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How the Secret Was Guarded.

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

THE BISHOP who is the narrator 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 attracted the bishop'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 time. When seated next to his hostess at the dinner table, however, they returned 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 intruded 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 mentioned. 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 house 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 cause, 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 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 you will you make some trivial excuse for going back to the drawing room for a few minutes, see if the priest is still there, and if he be, speak to him, allure him to depart from this house—exorcise him, in fact?"

II.

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 priest 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 abused before; I will tell you who I am and what I want. As you see, I am a priest of the Catholic Church, and eighty years ago the house 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 implications in it). I committed the grave indiscretion—the sin even, for it is strictly forbidden by the Church—of making notes as I heard it. When I had absolved and dismissed her I found that it was barely possible for me to reach the rendezvous in time, but even in my haste I did not forget the supreme importance of guarding carefully the notes of the terrible secret committed to me. For purposes which I need not now detail, I had a few bricks loosened in the wall of one of the lower passages of this house and a small recess made—just the place, I thought, where my notes would be safe

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."

"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 of 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 relief, 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 toward 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 there—he was absolutely alone in the dimly lighted passage! Perhaps he ought to have been prepared for this sudden disappearance, but it startled him more than 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.

III.

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 errand upon which her request had dispatched the bishop, and, as may be imagined, the most intense interest and excitement were at once created. As soon as the bishop had recovered his self-possession, he found himself compelled to relate the story before the entire party, concealment being now out of the question. Celebrated as was his eloquence, it is probable that no discourse he ever made was followed with 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.

"The plaster seems very hard and firm," remarked some one.

"Yes," replied the host, "it is of excellent 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 perceptible 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 up to the cavity, and, after one glance, put in his hand and drew forth a heavily bound, old-fashioned book, thickly covered 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 found what he sought, he averted his eyes from it, and the others falling back to make way for him, bore it carefully up the stairs and into the nearest room, and cast it reverently into the fire burning on the hearth.

Until the last scrap of the mysteriously found document was reduced to cinder, no one spoke; and even then, though a few disjointed exclamations, such as "Marvellous!" "Wonderful, indeed!" "Who could have believed it!" broke forth, the majority were far too deeply impressed for words.

The bishop felt that none who were present could ever forget the lessons he

himself least of all, and indeed he could 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 late William Reel, 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 Castlemartyr 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. Lawlor, son of the late Denis Lawlor, of Newtownbarry, and Ernest 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, oldest daughter of the late Denis Paul Downing, of Alberta Villa, Model Farm, Drumcondra, received the white veil.

Mr. Murnaghan, 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 erected 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 carried out on the De Freyne estate, near Castlereagh, on Aug. 9. The first houses visited were two of P. O'Brien's (M.P.) tenants, McMahon and the Widow Hunt. The evictors cleared all their furniture out, and left two Emergency men in possession. The next person was named Mahon, who got settled on payment of four years' rent and costs. They next proceeded to Thomas Gorman's holding, whose family consisted of nine children, the eldest a girl sixteen years old. Gorman is in England trying to send home what would support his family. This family presented a 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, refused—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's rent, which Blakeney refused.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Jesuits have decided, at the earnest request of Bishop Schwabach, 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. Zalawski, apostolic delegate to India, is destined to succeed Mgr. Sattoli at Washington.

Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, England, will go to Mexico in October to take part in the coronation of the Blessed Virgin of Guadalupe.

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 Mnes, 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 Iceland.

The course in English Literature at Notre Dame University which has attained such perfection under the direction of Dr. Egan, will be presided over by Austin O'Malley, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., of Washington, D.C. In addition to his scientific attainments, Dr. O'Malley is one of the most promising of the

younger of American authors. His contributions to current literature have been marked by depth and grace of thought, high critical acumen and rare fineness of art.

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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, Rumania, from St. Cloud, Minnesota, has resigned his post there, which was afterwards denied, is correct. The Holy See named Bishop Zardetti Titular Bishop of Mazza, Asia Minor.

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

The Champaign 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 Champaign, 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 Sapientie 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 special 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 distinguished naval survivors of the war, was stricken with vertigo the other day at his home in Annonabade. 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 Catholic 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. Troop, of Clermont avenue, who organized this pilgrimage, as well as the one that crossed the ocean last year, has been made a Chevalier by the Pope in recognition of his services in the matter. His wife was given a reception by Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State, and presented with a beautiful silver reliquary in filigree and repousse work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Troop are converts to the Catholic faith.

Mother Digby has been elected superior 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



of the wrong things in this world is that a woman has to wait for a man to speak. Her happiness may depend upon him, but she is not permitted to tell him so, as he would be to tell her. She must depend upon her ability to create and foster in him a favorable and ardent feeling. To do this she must depend much upon her appearance. No man admires a pallid, dull and sunken and circles eyes, bloodless lips, sunken cheeks. No man wants to marry an invalid. Very few invalids are attractive to either sex. It isn't natural health in a woman brings clear complexion, red lips, vivacity, sparkle of eyes and intellect. Eternal watchfulness is the price of health. The downward road to disease is so easy to travel. Little disorders, little irregularities, little drains, lead to the most serious consequences. Put a stop to them. The "Favorite Prescription" has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over years and has cured the very worst forms of female troubles.

A book of 168 pages, containing much valuable information and letters from thousands of grateful women will be sent in plain envelope, securely sealed, at receipt of this notice and ten cents, in stamps, to part pay postage, by World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 659 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

assistant generals, taking up her residence at the mother house, Paris, were the late Very Rev. Mother Sartorius 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 Epalizon and at St. Gerles, in the department of Aveyron, France.

The Pope, yielding to the wishes of the Roman Anti-Masonic Union, has approved 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 Shtmanhan, 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 solemn services. Rev. Father O'Meara celebrated the requiem Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Donnelly as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Casey as sub-deacon. The church was heavily draped, and the concourse of citizens—a large number of friends of the deceased—was the largest ever seen in that part of the country. The tribute was only what the good man deserved, and the fervent prayers offered up were what he would have most appreciated.

FATHER MOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

For the Effects of La Grippe.

Chicago, March, 1894. 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 of one hour, and sometimes not at all at night; she had also difficulty to breathe so that she didn't expect to live; she tried different medicines for about a year without any result, but after she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic her health was restored and she enjoys good sleep again.

SISTER OF ST. CLARE. 533 and LaSalle St.

Chatanooga, Miss., March, 1894. We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness for which it gave great relief and refreshing sleep.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any address. For patients also get the free trial medicine.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direct supervision.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Sample bottles, 25c.

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

ROMAN NEWS.

[From the London Universe.]

Father Bonaldi, released from captivity among the Mahdists, relates some episodes of his imprisonment in company with Father Rossignoli. Their clothing was torn off at El-Oheid, and reduced to rags. Crucifixes and crosses were also taken from them by the Sudanese 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 indefinitely. 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 pickled 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 protestation 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.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS
ADVERTISEMENT.

Fall Selection
OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
Novelties

Away ahead of former seasons. Every day we are adding further Novelties to our present well assorted stock.

London and Parisian Novelties

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 Honespun and Camel's Hair Cloths, in checks and stripes.

New Halifax Tweed Mixture in greys 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 are being 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.
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COMMITTEE OF THE RIGHTS 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 Piedmontese army entered, by a breach, the Capital 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 perfidy. Celebrations are being at the moment prepared to glorify this sacrilege and perfidy. Christians need not be too greatly concerned about manifestations which deceive only those that desire to be deceived. But it is important that they should unite in repatriation and mutual prayer, and thus protest in favor of justice as opposed to inquiry, 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 Lourdes 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 cannot go to Lourdes to unite themselves to the intentions of the pilgrims in order to obtain from God—by prayer, alms, 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.

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

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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."

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HORRY 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.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

HUCKLEBERRY FRITTERS. Mix a pint of prepared flour with a pint of milk...

CORN OMELET. When you have had boiled corn for dinner one or two ears may be left over, stand them aside in a cool place...

APPLE FLOAT. Green apples are the best for making apple float, and it is extremely appetizing. Take tart apples and stew thoroughly...

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 baking powder...

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...

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...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. To prevent shoes from making holes in the heels of stockings, sew a piece of wash leather inside the heels of the shoes...

FASHION AND FANCY. [From the Republic.] The chiffon boa and the string of flowers which have been doing summer duty as wraps are beginning to be laid aside...

At the concluding sitting of the successful Marian Congress, which has just been held at Leghorn, under the presidency of Cardinal Bausa, Archbishop of Florence, a telegram was sent to the English Church Union, expressing a fervent hope that England might soon, by the aid of our Lady's intercession, be united to the great body of Catholics...

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the front loose. 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 yellow.

The wise woman is providing for the fall season by carefully studying the comparative merits of mackintoshes. They are shown this season in water-proof chevrons and serges, and in woolen 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.

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 number.

A pretty collarette is made of white lace gathered into a band. The collar is of silk and is trimmed with half a dozen rosettes, from each of which a band of ribbon extends down just to the end of the collar, where another rosette is placed, a couple of ends of ribbon falling below.

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-adays 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 high-woman, 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 disfigurement or depreciation.

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 indefinite, is to be discouraged. The "G" and "R" in "Mr." and "Mrs." are frequently engraved above the line, owing partly to the English custom of so doing and because, when the parents' names are long, more space on the line is gained. With small names the abbreviations are preferable on the line with the other initials. 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 with a "u."

The names of the bride and groom are separated by the little word "at" 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, cousin 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 heading reads: "The honor of your presence is requested," etc.

When the bride has more names than 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 Pollin Berkeley, request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Alice Bartram, to Mr. Edward Prescott Harrison, on Wednesday, June the twenty-first, at twelve 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 gummed for sealing.

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GREAT BATTLES are continually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and Restores Health.

Florence, a telegram was sent to the English Church Union, expressing a fervent hope that England might soon, by the aid of our Lady's intercession, be united to the great body of Catholics. Lord Halifax sent the following message in reply: "Lord Halifax's grateful thanks, together with the expression of his most earnest wishes for the fulfilment of the prayers of the Congress."—London Tablet, 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 following 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 conservative. 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 co-religionists 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 276."

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 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 Jesus, 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 had adieu to the attractions of the world and became a member of the Society of Jesus. He made his novitiate at Frederick. He was ordained 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 reorganized the classes and imparted new life to every department. It is not saying too much to assert that he "made" Boston College. During the ten years he was in Boston he accomplished a wonderful task in uplifting 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 from \$20,000 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 Provincial 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 esteemed 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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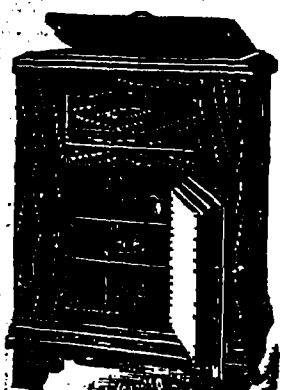
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In our spacious Mantle Department, the finest and best equipped in the city, cheapness and excellence are inseparable as sunlight and shadow—excellence is the sunlight of course, and cheapness is the shadow cast on profit. This season the stock contains larger than ever. It embraces thousands of garments gathered from all the leading centres of vogue. It can meet the requirements of every purse, and satisfy the individual taste of every buyer. For the three P's, Fit, Finish and Fashion, its assortments are unsurpassed. Its prices are invariably less than wholesale, as a visit of inspection will show.

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Our display of new Fall and Winter Dress Goods is replete with all the latest European Novelties, while as regards value, each buying, backed by the necessary experience and knowledge, enables us at all times to offer our customers the very best terms in the market.

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Our collection of new Silk Fabrics 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."

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FOR STYLE AND FIT CALL ON MATT WILLOCK, 141A BLEURY STREET, OPPOSITE THE JESUIT CHURCH.

CASTOR FLUID

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GEO. R. HEASLEY, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps Clothes, Wingers, &c. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 20-7 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

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Have Your SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street. Bell Telephone 6720.

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Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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CONFECTIONERY. Cakes and Pastry, Fresh daily. Caudies in great variety. All our own manufacture. MADE DISHES, for Parties: Ice Cream, Jellies, Russos, etc. Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Luncheon and Dining Room. CHARLES ALEXANDER, 219 St. James Street.

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Ottawa and Return, On Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1895. On Sept. 24 and 26, 1895.

For reservation of seats in parlor cars and full information, apply at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James Street, or at Beauport Station.

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ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.

Under the direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE. The course of studies is complete in English and French. Classes will re-open on September 4th. Board and tuition, only \$80 per year. Students received at any time during the year. For Prospectus, address to REV. SISTER SUPERIOR.

Mount St. Louis Institute, 444 SHERBROOKE ST., MONTREAL.

This Institution will re-open Tuesday, September 3rd. Boarders of last year and new applicants as boarders or day pupils will be received on Tuesday. Day pupils of last year, on September 4th, at 9 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Pineau d'Armes, Montreal. This, one of the largest and best organized Commercial Institutions in America, will open Aug. 25. 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 specialists devote their time and attention to the advancement of students. Separate rooms for ladies. Write, or call, for Prospectus. 5-13. CAZA & JORD, 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 Outremont, run out to the College every half hour. The parents are requested to send the pupils as early as possible. 49-13

Montreal Business College

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, MONTREAL, CANADA.

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If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

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 to know; we do not covet his acquaintance; but he is 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 sentiments are deserving of the universal condemnation of the honest citizens of our 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 against our common religious faith."

trustees for having done all in their power to injure the Brothers. In 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-Canadian? 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 Canada?

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 misfortune 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 paper—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 same 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 their battle. When the arrows 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 bitter end. When our religious communities 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 accusation back in the teeth of the calumniator. Small the heart and narrow the soul, lame the spirit and unpatriotic the man who could harbor such sentiments in a 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 in name and in principle. The Brothers do not want any such champion to carry their cause before the great jury of public opinion. It is that very spirit which is the greatest menace to our best and most worthy institutions. Let the spirit of race hatred take wing and hover over our land for a few months, and all the efforts of the past to build up a grand nationhood will be lost in the debris and ruins that must necessarily encumber the future. Would that we

had a daily press that we might be 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, however 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 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 Catholicity find, unless in the union of the French and Irish Catholics? Is the 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 parade-day 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 Marius, weep amongst the Carthaginian 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 hands 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 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.

A KINDLY CRITIC.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D., of Arthur, Ont., one of Canada's most distinguished literateurs, 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 MacLachlan, Chas. Sangster, Chas. G. D. Roberts, Wm. Wilfrid Campbell, Archibald Lampman, Duncan Campbell Scott, Frederick George Scott, and Bliss Carman, he indicates the works of Evan McColl, "The Bard of Lochfyne," of Phillips Stewart, George F. Cameron, Chas. Pelham Mulvaney, Hon. Joseph Howe, and the late Reverend Dr. Encos McDonald Dawson. We are glad he did not omit the name of John Talon-Lesperance, the versatile and erudite "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, Arthur Weir, W. W. Smith, A. J. Lockhart, Dr. Drummond, Geo. Martin, J. E. Logan, Matthew Richey Knight, N. F. Davin, and Maurice W. Casey. We have had occasion already to refer to the productions of Mr. Casey's spirited muse; we shall have opportunities in the future of drawing attention to his fine literary efforts. But in all this we note that Mr. O'Hagan's own name merely appears as the critic. It is only just to say that

Mr. O'Hagan occupies a very unique position in Canadian literature; we can only 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 periodicals, 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 illustrations. 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 same field of labor is the best evidence 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 government will celebrate, on an extensive scale, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of the Papal army at 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 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 Vatican and within earshot of the grandest Pontiff, legislator, statesman and heroic sufferer that our age has ever 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 mere 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 commemorations and the songs of triumph with which 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 had suffered, even as the early envoys of Christ. He was persecuted to a degree that seems almost incredible when we consider that he lived and reigned in the nineteenth century. When he raised his consecrated hand, on that ever memorable day, and signalled the cessation of hostilities, he must have taken a hurried glance back over a quarter of a cen-

tury and beheld afresh the scenes that had then become historical and in which 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 were raised to imprison him; he must 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 Eternal City from which he was flying; he 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 the saints and patience of the martyrs 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 efforts of man to destroy it. I have again seen that head of your Church go forth gorgeous, with every knee bending, and every eye blessing the prince of one world and the prophet of another. I have seen him, like the last mountain of deluge, towering sublimely above the desolation around him, immutable amidst change, magnificent amidst ruin, the last remnant of earth's beauty, the 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 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 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 reduced to dust is as firm as when the fisherman from Galilee first erected it upon the downfallen palaces of the Caesars. And another quarter of a century will roll past, and Humbert, and Crispi, and Lemmi, and all the deadly enemies of the great Pontiff of our day, will go down to moulder with Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Mamiani, Mazzini, Giobertti, and their mountebank Lolla Montes, while the cross will still glitter from the dome of St. Peter's, a Vicar of Christ will reign in the palace of the Popes, and the Church of the 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 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 comes in, all the finer and nobler sentiments disappear. Lafontaine, in his Fables, illustrates this in the example of the snake that was taken up by the compassionate farmer; the reptile stung the hand that had protected it. Samples of this spirit are unhappily not too rare in the world. It would seem that some people the very moment they feel themselves under an obligation to a benefactor immediately become that good person's enemy. Fearing, perhaps, that some day they might be called upon to repay the goodness done them, or at least to acknowledge it, they strive to kill conscience and to wipe out the memory of the kindness, by conjuring up every imaginable excuse for an enmity. It is very often the case that men, who have been educated—yes, housed, clothed and fed—by others, show their ingratitude in after life by injuring to the full extent 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 bears a good 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 to contempt, no matter how deserving 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 deeds and words, at their right value, 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 public interest at the expense of one's own

feelings, and another to crave for popularity at the expense of the feelings of others. Above all is it unworthy to aspire to a certain recognition by injuring those who did us good. These are only general maxims that all honest men must accept. The application of them in individual cases we leave to the individuals themselves. One thing, however, is certain, that ingratitude may prosper for a time, but it eventually brings with it a punishment that is ever proportionate 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 women as the emancipation of the Church from the thralldom of the early 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 of the authorities of the Catholic University demonstrate anything, it is the fact that our non-catholic friends have been simply ignorant of the Church's attitude and practice in such matters, and blinded to such a degree that this movement flashes upon them like an unexpected revelation.

In the first place it is not "a new thing" for the Catholic Church to favor the higher education of women; of this 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 unbroken encouragement in the educational line 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 they apparently are not—with the works performed in the higher educational field by the numerous talented and successful Catholic ladies—lay persons—on this very continent, they would not, for a moment, entertain such an absurd idea. The Witness wonders that, while exalting the Mother of Our Lord, the Catholic Church makes woman bend under a certain subordination. It is quite the contrary; the Catholic Church, and she alone, 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 her legitimate aspirations so faithfully seconded.

It is true the Catholic Church does not lean to female suffrage; she does not seek to take woman out of her proper sphere and place her in man's shoes; she does not countenance divorce; she does not sanction the civil bursting of the marriage tie, and the consequent 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 illegitimacy to unoffending children; she does not permit woman to barter her noblest prospects, that duty and virtue secure, for a license that legalizes prostitution and renders socially acceptable lives that in the eyes of God and of Christian morality, are disgraceful. The Catholic Church does not applaud the "new woman," the spouting, electioneering, lecture-platform female; she does not go into ecstasies of delight over the bronzefaced, mannish female; she does not encourage the bicycle, bloomer, stand-up collar, cut-away coat species of women. If these are the "interests of woman" that the Church has ever set face against and that the Witness has in view when talking of "subordination"—then we admit that the Catholic Church is not prepared to recognize them—no more would Our Lord Himself.

The "emancipation of the Church from the thralldom of the early centuries" 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 of herself? This is merely one of the worn-out phrases that have become as obsolete as the thousands of stale accusations that ultra-Protestants are constantly bringing up, despite their oft-repeated refutations. But where the Witness does seem to have some reason for its assertions is when it states that 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. If it means the granting of instruction and education to persons of both sexes in accord with their requirements, and the needs of their special spheres in life, we say that the Church has ever and always taught the co-education of men and women. If it means that members

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.

Moreover, the "co-education" in such an institution as the university differs greatly from the case of colleges, convents and academies.

On the whole we have only to say that the Witness has mistaken the idea of the Catholic Church on this subject, and that 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 sudden or mysterious death took place, to follow up every clue until the real cause of the unhappy ending was made known.

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.

WE LEARN that near Dexter, a young man, named Oscar Cunningham, recently died from smoking cigarettes.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, son of General Grant, has gone into the hotel business in San Diego, California.

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.

MONROD, the great tenor, left a legacy to the French Academy for an annual prize of \$100 for the best French

men the opportunity of a trial, but on condition that if he does not succeed as he expected to, he will foot the bill for the spoiled edition of the paper.

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.

VERDI, the great composer, is devoting the evening of his life to sacred music. He was born two years before Waterloo was fought.

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 may be.

How many of our readers are able to give us the exact name, the city and State as expressed in the above?

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 combat and correct them, have banded themselves into a society to be known as the Young Men's Naval Catholic Association.

CANON TONDA, of Susa, has built a chapel on the summit of the Roccamalone. 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.

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.

GERMANY is a Protestant power, but the country cannot get along without the co-operation of Catholic statesmen.

song. Nine hundred compositions were 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 Canadian flag.

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."

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.

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.

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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 Prussia is a Catholic. Not a bad evidence that the Fatherland has confidence in the ability and integrity of Catholic leaders.

"IRELAND, at the time of the Union, had a third of the entire population of the United Kingdom, 5,000,000 out of 15,000,000, and her proportion of representatives on the population list would be 291 members.

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.

FATHER UBALDES, an ex-soldier of King Humbert's army, and a son of Mgr. Sattoli's sister, is about to enter the Franciscan Order.

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.

THE Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo have recently asked for the Pope's mediation to regulate the delimitations of the two countries.



CHARLES LE SIMPLE.

The Famous European Violinist. We give our readers in this issue the portrait of the now famous European Violinist, M. Charles Le Simple, whose name has of late become so favorably known all over the musical world.

SEMINARY CHANGES.

Several important changes in the Seminary of St. Sulpice were announced on Sunday. Rev. Father Chapin is transferred to St. Charles college, Baltimore; Rev. Father Giroi 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.

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.

by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, as deacon, and Rev. Father Heffernan, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were present Rev. Fathers Loneragan, O'Meara and Shea. The altar and choir were most tastefully decorated with the funeral drappings appropriate to the occasion.

ST. PATRICK'S ORGAN INAUGURATION.

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 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.

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 Catherine Lynch, widow of the late Mr. Michael McHugh, sr., passed to her eternal rest.

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 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 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.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

This good Club is indeed fortunate in never failing to secure a full house every Thursday evening at their cozy hall. The following was the order last week.

The Only

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

Blood Purifier

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 sores. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her.

Get Hood's

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

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tannery Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stave length—Cut any length. J. C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. JUST WHAT YOU NEED THIS SPRING. It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite. The best cure for Debility.

Central Millinery Parlor,

Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days.

Hats and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York.

Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over, and made like new at low prices.

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Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hangers.

General Electric, Locksmith, Locksmith, etc.

Electric Lighting, Bells, Warehouse Telegraphs, etc.

Carpenters and Builders' Work to order. 700 and 764 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, Montreal. Bell Telephone 2531.

A Boy To be Trusted.

TAKE these letters to the post-office. "Yes, sir." "Get a postal order to this address," indicating one of the letters, and inclose it in it.

nought, and like as not he'll turn me off. If I tell him I mailed 'em all 'praps he'll never find it out. Yes, I'll go back.

that excited meeting of his friends and neighbors. The trouble passed away; and no man was more friendly with his neighbors than was Mr. Herbert in all the years of his after life.

A FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

HOW IT CURED MRS. SOMERVILLE, OF BRANTFORD. HER CASE HAD RAFFLED TEN YEARS OF TREATMENT—THE TROUBLE BROUGHT ON BY AN ATTACK OF TYPHOID FEVER—SHE IS AGAIN ENJOYING GOOD HEALTH.

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

Advertisement for C. O'Brien, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanger.

F. P. HORAN & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, MONTREAL.

EASY HOME DYEING. It is now possible for an inexperienced person to dye cotton, wool, silk, feathers, etc., a black that will not crack, fade or wash out if you use Diamond Dyes.

CURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN. ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, 99 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD. [Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.] Advocates and Barristers, 180 St. James Street, City and District Bank Building.

Do You Shave? If you do, get the "L. J. A. SURVEYER" Razor. No disappointment with it.

ROMANCE OF A SISTER. MOTHER TERESA ABANDONED SOCIETY FOR THE CELL OF A RECLUSE. CONSECRATED HER LIFE TO GOD—BEAUTIFUL STORY OF A CARMELITE RELIGIOUS WHO RECENTLY DIED IN NEW ORLEANS—AN HONORED WOMAN.

Damp Days. often bring coughs and colds, while Pyny - PECTORAL brings quick relief. Cures all inflammation of the bronchial tubes, throat or chest.

"HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX." This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' Compound Mother Sex.

M. HIGGS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

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.

Damp Days. often bring coughs and colds, while Pyny - PECTORAL brings quick relief. Cures all inflammation of the bronchial tubes, throat or chest.

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Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited.

S. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Practical Upholsterer, 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET. (2 doors west of Crescent Street.) Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid Mattresses Made Over.

BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US. OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour St. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

JOHN QUINLAN, General Contractor and Builder, 679a Wellington Street, Montreal. Estimates given for all kinds of Cut Stone and Masonry.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK.

J. J. KEATING & SON, TEMPERANCE - GROCERS, 237 BLEURY STREET. Lowest Prices for Best Goods.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city.

DOYLE & ANDERSON, WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS. DIRECT IMPORTERS.

E. HALLEY, GENERAL CONTRACTOR & PLASTERER. 126 : PARK : AVENUE, MONTREAL.

LOGE & CO., HATTER AND FURRIER, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

G. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE, 186 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

A GREAT ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A DISCOVERY WHICH THIS PAINFUL DISEASE CANNOT RESIST—MR. B. BLASDELL, OF PARIS, ONT., RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE WITH THE CURE.

Paris, Ont., Review. Rheumatism has long baffled the medical profession. Medicine for external and internal use has been produced, plasters tried, electricity experimented with, hot and cold baths and a thousand other things tried, but without avail.

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.

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, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NO EVOLUTION.

Evolution is derived from the Latin verb, evolvo, 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.

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 sown in itself upon the earth; and it was done so.

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.

animals are fixed, I do not mean that no new races may arise and be propagated; but I here assert, that the changes will never result in the evolution of new species. The crucial test by which the distinction of species is known is this:—If animals can be paired together, and thus propagate an indefinitely fertile offspring they are of the same species, or else they are not.

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.

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 countless species of plants and animals, and in applying all the inventive genius of man to obtain and perpetuate new varieties and races, they have never yet been able to exhibit a single decisive proof that a transformation of species has ever taken place.

Third proof: That the test of indefinitely continued fertility in the species is the crucial test, by which the theory of evolution must be judged, and that the theory cannot stand this test is acknowledged by its ablest advocates.

Therefore, this theory, which contradicts my thesis, is a mere figment of the intellect. Paleontology, or the science of fossils and organic remains, anatomy, geography, physiology, all condemn evolution, and prove in favor of my thesis.

To say that merely blind forces produce 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.

NEL: I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything. Belle, sweetly: 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 Trump: 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 from \$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. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

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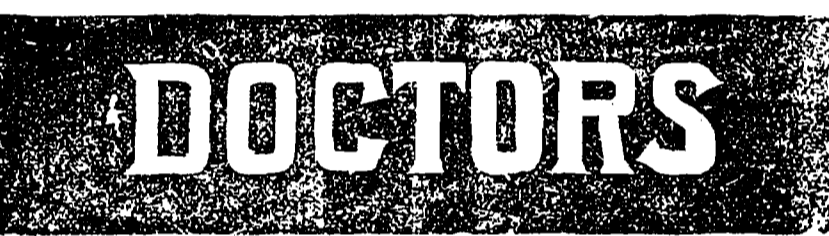
BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY

NEVER BUY FURNITURE From a poor Establishment. . . . The largest dealers have the best stock. DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

The Canadian Artistic Society. OFFICE:—210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists. Capital - - \$50,000. 2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1,000.00 And a number of other Prizes varying from 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$400.00 to \$50.00. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150.00 TICKETS, - 10 Cents.

Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.? Read what the



And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory organs." V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V.C.M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

COFFEES! COFFEES!

If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible

J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills MONTREAL

BAKING POWDER, "The Cook's Favorite," Use no other, Ladies, and be happy

WALTER KAVANAGH, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: SCOTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets, \$89,109,889.64. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND. Capital, \$5,000,000. EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Halifax, N.S. Capital, \$1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.15. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.25 to \$3.65. Extra, \$3.00. Superfine, \$3.00. Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$4.00 to \$4.00. Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.75. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.60 to \$1.70.

OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.80 to \$3.85; standard \$3.70 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$1.25 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 at \$16.50 to \$19.00 as to grade. Montlie 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 58c to 60c each.

CORN.—Prices for No. 2 Chicago in bond are quoted 38c to 39c and duty paid 40c to 41c.

PEAS.—New are offered in the west at equal to 65c per 60 lbs laid down here. They have sold at 60c per 60 lbs west of Toronto. Old peas are quoted in store at 65c to 70c.

OATS.—No. 2 white has sold 40c in ear lots, and No. 2 new is offered to arrive at 41c, which is a very low figure.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl., \$13.50 to \$14.00; Ham, per lb., 9c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c to 9c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

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

CHEESE.—Finest Ontario, 7c to 7 1/2c; Eastern Townships, 7c to 8c; French, 7c to 7 1/2c; Undergrades, 6c to 6 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES.—Ontario, 7c to 7 1/2c; Eastern Townships, 7c to 8c; French, 7c to 7 1/2c; Undergrades, 6c to 6 1/2c. BELL TELEPHONE 722.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

Pointe Fortune.

ST. JEROME!

City Ticket Office 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Society of Arts OF CANADA, (Limited).

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

DISTRIBUTIONS Every Wednesday.

Value of Prizes Ranging from \$4 to \$5,000. Tickets 25 cents.

Value of Prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

Address: SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1906 Notre-Dame Street, - - Montreal.

MONTREAL SOUTH BUILDING Lots.

Monthly Payments. M. D. GARROLD, Room 8, - - 16 St. James Street.

Wall, Stewart & Co

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS. 23 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 2 1st Prizes.

Michel Lefebvre & Co. Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, & 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST. Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

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

UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in J. PIPBELL'S QUININE WINE a pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure as a tonic, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal.

West-End DRY GOODS EMPORIUM. Dry Goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Dress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths. J. FOLEY, 3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St., A few doors west of Napoleon Road, St. Cenevode.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 5c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6c to 7c per lb.; Ordinary, 8c to \$1.00 per barrel; Fancy, \$1.25 to \$1.75 do.

ORANGES.—Rodi, \$4.00 to \$1.50 per box. LEmons.—\$1.10 per case.

BANANAS.—25c to 50c per bunch. GRAPES.—Cut, 1c to 3c per lb.; Delaware, 3c per lb.; Niagara, 3c per lb.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES.—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per box; Peas green, \$2.20 to \$2.50 per box; Peas ripe, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per box.

PEARS.—H. R. Bartlett, \$1.80 to \$2.00 per keg. PLUMS, Canadian—\$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket.

DATES.—3c to 4c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, first, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred.

RAISINS.—4c to 5c per bag; do, 8c to \$1.00 per barrel; do, sweet, \$3.50 per lb.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Canso herring \$4.50 to \$4.75 and shore \$3.50 to \$4.00. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$6 to \$7.00.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

OILS.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for Norway.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

VIEWS OF REV. LUKE RIVINGTON, CONVERT FROM ANGLICANISM.

FULL ACCEPTANCE OF PAPAL AUTHORITY IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF REUNION 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 members 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 Apostolic 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 Apostolic 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 reeling from the blow inflicted on her by this decision of John Henry Newman. Now, before Cardinal 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 re-union 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 was the fact that the association in question maintained that the Church consists of three branches independent of each other and maintaining no inter-communication, but in conflict with one another as to vital truths. Such an idea contradicts the unity of the Church. The condemnation led to the subject being very much dropped. But it has been revived by an earnest man, who has 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 sense. We are referred for its teaching to a book. But a book of common prayer is only paper and ink. And mere 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 fact, said 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 re-union 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.

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 Mediterranean, 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 sentries of two nations pace it at either end, with a "dead line" between 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 histories as Gibraltar. It was the first landing place in Europe of the Moors 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 grey 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 Gibraltar 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.

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 her own little colonies at that time and had an African war or two on her hands besides; so she looked across the sea, 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 as came home again.

General Elliot used in his defense the 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. It looks so bland and innocent, with all its ugliness, that no one would imagine the 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 attack, 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 galleries, 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 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 curious ways. Up on the head of the rock are monster guns. There is a signal station here, but about half the time the

clouds so cover the summit that it is 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 contrivances to annihilate distance and darkness ready for instant use. The whole rock is one honeycomb of tunnelling, in which are guns and provisions. 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.

CONDOLANCE.

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 infinite mercy, have graciously received his soul into His heavenly kingdom, and 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. J. Ryan, president, occupying the chair. It was finally decided to hold fortnightly entertainments during the winter season. The first grand musical entertainment will be held on Friday evening, September 27th, in the Federation hall. The following committee were named to have charge of the first entertainment—Chancellor P. Kelly, G. A. Carpenter, W. E. Durack, R. J. Cooke, A. C. Coleman, L. E. Choquette, Thos. Ireland, 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 building of Laval University has been definitely fixed for October 8. 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 Chapeau, Archbishop Fabre, Vice-Rector Proulx, the deans of the law and medical faculties, and Sir William Hingston.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The Young Ireland Party.

Several of the leading and surviving members of the Young Ireland Society are as follows: Gavan Duffy, the president 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 contributed poems to the "Nation," and who subsequently married Kevin, after his imprisonment in the Bermuda Islands was over, and James Stephens, the aide-camp of Smith O'Brien in the "rising" of 1848. Lady Wilde resides in London. 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 Nationalists 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 thousand pounds sterling (\$10,000) were subscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, but by reasons which I cannot state, for they are confidential, the sum of £1,500 was invested by the Stephens committee in a life annuity paid monthly to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. Gavan Duffy's residence in Niec, which is a chateau, and the winter home of the Irish patriot and litterateur. Born in the County Monaghan 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 became a proof-reader, 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 of the "Northern Star." He was afterwards the editor of a repeal paper, the Belfast "Vindicator," and returned to Dublin, where he made the acquaintance of Thomas Osborne Davis and John Blake-Dillon. One summer day, in 1842, Duffy, Davis and Dillon sat

on a bench in the Phoenix Park, and there conceived the idea of starting a weekly National and literary newspaper, entitled "The Nation." In the fall of that year The Nation's first number was published. Davis 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 editorship, 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 he 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.

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.)

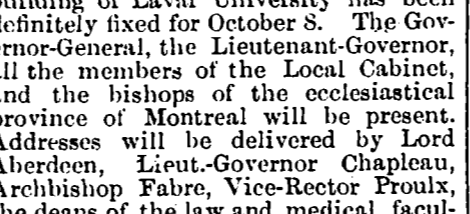
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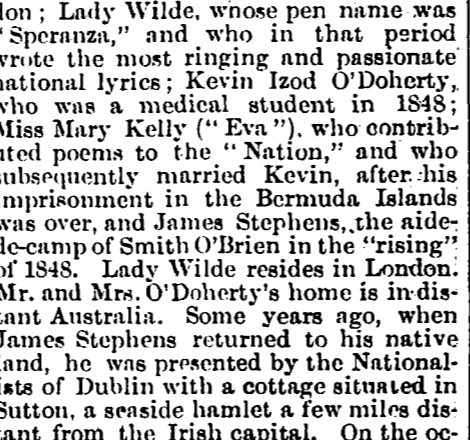
MONTEAL—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Marie Louise Talbot, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Gaspard Broutlet, manufacturer of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her husband. Montreal, 13th September, 1895. BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 9-5

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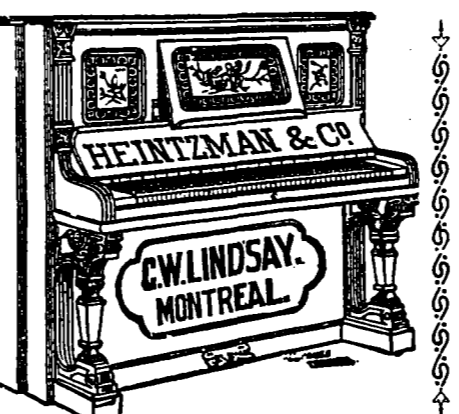
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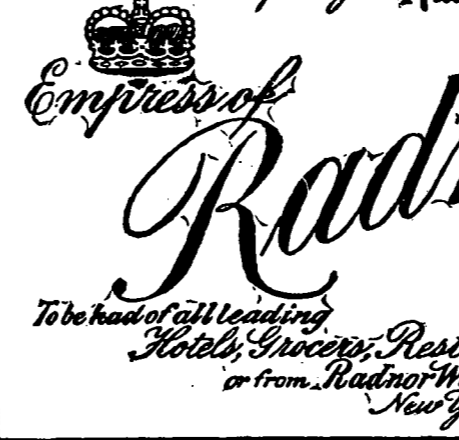
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POEMS AND LYRICS, by J. K. Foran, Lit. D., LL.D., editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. (D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Canada.)

We have received the above volume of poems which has lately been issued by the old and well-known publishing house—the Sadliers. Dr. Foran is one of the most brilliant men in Canadian literature. He ably edits the Montreal True Witness, the leading Catholic weekly of 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.

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