove that has gone into the hotel business in San he was guilty of self-destruction. What | Diego, California. It is stated that he will have one of the best-fitted up barrooms in the West. The Grants always did things in style and with marked ability ; hence their success. Grant, the worthy of a proper investigation as that | father, slaughtered men in a real military fashion and he conquered; Grant, the son, will not wipe out quite as many, nor in so short a space, but he will do so in a legal and attractive way. Some old philosopher or other said that "the world is very queer,"-and so are men that inhabit it. Fortune, as a goddess of destiny, is queerer than all,

An American contemporary says that Rudyard Kipling, who tried to get into Parliament, but failed, during the recent election, sailed for this country August 13. Mr. Kipling's poetry was too Hindocesque for the average British voter. Mr. Kipling should try his hand in American politics. It would not be long before he would have an "Hon." to his name and a seat in Congress or the Senate. Notoriety goes a long way to popularize a man in the United States; in the Old Country they are too matterfact, and do not go wild over a gentlemethods of editorship. Each particular tof-fact, and do not go wild over a gentle-individual—who would probably spend than who possesses an Oriental imagination. They require other qualifications in a representative.

had the chance. We are perfectly will-legacy to the French Academy for an an-ing to accord, any one of these gentle nual prise of \$100 for the best French is a Catholic; and the Minister of Justice Donnelly celebrated the Mass, susisted in peace and unending happiness.

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As an evidence of the times and the progress of Catholicity in every sphere, we find that the Catholics serving on the United States cruiser Charleston, recognizing the prevalence of slanders and misconceived ideas resulting from ignorance of the teachings of the Church, and the need of zeal and knowledge to com bat and correct them, have banded themselves into a society to be known as the Young Men's Naval Catholic Association. It is anticipated that all the Catholics in the U.S. Navy will join it, and we hope

CANON TONDA, of Susa, has built a chapel on the summit of the Rocciamelone. Last year he said Mass on an altar of ice; this year he has a wooden chapel four yards in length and three in width. Some Italians are not pleased, because they think he has usurped a spot suitable for an observatory. The chapel was blessed on the feast of the Assumption. Perhaps the day may come when those Italians will find that the steeple of the chapel is a greater protector of their interests than ever an observatory could be. *_*

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., is now engaged in preaching sermons on "The Failure of Protestantism in New York." Not a bad subject, and one that will admit of considerable development. When he has satisfied his hearers and himself that Protestantism is really a failure in New York, he may go on preaching of the failure of Protestantism all over the world. We are confident that the young clergyman has chosen an almost endless subject ; he can find in it material for more sermons than he is likely to have time-no matter how old he may live-to deliver.

GERMANY is a Protestant power, but the country cannot getalong without the co-operation of Catholic statesmen. The Chancellor of Germany is a Catholic ; the President of the Beichstag is a Catholic: MONTORIOL, the great tenor, left a the President of the Bundearath is a

The Famous European Violincellist.

We give our readers in this issue the portrait of the now famous European whose name has of late become so alternoon. -R.I.P. favorably known all over the musical world. Although a young man, this gifted musician has established an enviable reputation in all the principal Capitals of Europe. In France and Germany he was most enthusiastically received during his last visit to these countries. M. Le Simple played in Montreal last June at the St. Patrick's concert and was most highly appreciated. He will reappear in our city in November next. He is at present engaged on a tour in Canada nd the United States. He has had the honor of performing before many of the royal families of Europe, amongst others that of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who personally complimented him upon his remarkable performance. We are confident that music-loving Montrealers will be pleased to learn that in November they will have another opportunity of hearing M. Le Simple and of enjoying his splendid execution upon his favorite and difficult instrunient.

SEMINARY CHANGES.

Several important changes in the Seminary of St. Sulpice were announced on Sunday. Rev. Father Clapin is trans-ferred to St. Charles college, Baltimore : Rev. Father Girot is appointed assistant chaplain to the Hotel Dieu and Royal Victoria hospital; Rev. Father Lafontaine has been appointed vicar of La Mission du Lac; Rev. Father Godin has been appointed vice procurator, and, Rev. Abbe Sentenne has been recalled to Notre Dame church. Rev. Father Grangier has arrived from France, to fill the position of assistant professor of philosophy at the mother house.

GRAND REQUIEM MASS.

On Monday, at 8.30 A.M., in St. Gabriel's parish church, a solemn requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. William O'Meara, of

The Late Mrs. Jutras.

From Danville, P.Q., we receive the sad intelligence of the death of Mary Ann McNamara, beloved wife of Mr. Arthur Jutras, of that place. The deceased lady's death was somewhat sudden. It took place on the 9th of August last, at which time she had nearly attained her fortieth year. Born of highly respected parents, her remarkable qualities of heart and mind, combined with the admirable virtues of the true Christian woman, had made her dear to all classes of the community. A mother ever devoted to her many domestic duties, she was nonetheless always ready to take part in every good work. Her loss will be long and keenly felt, not only by her husband and two young sons, but also by all who knew her. Her mortal remains, after having been visited by a large number of friends, were laid to rest amidst a great display of mourning. Catholics and Protestants combined in paying their respects to the memory of the departed. All h r friends and all who knew her, as well as every one who appreciates a noble and virtuous life, are requested to pray for the repose of the bright soul so suddenly and cruelly snatched, by death's hand, from the bereaved family left now to mourn a great and irreparable loss. May she rest in

peace and unending happiness. The Late Mr. Peter Dunne.

Two weeks ago Mr. Peter Dunne, senior messenger in the Dominion Senate since confederation, came down from Ottawa to have an operation performed at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Being seventy-one years old the old gentleman did not rally, dviug on Saturday. Mr. Jos. Wray shipped the remains back to Ottawa, Mr. Dunne's two sons coming down to take charge of their father's body. Mr. Dunne was one of the most popular officials in the Ottawa civil service and his presence will be greatly missed when the Senate meets again. He was a fervent Catholic and a most highly respected citizen. May his soul repose

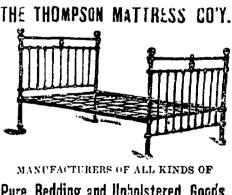
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It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.	YOU NEED
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A Boy To be Trusted

TAKE these letters to the postoffice."

' Yes, sir." "Get a postal order to this address," indicating one of the letters, and inclose it in it."

Yes, sir." "Carry these papers over to Mr. Hill's office.'

"Stop at Mr. Grant's in the Jefferson Block, and ask him to come around to see me.

Anything else ?" as the lawyer paused in his directions.

"Be lively about it."

No need to tell Jim to be lively. He had within a week been raised from his position as a newsboy to the dignity of office boy to Mr. Lane, the lawyer. A proud and happy boy was Jim, as he dressed himselt in the new clothes which Mr. Lane had given him as an advance on his wages.

"Clean all over now," he said, survey-ing himself with an air of great satisfaction. "Clean from top to toe. And I'm going to keep clean, too, now that I have a chance. No more rushin' round the street, and settin' 'round on curbstones. No more sleepin' in alleyways. No more goin' barefoot and wearin' rags. Clean all over. And"-Jim's face grew sober as he stood reflecting-"Im goin' to keen clean inside as well as outside. He's given mea chance, and I'm goin' to

show mm 1'm worth it. Yes, I am." With a jump and a whoop, Jim sprang into his new life, full of new resolutions. Mr. Lane had met him limping forlornly on the street, overburdened with an armful of newspapers, while still weak as the result of a long illness, he having just been discharged from the hospital. Just been discharged from the hospital. The young lawyer was struck with pity at the appealing eyes and sound of the quivering voice, which semied full of wordless craving for help which no hand seemed ready to give. "Seems to me you are not fit for such work," he said kindly as he bought a paper.

"I'll be stronger soon, I guess," said Jim, as he gave the change.

"He doesn't look as if he had much chance of that," said the lawyer, looking at him, as he staggered wearily on.

"Here!" Jim turned at the sound of the voice

which had spoken kindly to him. "Can't you find something easier to

do than this? No; of course he can't poor little scalawag!" This in a lower tone, as Jim approached.

" If you'll come round to my office I'll give you some work," he said, as Jim. from very weakness, leaned heavily against a lamp-post. "Can't you sweep out an office, and get things in order, and go errands-when you feel better ?" he asked. "Yes; I know I could," said Jim, in a flush of hopefulness.

" Take this, then. Go out to the park and lie around in the sunshine for a couple of days. Then come and see me and we'll fix it."

"It's taking things on trust, I know," said Mr. Lane to himself. "But what's the world good for, if you can't take a few things on trust? Better to be fooled a few times than not do it."

So, to-day, Jim had been for more than a week acting as Mr. Lane's office boy. He started off at a brisk pace with his letters and papers, and proud of every chance which now came to him of showing how lively and how faithful he

lick me, and that won't make me feel half so bad as the losin' 'em."

Jim went back and gave his best attention to the performance of his duties. But it was a long and heavy day. Mr. people with whom he came into contact, increased by a pity and a liking for Jim, which led him to treat him with a kindness entirely new to the little street Arab. Jim could easily have borne harsh usage, but this was too much for him. Every pleasant word spoken to him seemed to deal directly with his sense of right, so often, in the cruel fight for existence which had been ordered for him, dulled and smothered, but now awakened into new life.

As night came on, Jim sat on a box in he hallway, outside the office, and did a

little very earnest thinking. "I can't stand it no longer-no, I can't," he said to himself. "He's thinkin' me a decent, honest sort of a boy, as isn't the kind to do mean, underhand things, and me losin' his letters and never tellin' him. P'raps them letters was important. I'd rather be turned off any day'n be goin' round here and him lookin' at me as he does.

Jim gave himself no time to change is mind, but the next moment was standing before Mr. Lane. The eyes which Jim lifted were very troubled ones, b at of full honest purpose to acknowledge his fault, did not shrink before the keen,

in juiring ones which met them. "Well, what is it ?" asked Mr. Lane, as I m hesitated, searcely knowing how to begin.

"Them letters," he stammered, the color growing deeper on his already flushed face. "You thought I mailed flushed face. "You thought I mailed 'em all, but I didn't. I lost two of 'em." Mr. Lane looked gravely at the small figure standing in such utter self-abasement before him. Everything about it -the thin face with the appealing eyes, and the air of general dejection-seemed to unite in telling the story of how hard li e had been on him, and how heroic was his truth telling, which might result in the easting away of the only good fortune which had over come to him. The gravity melted into a smile.

"I like a boy I can trust," said Mr.

"Yes," said Jim with a despairing sigh. "You thought you could trust me to take care of them letters-and-now 'ou know you can't—'

'Now I know I can trust you to tell the truth; you needn't go. Jim. I want you to stay as long as you can do the square and honest thing. If you hadn't told me, though, I should have let you go to-night; for I knew you had lost the Some one picked them up and letters. brought them to me."- atholic Mirror.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cach.

IN MEMORIAM.

Funeral of the late Mr. John Arthur Herbert, of Lianarth, Father of Major-General Ivor Herbert.

On Saturday last, August 24th, the remains of Mr. John Herbert were laid in their last resting-place in the family vault, Llanarth churchyard. There was a large attendance of friends and of the neighbouring gentry, among whom Mr. Herbert was so deservedly popular. The Bishop of the diocese pontificated at the Requiem Mass, and was assisted by the deal of pain. For about ten years I con-

nought, and like as not he'll turn me off. that excited meeting of his friends and if I tell him I mailed 'em all p'raps he'll neigh bours. The trouble passed away: If I tell him I mailed 'em all p'raps he'll neighbours. The trouble passed away; never find it out. Yes, I'll go back. If and no man was more friendly with his neighbors than was Mr. Herbert in the lick me, and that won't make me for the second state of the second s the frequentation of Mass and Sacraments; regular at daily Mass, we have seen him so often, punctual, devout, kneeling upright. Faults he may have Lane had a pleasant, trustful way with had, we do not care to remember them now, but he regularly and daily repented and asked God's forgiveness. And when suffering came, he met it with Christian courage, and accepted it in the spirit of the cross.

After the absolution had been given by the bishop, the funeral procession wended its way to the grounds of the old church—once Catholic, now Protestant which picturesquely enough among the encircling trees looks down on the humbler chapel, where the generosity of the family has continued the Mass and ministrations which link the present with the past life within its ancient walls. The chief mourners were the sons, Colonel Ivor Herbert, Major Herbert and Mrs. Arthur Herbert, and the brothers of the deceased, General Sir Arthur Herbert and Major Herbert, of Liansansfried; the coffin was carried to the graveside by the tenantry. The pall-bearers were Lord Fingall, Lord Tudegar, Colonel Syne, Mr. Bosanquet (of Dingston), the Marquis of Abergav-enny, K.G.; Sir Henry Jackson, Bart.; Mr. Johad Lawrence (of Caerleon), and Colonel. Wheeley .- ondon Tablet, Aug. 30th, 1895.

A FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION HOW IT CURED MRS. SOMERVILLE, OF BRANTFORD.

HER CASE HAD BAFFLED TEN YEARS OF TREATMENT-THE TROUBLE BROUGHT ON BY AN ATTACK OF TYPHOID FEVER-SHE IS AGAIN ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH.

From the Brantford Nationalist.

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a favorite medicine in Brantford and vicinity will be readily borne out by the local druggists, and that much suffering has been alleviated by the use of this wonderful healer, is amply shown by the number of strong statements in favor of Pink Pills from this section. And yet the number of cases published is small in comparison with the total number that have found benefit from the use of this great blood builder and nerve restorer. It is true that Pink Pills are used in many cases to tone up the system, enrich the blood and stimulate the nerves where no serious illness exists; but it is equally true that in many cases in which they have been used, other medicines have failed, and the result achieved by Pink Pills may very truly be characterized as marvellous. The editor of the Canadian Nationalist came across just such a case recently. It is that of Mrs. S. Somerville, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this city. Mrs. Somerville does not seek notoriety, but is willing that a statement of what Pink Pills have done for her shall be made public in the hope that some other sufferer may be benefitted there-by. "My illness at first," said Mrs. Somerville, " was a serious attack of typhoid fever. Although I recovered from the fever it left its effects that have caused me many years of misery. The doctor said that my blood had become impregnated with poison and that it would take a long time to eradicate it. The trouble seemed to have its chief seat in my limbs, which caused me a great

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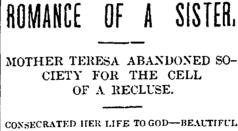
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STORY OF A CARMELITE RELIGIOUS WHO RECENTLY DIED IN NEW ORLEANS-AN HONORED VOW.

Borne to her long home in St. Louis' cemetery, New Orleans, the other day, from the holy precincts of the Convent of the Discalced Carmelites, in the old French faubourg, was the mother superior of the order, Sister Teresa of Jesus. she who in the '50's was known far and wide throughout Louisiana as the beautiful and gifted Louise Roman, daughter of Telesphor Roman, and grand-daughter of Governor Roman. All the gay world knew her in those days and welcomed her in its midst as it welcomes all that lends splendor and attractiveness to its charmed circles. A magnificently proportioned tall brunette, with eyes that flashed with merriment when merriment should be, or drooped and languished with softest expression of sympathy if her tender heart was touched by tales of woe, such was Louise Roman in the heyday of youth. It will naturally be asked what cause or causes led this beautiful woman and the beloved child of doting parents to voluntarily leave her home, its affections, its luxuries, for one which entailed almost complete solitude, daily mortification of self and constant prayer, where one cannot even partake of a glass of water without permission from the superior, and where to be hungry and to be cold is loving penance.

given up to recreation and conversation; at all other times strictest silence is enjoined. It is said that in this hour of recreation their playful laughter can be heard by passers by and is joyous as that of children.

When not employed in prayer or in necessary manual labor they occupy themselves with painting, embroidery or needlework, for all are cultured women, and usually wealthy ones, who, tired of the world and its vanities, seek to live for God alone.

With Sister Teresa of Jesus, nee Louise Roman, the causes were peculiar. Her story, well known forty years ago, now well nigh forgotten, is briefly thus :

LOUISE ROMAN'S VOWS.

Returning to her home one night from a ball, she slipped upon the staircase and gave her knee a severe blow. The bruise troubled her somewhat, but not sufficiently for her to forego the constant festivities of a particularly brilliant carnival season. Again, in a few weeks, when nearly drooping from the fatigue of innumerable dances and waltzes, a similar accident occurred and, unfortunately, she bruised the same knee. This time the injury proved serious. Inflammation of a violent character set in and the best advice in the country declared there was but one hope for life, and even that but a slight one; the limb must be amputated. It was so bare a c ance that her distracted parents refused to have their loved child endure the operation. "Will you leave it to her decision ?" asked the attendant physician, for so far she had been kept in ignorance of her fate. It was decided to do so. Science was far from being as advanced in the fifties as it is now, and the ordeal through which Miss Roman was to pass revealed itself to her mind with all its terrors, but her voice was firm when, after pondering awhile, she said : "Let it be done. If God spares my life I will devote it to Him.'

And thus it was she became a Discalced Carmelite. Her novitiate was made in St. Louis. In 1877 she returned from that city to New Orleans and established the convent of which she became mother superior .- Catholic Citizen.

WHY NOT YOU?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same ? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you? Hoon's PILLS are prompt and efficient.

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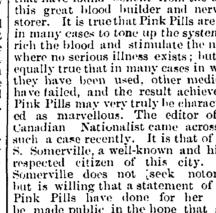
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could be in the performance of his new

duties. "I ain't never goin' to turn one way or another till I get my stuff to where it's to go," said Jim, as he tucked the papers securely under his arm, and took a firm grasp of the dozen or more letters. "Important, I reckon," he went on, with a glance of great respect at the businesslike envelopes. "Money in 'em like as not. And I've heard say there's stuff wrote in letters sometimes as is more im portant'n if you was sendin' money in em. You wouldn't think so, but that's what they say. And if anybody'd be likely to write important things, it's Mr. Lane.

Straightening himself with the import-ance of having to do with such, Jim turned up a stairway and delivered his papers to Mr. Hill. The message to Mr. Grant was duly given, when the boy turned in the direction of the post-office. which was some little distance further

on. "What's all the crowd? Somebody run over or somethin'?" Jim stood for a moment after rounding

a corner and coming face to face with a scene of confusion common enough on city streets. Men and boys were running from different directions toward a certain point; and in a very few moments several hundred people had collected.

Jim paused for a moment. He could easily keep along on the other side and accomplish his errand without delay. A feeling in his heart told him that this was the thing to do; for a boy who stops to ascertain the why and the wherefore of every street commotion will have little time for anything else. But i e turned a little, allowing himself to mingle in the crowd.

"It's only a couple of bootblacks," he heard some one say, "got knocked down and run over."

It was close upon where a number of Jim's companions used to gather for work. What if it should be any of them? More willingly he moved with the crowd, until he found himself unable to choose which way he should move.

" Make way !" Some members of the police force were clearing the way for the approach of an ambulance, Jim was hustled rudely to one side, and the package of letters thrown from his hand. With a cry of dismay he stooped to gather them. "Out of the way, you young simpleton !"

He was forcibly raised to his feet and pressed far to one side. Counting his letters, he found that two were missing. He was obliged to wait until the crowd dispersed, and when he made his way to the pisce where he had lost them, no letters were there. Poor Jim mailed the recovered ones, and then began wondering if he should ever go back to the

What'll I say if he asks me? If I tell min, he'll think I'm a good-for

to the Absolution, made a short address to those assembled in the chapel; there was a large assemblage of friends and was a mrge assembling of friends and tenantry without, who could not gain admission. His Lordship took as his text: "Rise up before the hoary head and honour the person of the aged" (Levit. xix. 32), and said he asked their prayers for the departed, whom they mourned, for whom too whom they mourned; for whom, too, through all their fear and grief, there ran the thread of respect, nay, reverence. An upright life of seventy-six years could not but claim respect. Mr. Herbert's life had been that of an upright and sincere Christian, a firm upholder of his holy faith. In his latter years, too, he had been tried by suffering, which had turned him more and more to God; and they all honored him the more for his white hairs. And rightly, for although age in itself is no title to reverence, yet the old age of a good man appeals to a feeling in our nature which urges us to treat with respect that which God has set up and watched over so long. For a long life and a God-fearing life is a les-

son in God's Providence, and a monu-ment of God's solicitude; it is like a storehouse, from which men draw thoughts, and teachings, and hopes ; it is a chain that joins us to the past; and if it touches our own life it often holds in its substance some fibres of our own hearts.

Mr. Herbert, who was born in 1819 had, the preacher said, passed most of his seventy-six years in that central spot of North Monmouthshire; here had lived his father before him; here might his children live long after him, and such as he. He was a courteous and dignified gentleman, just and fair and compassionate in his dealings, kind and affectionate to his family. Early in his life Mr. Herbert was present at a scene which might fittingly be recalled. It was when the gentlemen of Monmouthshire met-four and forty years ago-at Usk. to protest against what was called Papal aggression. Mr. Herbert and Colonel John Francis Vaughan were alone against the country. Colonel Vaughan's speech we still have; but the younger man, John Arthur Herbert, spoke too, and it was a courageous thing, as brave an act as charging a square or leading a forion hope, to face



Requiem Mass, and was assisted by the Cathedral Prior of St. Michael's, Here-ford, and several of the Canons. There were also present a number of clergy of the diocese, and a body of monks from⁹ St. Michael's formed the choir. After the Mass the Bishop hofers proceeding the Mass, the Bishop, before proceeding ting relief. I had read much of the remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and became interested in them. One day I asked my physician if I might try them. He gave his permission and I began using them. By the time the third box was finished I found myself very much improved-in fact, the pains had entirely left me and I was growing healthier and more fleshy. I continued using the pills until I had taken six boxes more, when I felt that I was entirely cured, and was enjoying better health than I had done for years. I am satisfied that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I owe my recovery, and have implicit confidence in their curative power, and shall continue to recommend them

to other sufferers. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a long tried prescription acting upon the blood and nerves. They are of great value as a tonic during recovery from acute diseases, such as fevers, etc., building up the blood and system, preventing the olten diastrous after effects of such troubles. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.



For a long time I suffered with Rheumatismin the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife sufficient a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was goon going about all right. S. C. Huffinz, Sweet's Corners. right. Price 25c.

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A LIFE OF CONSTANT PENANCE.

The Order of Discalced Carmelites is the most rigid in the world. There are but four convents in America. The duty of the inmates is to pray for themselves. of the inmates is to pray for themselves. Some one of them is always prostrated before the altar, where, as the hour passes, they relieve each other as sen-tinels on duty. Victor Hugo, in his "Les Miserables," gives a most awe-inspiring account of one in Paris. After a Cormelite has passed her povitiste (and a Carmelite has passed her novitiate (and many try it, but few succeed) no human being, save her Sisters in Jesus, ever looks upon her face again. Her own mother, when she visits her, speaks to her through a grated window and listens to the voice of her beloved child through the thick serge veil which custom obliges them to draw over their faces on such occasions. The dress of the Carmelite is of brown serge ; her undergarments are of the same ; even the pocket handkerchiel is of brown cloth. They wear no linen. Their sandals are of hempen cloth and knotted ropes. They sleep in cells with one chair, a table and a bed composed of two planks, upon which straw is laid and serge sheets.

FIRST REPÁST AT MID-DAY.

They rise betimes to pray and do not break their fast by so much as a sip of water until near mid-day. Then the little band of holy souls meet for their first meal. The order forbids meat, so the food is of rice, beans and vegetables; very plainly cooked. One hour in the day-from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock-is

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is, HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

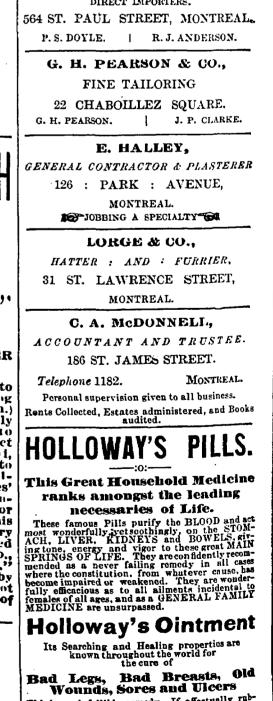


Vegetable Compound is the only specific for alleaves peculiar to women which can and does effect acomplete cure. Prolapsus. U eti, Leucorrhce, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield in Miles' (Can) V. g. table Compound, en-tirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by e ery druggist in this broad land Letters of enquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. (." Medicine (o., Montreal, mark.d "Personal." will be opened and answered by * lady court spondent, and will not go beyond the hands and yes of one of "the mother sex."



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This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the neck and chest, as salt into mest, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchits, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Absocses, Piles, Fistulas,

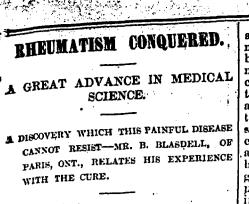
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

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

535 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

533 OXIGHD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine through-out the orilized world, with directions for use in almost every language: The Trade Marks of these modicines are registered af Ottawa. Hence, surjone throughout the British poststood who may here the American counter-indefor all will be prosecuted. Purplayers should look to the Label of the Pole and Bures. If the address is not 550 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

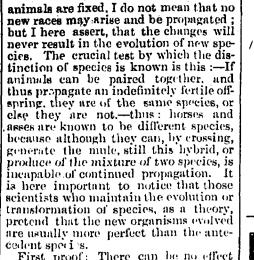
and the state of the second state of



Paris, Ont., Review. Paris, out, herein has long baffled the Rheumatism has long baffled the medical profession. Medicine for exter-nal and internal use has been produced, al and internal use has been produced. plasters tried, electricity experimented with, hot and cold baths and a thousand other things tried, but without avail. Rheumatism still held the fort, making the life of its victims one of misery and pain. The first real step toward conpain. The first fear step toward con-quering rheumatism was made when the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Fills for Pale People was dis-covered, and since that time thousands covered, and since the true thousands have testified to their wonderful efficacy in this, as well as in other troubles, the origin of which may be traced to the blood.

blood. Among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. Blasdell, of this town, who is known not only to all our citizens but to residents of this section, and he is as highly esteemed as he is widely known. To terms of the warmest praise of Dr. saved me a big doctor's bill but have reback. I tried a number of remedies, but without effect. I was then advised by Mrs. Horning, of Copetown, who had been cured of paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to give them a trial. I followed her advice, and after using a box or two I began to feel much better, and with their continued use I constantly improved in bealth, and am now feeling better than I have done before in ten years. I am satisfied that but for the timely use of Pink Pills I but for the timely use of tink tins I would to-day have been a physical wreck, living a life of constant pain, and I can-not speak too highly of their curative powers, or recommend them too strongly to other sufferers. I cheerfully give per-mission to publish my statement in the hope that some other sufferer may read and profit by it."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia. sciatica, rhoumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the specific of the routies when make the lives of so many women a burden, and specific restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Fink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for 52.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."



cedent species. First proof : There can be no effect without a proportionate cause : but if the higher species were evolved from lower, the improved new species would be without a proportionate cause, for inasmuch as the new species is more perfect than the old, it has no cause in the old. The new offspring of plants and animals may at the most have some accidental superiority over the parent stock, being born and raised under more favourable circumstances ; but accidental changes constitute no specific difference.

Second proof, by induction : Though scientists have now been at work, for many years, in exploring lands and seas, in examining the fossil remains of countesteemen as he is when known. To the editor of the Review Mr. Blasdell re-cently said : "I have reason to speak in to obtain and powerturity genius of man to obtain and perpetuate new varieties Williams' Pink Pills, as they not only and races, they have never yet been able to exhibit a single decisive proof that a saved me to health, which was impaired stored me to health, which was impaired by rheumatism and neuralgia. These place. Animals are now as they are reby theumatism and neuralgia. These troubles were, I think, the after effects of an attack of measles. After the latter trouble had disappeared I felt an awful pain in my head, neck, and down my back. I tried a number of remedies, but of which no very ancient specimens have been discovered. But it cannot be proved that any species was ever evolved from another.

Third proof: That the test of indefinitely continued fertility in the species is the crucial test by which the theory of evolution mast be judged, and that the theory cannot stand this test is acknowledged by its ablest advocates. Without verification," says Tyndall, "a theoretic conception is a mere fig-ment of the intellect." "Our acceptance of the Darwinian hypothesis," says Huxley, "must be provisional as long as one link in the chain of evidence is wanting; and as long as all the animals and plants, certainly produced by selective breeding from a common stock, are fertile, and their progeny is fertile with one another, one link will be wanting." Therefore, this theory, which contra-

dicts my thesis, is a mere tigment of the intellect. Paleontology, or the science of fossils and organic remains, auatomy. geography, physiology, all condemn evo-Intion, and prove in favor of my thesis. It is not necessary to investigate any further either geology or the sun, moon and stars: we have seen that the Creator did not establish a series of evolution from less perfect to more perfect species. But now, the question arises : could He have done so? Reason answers that God can do all that is not self-contradictory : but not in another sense. It is absurd that a superior effect should proceed entirely from an inferior cause; but not that God should supply, by His own action, whatever perfection is added to the effect, that is to say, to the new generation; nor is it evidently impossible that the Creator should direct the evolution of a lower into a higher species, by



COMMERCIAL. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.15. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.25 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, base \$1.60 to \$1.70 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. BEAN, ETC.—The market for bran is decidedly lower, sales having been reported at \$14,75 to \$15 Shorts are quiet it \$16.50 to \$19.00 as to grade. Moullie is in small request at \$20,00 to \$22,00 as to grade.

WHEAT,-New red and white winter wheat has sold in the West at 58e to 60e Labe

Coux.—Prices for No. 2 Chicago in bond are quoted 38c to 39c and duty

paid 46c to 47c. PEAS. -New are offered in the west at 1 equal to 65c per 66 lbs laid down here. They have sold at 61c per 60 lbs west of Toronto. Old peas are quoted in store at

Ose to 70c. OATS, ~No, 2 white has sold 34c in var lots, and No. 2 new is offered to arrive at

BARLEY,-New field barely is offered to arrive at 43e, which is a very low figure.

Brekwheat .-- Prices are purely nominal.

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

· PROVISIONS.

POEK, LAED, &C.--Canada short-ent pork, per barrel, \$15,00 to \$16,00; Canada thin mess, per bb1., \$14,00 to \$14,50; Mess pork, American, new, per bb1, \$13,50 to \$14,00; Hams, per 0, 01 to the bas, basis to site to be Ib., 91e to 11e; Lard, pure, in pails, per Ib., 85e to 91e; Lard, compound, in pails, per fb., 6je to 7c; Bacon, per fb., 9½e to fbc; Shoulders, per fb., 8e to 8½e.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Branch(reanie	ry, fine	st July-	$\Lambda 0 g$	ust,
per 15., 173e					
good, 165c to	-17e ; 1	lownsh	\mathbf{n}_{1} s, \mathbf{n}_{2}	.10	16c;
Morrisburg,	De to	150 ;	Wester	n.,	Ble
to He.					

Cinusue, Finest Ontario, 73c, to: 74c; Eastern Townships, 71c to S.e; French, 7e to The: Undergrades, 64e to 6fe.

COUNTER CHUESE MADREE. Vrica, N.Y., Sept. 9.- Sales at 6cl 46

Little Falls, N.Y., Sept. 9. Sides at 61c

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 9. Sales at 75-10

Ingersoli, Oat., Sept. 40. – No sales, Peterboro – Oat., Sept. 40. – Sales at 7

7-10.

Campbelliced, Ont., Sept. 10. No sales, Madoe, Ont., Sept. 10. Sales at 77c. Najamo, Ont., Sept. 10. No sales. Picton, Ont., Sept. II. No sales. Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 11. Sales at 7

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos, Improved cable advices have helped to strengthen the narket for choice fresh tall eggs, which command a premium over choice candled stock, the latter seding in round lots at the and in single cases at 12c. Culls have sold during the week at Sic to 9%c. There has



CORRESPONDENCE.

Evolution is derived from the Latin verb, evolvere, which means to turn some one thing to another; it is, as you will perceive, a complete revolution against the order and plan of God in the work of creation. We read, in the first verse of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, that "God created Heaven and Earth " in verse the eleventh of said chapter, God said : Let the earth bring forth the green herb, and such as may seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind, which may have seed in itself upon the earth ; and it was done so. And in verse the twenty-fourth, God said : Let the earth bring forth the living creature in its kind, cattle and creeping things, and beasts of the earth, according to their kinds; and it was so done. In verse the twenty-fifth : And God made the beasts of the earth, according to their kinds, and cattle and everything that creepeth upon the earth, after its kind, and God saw that it was good. And, in verse the twenty-sixth, He said : Let us make man to our image and likeness, and let him have dominion over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and the beasts, and the whole earth, and every creeping creature that moveth upon the earth. In verse the twentyseventh, God created man to His own image; to the image of God he created him, male and female he created them, and God blessed them, saying : Increase and multiply, and fill the earth ; and subdue it, and rule-over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and all living creatures that move upon the earth. And in verse twenty-ninth, God said : Behold, I have given you every herbbearing seed, upon the earth, and all trees that have in themselves seeds of their own kind, to be your meat. And in verse the thirtieth : And to all the beasts of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to all that move upon the earth, and wherein there is life, that they may have to feed upon; and it was so done. And God saw all the things that He had made ; and they were very good.

Now, as you have seen from the design of God in the creation, the species of plants and animals are fixed forever ; no evolution or transformation. By species, I mean a class of plants, or animals, which have characteristic properties in common, and can be indefinitely propagated without changing those characteristics. A species may indeed produce a variety, that is to say, one or more individual plants, or animals, marked by some striking peculiarity not common to the species generally. A race is a va-riety perpetuated through several gener-ations. Thus, in the canine species, we have many many that differ encident have many races that differ considerably from one another, still all have certain characteristics in common, which mark them as belonging to the canine species.

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the agency of second causes wisely combined for that purpose. But it is metaphysically impossible that a more fortuitous combination of causes, without a wise designer to direct the work, should build up a most wonderful system of development, running through the whole vegetable and animal kingdoms, such as scientists claim that evolution has accomplished.

To say that merely blind forces produces so much beauty and harmony, is fully as absurd as to pretend that man can compose a grand and harmonious poem without knowing a word of the language in which it is written.

A system of evolution which ascribes effects to totally inadequate causes is illogical; and moreover, I have proved this theory to be both unscientific and against Divine Revelation. Therefore. it should be entirely rejected.

JOSEPH QUINN. (Formerly a Missionary in Canada and the United States.)

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

NELL: I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything. Belle, sweetiy : You couldn't get into them, my dear.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

WEARISOME DODGING .- Rural Housekeeper: You are late this season. Familiar Tramp: Yes, mum; I had to come by a roundabout way to avoid th' folks wot offered me work last year.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued rom \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

LADY TEACHER: Children, you should always respect your teacher. Now, Willie Green, tell me why you should respect me? Willie: On account of your age.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Draw-ing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

"Does this roof leak always?" Agent : 'Oh, no, ma'am; only when it rains.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street. Montreal. Drawing every Wedne day. Lots valued from \$100 By saying that the species of plants and | t. \$1500. Tickets, 10 conts.

Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

" I can recommend PECTORAL "BALSAMIC ELLXIR, the compo-"sition of which has been made "known to me, as an excellent "inedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bron-" chitis or Colds with no fever."

L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D.

Montreal, March 27th 1889.

L. ROBITAILLE, Esq. Chemist. Sir.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, I think " it my duty to recommend it as an

" it in my practice in preference to " all other preparations, because it " always gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. ETHIER.

L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889.

"I have used with success the "PECTORAL BALSAMICELIXIE " in the different cases for which " " is recommended and it is with " pleasure that I recommend t c " ine public."

Z. LAROCHE, M D Montreal, March 27th 1889

Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonias from well known physicians.

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THE TRUE WHENESS AND CATHOFICS CHRONICLE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

CERISTIAN UNITY VIEWS OF REV. LUKE RIVINGTON,

CONVERT FROM ANGLICANISM.

FULL ACCEPTANCE OF PAPAL AUTHORITY IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF RE-UNION OF THE ENGLISH STATE CHURCH AND CATHOLICITY-ON NO OTHER TERMS IS SUCH A PROPOSITION FEASIBLE.

A famous English convert from Anglicanism, Rev. Luke Rivington. speaks as follows of the project and prospects of re-union of Christians:

"Nearly seventy years ago some menibers of the Church of England woke up to the fact that if we wished to be in that body to which our Lord committed the truth which He came to reveal, they must be under the rule of an Apostolical succession-that is to say, they must be able to trace themselves up to the Apostles' days by a continuous chain of Bishops. But they assumed that they themselves were part of that Apostolical succession. Their leader, however, a man of gigantic intellect, heroic devotion, and simplicity of purpose, after some years of retirement and prayer and mortification, saw another truth to be certain, viz., that our Lord had established a centre of unity. He submitted himself to that centre, and, as a great political leader had said, the Church of England is still recling from the blow inflicted on her by this decision of John Henry Newman. Now, before Carlinal Newman saw this truth, he had come to another conclusion, which served as a stepping-stone towards his submission, namely, that the Church consists of a body of rulers compacted together, recognizing each other as part of the one Church. Hence a desire for reunion necessarily followed. After his submission and that of many others, those that remained, at least many of them, retained a certain desire for union and initiated an association for the Reunion of Christendom. This association was condemned at Rome so far as this, that Catholics were forbidden to join it. The main reason of this prohibition wave the fact that the association in guestion maintained that the Church consists of three branches independent of each other and maintaining no intercommunion, but in conflict with one another as to vital truths. Such an idea contradicts the unity of the Church. The con-demnation led to the subject being very much dropped. But it has been revived by an earnest man, who had persuaded a French priest to investigate the question of Anglican Orders. But he had declared against them, on sufficient grounds. Another French priest has given a certain sanction to the idea of their invalidity. There are, however, many French priests. Nevertheless, this conception of one of them has had a great effect on the Anglican mind. Nothing, however, that has transpired gives any countenance to the notion that the support, whatever it may be worth, thus given to the validity of the Orders, is in any way accepted by authority. But further, a great deal has been said about .corporate reunion. Now, corporate reunion must be the reunion of two bodies. But in what sense can a religious system be called a body which does not know its mind and cannot act together? It can only be called a body in a very loose We are referred for its teaching sense. to a book. But a book of common

supplied the Department of State a supplemental report on horseless carriages. He says that bicycles and tricycles, with the petroleum motor, weigh considerably less than 100 pounds. The price is about \$250.

In order to get the machine in motioa the rider, after mounting, turns a tap to admit the petroleum, which at the same time turns on an electric current which ignites the vapor. He then propels the machine with his feet until he finds the motor is working. There is also in course of construction a somewhat similar machine to carry two persons. For he propulsion of ordinary carriages a kind of steam horse is used. The front wheels are removed and an extra wheel attached to a projecting platform of the steam horse. In these engines coke is used for fuel and there is no noise. smoke or steam. The weight is not greatly increased. Prices range from \$1,800 to \$2,500. Smooth roads are essential to the use of the carriage.

JOHN BULL'S BIG ROCK.

Gibraltar Which Has Been Likened to a Crouching Lion.

The great Rock of Gibraltar, which some fanciful person has likened to a crouching lion facing all Europe, is called the Lock of the Mediteranean, a lock to which John Bull holds the key.

Almost everybody expects to find that Gibraltar is an island. It is always pictured with ships lying at its foot, and the little strip of land which connects it with the mainland of Spain is kept out of sight.

This little strip is called the "neutral ground," and day by day and night by night the sentrics of two nations pace it at either end, with a "dead line" be- infinite mercy, have graciously received tween them, and when a man passes that without giving an account of himself he is shot dead, At least they say he would be shot dead. But it is altogether likely that if the records were examined it would be found that nobody ever has been.

We always, for some unknown reason. think of Africa and Tangier as being nearer to Gibraltar than is Spain. But in reality it is part of the Spanish mainland, and Africa, the silent grim sphinx's country, lies fourteen miles away to the south.

No rock in the world has had so many historics as Gibraltar. It was the first landing place in Europe of the Moore and their last foothold before they fled back into the wastes of Africa.

Between those times they made Spain beautiful with buildings like the Alhambra, and left their mark so deep that as long as our present civilization exists their wonders of architecture will be famous.

The rock is about three miles long and almost a mile wide and fourteen hundred feet above the sea at its highest point. It is composed of gray marble, and seen from the sea it is barren, grassless and treeless. But down in the crevices of the cliffs are little ravines where there are wooded nooks full of partridges and pigeons and Barbary apes. Nobody is allowed to shoot on the

rocks, so that the upper regions of Gib-raltar are overrun with these half tame creatures.

All through the rock are caves, which run from the great Halls of St. Michael, whose opening is one thousand feet above the sea level, down to the place where bad air has cut off further exploration and where the boom of the sea can be heard far below.

clouds so cover the summit that it was impossible to aim and fire the guns. At last a clever, man named Watkins invented a very clever device. It is an object finder. I believe it is

constructed something on the same principle as the object finder in the kodak. It is all arranged with such a mathematical nicety that a man sitting at a little table in an office clear down below the guns can train them in position so that their shot will strike ships lying miles out in the harbor, ships that could not be seen from the points where the guns are. All this is done by electricity. Then, too, the water all about is full of

torpedoes and there are telegraphs, telephones, search lights and all sorts of coutrivances to annihilate distance and darkness ready for instant use.

The whole rock is one honeycomb of tunnelling, in which are guns and pro-visions. There is food stored away in that grim cliff sufficient to keep the garrison of six thousand soldiers for seven years should an enemy knock so long at their impregnable gates .- Argosy.

CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 2, A.O.H., held on the 11th September, the following letter of condolence was unanimously passed:

REV. WM. O'MEARA, P.P., St. Gabriel.

Reverend Sir,-It was with extreme regret that we learned of the great trouble the Lord had been pleased to send you. The officers and members of Division No. 2, A.O.H., desire us to convey to you, on their behalf, their heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement. All we can do is to earnestly pray that God, who has been pleased to summon your dear beloved father, may, in His his soul into His heavenly kingdom, there to abide with Him forevermore. And again, we pray that the Lord may bless you with that grace so requisite under the circumstances, to bow in submission to His holy will, that you may bear, with Christian fortitude, the trying affliction He has seen fit to send you.

May our little offering of condolence serve in some measure to afford you consolation in your sad trial. This humble expression of our sorrow is to be published in THE TRUE WITNESS, a copy sent to you, our beloved Chaplain, and also a copy spread on the minutes of this Division

> Signed on behalf of Division, W. N. SMITH, M. MCCARTHY. J. W. WALSH.

C. M. B. A.

The regular meeting of Branch No: 252 C.M.B.A. was held last evening in the Federation hall, St. Catherine street. Mr. .J. Ryan, president, occupying the chair. Ie was finally decided to hold fortnightly entertainments during the winter season The first grand musical entertain-ment will be held on Friday vening, September 27th, in the Federation hall. The following committee were named to have charge of the first entortainment :-- Chancellor P. Kelly, G.A. Carpenter, W. E. Durack, R. J. Cooke, A. C. Coleman, L. E. Choquette, Thos. Ircland, W. J. McCaffrey, T. C. O'Brien, A. Brunet and T. R. Cowan. A limited number of tickets were placed in the hands of the members for distribution.

THE NEW LAVAL BUILDING.

The formal inauguration of the new milding of Laval University has been

paper, entitled "The Nation." In the fall

of that year The Nation's first number was published. Dayis was appointed editor and Duffy became its manager. Mr. Dillon contributed a large share of money to its expenses. Thomas Davis had possessed a magnetism of attracting around him young men, such as Denis Florence McCarthy, Barry O'Hagan, Dalton Williams and many other young singers, all of whom were inspired by Davis' ballads to write very good ballads themselves. The Nation kept growing in strength and influence, when, after three years editorialship, Davis died suddenly. Ireland mourned sincerely for his loss. Duffy was his successor. He wrote a dozen or so of thrilling Irish ballads for The Nation.

"The Library of Ireland" was started by the editorial staff of The Nation. O'Connell, Duffy and others were prosecuted in 1844 on the charge of treason, and were convicted by a jury. After an imprisonment of some months in Richmond the House of Peers rescinded the verdict. Shortly afterwards, when O'-Connell exclaimed in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, that "Freedom was not worth one drop of blood," the Young Irelanders seceded from the Repealers' Society and started an Irish Confederation. Gavan Duffy was arrested in 1848. The Nation was suppressed. In spite of four successive indictments, the government failed to convict him. and he was released. He restarted The Nation. The famine had crushed the spirit of the Irish people. Then the infamous "Brass Bands" of the early fifties, Keogh and Sadlier were leaders, betrayed the Irish people in the House of Commons. Duffy emigrated to Australia. In that colony be became Minister of Land, Speaker of the Legislature, and, eventually, Premier of the Cabinet of Victoria. Ten years ago he returned to Europe and married the niece of his first wife and installed her in his chateau. Having borne three children, Lady Duffy died in childbirth. She was the third spouse of Sir Charles G. Duffy. He is the author of "Young Ireland" and "Four Years of Irish History," which are very interesting in matter and graphic in style .- Eugene Davis in Western Watchman.

NEW BOOKS.

The Catholic News, of Memphis, Tenn., has the following generous criticisms in its last issue : STORIES OF THE PROMISES, by Mrs. M. A. Sadlier and her daughters. (D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal and Toronto,

Canada.) The above volume is a collection of

Free.

very suitable Catholic stories, many of which are based upon facts. They convey excellent lessons and are written in a plain literary style that will be welcome to the ordinary reader. Mrs. Sadlier and her talented daughters have given Catholic literature many excellent works and any work coming from them



on a bench in the Phoenix Party and is bound to be interesting and above all there conceived the idea of starting else Catholic. We recommend our read-a weekly National and literary news- ers to secure the book.

> POEMS AND LYRICS, by J. K. Foran, Lit. D., LL.D., editor of THE TRUE WIT-NESS. (D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Canada.)

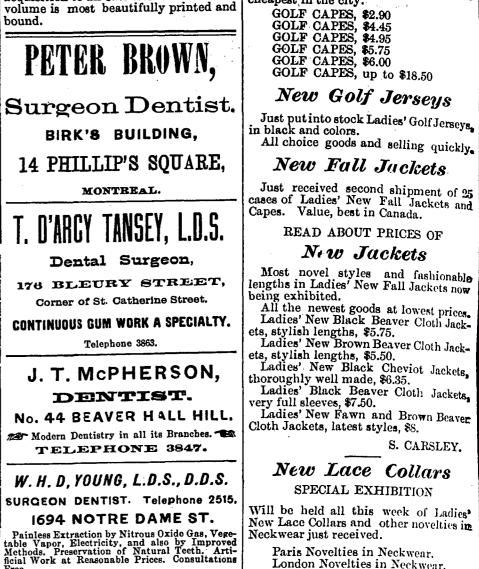
Canada.) We have received the above volume of opens which has lately been issued by GREATEST STORE. poems which has lately been issued by the old and well-known publishing house Canada. His volume of Poems and Lyrics entitle him to a high rank in the literary world. Many of his lyrics are full of fire and passion and display the beauty of the author's thought. Poems and Lyrics will certainly be a valuable acquisition to all Catholic libraries. The volume is most beautifully printed and

bound.

MONTREAL.

Telephone 3863.

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



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turion, or separation of husband, Montreal, 13th September, 1895, BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON, & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ladies' Black Lace Collars, with yokes, \$1.10 ca.

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New Laces.

We are now fully prepared to meet the great demand that is anticipated for laces this season, having just put the contents of several cases into stock, which comprise all the most fashionable makes in the very newest and best Butter Color Valenciennes Laee, from 2c

paper and ink cannot be united with the Catholic Church. Union must be with the living interpreters of the Book of Common Prayer. But do they agree in their interpretation? Except in matters in which they contradict the Church. For instance, the book in question makes a man and woman who enter into the holy state of matrimony, promise to hold together "until death do us part." Yet we find from recent experience that the official guardians of that book do not teach the indissolubility of the marriage tie. How can there be union between such teachers and the Catholic Church? Reunion can only be reunion with the Catholic Church. And the Catholic Church has a centre, which our Holy Father has reminded them, in his great letter to the English people, is "divinely constituted in the Roman Bishop." His Holiness speaks of re-union as a "return to the Church" on the part of the English people. He leaves them in no doubt as to where that Church is to be found and as to the fuct Church is to be found and as to the fact, sad as it is, that they are outside of it. His Holiness bids us pray that they may be reunited to the Supreme Shepherd, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This is the only idea of reunion which we are permitted to cherish. The situation, therefore, is left as it is. It is for us who by the grace of God are within the one fold to show our gratitude for this priceless boon by praying and working for the return of our fellow-Christians to the divinely established centre of unity. Father Rivington entered minutely

prayer is only paper and ink. And mere

into the causes of separation that took place in the 16th century. In the course of his exposition he alluded to a recent discovery of a Bull and also a Brief of Paul IV., which showed quite clearly that Cardinal Pole was instructed to reordain afresh any who had been ordained by Bishops consecrated by the new form used in Edward VI's reign. This discovery can hardly be said to have been yet published, but it is one that gives a final blow to any hope that our Anglican friends may have entertained as to a reversal of the Church's decision as to Anglican Orders. He then showed the weakness and helplessness that ensued upon separation from the Sea of Peter, the law of strength and life being that which our Lord laid down when He said to Peter, "Confirm thy brethren." He urged upon individuals the duty of submitting themselves individually the moment they saw the truth on which our Holy Father insisted in his letter, name-ly, that our Lord established a centre round which we must all gather, if we would be secure of our position in the Kingdom of God, which is the Church.— The Catholic niverse.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

Thirteen times the rock has been besieged. Moors held it for seven hundred and fifty years, and then Moors and Spaniards took it from each other again and again until at last the Moors, six hundred thousand of them, were driven away in 1610.

Spain held it until 1704, and then the English took a hand in the fight, and true to John Bull's principle of keeping the ground upon which he sets his lordly foot, he owns it yet.

But it has not been without some trouble to himself.

There is a whole long story in the siege of 1779, when General George Elliot held the rock for over three years with six thousand half starved men against the combined French and Spanish forces.

England was fighting our own little colonies at that time and had an African war or two on her hands besides ; so she looked across the seas, bade General Elliot good luck, and left him alone with his garrison to fight it out as best he could.

He was plucky and brave, and he had the best bone of England beside him, and the rock is still theirs. They had the thanks of Parliament-such of them

novel expedient of heating his cannon balls red hot, so that when they struck a ship they would set it on fire.

Since then Gibraltar's history has not been very eventful, but it retains its interesting-we might almost say its fascinating-qualities. It is Gibraltar the fortress which is

most interesting after all. Somebody has said that the rock is a huge joke, like the wooden horse which the enemy ran into Troy filled with soldiers. If looks so bland and innocent, with all its depth of its cunning arrangements for fighting.

Nobody except the commandant and the engineers who planned the present fortifications know the rock's real strength. There are ramparts all about the foot on the western side and they are commanded by guns and gunners who know exactly what to do in case of at-tack, although generations of them will probably come and go before there is a real attempt to scale the rock. On that side which looks toward Spain

are long gallcries, something like the casemates in our own little old-fashioned forts, only these galleries are cut in the solid rock and are high up on the hill. Below is a bridge over a moat. Hidden under it is a great powder magazine, and at the touch of a little electric button away off in the middle of offices somewhere the whole solid piece of masonry

could be blown into dust and Gibraltar be an island at last. Electricity is used in all sorts of curi-

definitely fixed for October S. The Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, all the members of the Local Cabinet, and the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal will be present. Addresses will be delivered by Lord Aberdeen, Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, Archbishop Fabre, Vice-Rector Proulx, the deans of the law and medical faculties, and Sir William Hingston.

AN INTERESTING SKEICH.

The Young Ireland Party.

Several of the leading and surviving members of the Young Ireland Society are as follows: Gavan Duffy, the presi-dent of the Irish Literary Society in London; Lady Wilde, whose pen name was "Speranza," and who in that period wrote the most ringing and passionate national lyrics; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who was a medical student in 1848 Miss Mary Kelly ("Eva"), who contrib-uted poems to the "Nation," and who subsequently married Kevin, after his imprisonment in the Bermuda Islands was over, and James Stephens, the aide-de-camp of Smith O'Brien in the "rising" of 1848. Lady Wilde resides in London. as came home again. General Elliot used in his defense the Mr. and Mrs. O'Doherty's home is in distant Australia. Some years ago, when James Stephens returned to his native land, he was presented by the National-ists of Dublin with a cottage situated in Sutton, a seaside hamlet a few miles distant from the Irish capital. On the occasion of James Stephens' expulsion from France on March 10, 1885, a fund was started by the late Dwyer Gray, editor of the Freeman's Journal. Stephens was in dire poverty in Brussels at that period. Two thousands pounds sterling (\$10,000) were subscribed to Mr. ugliness, that no one would imagine the and Mrs. Stephens, but by reasons which I cannot state, for they are confidential, the sum of £1,500 w s invested by the Stephens committee in a life annuity paid monthly to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. Gavan Duffy's residence in Nice, which is a chateau, and the winter home of the Irish patriot and litterateur. Born in the County Monaglian in 1816, he was apprenticed in the typesetting trade when a boy to Mr. Stanton of the Morning Register, published in Dublin. He was soon appointed a compositor, and won the popularity of the members of the Register "chapel." He subsequently because "chapel." He subsequently became a provireader, and a very successful one in the course of a few weeks. In his leisure moments he used to study Carlyle, Sheridan's plays, Edmund Burke's speeches, and other volumes. In 1839 the repeal movement was organized. Gavan Duffy proceeded to Belfast and became editor for the "Northern Star." He was afterwards the editor of a repeal paper, the Belfast "Vindicator,"

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