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VOL. XLII., NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

SOME STRONG OPINIONS.

A Difficult Question That Should be Treated With all the Calmness Possible.

Mr. A. and Thibaudan, B. A., Winnipeg, speaking on the question, says that the decision was a great surprise to the Catholics of Manitoba. They certainly were of the opinion that they had the right to teach their children in their own way...

history and created a Province of Canada. It was admitted on address from the House of Parliament in Canada on certain terms and conditions such as are prescribed by the British North America Act, and it was the first new territory added to the Union or Confederation of 1867...

Church did in Ireland—it supplied the churches and pastors and made the Irish pay tithes whether they attended service or not. But the argument, though popular, is as fallacious in one case as in the other. The Catholics (and we suppose the Church of England-Protestants also) regard education and schools in a measure as vital to them as the practice of their religion...

well as English, will be taught; and pupils of French nationality, desirous of learning English, while being instructed in their mother tongue, will have a full opportunity of enjoying that great advantage. There is a good staff of teachers engaged, and pupils will be taken from all quarters, who come with proper recommendations. Especially the welfare and temporal interests of the pupils from the country districts will be looked after.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

GENERAL PRAISE IN LONDON.

His Appearance as an Irish M. P. Before the English Public.

A London despatch of the 5th August says:—Mr. Blake's address at the Eighty Club dinner last night is the chief subject of political comment in the papers to-day. Some surprise is felt that Mr. Blake followed his manuscript closely, but the subject matter of the speech was warmly praised by the audience last night and is heartily recognized by the Liberal press to-day.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the statement of Canada's experience as a Canadian argument for Home Rule was a most important contribution to the subject. Mr. Blake's remarks on the relation of Home Rule to other political questions were the voice of common sense.

The following special cable appears in the Globe, from London: The Eighty Club, entertained the Hon. Edward Blake to dinner to-night. Professor James Bryce, who will, in all probability be a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration, presided, Mr. Blake occupying the position on his right hand.

THE ADDRESS.

On the 9th inst. Rev. M. Callaghan chaunted in St. Patrick's Church a Requiem Mass for the soul of Minnie Greene of St. Andre street, who died on Sunday the 7th inst. The day of her death was her twenty-sixth birthday. She was educated in the Hochelaga Convent where she shone in all her studies and left a memory undimmed by many years of absence.

MOST FLATTERING RECEPTION.

He said that Canadians had a special, even though a selfish interest, in a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Irish question. The aggravation of Ireland's grievances had deprived Canada of her fair share of the stream of Irish immigration that had gone to swell the population of other lands.

HOME RULE IN CANADA?

Why they were that the loyalty and affection of the masses in Canada for the Old Land were widespread and deep-rooted, and this was directly due and traceable to the concession of the boon of self-government to the colony.

ACTUATED WITH A NOBLER SPIRIT

than that of self-interest. They remembered the American revolutionary struggle for home rule, and the development of home rule in the Canadian possessions, and sympathized with the condition of a nation of fellow subjects entitled to and refused self-government.

Confirmation.

At the seven o'clock Mass, at the Cathedral Chapel, on last Sunday, His Grace Archbishop Fabre administered the sacrament of Confirmation.

Solemnization of Feasts.

Next Sunday the Church will celebrate the solemnization of the feasts of St. Lawrence, St. Hippolyte, St. Roch and St. Bernard of Lacolle.

Union of Upper and Lower Canada, which failed to extinguish the French national feeling, and broke down after twenty-five years' trial, when the

FEDERAL UNION WAS SUBSTITUTED.

The results fully justified the advocates of Home Rule. The hostility, jealousy and opposition of the two Provinces have disappeared. Doubtless the constitution of Canada had a seamy side. He belonged to a party numbering half the population, and which for twenty years had been in opposition, and he believed the policy of the Government was wrong and injurious.

GREAT IMPERIAL INTERESTS

in common with England. While she could not claim to participate in the decisions of England's local affairs, she would be unworthy of herself if she did not take a share in Imperial affairs. Therefore he strongly opposed the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster, which was in tendency. He rejoiced that it had been eliminated from the present home rule proposals, and that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would not unnecessarily meddle with the decision of an Irish Parliament.

Mr. Morton, M. P., in proposing Mr. Blake's health, said the granting of home rule to Canada had changed it from a rebellious dependency to a loyal colony.

Mr. Blake, in acknowledging the hearty manner in which the toast of his health had been honored, said that he had left home at almost a moment's notice. In coming across the Atlantic to do what he could for the pacification and conciliation of Ireland, he had severed the ties of a lifetime.

The banquet was a very successful and enjoyable one.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the last number of the New Review, eulogizes Mr. Blake's ability. He says that perhaps Mr. Blake's own fame suggests his greatest danger at Westminster. He feels sure, nevertheless, that he will triumph in spite even of over-charged anticipations.

Almonte Temperance Soc'y.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte the following officers were elected for the next six months:—Rev. Director, The Very Rev. Canon Foley, P. P.; President, John O'Reilly, first vice President, B. Bolton; second vice President, E. Smith; Secretary, George Hourigan; Treasurer, P. Daly. Committee of Management: R. Johnson, F. Leclair, N. Lacombe, James Johnson, E. J. Daly, E. Letang, H. M. O'Reilly, John Lynch and J. Moore.

An Acknowledgment.

The director of the Rev. H. P. Peeters' Fund wishes to acknowledge the subscriptions of one dollar (\$1.00) from each of the following: Mr. Alexander Hammond, 505 Dorchester street; Mrs. Robert Warren, 14 Mayor street; Mrs. E. J. Ward, 758 Dorchester street; and Mrs. M. J. McAndrew, 752 Dorchester street. Total amount of subscriptions up to date, August 9th, \$21.52.

CATHOLICS IN MANITOBA.

wished separate schools. It was for the reason that they did not wish their children to go to school where they were taught that the Catholic Church was a way, been the case of advancement, literature, science and knowledge, which the things were aware that no great amount had ever taken place in any branch of science, religion or patriotism in the church was not well represented in the dark ages, and had she not cut the sun, illuminating the path of knowledge and leading deadly blows to superstition. Her art treasures were scattered on this day of the wide world.

TWO STIPS TO HISTORY.

but for himself he wished the right to teach his child the side that he believed in, so long as he was willing to accord to his Protestant fellow-citizen the right to teach his child in his own way. He had lived in the province of Quebec for years. He had gone to school there where the separate schools were Protestant, and he would venture to say that while the much-headed Catholic majority existed in that part there was no place on the face of the earth where such peace and harmony reigned between Protestants and Catholics. In Quebec religion was a settled difference. The people had agreed to differ upon this subject and their opinions in this respect were considered. He saw no danger to the state because of separate schools.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN'S Splendid Article.

In the Catholic Weekly Review of the 6th August appears the following able exposé of the question over the signature of "D. A. O'Sullivan":— In 1870 Manitoba was carved out of Rupert's land and the North West Ter-

ST. MARY'S NEW SCHOOL.

To be Opened in September Next.

Some time ago we spoke of the great need of an English school in the East End of this city. We pointed out the reasons why such an institution should exist, and why the children of that locality should not be subjected to the great inconvenience of going all over the city in search of elementary instruction. We are pleased to be able to announce this week, that the Rev. Father Salmon, the indefatigable pastor of St. Mary's parish, has, with the aid of the school commissioners, succeeded in establishing a commercial academy in connection with St. Mary's Church.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN.

It will be necessary for one to see the judgment of the Privy Council Committee before discussing its effect on any remedial measures; and as that learned body gives only one opinion (that of the majority) no one can tell if any of the Lords comprising it dissented. It is final law and the legal fight is ended—the Dominion Government now fills itself called upon to consider if there is remedy for the difficulty. If the grounds of the Privy Council's decision be that there was no law nor practice for the existence of denominational schools in Manitoba before the union, then the question is finally settled; but if it rests on the view that it does not prejudicially affect Catholics or Protestants as well, that raises another question and one not without difficulty.

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MARRIAGE DISPENSATIONS.

A correspondent asks us about the laws of the Church regarding certain marriage dispensations; as between husband and deceased wife's niece; and between first cousins. Place the case before the priest; he will submit it to the Bishop and the latter will apply to Rome for dispensation. There is possibility of obtaining a dispensation for marriage between first cousins; but there are serious conditions necessary and the reasons must be grave and sufficient. The same in the case of deceased wife's niece; but it is not at all the same as a marriage with the sister-in-law. The deceased wife's sister is a relative by affinity, removed only one degree, while the niece is removed two degrees. The same objections certainly do not exist in both cases; one is more severe than the other.

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THE DEAR LITTLE DAISY.

There's a dear little flower that blooms in our land... 'Twas the Almighty Himself sure that set it...

Like a beautiful virgin it blooms in the fields... 'Mid the butterflies and the sweet clover...

With its heart of pure gold and its petals of snow... Like a crown on all hillsides adorning...

Renous River, N.B., July, 1892.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

One evening in the executive chamber, there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward...

"Who owns this?" "I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you sell one of them?' 'Take us and our trunks out to the steamer.' 'Gladly,' I said.

A MOTHER'S CALL.

"We were very, very poor," said a now wealthy business man, talking of his early life...

INSECT ILLUMINATION.

The secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Langley, has been recently experimenting with Cuban moths...

seemingly produced with almost no expenditure of energy. How great an improvement it represents upon all known artificial lights...

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Almond meal is very softening and whitening to the skin. A weak solution of cooking soda will clean a hair brush without weakening the bristles.

PEARLS.

Pearls are very perishable. They can not be considered a first-rate investment like diamonds. After a time they decay.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

It is said that if everybody is complaining of rheumatism nowadays, young and old, rich and poor, Science ever ready with something new to alleviate the sufferings of mankind...

MOURNING CUSTOMS.

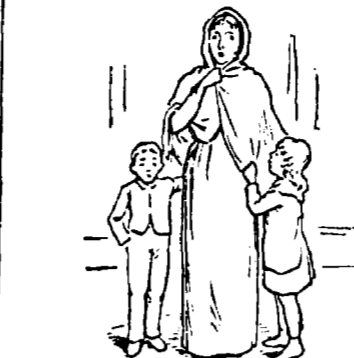
From the earliest times the manner of expressing grief at death has differed in different countries. The Hebrew period of mourning was usually seven days...

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA HAS TEN MEN TO DO NOTHING BUT CARRY HIS UMBRELLA.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of mania, dysentery, cholera, etc., summer complaints, cholera, morbus, etc., the right remedy is found in Extract of Wild Strawberry...

BEWARE OF GREEN PEPPERS.

The beeted form is approaching, people should pay particular attention to their diet, above all things avoiding turpentine and stale vegetables...



Driven from home—dirt by Pearline. It cleans it away gently but thoroughly, easily but safely.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you that this is as good as 'or' the same as 'Pearline.' IT'S FALSE!

DRUNKARD'S CORNER.

KILLED IN A SALOON FIGHT. Three men were killed in a saloon fight in Clarendon, Texas, last week.

DEATH ENDED THE STRIFE. A young man, 25 years old, shot and killed his uncle in their cabin, near Great Barrington, Mass., last week.

WHISKEY CAUSED A DEED. The miners employed at Dunreith, Ohio, celebrated the Fourth by a big drink and a riot.

CHILDREN LEARN TO BEYER. Agent Caselina of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children recently saw two children begging on 34th avenue.

MURDERED IN A DRUNKEN FIGHT. A man 25 years of age was murdered by his brother-in-law on the Fourth in a house corner of Yale and Matilda streets, Pittsburgh.

Ask Your Friends. Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla will think of it, and the replies will be in its favor.

IT IS THE BEST. I have used your B. B. B. for the past five or six years, and find the best cure for sore stomach and biliousness.

SUDDENLY PROSTRATED. I was suddenly prostrated with a severe attack of cholera morbus. We sent for a doctor, but he could not help.

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THE SUNLIT PATH.

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

I pity those who sing and sigh of happy days long gone by: Whose only thoughts of joy are cast upon the memories of the past.

Though bright, 'tis not in boyhood's glow the faded flame of man's desire: Nor in the maiden's fancy free the woman's proud holiday.

Curtain Stretchers.

LAKE Curtain Stretchers: 12 1/2, \$1.50; 14, \$2.00; 16, \$2.50; 18, \$3.00; 20, \$3.50; 22, \$4.00; 24, \$4.50; 26, \$5.00; 28, \$5.50; 30, \$6.00.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

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CHURCH BELLS—TUBULAR CHIMES AND BELLS

CHURCH FURNITURE MEMORIAL BRASSES FONTS LECTERNS

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High Class Pianos

DECKER BROS., NEW YORK. The best now made.

GABLER & BRO., NEW YORK. One of the best American makers.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON. Well and favorably known all over the world.

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Brantford Pianos, Brantford, Ont. First-class instruments at a low price.

DOHERTY ORGAN, Clinton, Ont. One of the best Canadian Organs in the market.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS on hand, Catalogues and price lists, mailed free.

C. W. Lindsay,

2270 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE—Norman Upright Piano, \$75, \$1 per month. Good for country or business.

FOR SALE—Broadwood Square Piano, \$150, \$1 per month in good order.

FOR SALE—The following Upright Piano, \$100, \$1 per month in good order.

FOR SALE—Broadwood Square Piano, \$175, \$1 per month in good order.

FOR SALE—The following Upright Piano, \$125, \$1 per month in good order.

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It's Soap, pure Soap, which contains none of that free alkali which rots the clothes and hurts the hands.

It's Soap that does away with boiling or scalding the clothes on wash day.

It's Soap that's good for anything. Cleans everything. In a word—'tis Soap, and fulfils its purpose to perfection.

ST. BRENDAN. HIS DISCOVERY OF AMERICA A. D. 545.

A Most Interesting Historical Letter From Dr. Ford, Written to the Charlotte Town Watchman.

St. Brendan discovered America, A. D. 545, according to the account given by Colum in his Acta Sanctoem Hibernia.

St. Brendan spent seven years in the country which he discovered, and christened the name of 'Insulabreitha.'

St. Brendan was a great seaman, a great sailor, a great navigator, a great discoverer, a great explorer, a great adventurer, a great hero, a great saint, a great man.

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Purchasers are invited to the Warehouses of

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL.

To examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs, KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS

AND BELL ORGANS. 220 Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment and full value allowed.

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator, 212 St. James Street, Montreal.

DELICATE FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN PURITY, FLAVOR, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist, 1691 Notre Dame Street.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Boreman's Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapor and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory.

THE KEY TO HEALTH

It's all the cleared venues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system all the impurities and food humors of the secretions...

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Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. Offices: 710 Craig Street and 1072 St. Catherine Street, Works: Corner Shaw and Logan Streets, Montreal.

A MERRY HEART.

It will have a merry heart, If we ever short we stay; There's wisdom in a merry heart, Whatever the world may say.

IRELAND'S GREAT DEAD.

A TWILIGHT RAMBLE IN GLASNEVIN. The Tombs and Graves of Cardinals Cullen and McCabe, of Dr. Cahill and Others.

Among the dead box with a thousand memories in my brain... I followed the guide by a narrow crooked path in the garden of the main entrance.

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

It was whose patriotism was born with him... a man of many parts we were informed that Cardinal Cullen and McCabe could by no means be classed as patriotic.

THE HEROES OF HIS COUNTRY.

Who had hung on his words with rapture... following their sufferings and longings while listening to the magic of his voice.

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

It was whose patriotism was born with him... a man of many parts we were informed that Cardinal Cullen and McCabe could by no means be classed as patriotic.

subject, England will easily sweep the stakes. Now and then a critic like Arnold will tell his countrymen bluntly that they are not angels, yet let him compare them with any other land, and he will make you admit that if there are a few spots on the sun, and those only discernible to the finely trained eye, the sun is not a whit less a glorious luminary.

SOME HEROIC FIGURES.

fighting alone, menaced by the majority that he will yet convince. It will be a Burke thundering forth his mighty eloquence in behalf of pariahsed India; a Garrison pleading the cause of the brutalized colored man.

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

and with success. They had learned to love the man, who spoke well, and brought his cause to their notice. He appealed to them, not as aliens, but as brothers and lovers of justice.

A CLOSE CALL.

After suffering for three weeks from cholera infantum, so that I was not expected to live, and, at the time, would have been glad had death called me, so great was my suffering, a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which acted like magic on my system.

WHAT MAKES LIFE DREARY.

It is that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has given it the largest sale of any medicine.

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THEY CAN'T BEAR THE LIGHT.

The Exposure of the Secret Anti-Catholic Organization is Injuring It.

Last week we spoke at length of the Anti-Catholic societies in the United States. To more fully corroborate our remarks we reproduce the following from the "Catholic Columbian."

"The exposure of the objects and methods of the new Know-Nothing society is having a disastrous effect on the movement, and the leaders are at their wits' end to discover or invent some means to prevent the organization from going to pieces in this community."

"When asked the reason for this he replied: 'The reason is a simple one. It used to be that about all we had to do to catch a new member was to approach him and broach the subject to him in its proper form and we almost always succeeded in arousing his prejudice to such an extent as to get his application for membership at once. Now, however, it is different. Since the Catholic Columbian and other papers have called public attention to the organization, nearly everybody has been talking about it, and when we approach an outsider to get him to join he generally has a hundred and one questions to ask, and wants to find out a great deal more than we are at liberty to tell him. In other words they are more cautious about joining than they used to be and we don't succeed very well in stirring up their prejudices any more, for some reason, either.'"

"How many lodges have you in the city now, I asked him. 'One in nearly every ward,' was the reply. 'I am told there is a lodge composed exclusively of colored men in the Ninth ward; is that correct?'"

"Yes, sir. 'You also have a white one in the Eleventh ward containing about 200 members, who meet in Bingham's hall, on Seventeenth street, and one in the Twelfth ward that meets in the P. O. S. of A. hall, have you not?'"

"I'm not going to tell you where they meet," was the reply, "so good day, sir, and he walked away."

"As a further evidence that the exposure of the methods, etc., of this society is causing its leaders lots of trouble, the following clipping taken from the 'Secret Society' column of last Sunday's Ohio State Journal is given:

"Some have advanced the idea that the P. O. S. of A. is an outgrowth of the old Know-nothingism, but the writer wishes to say that such is not the fact. In proof of it, the P. O. S. of A. was first instituted in the year of 1847, several years before the Know-nothing party was thought of. The P. O. S. of A. is not connected with any other secret society, as has been intimated by some parties. It is a secret benevolent society, seeking to inculcate the principles of free government, free schools, free church and free press in this land of ours. It debates none from its ranks on account of its religious or political opinions. The order is beneficial, caring for its members in sickness, burying them in case of death. There is an insurance in connection with it, of which it is optional whether a member go in it or not. The members, all Americans, invite others to unite with some camp that is located in their midst."

"Evidently the leaders in these so-called patriotic societies" dislike to be called Know-Nothings, but the name fits them so well that they are not likely to be able to throw it off. Besides it is well known that the P. O. S. of A. was organized in 1847, for the express purpose of starting a new 'American' party and that it constituted the basis for the Know-Nothing movement which followed. It was for that reason that members of the P. O. S. of A. concluded to avoid the odium attached to their society by forming a new one, but they have only succeeded in making this latest movement more intolerant and detestable than the former one."

"To illustrate how wild are the statements made by the leaders of the new Know-Nothings it is only necessary to mention that one of them charged, in his speech, the other day that the Catholics are preparing for war and that Bishop Watterson already has 5000 stands of arms concealed some place in Columbus."

"The laugh that followed this statement must have convinced the Know-Nothing that his hearers were not foolish enough to believe his story and he left without securing any new converts in that crowd."

"The fact is that the only condition under which such an organization can thrive is that it be kept so secret that those it opposes are not aware of its existence and, therefore, are not able to combat its vagaries. The Columbian is doing excellent work in exposing the un-American principles of the organization and has contributed materially to weaken its influence."

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed 'Perfection.'"

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Irritation of the Throat, Asthma, and all Tubercular and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested this wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 89 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. (12-15-c-o-w)

Home.

Home is a central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which, though extending thousands of miles, are never disconnected from the great terminus.

The centre of our affections, round which our heart's best wishes twine. A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

A popular but paradoxical institution, in which woman works in the absence of man and man rests in the presence of woman.

A working model of heaven with real angels in the form of mothers and wives. The place where all men should be at night.

The place in which you live till you are old enough to get away from it and to which you never fail to return when there is nowhere else to go.

The antipodes of bad lodging. The place dearest to those who have lost it.

An abode, on the inmates of which the "superior being called man" can pay back at night with 50 per cent interest every annoyance that has met him in business during the day.

The only place on earth where a man is seen as he truly is. A place that is either made or marred by a woman.

A place we are always unhappy from and never contented in.

An oasis in the desert of life where one can find a shady retreat from the sun of toil and drink from the well of happiness.

A seat of bliss where naught's amiss. A universal lodestone.

A school wherein we are taught the most important lessons of life, for they constitute the basis upon which we build the whole superstructure of our characters.

Home is like a military band—its harmony depends on those who are in it. Home was where my mother was. Till I met my wife.

Home is where my wife is. For the rest of my life. Home is a place where a man throws off the disguise in which he acts on the stage of life.

Man's ambition, woman's pride. As steam to the locomotive, so is home to the human heart, the grand propelling power.

The only place in the world where baby is appreciated.

An amiable disposition is a wonderful preserver of beauty.

HAZELTON KRANICH & BACH FISCHER DOMINION BERLIN

AND THE Aeolian, Palouet and Dominion Organs.

Largest stock. No Canvassers. One price only and the lowest. Easy Terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Repairing. Second-hand Pianos at all prices. Visits and Correspondence Solicited.

L. EN PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.



The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the management of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to cooperate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent.

Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1892, and all exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893.

Forms of application for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter post free, to the undersigned. W. M. FAUNDERS, Executive Commissioner for Canada, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 10th April, 1892.

Furniture! We have on hand a line of Bed-room and Dining-room Furniture which we offer at prices cheaper than any regular furniture house in Montreal. As furniture is not our regular business, we will give you goods cheaper even than at auctions. See our Oak Dining-table before purchasing. JOHN LORIGAN, Mantel and Grate Manufacturer, 1828 Notre Dame Street, P.S.—Cheapest Bed-room Suites in the city.

THE ST. JAMES Hat Store. SILK and FELT HATS. Our Spring stock is now complete. PRICES: LOW. An inspection invited. ROBERTSON & CO., -220- ST. JAMES STREET.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS. Favorably known to the public since 1834. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Pells.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Prices. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DUSEN & TIFT CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & CHIMES. PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN) and other bells, also, Chimes and Pells. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

SAILEY'S PATENT. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. SAILEY REFRIGERATOR CO., 708 South Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. Manufacturers of the "Brimley" Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells. Catalogue with over 1500 testimonials. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. 24-2600W Mention this paper.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing Sunday, June 20th, 1892. Trains will run as follows:

For Toronto, Detroit and Chicago—9.30 a.m., 8 p.m. (Sundays included), 10.15 p.m. For Cornwall—5 p.m. For Ottawa—9 a.m., 4.45 p.m. For Leamington—5.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 9.15 a.m., 12.05, 2.05 (Saturdays only), 5.05, 6.30 and 7.40 p.m. For St. Anne's—10.15 a.m., 9 p.m. For Vaudois—1.30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 1.55 p.m. (Saturdays only), 8.15 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. For Montreal—12.30 p.m. (Mixed). For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12 noon, 5.25 p.m.

EASTBOUND. For Portland, Quebec and St. Flavie—7.50 a.m. For Montreal—8.45 p.m. For Quebec, St. John and Halifax—11.15 p.m. For Island Pond—3.55 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe—3.30 p.m. Mixed for Quebec and Island Pond—6.45 a.m. For St. Hilaire—1.40 p.m. (Saturdays only).

SOUTHBOUND. For House's Point and D. & H. Co.—7.15 a.m., 7.30 (Sundays included). St. John and C. V. Ry.—7.30 and 8.30 a.m., 4.30, 7.30 (Sundays included), and 8.55 p.m. (Sundays included). For Massena Springs—6.45 a.m., 3.45 p.m. Mixed for House's Point—5 a.m. For St. Lambert—6.50 and 8.45 a.m., 12.10, 2.00, 5.00 and 8.30 p.m.

Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars will be run on the day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on the night trains in each direction between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach. The new trains leaving Montreal at 8.45 p.m. and Portland at 8.15 p.m. will make connections for runs to the seaside beaches and islands of Casco Bay.

Through Pullman Sleeping Car, Montreal to Chicago, on 9.30 morning train, arriving at Chicago next afternoon at 4.50. Through Pullman Sleeping Car on 10.15 night train for Chicago, via Hamilton and London, arriving at Chicago 9.30 next evening. Pullman sleeping Car on 8 p.m. train for Toronto.

Through Pullman Sleeping Car on 11.15 p.m. train for Halifax. Through Parlor Car on 7.55 a.m. train for St. Flavie.

WEDDING PRESENTS. Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WATSON & DICKSON, 1701 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. (Lafayette St. Subj.)

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DEFECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Office, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 210. Private Telephone: 4633 and 604. JOHN A. ROSE, Supt. Commercial Dept. SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF DALE. For Reparation, Thanksgiving, Intercession. BUILDING FUND. 7000 Guineas required. Every gift of one Guineas will be paid in instalments. Ask for instalment card. Mass will be said every Saturday IN PERPETUITY—FOR EVER FOR ALL FOUNDERS, LIVING OR DEAD. Large donations may extend over a period of five years. The names of the first 500 Founders will be engraved on brass tablets within the Sanctuary of the new Shrine. Send at once. THE FOUNDERS' MASS has already commenced. Rev. PHILIP JAMES MCCARTHY, Shrine of Our Lady of Dale, 37 St. Ilkinston, Derbyshire, England.

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER NO MORE GRAY HAIR. Why allow your gray hair to make you look prematurely old, when by a judicious use of ROBSON'S RESTORER you may easily restore the primitive colour of your hair and banish the signs of old age? Not only does ROBSON'S RESTORER restore the original colour of the hair, but it further secures the invaluable property of softening it, giving it an incomparable lustre, promoting its growth, at the same time preventing its falling out and preserving its vitality, qualities which are not to be found in ordinary hair dyes. The most flattering testimonials from SEVERAL PHYSICIANS and many other eminent citizens testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle. L. ROBITALLE, Chemist, 155 St. Francois. JOLLETTE, P. Q., Canada.

D. NIGHTINGALE, Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods, Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Foils, Maces, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc. Manufacturer and Dealer in Pool and Billiard Tables. Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov. '91, Ivory and Composition Balls, Tips, and many other Goods, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables always repaired and outdressed, etc. Agents for Canada of the Star Patent. Burlington Toboggans, just the thing for Clubs and Boys. If you wish the best and where quality is considered the cheapest, get a Star Patent. 1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Bell Phone 8884.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 per copy in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at the following rates...

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to D. M. QUINN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1892

A COMPLIMENT.

We deem it a very great compliment that La Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of His Grace the Archbishop, should have noted in such flattering terms, our humble tribute to the memory of the late Vicar General Marceuil.

THAT SOCIAL EVIL.

Now that we have reached the point at which we have been aiming since the commencement of this crusade against certain social dangers, now that the whole is fully in motion and that nothing can stop its entire revolution, now that the machinery of the civil government is set in motion and that we have secured the cooperation of all the powerful organizations, we deem it time to pause and to beg that our readers will excuse the constant intrusion of so unpalatable a subject upon their attention.

Our many friends and subscribers in this city must feel that we do not wish weapons too heavy nor a day means too severe. They are all deeply interested and they have watched our course most carefully. In some cases the fear was expressed that we would just fire off a couple of editorials, get up a small sensation, and then go ahead, as ever, with our usual work leaving this question to sink into the obscurity out of which we had drawn it.

It is exactly there where the Catholic weekly organ and the general press differ. Ours is not a sensational paper at all. We are bound to defend the tenets of our creed when attacked, to fight the battle of our Faith, and to combat for the rights of our fellow-countrymen. Not only is it our duty to uphold the dogma of our Church, but we must, if faithful to our duties, teach and protect the morals that are taught and protected by that same establishment.

Knowing the fearful plague to exist were we, through fear or favor, to refrain from denouncing it and seeking every possible remedy against it, we would be equally, if not more, guilty than the one who, being aware of the presence of a cholera case in our midst, would serene the patient and not tell the fact to the authorities.

to our respectable fellow-citizens, to our friends of different creeds; and when the finger of duty points out the path we must follow we are ever prepared unhesitatingly to march along that road, rough or disagreeable though it may be.

The law exists; but it must be executed. The only means to have it carried into force is by concentrated action and firm determination. We have received the powerful aid of all good citizens by their approval, and of the Citizens' League and other organizations by their suggestions and vigorous cooperation.

We have also noted the public attention, to be more in another sphere where each step we take in the direction of a noble triumph. We thank sincerely all who have stood hand in hand with The True Witness in this matter, and we can promise our readers something of the most important steps.

BAPTISM.

Some time ago we read a short paragraph in a religious journal which had taken occasion to mention his protest, but we have not had time to do so until now. On this we suppose we may say that we have followed the same course.

To fight with it, even were the case, it was the duty of that parish to report such conduct, not before a civil, but before an ecclesiastical tribunal. The priest has his Bishop or Archbishop to whom he is responsible for his conduct in the administration of his parochial duties, and before such superiors should the accusations be placed.

In the next place, either the statement is true or it is not true. If true, it is a very grave offence, if true, the priest was wrong and should be brought to task in a proper manner, for the great mistake committed. But if an individual priest makes a mistake, commits an error of judgment, or acts in any unwarranted manner in matters of discipline or administration, the body of the Catholic Church is not to be held responsible for such conduct.

The second case would mean that the young soul would be sent to hell. The Church does not teach this latter principle, no more than the former one. What the Church does teach is that the unbaptized, being tainted with sin, "can never see God." That does not mean a condemnation to hell or purgatory. There are many mansions in the Kingdom of God; the eye has not seen, nor has the mind of man conceived the formation and management of the eternal domain of the Almighty.

THE JESUITS.

Last week, on the feast of St. Ignatius, we wrote a short editorial tribute to the memory of the great founder of the Order of the Society of Jesus. We spoke of all that had been done by the members of that religious body, even before the death of the immortal founder.

From the Jesuit college of Lathéme came the pupil Desargues, "to disturb the existing theories of astronomy and mathematics and start new and unexampled inquiries." From the Jesuit college of Fayeux (near Rimini) the immortal Torricelli, the inventor of the Barometer, came forth in 1620 to lay his great gifts at the feet of Science.

But you talk of pupils in the 17th and 18th centuries; we have not room in our whole paper for the mere list. From the Jesuit College of Dijon came the immortal Bossuet, toiling the boots of his tremendous oratory among the grandees and voluptuaries of a court.

But we cannot comment, let us merely enumerate a few: D'Alivet, Fontenelle, Coubillon, Le Franc de Pompignan; at the Bar they tutored Lamignon, the beau ideal of Racine and Boileau; they breathed into Montesquieu his "Esprit," and they taught D'Argenson, Nicot, Mole, Segnier and Anselot.

The hero of Rerod, the immortal Comte, Marceuil Villars, De Grammont, De Beaumont, De Blain, De Bilsse, De Ercos, De Saldés, De Croqui, De Luxembourg—there is a list of men who have won glory on the field of fame, and in France alone they were pupils of the Jesuits. The archeologist will remember the names of Father Petavius, the friend of Grolius, Fathers Simonet, Bodard, Harduin, Labbe, Paremmi and Bourneville. In polemics who is it that has not become familiar with Bellarmine, Menochius, Suarez, Tolet, Becan, Suetemaker and Cornelius a Lapide? Need we go on? Have you read Tiraboschi and his "Storia della Letteratura Italiana" Balthazar on the "Manniere de bien penser," Brumoy on the "Theatre des Grecs," Vauvour "de Lathiera Dictionnaire," Rapin's poem on the "Art of Gardening," Casimier Sobry's Latin Odes, pronounced equal to Horace?

In the domain of history: Strada, (De Bello Belgico) in Flanders; Maffei, (Roma Indica Hist.) in Gona; Mariana, (Historia de Espana) in Seville, in France, Maimbourg, Daniel, Boujant, Charlevoix, Berruyer, d'Orleans, Ducrocque and du Hala. Our space forbids any more. Let us quote from the author of the "Reliques": "We find them in Europe, and at the Antipodes, in Siam and St. Omers, in 1540 and in 1850—everywhere the same. Lainez preached before the Council of Trent in 1560, Trabocchi was Librarian of the Brera in 1750. They were at hogwarts in Venice when they attempted to purify it, and when they were expelled. The forerunner of Communism drove them from France. Like St. Paul, they met with 'stripes, fets and prisons,' in Poland, Germany, Portugal and Hungary. They

were hanged by dozens in England. Their march for centuries through Europe was only to be compared to the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon," or more properly to the "Flight of the Tartar Tribes," for it returned to the land whence it emigrated and converted its very persecutors.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The remark was made that "this is the time for strong language upon the question of the Separate Schools, since the decision of the Privy Council." We respectfully submit that this is a time for calmness and all avoidance of rash expressions. As yet we have not seen the text of the judgment given by the Privy Council; nor do we know whether the Lords of that tribunal are unanimous or not; and if not, we would like to see the texts of the opinions of the dissenting judges.

However, as regards one point—the constitutional one—we have grave doubts as to the right of appeal from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in such matters. Leaving aside the obviously greater competency of our Supreme Judges to deal with such a local colonial question, as compared with the Lords in England, we think that the very existence of one tribunal of last resort is menaced by such a course as the one just taken.

Our Supreme Court was established for the purpose of obviating the necessity of appeal to England. The expense, the delay, and the necessary wait of familiarity with our different circumstances, on the part of the Lords beyond the ocean, gave rise to the establishment of this High Court of Appeal in Canada. It was certainly created as an optional tribunal of appeal. Either it is or it is not such. If it is an optional tribunal there should be no appeal from its decisions; if it is a court from which appeals may be taken, then it is useless and a burden to the country.

From the "justice to minority" standpoint, we find the following, upon the subject of the "Seminary Dispute," in an editorial of the Witness: "What is good for the one party ought to be good for the other; but our Protestant friends, of the extreme stamp, think differently, when the scale panches their own best."

The manner in which taxes for school purposes have been levied has been such that Protestants have been made to contribute to the support of the Roman Catholic schools. These same people would advocate the cause of men who, because in the minority, in Ulster, are ready to go to war, in order to avoid what they wrongly think would be the consequence of Home Rule. Still they clap hands and cry when they see a chance of imposing upon the Catholics of a Canadian Province the burden that the judgment in question lays upon the shoulders of the people of our Faith in Manitoba.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

The recent Baptification and the probable future canonization of the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, makes it quite opportune to say a few words about that saintly maiden, that noble envoy of Heaven, the heroic soul that dominated the frail body of the child that first saw light on the 6th January, 1412, in the village of Domremy, on the borders of France and Lorraine.

Father Wyndham speaks eloquently and upon documentary proof, of the supernatural facts of her life, of the infidel history of the English factions, elaborated in the infamous columns of Voltaire, and finally of the evidence collected to prove her noble pure character and great mission. Because the English suffered defeat through her instrumentality their histories are prejudiced against her memory. But she bore no ill-will to the English. "She called upon them to go peaceably home to their own country. Orleans delivered, she forbade the pursuit of the English, saying: 'Let the English go, and do not kill them,' 'yield thee to the King of Heaven,' cried she to Sir William Gaslate, to save him from impending death, 'thou hast called me—, but I have great compassion on thy soul and on those of thy men.' And

she went over him, as with the crash of the falling bridge he perished in the Loire. She leapt down from her horse to soothe the dying moments of an English prisoner."

An English Lord once said of her; "Truly, she is a good woman; if only she were English."

Her's was a glorious story, from her humble home in the border village till her final triumph as the crown was set upon the head of the legitimate monarch. But for her enemies she might be forgotten long ago. "The siege of Orleans and the march to Reims might be taught to children from history's page; but the volume of her answers, which reveal the beauties of her soul, wondrously illumined by the grace of God, would never have existed. The companions of her childhood; the honest peasants of her native village; the burghers of Orleans; the princes and courtiers; the chaplain, the page, and the squire attached to her staff; the faithful friars who stood by her at the stake to the last, the executioner who fired the pile—all these would have passed away, and none of the precious recollections they had of the Maid would have been left on record."

It was the bitterness of her foes that provided against oblivion. The iniquity of their acts called forth a mass of testimony, deposited upon oath, even one of which brings its converging ray of light to shine upon the Maid and display to us a saintliness of childhood, a saintliness in the courts of kings, a saintliness in the rough camps of soldiers, and an heroic saintliness in the hour of death.

To be regarded she was innocent in her vision of the saints she was sanctified; in her mighty mission of national deliverance she, with the purity of *La Pucelle*, was beautiful in her final triumph. She was holy; in her death at the stake in the square of Reims, she was glorious. To-day, in the eyes of the Church, and after the perfectly examined evidence of the past, she is blessed forevermore."

THE SULLIPCIANS.

In an editorial headed "The Seminary and its Wealth," the *Witness* gives us the following piece of information:

There is much food for reflection in the discussion now going on among the members of the Supreme Court, concerning the validity of an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council. The *Witness* in its humble desire to inform the people of the true facts of the matter, has quite clearly that the source of the wealth of the Seminary, namely, the seignior of the island of Montreal, was originally the property of the French crown, and was given to the Seminary for the purpose of education was the most important. That the source of education contemplated was the Seminary, and that the Seminary was not an institution of the French crown, but a purely ecclesiastical institution, is a fact which may appear that this is a very serious matter in which the English and Protestant press have no interest whatever. With this view we cannot, however sympathize.

We are not surprised at the *Witness* jumping with avidity at such a plim. An attack upon the Seminary; the wealth of the Sullipicians; their failure to perform their obligations; and, oh! a Catholic paper—*La Patrie*—sounding on the attack! A real bonanza for the *Witness*. If its editor would favor us by sending our editorial upon this subject in our edition of three weeks ago, he will find a full and complete answer to the general attack of *La Patrie*. As to *La Patrie* it is purely and simply an exponent of continental liberalism, and we all know what that means. It is only necessary for a man to cross the Atlantic to frequent the boulevards of Paris in the company of some few decorated supporters of the extreme radical party, and to receive a little attention from them, to be transformed from a Canadian Liberal into a rampant French anticlerical. *La Patrie*, when touching upon affairs of religion, displays what *The Analyst* so well describes as *le libéralisme de la juiverie*. So we are neither surprised at the *Witness* nor at *La Patrie*; but we are perfectly well prepared to deny those columns against the members of the Sullipian order. Historically, legally and in every other sense their accusers are in the wrong. They are fond of generalities; but they avoid particulars. Were the gentlemen of the Seminary to be guilty of all of which they are accused they would certainly deserve a hearty condemnation.

This question was discussed before the Royal Commission, held in January, 1870, and in an admirable *monographie* presented by Mr. E. C. Monk, it was clearly proven that these old, worn-out and out-of-date edumies were as baseless as the fabric of a dream.

But we may expect, at certain intervals, to find these resurrectionists, of dead and buried accusations, disintering the skeletons of their *belles années* and skaking the dis-jointed bones before the public gaze.

A serious examination of the question would convince any honest and unprejudiced person of these facts:—

- 1st. That the Kings of France never endowed St. Sulpice.
2nd. That the seignior of Montreal was not granted gratuitously to the Seminary of St. Sulpice.
3rd. That the seignior of Montreal was not granted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice under the conditions of its providing for our religious and educational necessities and other charitable works.
4th. That the Seminary of St. Sulpice

is by no means bound to apply its revenue to each and everyone of the objects enumerated in its charter of 1840.

5th. That the charter of 1840 does not set forth the grant of the seignior of Montreal to the Seminary of St. Sulpice by the King of France.

6th. That the seignior of Montreal has not been exempted from the law which abolished the feudal tenure in this country.

7th. That the so-called exemption was not made in order to secure a larger income to the Seminary in furtherance of the objects mentioned in the charter of 1840.

8th. That the seignior of Montreal do not receive, as alleged, 20 per cent. of the value of property worth \$2,000 and over.

9th. That the first school tax was not imposed because the Seminary declared the cost of our schools was beyond the means at its disposal.

10th. That the estates of the Seminary are not worth a million, as alleged. These are general denials that we make, and facts that we state—we are prepared to prove them to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced persons if they should require the arguments in full.

THE N. B. GOVERNORSHIP.

Last week we published a letter, signed "M. P.," in which the words of the late Sir John Macdonald regarding Mr. K. F. Burns, on the subject of the Carleton railway, were quoted. We feel it only just to Mr. Burns, as an Irish Roman Catholic, and a candidate for the high honor of Lieutenant Governorship of his Province, that we should say a word up in the subject. Mr. Burns has been made a target for some of political arrows, flung from all sides, by pigmies and by giants in the public arena, and all over the head of a local railway, in which he was accused of the awful crime of being interested. At the very outset that road was of great necessity to a very important portion of the province and to several of the industries that were struggling to the surface. Mr. Burns being one of the leading commercial men of the district, being the head of the largest manufacturing and mercantile house in the county, and being the political representative, was forced by circumstances, into the position of head of the undertaking. He accepted the heavy duties of the post much against his own interests. He lost money and received abuse from quarters where the attacking parties knew absolutely nothing about the real condition of affairs.

On the floor of the House and in the public press he was a victim of his own generous efforts to further the interests of his constituency. Language was heaped to excoriate forever the spirit that animated him; but he did not think it necessary to have a constant "set to" with his opponents. Today the Carleton accusation is again conjured up to brighten the powers that would confer such a high honor upon our fellow-countryman and confidant. But we have not the slightest doubt that, if no other more serious obstacle stands in the way, Mr. Burns will receive the well-merited distinction.

POLITICAL CHARLATANS.

In every civilized land, where the representatives of the people are elected by the popular voice, where elections are periodically held, there is to be found more or less demagoguism and "political charlatanism." Our neighbors to the south of us are often held up, by English papers, as examples of this species of public humbugging; in Canada we certainly have had a few samples of the same style in the past. But neither Canada nor the United States can come up to certain English specimens of utter disregard for truth on the political hustings and appeals to every imaginable prejudice and low passion in private canvassing. As an evidence just take the following, from the *London Universe*:

The Women's Liberal Federation has recalled Lord Alton, as the cause of enlightenment during the general election. Foremost among those who laboured by voice and pen for the triumph of the friends of the people are Miss Keeney, of the Executive Committee, and Miss Burke. Their exertions on behalf of the Home Rule candidates in Finsbury will not soon be forgotten. As a side effect of the many resolutions of the Women's Federation, a letter from the former to the *Times* sets in some instructive revelations.

"I have been for the past ten days with a friend speaking and working in Mid-Backs for the Gladstone candidate, each taking different villages and meetings, and my friend was told, in the presence of another lady, by the wife of a working man, that her husband would vote for the Unionist, as he had been told that the Home Rule Bill would pass and that the people of the village would have to become Roman Catholics or else be burnt with pitch on the village green."

The falsehood is as stupid, as ignorant and as malicious an invention as that current about Jews, in Germany, that they bleed infants to death to carry out their ritual. Ignorant and venomous political hang-ers-on are engaged to canvass, at so much per day, or per vote, in the rural districts. "These men are too often utterly without political knowledge, or conscience, and regard the whole matter as simply a race between two men in which it is their business, by fair means or by foul, to bring their man in as winner." Slander and misrepresentation seem to be the weapons always used. As long as the Catholic Church, and above all the Irish Catholic portion of its communion, is the object of the attack, the so-called liberal minded public men treat it all as a good joke and make whatever political capital they can out of it.

THE SACRED HOST.

In Saturday's Witness there appeared a letter headed "Transubstantiation," and signed "Veritas," in which a most repulsive proposition is made. As a rule we pay no attention to these wandering and illogical communications, but there are, at times, certain letters so very abominable that we feel it a duty to refer to them—simply in order to leave to our readers how far it is possible for the person without Faith to go. In the letter in question we find the following:

And I to understand that the Catholic claims that the water used at mass or any other thing is positively and actually changed from a simple substance of water, etc. into real flesh and blood? If this is the case, why do you not attempt to prove the fact by a simple experiment? Let the water, after the priest has pronounced the words, be submitted to a competent analyst. He could in a very short time ascertain if the slightest change whatever had taken place in the substance.

As far as the Catholic is concerned the mere statement of such a proposition is simply blasphemous; as far as the honorable Protestant is concerned, knowing the Catholic's Faith, he would, out of mere respect for that which a fellow-Christian holds most sacred on earth, refrain from any such suggestion. Does that correspondent propose to measure the Infinite by the finite; to gauge the spiritual by the material; to subject the miracle-working power of God to the test of a human analyst? Be the man a Catholic or a Protestant, a Jew or a Mohammedan, it matters little—if he is capable of such a direct insult to the sentiments and principles of a vast majority of his fellow-citizens, he must be devoid of all reverence and education—one of the class who, as Wordsworth says—

Would creep and botanize
Upon their mothers' graves."

The communicant in the Catholic Church knows that the sacred Host has the appearance, taste and form of bread, after the consecration. There is no question of any sacrilegious analysis. Under such conditions, with the eyes of our Faith, not of our body, we perceive the body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ. Relying upon the Saviour Himself, upon the power He gave to His priesthood; upon the very Bible—if you like—we must believe without perceiving with our corporeal senses.

Christ was on earth when the unbelieving St. Thomas placed his finger in the wounds; but He is no longer visibly upon earth, and there is many a Thomas—but not a saint—who would wish to see the blood flow from His side before believing that it had even been pierced. To be present in a manner perceptible to our human senses would incur the necessity of a series of miracles. The human taste should have to be miraculously changed each time that a communicant would "eat of the flesh of the Son of Man." But argument is out of place in a case of this kind.

Had "Veritas" lived in the days of Christ, he would probably have wanted to analyze the water and then the wine at the Marriage Feast of Cana; otherwise he could not believe in the miracle. Very likely he would, with a supposed knowledge of modern inventions, have suggested to the priests of the synagogue, the Scribes and Pharisees, the idea of using a galvanic battery or some electric contrivance to test whether Christ was really dead or merely cleverly feigning death in the tomb. There is no absurdity, and no sacrifice to which such principles would not eventually lead.

Either Christ was the Son of God or He was not! If He was the Son of God, He must be Infinite Truth; if He is Truth itself, He must have transformed or changed the bread and wine into His own flesh and blood, for He said so; if He did it at the last supper, it is just as easy for Him to repeat it *ad infinitum*; if He is able to repeat the change, He must be able to empower His delegates—the priests—on earth to do so; if He told them to do so He must have given them the power to perform the transubstantiation. The chosen Apostles at that "Last Supper," partook of their "First Communion." When Christ gave them the bread to eat, and said "This is my body," they took it and ate it, and believed; and not even Judas questioned the reality of the presence; nor did they dream of asking to have the bread analyzed.

Argue all you like about matters of Faith; but take a spiritual measure, to calculate by. Please do not confront the power of the Omnipotent with the finite littleness of the human senses. Please respect that which ages have held sacred!

Personal.

The Rev. J. J. Salmon, the popular and energetic pastor of St. Mary's, whose recent recovery from a dangerous illness was announced some days ago, had, unfortunately a severe relapse. Happily, however, he is once more on the high road to complete recovery and in a very short time hopes to be in his usual good health. We are very happy to be able to announce the fact of his convalescence, and hope that he may be spared many years to enjoy health and to carry on his many good works.

The Forty Hours devotions commence to-day at St. Michel des Saints; Friday at St. Romain of Hemmingford; and upon Sunday at St. Eppring.

DISREPUTABLE PLACES.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE MADE.

Matters Coming to a Focus—A Review of the Case—The Subject Laid Before the Police Committee.

When, four weeks ago, THE TRUE WITNESS started out upon its crusade against certain social evils that, like plagues, infest the community, it was imagined by some that the affair would turn out to be a mere "flash in the pan," a simple newspaper sensation; by others it was looked upon as an undertaking too vast for that organ or any other one to carry to a successful issue. In the first place THE TRUE WITNESS is not a sensational paper, and it was simply as a duty, and a very difficult and troublesome duty, that the editor, at the urgent request of a host of citizens, undertook the task of showing up the real state of affairs and of seeking a remedy. If the action entailed a certain amount of notoriety it cannot be helped; the one who wields a pen owes certain duties towards the public and he must be ready, without fear or favor, to fulfill them. As to the being able to carry the enterprise to a successful issue, and to see it crowned with final triumph, it depended upon the co-operation of many elements in our social and civic spheres. However, we never doubted for a moment the ultimate result, and we left no stone unturned to reach it. To-day we feel grateful for all the help we received and feel proud of the rapidity with which matters were pushed ahead.

"Where there is a will there is a way," but on that way there are always many obstacles that must be surmounted. Here is the history of the whole matter:

All during the month of June we had been urged to take this step, and evidence was furnished us of a nature to show that any further hesitation on our part would be due either to sympathy with the wrong or else to cowardice. We opened out with an editorial appeal, couched in as strong language as we could command, and addressed to the Mayor, Police Committee and Chief of Police. That article was copied by THE WITNESS and reproduced by the Empire and other organs. In consequence we received a host of letters, some of which we published the following week, side by side with an appeal to the citizens of different classes. We had then gone far as a newspaper could well go. Time for action had arrived. There is a limit when words are no longer the weapons to be used; movements must be made. We then held consultation with the ecclesiastical authorities and received their views on the question; we consulted the legal authorities, and obtained the advice required; we interviewed the civic authorities, and we published the expressions of opinion from the Mayor, Chairman of the Police Committee and Chief of Police. Here, then, we found ourselves face to face with the necessity of immediate action. We to every possible extent, we fortified ourselves with the information that registry offices and other certain sources could furnish us, and we paused to study what course was next best to take. At this stage several questions arose. Firstly, we could name the landlords, but the proof would be somewhat difficult; and in any case that step would entail months of legal proceedings; meanwhile the evil would go on as ever. Secondly, we could take out actions ourselves, but there are over a score of difficulties that would arise and demand months to overcome. Then a number of suggestions were made, but not one of these persons making the suggestions ever studied this question in all its seriousness and its thousand aspects. It has puzzled the best brains of Europe and America, and it could not be expected that we would be able in a month to solve the problem. Moreover, scarcely any two agree upon any one point. As we proceed we will draw attention to some of the conflicting theories. The ordinary readers think that its a matter as easily settled as the fixing of a drain or any other corporation job. They are very much mistaken. It is a deep and difficult problem to solve. Gentlemen interested in the question told us that for three years they had made a special study of it and had examined the systems in France and elsewhere, and that after their three years they were no further advanced than THE TRUE WITNESS after its three editorials. But even the difficulties of the question don't frighten us. We are on the highway to success, and we will stop only when we have reached the goal that we proposed to ourselves on starting out. When we reached the stage at which last week's paper left us, we took a new departure. On last Thursday the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS held a consultation with Major E. L. Bond, the President of the Citizens' League. This being no longer a question of mere sentiment, co-operation became necessary in order to act effectively. Neither is it a question of Catholic and Protestant; it is one of public morality; one of interest to every respectable citizen in the city. Mr. Bond entered heart and soul into the matter and promised the full support of the League. After studying the pros and cons, after long and careful consideration it was agreed to hold a preliminary meeting and to consult with the prominent members of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children and with others.

On Friday last we learned that the Police Committee was to hold a meeting that afternoon, and that very probably it would be the last for some weeks, as it is vacation time. It was resolved to strike while the iron was hot. Consequently, in our office the following letter was drawn up and sent to the Committee:

Dear Sirs,—The Montreal TRUE WITNESS having opened up a question of vital interest to all our citizens, irrespective of creed or race, we, the undersigned, representing different elements and public organizations, are desirous

of a private interview with your committee, in order to lay before it certain plans and suggestions for the suppression of immorality. As your committee meets to-day we would respectfully ask that such interview be granted after the regular meeting, if convenient. Your obedient servants,

J. K. FORAN, Editor TRUE WITNESS.
E. L. BOND, President Citizens' League.
F. E. GUYARD, First Vice-President Society for Protection of Women and Children.

This communication was immediately considered and at half past four o'clock the committee was ready to hear the delegation. Some misapprehension arose from the word private in the above letter and let some aldermen to suppose that we desired the exclusion of the press. It was so reported in the Herald of next morning. This is not the case as, on the face of it, the most possible publicity was and is courted. The delegates merely wanted to ask the committee, privately, if it would grant them a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the questions. It would require several hours to do so and it was not their intention to intrude upon the time of the present sitting. However, the committee granted more than was asked for, and admitted the delegates at once that their plans might be stated. Of course, at such short notice, the delegates were not prepared for a full discussion of the subject, nor would time permit, but they gladly took advantage of the chance to ask for a special meeting and to unfold their case.

Mr. J. K. Foran, Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, which organ is the prime mover and the originator of the whole agitation, acted as spokesman for the delegates. Mr. Foran opened by stating that he was not there in any individual capacity, but as editor of an organ that was the mouth piece of a vast and important element of the population of Montreal. He was happy as such to have the strong support of different organizations and of men like Major Bond and Mr. Grafton, who represent important public bodies and a very powerful element. He then detailed the history of the case as above given, and proceeded to lay before the committee the plans of operation and the suggestions that were the outcome of mature deliberation and of much study.

The Suggestions Submitted.
"That instructions be issued to the Chief of Police to enforce the laws against the keepers of houses of ill-fame without cessation, until they are absolutely broken up, and the proprietors take up some honest occupation, or leave the city; more particularly on any of the following charges:—

- 1st. The complaint of neighbors.
- 2nd. Continual use of music or any noise of attraction in a house of ill-fame.
- 3rd. Where the keeper or inmates are the cause of any open public scandal.
- 4th. When any crime, or robbery has been committed.
- 5th. When the keeper harbors minors of either sex.

Further, that the law regarding landlords be enforced; that sergeants in charge of districts be instructed and held responsible that, as soon as they are aware of a house being used for immoral purposes, they shall notify the landlords, in such form that the notification may be used in Court as evidence, and that information be laid against all landlords who continue to lease houses for such purposes.

This, the speaker said, was merely a crude plan or series of suggestions. The subject is one that would demand great care. He further suggested that the police authorities should take note of all complaints made by residents in districts where *raucous* houses were known to exist; also that the landlords, after having received due notice should be arrested with the inmates, as aiders and abettors in the crimes or offences committed. Further Mr. Foran said that it would be suggested to localize these places. But what locality will you pick out? No matter where you place them the people of that quarter of the city will justly complain and refuse to have their district made the dumping ground for the refuse of society. There is a question of license; but this is a subject that needs much careful examination, and will be fully discussed, if a special meeting is granted. He, as representing THE TRUE WITNESS, and Major Bond and Mr. Grafton, as representing their different societies, are completely adverse to any such recognition of the evil. He will be ready, *ad tempus et locum* to argue that question to the fullest, and is confident that his contention will receive the support of both ecclesiastical and civil authorities, while the experience of other lands and other vast centers will confirm his views.

It is not sought to persecute the unfortunate people who have to lead the lives that these inmates or keepers lead. Let the authorities start out with the supposition that no such place exists in the city. As long as such place does not make itself known, in any of the foregoing five ways, to the public, let it alone; but the moment it so intrudes itself, then let it be stamped out at once. The first raid should be accompanied by the notification to the landlord; the second should include him in the list of prisoners, as an aider and abettor in the offence. And so on as rapidly as the houses present themselves to the notice in any of these five ways.

Mr. Foran was then heartily congratulated by several of the Aldermen present on his clear and fair statement of the case, and upon the manly stand taken by THE TRUE WITNESS. Major Bond then addressed the committee, and opened by giving great praise to THE TRUE WITNESS for the noble course it had taken, and to Mr. Foran for his pluck and energy. He then spoke on behalf of the "Citizens' League." He stated that he would undertake to get evidence, if necessary, for the conviction of numbers of cases of the kind referred to, but would very much prefer that the police should get it themselves. He informed the committee that a well-known New York detective had worked up the matter, and had made a written report, which he was prepared to come on and substantiate. That report was in the Mayor's possession, and it contained matter that would paralyze the public if made known. It proved that the city

was steeped in iniquity and immorality that few of the respectable people were aware of. He then proceeded to explain the plan of action which he had conceived. After some further remarks, as President of the Citizens' League, co-operating in this movement, he asked for a special meeting of the committee to discuss the matter in full.

Mr. Grafton then spoke on behalf of the society for protection of women and children, and said that this matter came exactly within the range of that society's objects. He was heartily with any action that would be likely to produce an amelioration of the immoral condition of affairs. He united with THE TRUE WITNESS and the Citizens' League in a request for a special meeting to hear the case.

While Mr. Foran was speaking, and stating that he was opposed to any recognition of vice, or any license to commit immoral acts, the chairman handed him a document saying: "Here is a letter from a doctor named Blackburn advocating licensing. I suppose he wants to be examining doctor."

"I certainly think," said Ald. Nolan, "that these persons, after being fined, should not be allowed to go back to their places till they had been examined by a medical man. As it is, they are simply propagating disease."

LUBBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

Things We Do Not Do. 1. We do not consider that we know everything about butter-making, as something new is being discovered every day. Not only from our own work are we continually learning, but also from the research and observation of others. 2. We do not keep a cow that makes less than 200 pounds of butter in a year. 3. Nor put the dry cow on a starvation ration. 4. Nor expect a cow to make something out of nothing. 5. Nor keep our cows in an ice house, hog-pen or dungeon. 6. Nor allow them to go a whole year without milking or brushing them. 7. Nor depend on pasture alone for a supply of summer feed. 8. We do not allow the milk to stand very long in the stable to absorb foul odors. 9. We do not neglect to strain the milk at once after milking. 10. Nor set the milk in deep cans in well water without changing the water at least twice, or without ice. 11. Nor mix sweet cream with cream to be churned less than twelve hours before churning. (The cream is ripened in one vessel which holds the cream for a whole churning.) 12. Nor add scalding water to the cream; nor guess at the temperature with the finger; nor take two or three hours to churn. 13. Nor gather the butter until the "dasher stands on top," and then dip it out of the butter-milk. 14. Nor add coarse salt by guess; nor work the butter into grease. 15. And finally, we do not send our butter to market wrapped in old rags that may have seen other service in the home.—FARMER'S JOURNAL.

LADIES.—We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1891, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free delivery to any part of Canada. Samples replated at dozen rate to show work. THE CANADA PLATING CO'Y, 763 Craig St., Mon're 1.

Montreal Exposition Company. GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, 15th to 23rd September, 1892. SECOND ANNUAL FAIR! Great Show of Live Stock. Magnificent Horticultural Display. FINE COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL RELICS. BY THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Extraordinary Attractions. HALLOON ASCENSION. Parachute descents by STANLEY SPENCER, the renowned English Aeronaut. Ladies' Military Band and Concert. Magnificent Fireworks. Splendid Music. Brilliant Electrical Illuminations. Electric Street Car Services direct to the Grounds. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. All applications for space should be made at once. For price lists and all information, address S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary, 76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.

Archbishop Tacho's Delegate. An Ottawa despatch of the 8th says: Father Boussett, who is private secretary to Archbishop Tacho, of Manitoba, arrived in this city Saturday and had an interview with Mr. Selgwick, Deputy Minister of Justice. It is said that he brought along with him some important papers to the Government, bearing on the Manitoba school question. He left for Montreal in the evening. It is quite possible that he may go to New Brunswick to have an interview with Sir John Thompson.

EVERY YEAR. I feel 'tis growing colder Every year; And my heart, just gets older Every year. I can win no new affection; I have only recollections; Deeper sorrow and dejection Every year. Of the loves and sorrows blended Every year; Of the joys of friendship ended Every year. Of the ties that still might bind me Until Time to Death resigned me Every year. Ah! how sad to look before us Every year; When the cloud grows darker o'er us Every year; When we see the blossoms faded That to bloom we might have aided And immortal garlands braided Every year. To the past go more dead faces Every year; As the loved leave vacant places Every year. Everywhere the sad eyes meet us; In the evening dusk they greet us, And to come to them entreat us Every year. Yes, the shores of life are shifting Every year; And we are seaward drifting Every year. Old pleasures, changing, fret us, The living more forget us; There are fewer to regret us Every year. But the truer life draws nigher Every year; And its morning star climbs higher Every year. Earth's hold on us grows slighter, And the heavy burden lighter, And the dawn immortal brighter, Every year.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. HARVEST EXCURSIONS. Canadian Northwest Points. Round trip excursion tickets will be issued from all Canadian Atlantic, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway stations. Magnificent to Ontario Inclusive, also from points on Saint Ste. Marie branch, in Ontario and Quebec as under:

Table with columns for destinations (Deloraine, Nesbitt, Yorkton, Oxbow, Blaircharn, Moosemount, Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton) and ticket prices for August 10, 23, and September 5, 1892.

Catholic Order of Foresters. FIRST GRAND ANNUAL Pic-Nic & Games. OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COURT No. 263. TO BE HELD AT STE. : ROSE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1892. Trains leave DuRoche Station at 9 a.m. and 12 p.m., returning at 6:30 p.m. Refreshments at 50¢ prices. A splendid Italian Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. TICKETS—Adults, 50¢; Children under 13, 25¢. T. J. HOLLAND, Chairman. T. P. SENECALE, Secretary. Tickets to be had at A. L. Brault, 53 Bleary street; Walsh & Bussiere, Notre Dame street; T. J. P. office, and from members of the committee.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT. Read this twice, Ladies! We believe that direct issues are best! We believe that it is decidedly wrong to place any article exposed for sale in a false light, that is, at low prices. A splendid Italian Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. TICKETS—Adults, 50¢; Children under 13, 25¢. T. J. HOLLAND, Chairman. T. P. SENECALE, Secretary. Tickets to be had at A. L. Brault, 53 Bleary street; Walsh & Bussiere, Notre Dame street; T. J. P. office, and from members of the committee.

John Murphy & Co. COSTUME DEPARTMENT. All ready-made costumes to be cleared out at sweeping reductions during our cheap sale. Stylish Print Costumes reduced to only \$3.50. All made from best English Prints. Selling as fast as we can make. Gray Blazer Costumes, Tailor-made, only \$6.75. These Costumes are made from All-Wool Serge, and as there is nothing in the city to equal them for quality, fit and finish, don't waste time going elsewhere. The balance of our Imported Dresses at half price. EXAMPLES: COSTUMES, \$17.50 for \$8.75. COSTUMES, \$27.00 for \$13.50. COSTUMES, \$40.00 for \$20.00. HEPTONETTE TRAVELLING WRAPS. During the last few weeks we have had a great demand for "HEPTONETTE GARMENTS," and as we are offering several lines at sweeping reductions, we want you to buy "COME EARLY." Silk Heptonette Garments..... \$12.50 for \$7.00 Silk Heptonette Garments..... \$14.50 for \$8.00 Silk Heptonette Garments..... \$16.00 for \$9.00 Cloth Heptonette Garments..... \$ 8.75 for \$4.00 Cloth Heptonette Garments..... \$ 9.00 for \$4.50 Cloth Heptonette Garments..... \$12.50 for \$8.00 All Mantles at Clearing Out Prices. JUST PUT TO STOCK TWO CASES OF WRAP SHAWLS. Imported from one of the best Scotch manufacturers, and at the prices are low we expect the sales to be large. WRAP SHAWLS, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00. These shawls are as cheap as wholesale. Firms ask for similar goods. GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS, \$3.75. This is a plan. FORTHAWLS OF ALL KINDS COME TO JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, AND 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter st. TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE. Telephone 2102.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R. AND ON THE OTTAWA RIVER. English Commercial Course! Classical Course! Complete English Course! Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing, only \$120 per annum. Type-Writing, Short-hand, Telegraphy and Piano, extra. Studies to be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1892. For prospectus address 33m REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President. WANTED, For the Catholic School, in the Village of Rawdon, P.Q., a TEACHER, Male or Female, knowing both languages. A Male Teacher preferred. For particulars address WM. WHITTAKER, Sec-Treas. 3-3 THE SUNBEAM, a monthly paper for Catholic youth; 50 cents a year, send for sample copy. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Pope has paid the Queen of Spain a distinguished compliment by sending Her Majesty his life-size portrait.

The Indiana Catholics have made a fine choice in giving the general superintendency of the exhibit they propose to make at the World's fair to Rev. F. E. Walsh, C.S.C., the president of Notre Dame University.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon Malame Moller, in religion Sister St. Elizabeth, of the community of St. Vincent de Paul.

Archbishop Williams, accompanied by Rev. J. M. J. Gray, spent his vacation at Grand Staircase, where he and his clerical companion were the guests of Bishop McQuaid.

As we were enabled to announce in our issue, the Princess of the Asturias has been named as the guest of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the function to take place in the Royal Palace at Madrid.

Rev. Alexander Schuler, O.S.B., who has been made an abbot of the order, to be known as the abbot of the order, to be known as the abbot of the order, to be known as the abbot of the order.

At the last session of the Synod, the revising committee admitted to the franchise several hundred of the fully qualified Catholics.

That is perfectly true. Any means of persuasion when employed in their behalf is legitimate. It is only when it is put in force against them that it becomes distasteful and unjustifiable.

The pleasure of it. "We have pleasure in saying," writes Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Secretary and Treasurer of the Universal Knitting Machine Co., Toronto, Ont.

Holloway's Pills are securities of health to all nations, of whatever clime. They have given hope, relief, and comfort to millions.



BUY BIG NEW 25c. BOTTLE.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.

and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a friend in need.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

TO CONTINUE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1893.

THE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

Attended as follows:

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING.

LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

Send Money by Express on our Expense.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for advertising purposes.

Attention—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State and of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger.

The Woman's Land Association CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN POPULARITY. ON AUGUST 5th, 1892, A FOURTH PROFIT OF SIX PER CENT. WILL BE CREDITED ON ALL SUMS INVESTED UP TO THAT DATE.

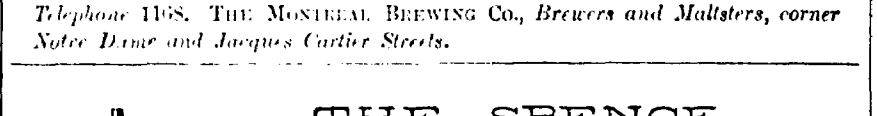


AMERICAN SELF-RAISING FLOUR Prepared with PROF. HORSFORD'S Phosphate of Lime or Cream of Tartar Substitute.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S CELEBRATED ALES - AND - PORTERS.

INDIA PALE ALE, Capsuled. SAND PORTER. XXX PALE ALE. STOUT PORTER.

THE SPENCE "DAISY" HOT WATER BOILER.



WARDEN KING & SON, 637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.

BRANCH, 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. MAMMOTH PAPER MILLS.

HULL, P.Q. LARGEST IN CANADA.

Toilet, Tissue, Manilla, Brown Wrapping, News, White Print, Woodboard, Duplex Board, etc.

ASK FOR THE E. B. EDDY CO'S PAPER.

And you will get the best made.

MONTREAL BRANCH (Telephone 1619) 318 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS IN AUGUST, 1892:—August 3 and 17.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00.

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00.

Every Description of Book and Job Printing Done at the True Witness Office.

Montreal ROOFING Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS. ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

PERMANENT POSITIONS.

BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York City.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica.



Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Mesquite Pavilion in the City of Mexico.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a ticket.

PRIZE OF TICKETS—U.S. Currency.

100 Prizes of \$100.00 each, \$10,000.00.

100 Prizes of \$50.00 each, \$5,000.00.

100 Prizes of \$25.00 each, \$2,500.00.

100 Prizes of \$10.00 each, \$1,000.00.

100 Prizes of \$5.00 each, \$500.00.

100 Prizes of \$2.50 each, \$250.00.

100 Prizes of \$1.00 each, \$100.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.50 each, \$50.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.25 each, \$25.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.10 each, \$10.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.05 each, \$5.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.02 each, \$2.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.01 each, \$1.00.

100 Prizes of \$0.005 each, \$0.50.

100 Prizes of \$0.002 each, \$0.20.

100 Prizes of \$0.001 each, \$0.10.

COMMERCIAL. FLOUR GRAIN, ETC. Flour—We quote prices as follows: Patent Spring, 4.50 @ 4.80.

Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba is quoted nominal at 82c.

Barley—The last sale reported was at 40c.

Outmeal—We quote prices here firmer as follows: Hulled and granulated \$4.00 to \$4.10.

Milk Feed—Shorts are also scarce and higher at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Livestock—There is a fair business reported at 82c to 7c.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Lard, etc.—In this market sales of Canadian short cut pork have been at \$17.00 to \$17.50.

Canada short cut mess pork per brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50.

Canada clear mess, per brl. \$16.50 to \$17.00.

Mess pork, American, new, per brl. \$16.50 to \$17.00.

Extra mess beef, per brl. \$11.50 to \$12.00.

Hams, city cured, per lb. \$11.00 to \$11.50.

Lard, com in pails, per lb. \$9.00 to \$9.50.

Shoulders, per lb. \$9.00 to \$9.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE. Sales have been made in this market at 20c to 21c for round lots of choice late July make.

Old pressed hay is quoted at \$10.00 to \$12.00.

Some good sized lots have sold at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Maple Products—In kegs a sale was reported at 12c per lb.

Apples—A few lots of Canadian in baskets are selling at 15c to 20c.

Lemons—Sales have been made at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per case.

Bananas—Good to choice green shipping fruit sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Cherries—Prices remain at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per pail.

Evaporated Fruit—Prices remain steady all round.

Peaches—Choice California fruit selling at \$2.25, and American in small barrels at \$5.10 to \$6.00.

Tomatoes—Baskets are selling from 75c to \$1.00 per basket.

Gooseberries—A large lot of gooseberries was sold at 60c per basket.

Onions—We quote 2 1/2c to 3c per lb.

Watermelons—Prices remain easy at 30c to 35c.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS.

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.

Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, St. John's, and every other place.

FISH AND OILS. Oils—Advised from Newfoundland report an advance of \$5.00 per ton in the price of cod oil.

Salmon—A few choice baskets of red curries sold yesterday at from 75c to 80c.

Peas—A few sales at the following quotations: Almonds 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; peas 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.

Pickled Fish—Prices are more or less nominal at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal.

French Fish—Salmon is scarce, the few lots of British Columbia arriving being sold at 14c to 15c per lb.

Live Stock. The receipts of live stock by the Montreal Stock Exchange Company, Point St. Charles, for week ending Aug. 5 were as follows:

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 3212 190 735 225

Fair receipts but quiet trade in export stocks. For butchers' cattle there was a medium supply.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Aug. 5th were:

Left over from previous week 12 70 134

Cuticura Soap advertisement with image of a woman's face and text: 'BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLE, BLOTCHES, DRY SKIN, RED BLOOD, HAIR, WITH PAINFUL BRUISES AND CHAPLAINS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS PRESENTED BY IT ARE CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP.'

PARLIAMENT OPENS. MR. GLADSTONE'S OVATION. Mr. Speaker Peel Reselected - The Home Rule Bill Said to Please the Irish Party - Opinions of the Press.

The London despatch of the 4th August tells the story of the great event of the opening of the new Parliament.

The new Parliament assembled at 2 o'clock (this afternoon). When the House of Lords had assembled with the usual ceremony the gentleman usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the House of Commons to look the speaking of the commission for the new Parliament.

The rising of Mr. Gladstone to second the motion for the re-election of Mr. Peel as Speaker of the House was the signal for renewed cheering by the Opposition.

As Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and other prominent members entered the chamber they were warmly cheered. Mr. Gladstone appeared soon after 2 o'clock and was given a wildly enthusiastic reception.

When Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat he was surrounded by a crowd of members of the House of Commons who were anxious to shake hands with him.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen were greeted with large bouquets and green flags as they entered the House.

When Michael Davitt reached the lobby of the House he was given a warm reception by his colleagues and seated on his seat on the Irish benches.

Mr. Gladstone on beginning his remarks, seconding the motion for Mr. Peel's re-election, spoke huskily, but after a few minutes his voice became clear, and before his speech was concluded, had regained all its old resonance.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The Daily Post says: The fact that Arnold Morley assisted at yesterday's conference of the Liberal leaders with Mr. Gladstone confirms the impression which had been already formed that he will be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under the new Government.

AN OVATION IN THE STREETS. Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife, left his residence in Carlton Gardens at 2 o'clock and was driven in an open carriage attended by a footman, to the Parliament buildings.

AN AVASIVE INCIDENT. The speech informed Her Majesty's lords and gentlemen that by command of Her Majesty the present Parliament has been assembled in obedience to the terms of Her Majesty's proclamation of June 28th, by which the late Parliament was dissolved.

Duke of Devonshire announced that a Viscount Womery had assumed the duties of that office would be conferred upon Mr. Anstauther and Mr. Anstauther Chamberlain.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. H. W. Aust, the member of the House of Commons for the East division of Fife, will move the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. When the House of Commons resumed its sittings on Monday, the members were present and the galleries were crowded.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Associated Press is authorized to state that Mr. John Morley has agreed to take the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

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the session was completed, therefore it is not necessary for Parliament now to continue its session at an unusual period of the year for the transaction of financial and legislative business.

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Mrs. A. J. Williams

For the Good of Others. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Williams, of the Salisbury Street, Cambridge, Mass., has been elected to the position of...

Article of Honor. A young man of 28 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of...

Nervous Headache. A young man of 28 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of...

Hood's Sarsaparilla. A young man of 28 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of...



Feels Very Good. A young man of 28 years of age, who had been suffering from a severe case of...

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This court upheld the conviction. The evidence showed that Cotton, who was also rector at Carogh, had treated a number of unfortunate little ones in his care in a most brutal and cruel manner, and the sentence imposed on him gives general satisfaction.

These notices made their solemn procession on July 7, at St. Bridget's Convent, London: Sister Mary Josephine de Sales Bourke, daughter of Mr. A. Bourke, of Ballinacorney, County Wicklow; Sister Mary Josephine Berchmans Storey, daughter of Capt. Storey, of Westbury; Sister Mary Josephine Barron, daughter of Mr. T. Barron, of Ballymore; and Sister Mary Josephine Michael Synan, daughter of the late Mr. P. Synan, Alderman of Limerick, Bishop Lynch, of Kildare and Leighlin, officiated, and the Rev. T. J. Deane, vice-rector of Carlow College, preached the sermon.

General rejoicings were indulged in by the Nationalists of Cookstown on July 12 over the triumphant return of Mr. Reynolds for East Tyrone, and bonfires were kindled in the main street in the evening. Owing to the aggressive appearance of an Orange crowd from the Newtown a large force of police drew a cordon across the street. Great shouting and boisterous were indulged in by the Orangemen, and for some time matters looked extremely dangerous. Subsequently they rushed to their own quarters, and hastily procuring bars, proceeded to invade Orriter Street, the Catholic district, for the purpose of having bonfires and providing the Catholics. The police, however, intervened and drove them back to Newtown. They retired, throwing stones and breaking the windows of some Catholic houses on the way. On receipt of the intelligence in Stewartstown, a force of police was drawn in from the town to prevent a collision with the Orangemen returning from the Twelfth celebrations. The latter threw stones at the Nationalists, and the police were beaten, and a number of persons were injured. The police eventually succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

The change in the representation of the county of Down has given rise to some of the most important types of Orange bonfires that have been witnessed since the year 1870. Ever since the year was declared to be the Twelfth of July, parties of Orange Rowles continued to parade the streets at night and day, especially in the counties where the majority of the population are Catholics, singing, shouting, and causing and beating and insulting persons, male or female, who were so unfortunate as to cross their path. The Rev. Wm. O'Donnell, of St. Columba's Church, was set upon by a party of these rowdies, and had it not been that a number of persons quickly came upon the scene, he would have been very roughly treated. Fr. McManamin, it is said, was also subjected to a similar treatment while passing up Spencer Road, Water-side. A Catholic young lady was also insulted on the East Wall, but a young man interfering and attempting to punish them, the rowdies decamped. As yet on July 9 the streets were held by this mob, who marched through the city singing of noisy songs, causing the police and generally causing a good deal of trouble to the police. In the evening they marched up Union Street, Water-side, a Catholic locality, shouting in the faces of the inhabitants, "Down with the Pope" and "To hell with the priest." When they got to the head of the street they marched along Glass Street, which is also a Catholic quarter, and attacked a man named Edward Mahon, who was coming out of a window on his way to the city on business. They knocked him down and he lay on the ground for some time. He would have been killed had not a number of persons who were passing by at the time, intervened and carried him to his own home. They immediately set upon Mr. Mahon, who was a very serious injury, and had not the police and Dr. Elliot arrived on the scene it is doubtful whether they would have killed him. The injured man was carried into his own house, and was attended by Dr. Elliot. The police were inside when the gang returned with a reinforcement and burst into the house of the injured man, for the purpose of renewing their attack. It was with great difficulty that the officers, who were assisted by Dr. Elliot, succeeded in driving them out of the house.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, of the Monastery of Our Lady of Caragh, Dublin, on July 11, Minister of Caragh, V. G., officiated, Mass was celebrated by Father O'Donnell and Minister O'Donnell, D.D., preached.

In the Archdiocese of Dublin, during the last ten years, seventeen schools have been closed and fifty-six new ones have been opened in every parish in the archdiocese. There have been provided school accommodations for 2,277 additional children. The attendance of scholars has risen to 7,695, and this in the face of a falling population.

These students were obtained priests of the Loretto Convent, Kilkenny, on July 10, by Bishop Browning, of Ossory. The Revs. Martin Coffey, Joseph Murphy, John Mullins and Patrick Freyne, of Ossory; James Whyte, Patrick O'Shea, Thomas Phelan, Matthew Hogan, John Dunne and James Dalton, of Sydney, Australia; John Carroll, of Maitland, and James Ryan, of St. Malou's College, Sandhurst, Australia.

The Most Rev. Daniel Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, Province of Tasmania, Australia, is the guest of Archbishop Crooke at Thurles. Archbishop Murphy is two years older than Mr. Gladstone. Nevertheless he is engaged in a journey round the world. He went to Ireland, his native land, by way of the Suez Canal and the Continent, spending some time in Rome on the way. He will return to Tasmania by way of America, crossing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

At Dublin, on July 23, Rev. Samuel G. Cotton, the Protestant minister formerly at the head of the Carogh Orphanage at Kildare, who was charged with manslaughter in causing the death of two of the children in his care and with cruelty to others, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of £100. Cotton had been previously arraigned on these charges, but the jury disagreed as to those of manslaughter. On the cruelty charges he was convicted. The case was taken to the Court for Crown Cases Reserved on points raised by Cotton's counsel, but

S. Carsley's Column. Early Closing for Recreation. In order to give a little more time for recreation or recuperation, our stores will be closed at 5.30 p.m. every day during August, except Saturday, when they will be closed at One o'clock. S. CARSLY.

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