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VOL. XLVI., NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

by Leading Members of the National Societies of Montreal.

an Outline of the Project as Given by the Secretary of the Provisional Committee.

Proposed to be a Council of Administration Composed of Representatives of the Various Organizations-A Retrospective Glance at the Past History of Similar Undertakings-A Suggestion Offered to the Promoters of the Scheme-If a Permanent Union is to be Achieved it must be on a Basis which will Unite the Social, Benefit and Athletic as well as the Strictly National Branches-A Tribute to the S.A A.A-I: Should be the Corner Stone of the New Movement-A Preliminary Meeting Called for the Second Tuesday in October.

all the various parish organizations, un- people call the novelty of being a worker der what is to be called a "Central in the ranks. Council." The idea, it is claimed by the

quarter of a century ago that idea pre- older national societies. vailed, and the effort now being made

In the early days, the Irish people rising generation. strove earnestly and patriotically to carry out the project, and so zealously did they labor to accomplish their end, this city, on Victoria Square.

lest the elements of subsequent disadministration even in its first hours of existence. There are few Irishmen in this city who are willing to seriously face the ordeal of personal sacrifices and loss of self interest. or to resist all temptations, merely for the greater nationality. There is no sensible reason | branch of athletics. why the Irish people should not unite and successfully carry out the scheme of union to a degree which would produce manifold advantages, but the to ensure permanency, and to establish an organization which will reelst a strain of every character, there must be men in the administration whose sense of duty will not be subject to the ebb and flow of personal aspirations, who will stand firm in the discharge of that duty at all times and under all circumstances. It would be well for those who are now, striving to foster a sentiment of unity of action, to calmly cast a glance at the history of years ago.

The notice issued by the provisional secretary, to the societies, asking them to appoint delegates for a general meeting, to be held next week, is a lengthy of all gatherings of an Irish character, outline of the work which the proposed refers to the financial demands which the organization.

There are many people who believe their wants. that if any effort is to be made at the provisional committee, it should be inaugurated on a business basis.

MERE is now contemplated, in | been founded and come into life in this the ranks of a number of promin- city, few of them have withstood the ent workers of the Irish National | probationary period, which is usually Societies of this city, a move to affiliate supported by a sentiment which many

Many of our national and benefit sopresent promoters of the project, was the cieties which started out under the most outcome of the meetings held during the promising auspices in the 60's and 70's, month of August last to select delegates full of vigor and sustained by an ento attend the Irish Race Convention in thusiastic membership, have deteriorated into mere institutions which exist for During a long period several attempts | the purpose of the celebration of the have been made to organize a movement National Festival, and in recent years which would unite the various national have even failed to carry out their timesocieties existing in the circles of Irish | honored design of an annual concert. Catholics of this city. More than a These are plain truths regarding the

Wherever activity and life was manifor the union of Irish-Canadians, is not fest in our societies in recent years it was mainly visible in the ranks of the

Foremost among the organizations which have shown a spirit of enthusiasm that they succeeded in erecting a magnifi-stands the Shamrock Amateur Athletic cent structure known as St. Patrick's Association. Ever since the days of Hell, which occupied the finest site in the organization of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club in 1869, it has been an ac-There are many reasons why there tive factor in upholding the fair name should be some centralization of aims of Irish Canadians, both in this country and sympathies manifested by the Irish and the United States. Under all the people of this city, but there are many stress of ever changing sentiment, in the dangers also associated with the un- midst of those who should have been its dertaking, and it would be well that strongest supporters, as well as despite care should be exercised in the prelim- the strong predjudices which marked inary actions of the present promoters, the actions of its opponents of other creeds and nationalities, it has surintegration should obtain hold of the mounted all obstacles and carried out its sims successfully, until the young men who were at the helm decided to steer out into the greater area and form an association on a broader and larger basis, which would bring into its ranks all young Irish-Canadians who possessed and general good of their creed and an inclination to follow any particular

There are many young men's societies associated with the different parishes which are doing excellent work of a local character, but it must be admitted fact nevertheless remains, that in order that none of them have such a far-reaching influence as the S. A. A. A.

If the promoters of the new scheme for unity give due consideration to the undertaking, they will realize the necessity of bringing the forces of activity and enthusiasm which built up the SA.A.A. into their ranks, and thus gather together every element of Irish-Canadian talent.

The S.A.A.A. has a home on the outskirts of this city which is an honor and a credit to Irishmen on this continentthe past, and endeavor to steer clear of It is ample in its accommodation the difficulties which stood in the way to satisfy the wants of all the existof similar movements undertaken many ing national, benefit and social organizations which are connected with the Irish Canadians in this community. Its spacious athletic grounds and magnificent club house could be made the scene one. Among other things it contains an whether they assumed the form of an athletic or social nature, and it would be Council is intended to perform. It also the means of influencing young men to identify themselves with the new move- in October, but the all important point may have to be met in connection with ment, which, if it is to succeed, must at present is to have the societies give have the virtue of variety in catering to

The hope of the future of Irish-Capapresent juncture in the direction indicat dians must be the rising generation. ed in the letter of the Secretary of the Those who have crossed the threshold of mature life, and who have been associated with national and benefit socie-Among the many Irish Canadian so- ties during the past, must concede that, cleties and organizations which have even with the advantages of pecuniary

assistance, their history has not been of character, in as far as catering to the wants of youth is concerned, to prompt that measure of enthusiasm which would culminate in lasting and permanent prosperity.

The new affiliation step should embrace the Shamrock A.A.A., because that organization is capable of attracting the attention of the rising generation, and serving as a probationary arena where the Irish-Canadian youth will imbibe not only the spirit of patriotism but the feeling that they belong to an organization based upon business principles that will serve to make them staunch and earnest workers in the other branches at a later stage.

The proposed union, or confederation, could be fairly launched with the present equipment of the S. A. A. A. It would be free to embark upon the enterprise of a central headquarters in the city, where Catholics, young and old, would have the opportunities offered to them for social intercourse and mental and physical culture which they now, in a great many instances, seek in Protestant institutions.

The following is the full text of the circular, issued by the secretary, calling

the preliminary meeting:-MONTREAL, September 22nd, 1896.

GENTLEMEN, -At a meeting of the various Irish Societies, religious and national, held in August, 1896, the question of forming a permanent "Central Council" of these bodies was discussed, and it was resolved:

"That a meeting be held on the second Tuesday in October next, in the St. Patrick's Hall, and that the representatives now present notify their respective societies to elect three delegates to attend such meeting, and to take steps to organize said Council as a permanent

You are, therefore, requested to elect your delegates to said Council, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, and to notify the Provisional Secretary, as early as possible, of the names of those who are to represent your Society in the Council.

We need hardly remind you how important it is that you should make a choice of your ablest and most ex perienced members for this body, as the success of this movement will depend largely on the quality of the material of which it will be composed.

The necessity of having such a Council, as is proposed, must be apparent to every one acquainted with existing conditions in this city. If it is desirable as a race to hold our own; to maintain and extend our influence; to promote our best interests; to attain that position in the community to which by our numbers we are fairly entitled, then it is absolutely necessary that we should organize to do so more effectively than we have done in the past, and it will be conceded by all who take the matter into serious consideration, that the proposed Council is a move in the right direction.

Such a Council would afford a means by which we could have an interchange of views on all questions of importance that affect our interests. It would bring the Societies into closer touch with one another, and lead to intelligent co-operation in all matters where united action might be deemed advisable; the ties that bind us together would be strengthened, and we would have a more intimate knowledge of our position and requirements. It would surely instil in us a spirit of harmony, and tend to our employing the means best calculated to elevate our race, and gain the respect and good will of the other races that make up the great community of which we are so important a part; it would infuse new energy and greater usefulness in bodies already established; and encourage the formation of societies in parishes or districts where at present they do not exist.

It is intended that the executive com mittee of the Council shall be chosen on the basis of the district or parish system, in order that it may represent every interested section of the city, and thus be a guarantee of greater union and more effective extension of combined influence, for the general good of all.

Some means will be devised for defraying expenses, but this is not a matter of difficulty for the present, as no liabilities could be incurred of a serious nature without the consent of the various bodies represented, and it will be easy to arrange for such expenditure as may be absolutely necessary to place the Council in fair running order. The meetings could be held successively in the halls of the different societies, commencing with the oldest, so that the question of rent is disposed of for some time to come.

Of course, the various details of organization can be gone into at the meeting to the establishment of such a body their most earnest consideration. The good results that will flow from the successful carrying on of the operations of this Council is beyond calculation, and it will inevitably result in awakening a better sentiment among our people, in everything that tends to their material and moral advancement.

(Signed)
M. A. Phelan, Irov. S c.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

Receive Some Timely Advice from His Lordship the Bishop of Clifton, at a Recent Convention of Delegates.

These are days in which the Catholic young men in different countries are beginning to organize themselves into unions and learning the lesson that in unity there is strength. During the period of a few weeks several large conventions of young men's societies have been held in the United States and in

At a recent convention in the latter country the Bishop of Clifton delivered an eloquent address to the great gathering of delegates, from which we take the following passages:

"Young men are the strength of any country and any community if they have cultivated their intellects, formed good babits, and trained their wills so as to resist evil and choose good. Catholic young men have a duty to be strong. They must remember that they are not to follow the stream, but to go against the stream. They form a small body in the midst of a vast population of non-Catholics, and they have to show to this vast population of non-Catholics what Catholics ought to be. They should remember that people watch them, that people notice what they do and what they say, and if non-Catholics see them indulging their passions, plunging into vice, doing what some people call 'sowing their wild oats, they will say Catholic young men are like other young men; they curse and swear and drink, and so on, like others.' That, I am sure, is not the case with you. You are delegates of the Young Men's Society; you are pledged to set youselves against the stream, not to do evil, but to be an example to those around you. When a fish is in the river and dead, it floats helplessly down the stream, but a live fish always bas its nose against the stream. This stream may be violent and sometimes too strong for the fish to make headway against it. In the same way, you have to fight against the world around you, you have to keep your head up the stream, because at the top of that stream is the fountain of life.

"What makes Catholic young men strong is that they have got fixed principles that can never change in the course of all human progress, however human civilization may go on, or whatever may be the discoveries in science. Nothing can change these first principles which form the strength of the Catholic

"If you are strong yourselves because the Word of God abideth in you, because the faith of y our fathers is strong within you, you must do your best to make that faith felt amongst others, to encourage those who are weak, to encourage the flabby sort of young men who are so easily led and carried away, and who listen to anybody who will delude them. In this you may be a vast power, you may strengthen the backbones of those flabby Catholics and give them some of your own strength and some of your own

ATHLETICS A POTENT ATTRACTION

In the American Catholic Young Me 1 Union.

The recent Convention of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of the United States, held in New York, a report of the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere in this issue, establishes the fact is a gem, and the interior is disposed that there is a strong sentiment . f unity prevailing in the ranks of the American Catholic Young Men. The following statement will be interesting:—

There were 300 delegates, representing 175 societies and 40,000 Catholic young men. The reports of the various diocesan unions were interesting and showed a slow but steady growth in membership. interest and activity. New York and Philadelphia made the best showing, Philadelphia having thirty-five societies, with a total membership of 5,000, and New York thirty affiliated societies, whose members number 4,163, and twelve non-affiliated clubs, with an estimated membership of 1,200. Brooklyn has

eighteen clubs and 3,000 members. Many valuable papers replete with suggestions for widening the work of Catholic young men's associations were read and must have a far reaching influence when the delegates carry back the inspiration to their various clubs.

It was conceded that so far the most potent attraction to members has been the athletic feature of the clubs, but all are desirous of developing the intellectual as well as the physical side of their membership.

ATHLETES AND STUDY.

Some Interesting Statistics on the Subject.

The Standard and Times refers to the much discussed question of the capability of students who devote a goodly following manner:-

"The popularity of athletic sports in colleges and universities is frequently made the subject of surcastic comment. muscles than of his brains. In many turn-out of the members is earnestly reinstances this opinion is held with per- quested.

fect justice, but proof is not lacking that a judicious combination of physical and mental exercises is productive of results not attainable where the rule provides for all study and no play. Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md, fur nishes some interesting statistics bearing on this point which bring out very forcibly the fact that he wno excels in athletics when pro erly regulated and conducted is bound to stand at or near the head of his classes During the past six years this matter has been particularly noticed, and the records will substantiate the fact. In the most advanced collegiate classes

the following results have been observed: In six graduating classes thirteen out of eighteen gold med is were taken by members of the college tootball and base ball teams, while three of the five re maining medals were secured by tennis and handball proficients and but two went to nen-participants, sarietly so called. Or twenty-four gold medals offered to members of the junior class during the same six years, eleven went to members of the college football and baseball clubs, seven were awarded to tennis and handball proficien's and members of sub-baseball and football teams, while non-participants secured but five medals. Thus, out of forty two prizes given, all but seven were awarded to students who combined study with such exercises as was afforded by the principal games in which our students indulged. This average holds good throughout the minor classes as well.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CLUB.

Some Very Inter-sting Facts Concerning Th ir Administration and Equipment.

There are many Catholic clubs, but he best two of them are in Chicago and New York

The Columbus Club of Unicago is a Catholic club organized for such public spirited objects as from time to time seem proper for Catholic laymen to un-

dertake. The reception given May, 1893, to the Duke of Veragua, and the banquet of October 12, were affairs well wormy of any club and they reflected great credit upon the officers and committee having them in charge. During the Catholic Congress the Columbus Club also added | man first on every occasion, and that he to the reputation of its membership for graceful hospitality.

Its new club house, in which it is already comfortably settled, is on Mourae street, opposite the Palmer House, and was the home of the Chicago, Club. Four Catholic gentlemen bought it for \$250,000 and then raised the whole thing Irish and Catholic has the same structure at great expense, fitting out [the first floor for banking purposes. The that a red rag has on a bull. Mr. Walclub rooms are elegantly furnished.

The Columbus Club has a member its behalf. He has made it a credit to Catholic Chicago.

Foremost among the Catholic social organizations of the East is the Catholic Club of the City of New York. From tion cogent and pertinent. He did not its wealth and scope and the prominence of many of its members it may be considered the most thoroughly representative Catholic body in that city. In fact, there is little exaggeration in the state ment that it is national rather than municipal in its character. Its magniticent club house on Fitty-ninth street, overlooking Central Park, commands from its windows one of the finest views on Manhattan Island, and is built and equipped on a scale that renders it one of the most beautiful buildings of its class in the country. Architecturally it with a view to beauty and usefulness in a way that renders it almost perfect. The estimated cost of the structure is \$300,000. The most striking testure of the club is the library, which occupies the entire third floor and is said to be the most extensive and valuable private

collection of books and manuscripts in the country. The Cathelic Club is the successor of the Xavier Union, having assumed its present name January 1, 1888. The latter organization was an offshoot of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, established by the Jesuit Fathers in their College in W. 16th street, and it dates its existence from February, 1871. While during the year of its inception it had only 131 members, it can now boast of an active resident membership of nearly 1000, besides honorary, non resident and army and navy members. Special courtesies and privileges are extended to Catholic officers in the United States army and navy. The library, too, has grown from a modest collection of 250 books in 1871 to an array of more than 20 000 volumes The growth of the organization has been phenom nai.

FATHER MATHEW ANNIVERSARY,

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The members of St. Ann's T. A. & B Society will celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew on Sunday next, 11th October, by receiving Holy Communion in a body in St. Ann's Church, at 8 o'clock Mass, and in the evening at 7 portion of their time to athletics, in the o'clock they will attend a religious demonstration in St. Ann's Church. The gifted orator, Rev. Father Heffernan, has been invited to preach the sermon—subject: "The work of Father Mathew." Sister temperance societies have been inand the opinion is held by many that vited to attend. The regular monthly the average student is allowed to give meeting will be held in St. Ann's Hall, more time to the development of his on the same date, at 3 30 p.m. A good

WALLACE WAS VEXED.

THE CLAIM OF MR. W. J. O'HARA FOR EXTRY PAY WAS THE CAUSE,

MESSES, BERGERON AND QUINN, M.P.'S, TELL THE EXPONTROLLER OF CUSTOMS SOME PLMN TEUTHS ADOUT HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE L. O. L. IN THIS CITY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, October 5,-There was quite i wrangle in the House last Friday night. between different members of the Opposition on the merits of Mr. W. J. O'Hara, Assistant Collector of Customs at Mont-

At some period in the dim past Mr. O'Hara must have trodden upon the corns of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, or rubbed the Most Worshipful Master of the Orangemen the wrong way.

Certain it is that the former Controller of Customs has no affection for the official who acted as Collector at Montreal during the time of his Controllership-claiming that it kept him and Commissioner Kilvert busy keeping Mr. O'Hara straight-and in protecting the country and the revenue, both of which were endangered by actions of the Montreal official! That a deep-planted animosity against Mr. O'Hara ran away with the judgment and memory of Mr.

Wallace is quite apparent. The fact is generally known and appreciated that the Assistant Collector of Customs at Montreal is about the best pested man on Customs laws and proredure in the Dominion, and the idea of Mr. Wallace, even with the valuable assistance of Mr. Kilvert, "putting him

straight." is real funny. In Messrs, Quinn and Bergeron Mr. O'Hara found staunch champions, and the discussion between them and the ex-Controller waxed warm, and several uncomplimentary things were told Mr. Wallace about his administration of Customs affairs at the port of Montreal. The Worshipful Grand Master was told in plain words that he was an Orangeviewed Unstom matters, as he viewed everything else, through speciacles of a decidedly yellow bue. Mr. Wallace, though blessed with a hide an inch or so thick, did not like these reflections on his "impartiality," and proceeded to vent his spleen upon Mr. Quinn. Anyeffect on the Worshipful Grand Master lace got mad. Mr. Wallace is not excossively refined in his cooler moments, and when he allows his anti-Catholic President W. A. Amberg, the efficient hature to have sway, he becomes dehead of this club, is a tircless worker in | cide lly common, some people would say

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn's defence of Mr. O'Hara was monly and fearless, and his criticism of Mr. Wallace's administrastoop to low personal abuse—he did not have to.

Mr. Wallace's supply of diguity is scant and easily exhausted, as he soon became undignified and nasty, and in replying to the member from St. Ann's resorted to street corner wit

On the Customs vote a considerable discussion took place between Messrs. Wood, Wallace and Paterson, as to appointments, and the Controller intimated that he should probably find it his duty to dismiss some of the men recent-

ly appointed by his predecessor.

Mr. Bergeron made an appeal in support of the claim of Mr. O'Hara, Deputy Collector at Montreal, to the Collector's salary while the office was vacant. Mr. Clarke Wallace did not regard the

claim as justified. Mr. Quinn strongly supported Mr. O'Hara's claim, and spok of him as the best Customs officer in Canada.

Mr. Clarke Wallaceszid his experience of Mr. O'Hara did not bear out Mr. Quinn's eulogy of him.

Mr. Quinn said Sir Mackenzie Bowell was his authority for the statement. If Mr. Wallace thought Mr. O'Hara was inefficient he ought not to have been so long in appointing a collector. Mr. O'Hara was more highly regarded in Montreal than Mr. Wallace himself, who, when he was Controller of Customs, was, in Mr. Quinn's opinion, the great source of weakness in the Department. A long wrangle between Messrs. Quinn, Ber-

geron and Wallace followed as to Mr. O'Hara's merits. (Concluded on fifth page.)

NENAGH'S NEW CHURCH.

IMPRESSIVE DEDICATIVE CEREMONIES HELD LAST MONTH.

The dedication ceremonies of the New Church of St. Mary of the Rosary, at Nenagh, were held last month, and were of a most impressive character. The Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, of Killaloe, officiated. As a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, it is said to be one of the most perfect which has yet come from the gifted hand of Mr. Walter Doolin. It is in style efter the manner of the English Gothic of the 12th century. Its massive proportions are singu-

larly graceful. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop off Limerick, preached an elequent sermon, during the course of which he drew a beautiful picture of the noble spirit of devotion evinced by the people of Ireland in raising monuments which for ages to come would bear testimony of their faith and piety.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.

REV. FATHER ELLIOTT, OF THE PAULISTS, OUTLINES THE MOVEMENT.

A GENERAL SPIRIT EVINCED BY THE PEOPLE TO MAKE INQUIRY-THE QUISTION OF CHRISTIAN UNITY HAS AROUSED ENTHUS TASM AMONG A LARGE NUMBER TO GO TO THE ROOT OF THINGS, AS WELL AS BI-COME FAMILIAR WITH THE DO. TRINE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-THE EFFICTS OF THE WORK ALREADY CARRIED OUT, AND THE HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT SET FOLTH.

The special correspondent of the Stand ard and Times, in New York, refers to an interview which he had recently with Father Flaidt, who is well known in this city, and particularly in St. Patrick's parish, in the following way :-

The opportunity unexpectedly offer d me recently of an interview with the celebrated Paulist missionary, Father Walter Elliott, enables me to make the Catholic public sharers in the pleasure derived from the unfolding of a great and hopeful programme. It is little wonder that the big-nearted and zealous priest is so pleasant as he is over the subject of his work. All the satisfaction that flows from success in a spicioid cause is his. He has not only been the direct instrument of the conversion and recovery of many wandering sonis, lost he sees before him the realization of his long-cherished day dream, the establish ment of a permanent missionary staff. consisting of scenlar priess in various dioceses and the active co-operation of many bishops and clergy in the glorious undertaking.

Father Elliott was about to start on an extended missionary tour in Canada-for his ambition is too large even for the ample field of the United States-when I found him. His spirits were high am. his great physique revealed capacity for any strain likely to be put upon it for a long time to come. He seemed to be something like a piece of spirmual machinery with a ten-horse motive power ane culmination of his work in the incorporation of a missionary trust, it I may so designate the new association. seemed to have rejuvenated him and filled him with renewed energy,

"The situation is now more encouraging than it has ever before been, 1 b-lieve," said be. "Recent developments over the question of church unity have caused a general spirit of inquiry. Mer and women who never before thought going to the root of things have been moved to examine into the claims of the Catholic Church lately more than ever by the controversy over Augilean orders and the Pope's encyclical on unity."
"Do you not think these difficult sub-

jects likely to prove too embarrassing for them?"

"By no means. The people to whom we appeal are of all mankind the best able to grapple with such spiritual problems. Logic is the most powerful element in the question of orders. Tinquestion is certainly one of human reason, and clar-headed Americans, who cannot be led away from facts by pions generalities opposed to common sense. once they apply themselves to the reasoning out of the problem, must easily see that if it takes the authority of Rome to make Anglican orders valid, the authority of Rome must be something so essential that it cannot be got away from in one case and clung to as a matter of Establishments, as well as to our lawlife and death in another."

"And you are inclined to think the Holy Father's appeal for unity not quite so barren of results as the chief non-Catholic organs would make the world believe?"

" Its results are not as yet apparent; they are negative only as yet. By and by they are likely to develop in a measure that may astonish the world. We have already the first condition essential to unity-that is, charity. Everywhere the kindlier spirit is being manifested towards Catholics and Catholicism. Protestants come in voluntary to help Catholic work-the holding of bazaarfor church and school building, musical entertainments for Catholic objects and many other things. We see the whole English nation, headed by the Arch bishop of Canterbury, openly doing honor and sending gold medals to the Catholic priests and pe ple of Brittany for the tender solicitude they showed towards the living and the dead from the wreck of the Drummond Castle. The boundless love of the old Mother Church is winning back the hearts of millions; the stamp of God is seen in her inexhaustible charity, which not even the condition of separation and schism can

" Do you consider the charge of apathy to missionary obligations in the past on the part of the Catholic Church to be

well grounded?" "By no means. The position of the Church itself in America to day is the hest refutation that can be furnished. That position has been won only by dint of the most wonderful missionary sacrian ample number of well-qualified fice and martydom. We must take into account the vast extent of the territory and the frightful physical obstacles that had to be overcome."

"Do you think there is any ground for the charge for the indifference on the part of bishops and priests in the past on the subject of missions?

"None. Every age has its own opportunities. There has never been so favor able a time as the present for such a movement as this. The rough-hewing work of the Church has been a tremen dous strain on her energies. This accomplished to a large extent, more attention can now be devoted to individual localities."

"Do you think the Church has lost in membership because of surrounding con-

ditions in the past?" "Most decidedly in certain localities How could it be otherwise? Take into account the number of mixed marriages that occur, the fact of whole communistruggle for daily bread among so many millions of people, and you will easily see that the chances of the religious same time pledged to pay their share of ion, with whom he swam to shore, and

in disarming antagonism. We come to and to make their maintenance difficult. show men and women the truth of God. But what would happen if it should for in reality. To those who have been question or a commercial proposition. They follow our reasoning attentively and take time to think it over. When they are convinced we are right they come to us and candidly admit their surrender. We come to them not as enemies, but as men anxious to win by gentle argument and the torce of charity. It is not so much a question of making converts. It is our duty to show those who will hear us what the truth of God is, and let them take the responsibility of rejecting it when they know it."

ass ciation new set on foot for the pro- untary schools should be closed? motion of this work?"

The simple fact is, that the

"Yes, a considerable increase, We will be able to start an advance, if not along the whole line, at least on the it has miled fairly and honorably to put

more commanding positions." What are the substantial steps already

taken toward this end?" Well, we have started the Mi-sionary Union. This is the great step. It is an incorporated body, having a strong fin-ancial basis already. At its nead are Archbishops of New York and Phila Archbishops of New 1948 can delphia, with whom are associated as to meet the imperative accounts of trustees six elergymen of eminence, situation. It meets the honest and meets in the agency by which the hopeful immigrant with the boast and hopeful in our free American musis for the missionary undertaking the promise that in our free American will be collected. Its aim is to supply schools his children shall have a better impoverished districts, too poor and too chance for instruction and for advance-sparse in population, with some of the ment in life than the children of the secular priests for missionary and par- poor could possibly have in Europe. ochiai work. The corporation will take charge of and administer tunds supplied are that these very children can find no for this purpose by the charitable and place at all in the overcrowded school-well to do. We are in a position to begin this work right away in several hand, we have said to the less desirable dioceses. It is our hope and belief that type of immigrant, who wishes to excre long the corporation will be increased phoit the labor of his children rather or imitated widely, until every diocese in the country will be united in the mage | tion in this community is compulsory, nificent bond of charity manifested in the supplying of the spiritual needs of up their work in shop or factory and re-tne power portion by those whom God port at the school-house door. But this the poorer portion by those whom God has blossed with greater wealth. And demand on him becomes only a meckery new that you have seen I am a Caristian when it appears that the threatened socialist, I suppose I need not do more schools are not provided. than ask a prayer for our missions and -ay tarewed."

A NEW PHASE OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION

uggested by the Condition of the School Accommodation in New York.

Mr. Shaw, of the Review of Reviews, quite recently, in the New York Journal. put the following place upon the educational question, which is really a very important one, and of much interest to those administering our Educational HE BETHES FROM AN IMPORTANT POSITION

The State and City of New York long ago committed themselves to the policy of providing ample means for the elementary education of all who desired to patronize the public schools. For a long time free public instruction was provided as a privilege to be voluntarily availed of by the families of rich or poor. But gradually there developed a strong sen iment in favor of universal education, and this sentiment became crystallized at length in the form of statutes making school attendance compulsory for all children.

The State and City of New York took the position that it was their business to provide schools, to determine how and what the children should be taught, and to see that none escaped instruction. There is much to be said in favor of compulsory education, and there is also much to be said on the other side All things considered, I should be inclined to support the principle that it is the duty of the state or the municipality to see that no child is deprived of his right | directors have felt that no other course to grow up an intelligent, well-instructed

But when the community has gone so far as to organize the administrative machinery of compulsory education, with a corps of truant efficers on duty to see that parents do not evade the law, let it be remembered that the community has assumed a very serious responsibility. It has become morally responteachers, but it has also put itself under the plainest kind of obligation to adapt ils teaching in these public schools to the real needs of the people who are compelled to patronize them. It is a contemptible shame and fraud to set up the machinery of compulsory education in the City of New York with no proper equipment of school houses, with no adequate corps of teachers, with no broad and comprehensive scheme for making school instruction fit the real and practical needs of the boys and girls of this

great metropolis. If the community had not committed itself to the policy of providing for the instruction of the children of New York. it is tairly to be assumed that provision would have been made in some other way. The great voluntary agencies—principally the different religious denominations—are still providing one half of the elementary school facilities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and ties never seeing the face of a priest or Ireland. The public schools, or so-called hearing the sound of a church bell for board schools, provide the other half. who fell from the deck of a steamer that generations and decades, the corrupting | In New York a considerable proportion

lessons of childhood retaining their hold taxes for the support of the free public had him soon restored to consciousness. upon many of them in remote districts schools. It is entirely within the rights It was a hard tussle with the strong cur were slender indeed."

of these Catholic people, at any moment, rent. but young Sampey, though fully "You think the circumstances and con- sist upon school-house space for their ditions, then, more to blame for the falling away of so many Catholics than the
attitude of the clergy?"

"Yes; and there was a hostility
against Catholicism in the past, which
have the control of the clergy that is a control of the clergy that it is a contro happily has almost entirely disappeared and denominational schools, while a in this better time. We have succeeded great deal is done to discourage them

show men and women the truth of God. But what would happen if it should not to abuse them for errors for which suddenly be decided by the Roman Caththey are hardly responsible. Our appeal olic authorities that they would use is to their reason and their hearts. They | their school buildings for other parochial have been taught to regard the Catholic religion as one sort of system; we only invite them to examine what it stands gestion, enormous as it is, would simply be made worse to the extent of many non-Catholics especially this is an irre- thousands more of children. Under the sistible plea. They examine the question calmly, as they do, say, a political tion, the Children's Aid Society, and also under control of one or two other charitable organizations, there have now for some years been maintained in New York a number of private free schools, which, in the ager gate provide for many thousands of engidren. It has lately been urged upon these societies with much plausibility that there is no reason why they should continue their strictly educational work, and that it would be much better for them to close it out and allow the public school system to take care of the army of little tolks for whose Do you anticipate much mercase in | instruction the societies are now providmission my enter, rise as a result of the ling. What would happen if these vol

The simple fact is, that the com munity has adopted principles, in this matter of elementary education, which into practice. It has gone so far with its scheme of free elementary education, supported by taxation, as effectually to discourage the development of any competing or collateral system of education. comparable with the parish schools of England, for example. But, on the other hand, it has not gone nearly far enough Yet when term-time begins the chances hand, we have said to the less desirable than to send them to school, that educaand his children must without fail give

Any young person of school age in New York City who wants to attend school, whether in the day hours or in the evening, and is not admitted because of lack of room, is defrauded of his most sacred rights. Every parent who wants to send his children to the schools of New York and can find no comfortable and convenient place for them in those schools, has a grievance so serious as to justify almost any kind of charge of had faith against the comnamity.

MR. BLAKE'S PATRIOTISM.

IN CANADA TO DEVOTE HIS TALENTS AND ENERGHES TO HIELAND'S CAUSE.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company was held last week, to consider the resignation of the Hon. Edward Blake as president of the company, a position he has filled continuously since the company was organized fourteen years ago. Shortly after his removal to England to discharge his parliamentary duties there Mr. Blake placed his resignation in the hands of the directors, but at their earnest request and on the expression of their strong opinion that it was in the interests of the company that he should do so he consented to continue in office. He has accordingly been for some years re-elected as president, notwithstanding that he has more than once renewed his request to be relieved of the duties. Within the last few months, however, seeing that it was still impossible for him to fix any date for his permanent return home, Mr. Blake has urged so strongly the immediate acceptance of his resignation, that the was open to them but to reluctantly accede. This was accordingly done at the meeting. Dr. Hoskin, a vice president of the company, and chairman of the executive committee, was elected president in Mr. Blake's stead.

Mr. Blake will retain his seat on the board of directors.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY.

Among many recent recipients of the Royal Humane Society's awards for gal-lant conduct, the Irish Times gives the name of Anthony Dunleavy, of Belmullet, aged 22, described as a laborer, who, on the 25th ult., saved the life of a nine-year old boy named Patrick Dalton, whose father is a small farmer and lighthouse keeper. The child having fallen off the quay, Dunleavy courageously plunged into the water, and, after a second attempt at diving, succeeded in bringing the young lad safely ashore, about thirty yards distant from the spot at which he had tumbled in. The res cued boy was unconscious at the time. but after some skilful treatment he was

restored to feeling and consciousness. There is another case mentioned in the same paper of a gallant rescue at Athlone, the prime actor in which certainly deserves to be called a youthful hero. He is a lad of fourteen years, named Norman Sampey, a pupil of the Ranelagh school there who, on the 14th ult., valiantly saved the life of another boy of eleven, named Alfred Edwards, was moored in the River Shannon, about influences of a practical money getting of the children of Catholic parents go to a dozen yards from the bank. We are age and the absorbing character of the the parochial schools, supported by the told that "Sampey, who has learned

contributions of members of the Roman | swimming, took the water like a duck, of these Catholic people, at any moment, rent. but young Sampey, though fully to close their separate schools and to inclothed, was proof against it, and has earned the plaudits of his teacher and echool companions"-and public admi-

health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ do pends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood n.eans scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hoods

Sarsaparilla

Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, 25c.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

MR. P. F. CRONIN, SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION,

ANSWERS SOME OF THE FALSE REPORTS PUB-LISHED ABOUT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe. We had our misgivings at the time when we read the despatches. Mr. Cronin's letter is timely and definitely settles all doubts upon the

Some of the Canadian delegates to the Irish Race Convention have just returned to their homes to learn that the great gathering which they attended was much misrepresented in the cable despatches to the Toronto papers. As secretary of the Canadian delegation I have been asked to send you a short communication on this subject. In the first place, the Convention was, in composition and numbers, fully representative of the Irish people and the race abroad. The deliberations of the Convention were conducted in a manner that would have reflected credit on any parliament or other representative body in the world. All the resolutions put on record were passed without a dissentient voice. What more would you have? Not one incident occurred during the three days' Dublin did anything happen that would in licate in the smallest degree popular hostility to the convention. The streets of to try and find them and small committee.

Crushed and broken with what they have gone through. What is to be done with find tinvaluable.

Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will them? I have told my small committee. hostility to the convention. The same annot, it is true, be said for the press. but a word upon that head later. It has been reported in the Toronto papers that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Dillon on the streets at the close

of the convention. Such a report, or any suggestion of the kind, did not appear in any Dublin paper. I was an eye-witness of the only street demonstration that took place during or after the convention. On the last day, as Mr. Dillon, accompanied by his Parliamentary conferers left the beingter mentary confreres, left the Leinster Hall they were surrounded by a large crowd of supporters, who cheered them as they walked to their hotels. Hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, and all such customary manitestations of enthusiasm were made. There was not, I assure you, any sign of hostility whatever in the crowd. If the misrepresentation of such a demonstration as an attempted lynching be a sample of the Irish news that filters through the cable agencies, no wonder some readers on this side of the ocean have grotesque notions of Irish turbulence. Perhaps on the whole it is well that misrepresentation of the convention was carried so far, because your intelligent readers will now be betterable to appreciate the accuracy of the despatches from first to last. I have said that a section of the Dublin press misrepresented the convention and heaped abuse upon all who took part in it. I believe, however, that the character for fair play of our Canadian press is such that your readers can form no idea of the recklessness of papers like The Independent and The Nation. These were the Irish sources of abuse of the convention It is sufficient that such papers were discredited by the Irish public. Let me add one word more. Sever... niembers of the Irish party told me that one of the influences they have to contend against in regard to the spirit of faction is the publicity which the English press and the cable correspondents readily give to every word of Mr. Healy's, while the unity and loyalty of the great majority

the dissensions that exist are greatly magnified in the public mind. The newspaper treatment of the convention certainly bears this out. P. F. CRONIN, Secretary Canadian Delegation.

of the party is entirely ignored Thus

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give sweet, retreshing sleep.

Toronto, Sept. 29.

What is the article that removes dandruif, keeps the scalp cool, clean, and pure, changes grey hair to its original color and gives all kinds of hair a charming gloss and brightness? Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer it is now confessed is the great remedy. Try it and prove it. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts. for a large USE ONLY ...

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

A Terrible Pen Picture of the Horrible

Stone Blackwell, says the Boston Herald, from two English friends, who have been] travelling in Armenia, give a sad account of the general desolation. Writing from a large town in the interior, they say:

"We received a very kind welcome from the British and French consuls. houses belonging to this village, the The latter was alone here at the time of consular report gives 80 as having been the massacre, and saved 1500 lives by burned. As we were leaving it a poor opening the consulate buildings to the Christian woman suddenly appeared Armenians. He also made efforts which from behind a building, where, no doubt, restrained in some degree the tide of dia-bolical crucity, and stopped the massacre seeing a lady of the party, rushed up to after three days. His wife and children me and took my extended hand with were with him in the consulate, and gesticulations more eloquent than words, could not be screened from the most terrible sights and sounds.

here. There is no mission station, nor stayed to listen? relief committee. The two consuls are not able to grapple with the needed work, and cannot, of course, do anything among the women, like the lady missionaries. The distress is dreadful. They say there is not a Christian in the place who has not lost some near relative, husband or father, or brother or wife, while the sufferings of the poor abducted women and girls are beyond

"We have left a sum of money for the relief of the utterly destitute women with whom the city abounds. The wife of Mr.—'s dragoman, and another Christian woman have undertaken the investigation of cases for us, and will send their reports to the consul. This help is, of course, only to carry the poor creatures through the present distress, and does not deal with the future. There is no industry here for them to turn to as in some other cities, and no lady missionaries to organize anything of the kind.

" Many of the helpless and needy women were once wealthy ladies, who had their own servarts and lived in every (eastern) comfort. Now, with husband and sons killed and their homes entirely pillaged, what can they do? When I asked Mme.—, the dragoman's wife, she said: There is nothing they can do. They look to God, for he only

can help.' "Then, hesides these, there are the poor, rumed village girls who have been brought back after months of imprisonment worse than death from Kurdish TRY A BOTTLE OF homes, recovered at last by the indefatigable efforts of the French and English consuls. There are many of these now in —, who have no homes and no parents to return to and whose moral nature, as well as physical health, is all thing to occupy their minds and to feed and clothe them.
"Then there are the mained and the

sick. One poor young woman was brought for me to see, both of whose bands had been literally cut to pieces while endeavoring to save her head, which was also wounded. Her busband was killed at the same time, and she, after his death and her own mutilation, hore twins, but from being unable to nurse them, the babies, of course, died. Three thousand were massacred here at once, and all the Christian shops and numbers of houses burned.

"The French consul has done his utmost, and the British vice-consul has spared no pains, and has been sustained by the relief committee at Constantinople, but all that has been done has been but as a drop in an ocean. Our contributions will also only help a very little; and yet it is a comfort to know that very little relieves some of the misery, and lifts some of the weight of despair from the hearts of the helpless and almost hopeless.

Even here, however, the Moslems were not all equally fanatical. The French consul told us that one evening French consul told us that one evening during the massacre, believing himself to be alone, he threw himself on his divanuand gave way to a burst of unconvan, and gave way to a burst of uncontrollable weeping. Suddenly four or five

Moslems made their way into the room, Concord Buggy, with top...... but he could not at once restrain himself, and continued weeping, while covering his face from them as much as possible. Seeing this, they all sat down in silence at first, and then one after another broke down and wept, too. He Pony Cart (small)..... said they were real tears, explain the phenomenon as we may." Writing from another inland city,

these same English friends say: "Here one looks to the south, from the cliffs where we are perched; across a great upland plain, well watered by mountain streams, and dotted all over with villages. Most of them were Christian villages, and nearly all have been burned and destroyed. For days before the massacre and plunder here atthe missionaries watched the flames rising from one village after another, as the Kurds and Turks drew nearer and

" And what is true of this plain is true of every plain and hillside in this part of the country. One does not know where to begin, and even if one had a millionaire on the relief committee, one would hardly know where to st p.
'Only a short distance from this city
32 women, headed by a noble and very

nearer to this doomed city.

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

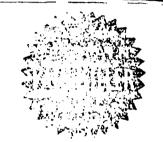
intelligent women, well known to the missionaries, threw themselves into the river to escape dishonor, and more than one father played the part of Virginius,

Atrocities Committed.

Private letters received by Miss Alice

Private letters received by Miss Alice

On our journey we passed through a desolated village; by name —. We passed one large building after another (for these barges are built like were (for these houses are built like granaries or fortifications, very high and solid. and quite different from those of the southern plains), with no sign of life, and all more or less dilapidated. It seemed as if we had fallen upon some recently excavated city of the past. Of the 100 It was sad to feave her, but delay was not possible at the time. I we her what "We find things in a terrible state her tale would have been could we have

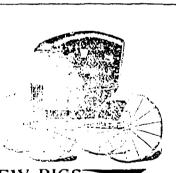


Vers large bottles 50c.

.....GRAY'S EFFERVESCING..... Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headache.

HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist. P.S.-A large assortment of fashionable per-fumery and toilet soaps always on hand.



A FEW RIGS I Don't Want. DO YOU?

Quebec Buggy (for four)... 835 Leather Hood Top Phaeton........... 65 Gladstone (for four)......60 Butchers' Cart...... 15 46 (6

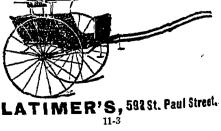
Piano Box Buggy, End Springs and

Piano Box Buggy (open)..... Express Waggon (for furniture)..... Top Buggy, Covering Body..... (larger)..... (full size).....

Bicycles, new and second-hand \$25, \$40, \$50 and \$60. All the above waggons are soiled or

second-hand, and you can hardly credit how cheap they are. COME AND SEE

100 New Ones of all kinds less than wholesale price.



R. WILSON SMITH,

Investment Broker,

Government, Municipal and Railway Scourities Bought and Sold. First Class Scourities, suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

A SWEEPING REFORM

About to be Initiated in Housing the Working Classes

INTERVIEW WITH THE PROMOTER OF THE ENTERPRISE

The Principle May Strike at the System of Yearly Tenure and Monthly Payments-The Landlord will Assume all Taxes and Inaugurate a System of Rent Insurance-The First Steps Already Taken to Carry out the Project-Full Text of the Prospectus

he particularly interested in the present undertaking, as the experiment is being momentage that is at least partially momentage. made in the heart of the Irish colony. Mr. Herbert B. Ames, who has made the sociological question a life study, has given particular attention to this portion of the city, and the progress of several new blocks of workingmen's homes, at present in course of erection, will be watched with considerable interest. It is setting an example to other Canadians, and is not at all anomalous with the has prevailed in certain quarters. No one, acquainted with the tacts, will deny, for a moment, that, under present conditions, certain so-called dwellings are an and alloy-ways, to classify which as unbers much greater than the average citizen ever dreams of in Montreal, and would be unknown to all except those who are compelled to live in then were it not that nature has gifted man with the sense of smell.

The following prospectus, for which there has been a great demand, succincily explains the objects and the prosed methods of work of the Improved Dwellings of workmen in Montreal:

Improved Dwellings for Working People.

able homes at moderate cost.

winter and cool in summer.

prevent dampness. Each family will also have a separate provement. balcony, stationary wash tub, cooking

modern conveniences. The space between the back, of par-

the pavement, where such refuse as can-

taxes, water taxes, cost of lighting the entry ways with gas, care of courts, etc Prices will be as follows:-

For the two flats in large corner house, 82.25 : er week.

For the sixteen flats in ordinary houses, \$200 per week.

(with one b droom only), \$1.75 per week Rents must be paid in advance, and with which obligations are met. A good will be collected every Monday morning.

Prompt payment will be insisted upon. Riverside dwellings in Brooklyn, or the Tenants in arr ars must expect to be new Boston buildings recently erected made to vacate without delay. The by Mr. Tufts, which fatter have been so management will also claim the right remarkably successful that already a remarkably successful that already a self objectionable to his neighbors.

year in the same premises, paying rent promptly, and having incurred no was paid promptly. Under the proposed charges for repairs during that period. system, which looks, in the first place, charges for repairs during that period. will be entitled to two weeks occupation

be ready for occupation on or about January 1st, 1897.

in the order of application. References will be required from each applicant.

who advocate and strive for social reform, was only too happy to give all the desired information. To begin with he explained that at the present time the matter was one of private extensive of evicting worthy people for the following the first the landsord and avoid the necessity of evicting worthy people inability to pay rent from no matter was one of private extensive for the first worth. matter was one of private enterprise fault of their own. and largely experimental. He had great In Birmingham there were almost stu pendous difficulties to overcome, but they were overcome with the aid of the Corporation and Particularly striking example. Inot forcing, fandatorus in the steining and provide better accommodation and healthier homes for the people who are obliged to live were of view and not Corporation, and now one of the most from a public point of view, at d not disreputable sink holes in the Black from a mere humanitarian one, the

EORGE PEABODY, the philan- Country has been turned into a section thropist, will perhaps be remembered, in the ages to come, by his generbered, in the ages to come, by his generThe Experimental Blocks in Montreal osity and far-sightedness in endeavoring are situated from numbers 100 to 170 to provide comfortable homes for the William street, or, rather, are bounded worthy poor. His benefactions to meri- by Ann and Shannon streets. The first block fronts on Shannon street; the torious works were munificent, but his second faces the other way, into a wide workingmen's dwellings gave vent to an private court, which will be made as a'idea crude, perpaps, at first, but one fractive as possible. These two blocks which has been followed out and improved by the advantage of the ground set apart for this purpose, the proved upon to the advantage of the intention being to further build next wage-earner. Some of the large cities year, or as soon as the enterprise proves and towns in the United States and itself to be self-sustaining. Under the project that has been in his mind and England, where the workingmen's living present idea there will be accommodadistricts had become congested from of the ground is covered, room for as tion of all the Catholic young men's acoverspopulation, had followed in the many more. The Birmingham plan has sociations of the diocese to which he very cornest wish to tender their walls foot-steps of the generous American, and been followed, blocks of houses being belongs into one common union. There now, in Montreal, a similar scheme is built so as to stand at right angles to are about twenty of these associations the street. This enables the architect belonging to the principal cities and in the experimental stage, with every to practically abelish the tenement or t was of the diocese and these have now prospect it success.

The readers of the Taue Witness will to only four families, enables each to 1s the general spiritual director of the many four families, enables each to 1s the general spiritual director of the many forms. Communication of the many families and the families are success. to only four families, enables each to [is the general spiritual director of the m]

The reason why this particular part of the city was selected is, that, within a is always strength, it is expected that [54; J. Ferrold, 74, S. Gandry, 83]. radies of half a mile, a great deal of end the work accomplished by the variets ployment is given to steady, sober and industries working men. Their early hours absolutely necessitate their being the carbon societies are a most import [A. A. Lerwice, 207]. A. T. Morron, 2 near their work, while the paucity of wages precincles the possibility of paying the flectual work, and there can hardly be more than a very moderate rental, the results of them. They should be sult of which is that landlords, who, in a system of exceedingly cheap rents which large percentage of cases, are not over particular about the condition of their property so long as a paying interest on their outlay is returnable, neglect the ditions, certain so-called dwellings are an sanitary precautions that are now recognisolate menace to public health. Yards nized as necessary in all civilized communities. The rapid increase of populasanitary is very mild, abound in numclasses to central points, has thus necessarily congested the residential districts, sometimes so close to a healthy well and it is with the object of, in some built thoroughfare that their existence measure, remedying this evil that the present movement is being followed. Its success at the present mon.ent is beyond peradventure, for its objects are good and the details of its working, as has been already proven, very practical. Mr. Ames idea is, that should the present movement prove the success he expects, the invest-ment will pay five per cent. With this inducement offered the capitalists, there seems no reason for doubt whatever that in a short time it would become very These dwellings are intended for sober, | much more extensive. There are many industrious workingmen, who wish to rich men who really have the good of live near their work and desire comfort- their fellow-citizens at heart, and who de homes at moderate cost. | would be willing to enter an enterprise As the houses have eight-inch solid if a reasonable assurance against absobrick walls, double floors and an air lute loss could be given. In this conspace in the roof, they will be warm in | nection it may be well to remember that the most successful movements of this All the tenements (except two) com- kind have been carried out on the five prise a living room, two bedrooms, kit per cent basis. In fact, in many inchen and water closet. The floors of the stances, it is made a sing and non that kitchen are to be of concrete, so as to this percentage shall be the limit, any

surplus being turned into property im-The new scheme is not at all intended range, sink, cupboard and closets, clothes to compete with landlords who collect drying apparatus, coal bin and other ten dollars or upwards per month; it is for the amelioration of the condition of the wage-earner who can afford to pay allel blocks, will probably be paved with no more than seven or eight dollars, and asphalt, so that it can be kept clean and who is obliged to live in the district wholesome for the children to play in. Where such rents are obtainable. The Garbage bins will be provided, beneath inatural result has been that the oldest style of houses have been kept in scant not be burned may be out of sight and repair enough to be sometimes mere places of shelter, populated as thickly The rental will include all municipal as a warren, without any idea whatso ever as to modern conveniences. Instead of the lofty tenement plan, the present idea is to make little homes only two stories high: there is no necessity yet for building in the air. In the meantime, it is proposed to make the renting contract for the shortest time possible, r' r the two flats in small corner house as the success of a scheme like this depends altogether on the promptitude to evict any tenant who may make him reduction in rent has been made possible. There is no donot that occasionally Repairs caused through a tenant's worthless or disreputable characters will neglect will be made at the tenant's ex- find their way into dwellings of the propens. Any tenant re aining for one posed sort, and occasionally it might be found difficult to get them out if rent

objectionable to his neighbors may be It is expected that the dwellings will removed in a very short space of time. e ready for occupation on or about Another feature of the improved dwellings idea is one that will commend Application forms can be obtained, itself to all who have made even a parafter November 1st. at No. 5 Metcalfe tial study of sociology. The weekly rent streer, and apartments will be assigned system, and the condition of weekly payments in advance, may seem somewhat harsh at first sight, but there is another advantage of the system which A TRUE WITNESS reporter called on should not be forgotten,—it is the in-Mr. Ames, with the idea of being able tention to originate a system of accident to lay before our readers the real facts assurance, so that in case of a tenant in connection with the case. That gentleman, who is already well known in Montreal as in the front rank of those diseases, the rent would be forthcoming that the company insured with. This

to honesty and respectability, a tenant

As to the effect the project will have confidence in the ultimate success of the on real estate values in the neighborhood, enterprise, similar ones having exceeded Mr. Ames thinks that it will be practiexpectations in other cities where the possibilities were less favorable, Birmingham (England), for instance, being used as a particularly striking example.

Mr. Ames thinks that is will be cally nil. One thing, however, he does hope for, and that is, that it will indirectly be the means of influencing, if not forcing, landlords in the vicinity to

and the second second

erection of decent homes would seem to | whatever to call it distinctively Catlo i . be a question of sufficient importance to There are several secreties in Balti-

been given of paying the tax little by little in his rent, it would have been a provident class is not the one the pro-

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

in the ranks of the prominent figures in American Catholic societies in bringing about an affiliation of the various parisn organizations under one government. The Catholic Mirror in a recent issue refers to the fact that in some cases there has been a desire to ignore ecclesiastical | Grand President of the C.M.B.A., to be supervision. We give the article in

The Rev. B. M. Bogan, of Rahway, N.J., has just succeeded in carrying out a the object of steadlast effort on his part tion for twenty families, and, if the rest | for some time; namely, the amalgamaall. Bishop Wigger has approved the formation of this diocesan combine, and, as in unity of effort, and purpose there | McEarsy, 41; M. J. Polan, 50; A. Cerif

too mans of them. They should be multiplied in every parish; for one of the best evidences of their value is displayed in the warmth with which they are encouraged in the Protestant churches. Without them many Protestant congregations would probably go to pieces. Among our Protestant friends. however, they seem to be esteemed mostly on account of their usefulness in a social sense. They unite the younger people and cultivate among them the greatest good feeling; and thousands of persons attach themselves to certain Protestant congregations, because of the vivacity and charm of the social atmosphere, the friendships, the visiting, the pleasant entertainments all through the protection of the protection of the pleasant entertainments all through the protection of the protecti pleasant entertainments all through the winter and the many agreeable diversions nearly always going forward.

With our Catholic societies there is generally something of more solid purp se, although recreation and pleasure ire an object also. And these organizations are, for the most part, flourishing very encouragingly. Many of them are of literary character; some cultivate athletics and a few have even ventured into the turbulent and uncertain domain of polities. The distinctive intention in all cases, however, is that they should be recognized as Catholic societies, and they where ships well thavel by stewart's Eaglish Breaklast To: at 35 Catholie.

Still, we have heard of one or two of such organizations which objected to any supervision or control over its proceedings being exercised by the Catholie clergy-nay, even to receiving counsel from such a source, the societies prefer ring to go forward and conduct their affairs upon their own hook. Some of the members have even resented manifestations of good will from ceclesiastical sources and have indulged in thoughtless talk about the freedom of laymen in the management of social affairs and the absence of any necessity for the interference of the clergy. There have been several foolish and scandalous disputes of this character in the very State to which we have just alluded, New Jersey. The pastor in each instance naturally withdrew, having no desire to push himself.

Any society wishing to operate upon this basis has a perfect right to do so, but it has no right to adopt the name of the parish in which it is located nor even to assume the distinctive name of Catholic. When the society takes the name of Catholic it assumes to be connected with the Catholic Church, to conduct its work under her auspices and with her sanction, to claim her good wishes and protection, and to carry in the presence of the world the prestige which belongs to her. Yet for a society to demand all this and at the same time repudiate ecclesiastical approval and supervision will appear to disinterested minds a little audacious.

For it is very well known that while these societies are well meaning and worthy of encouragement, there are among the members youthful and thoughtless spirits who, on occasion, might berray themselves or the whole body into some extravagance. Indeed, with Lake Ontario in Toronto. This we can conceive how mistakes might be made very deplorable, and hence, perhans, great shame and scandal, as they hear the name of Catholic, be brought grade in some places will be as much as upon the Catholic Church. Individual 22ft. Probably it will be worked by Catholics have, of course, the right of electricity, as there is water power to organizing any sort of society and of the amount of 100,000 horse-power availconducting its affairs in a Catholic way; but, unless they have obtained clerical authority to do so, they have no right

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have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to taken The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

be designated public.

Another point, that will commend itlies, but, the Catholic clerry not having self to the ordinary tenant, is the fact any official relations with them, do not that in the new scheme the landlord | call themselves distinctively Catholics assumes a l the taxes. How difficult it cieties. When the name of the Catholic frequently is for the average working. Church is adopted it is necessary and man to pay his water tax is only too proper that the clergy representing her well known, whereas had an opportunity should exercise some supervision and been given of paying the tax little by control over the body, otherwise very mischievous results might follow; and provident class is not the one the product of the one the product of the four to cater to, and the encouragement of honesty, industry and respectability is the motto of this semi-philanthropic movement.

The semi-philanthropic church any control over its affairs or even to know what was going on. Such the mothing more than a a club might be nothing more than a convivial society for the promotion of good tellowship on Sunday or other enjoy ment. We can imagine how quickly There has been a good deal of energy the authorities of Mount Calvary Church would repudiate such a body and declare that it had adopted the name of the con gregation without any right whatever.

HON. M. F. HACKETT.

tendered a Public Reception.

Ever since the elevation of the Hor M. F. Haskett to the office of Gran-President of the C.M.B.A., the members of the various executives of the branches of thet organization have expressed a efficient this recognition.

A needing was held in Thursday last. and the following conmittees were ap-

Recentled Communes, Good, Chan celler West visconsilenses; Dr Germaliand Presidents II J. Ward, 26; W. J Olivier, I.O., N. Racine, 191; F. Riel, 196 Catholic societies are a most import A. A. A. Griving, 207 ; A. T. Mortin, 226 ant adjunct of religious, moral and in G. A. Gripenter, 230 ; F. N. Lendir, 240 t Bectual work, and there can hardly be 3. Fournier, 95 ; F. N. Lacaveller, 471. Invitation Committee Inc. John Chairman, and Brethers P. Reynolds, A B. Potvin, W. J. R. Herry, T. P. Tangy J. Fournier and P. C. Shannon: La

Beland, ex M.L.A. Half Committee-Bromers C. O'Brier, C. Dusdon, A. H. Spelling, B. Char-benneau, A. T. Martin, J. Kieff r. J.

Musical Committee ellectuers G. A. Carpenter J.A. Debiger, A.St. Germain J. Gunning, Dr. Rivet, S. Geodry, T. X. Payette, F. Riel.

Printing Committee - Brothers A Colley, Trees, Styles N. Lamercan, A Bourdon, Coo, Paquette. Treasurer - Brother F. X. Lenoir, Secretary - Brother J. J. Cestigan,

Assistant Secretary -- Brother J. A Deniger. The reception will likely take place at

the Seminary Hall, at the end of the month. Much interest is being taken by all of the Branches and the event promises to be a most successful affair.

LAND.

An English magazine contains the following :-

One of the great wonders of modern engineering is the ship-railway, now almost completed, in Canada. It will be the first of its kind of any size in modern times, although the idea is as old as the hills, and ships were hauled over the Isthmus of Corinth 2000 years ago. In Cornwall, too, there has been a shiprailway on a small scale since 1-26. In stead of locks in the Bule Canal-which runs between Bude and Launceston- they have inclined planes, and the beats, which are provided with small iron wheels, are drawn out of the water, up the plain, and into the higher level canal.

But the railway across the Chignecte Isthmus, over which ships will be carried from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will surpass anything of this kind ever constructed before. Ships laden with one thousand tons of cargo will be lifted out o the water, placed on the railway, transported seventeen miles overland, and sately deposited in their own clement again.

The railway is necessarily constructed of great strength. There are four lines. in two pairs, each pair being 18ft, apart; and the tracks run in a perfectly straight line from one end to the other, over a moderately rolling country. Only two engines will be required to haul the biggest ship, and it is expected that the journey will occupy two hours. The cost of this great undertaking will be £1,100, 000, and it is now nearly completed, having been begun in 1888.

But even this is going to be surpassed by a railway to connect Georgia Bay will be sixty-six miles long, so that the curious sight will be witnessed on it of ships thirty miles away from water. The able. It will cost £3,000,000, or more; and yet all it will do for the ships is to save them a journey of 300 miles round by Detroit.

The United States, however, has a project which will put even these in the shade, if it ever comes to anything actual. Already half a million dollars have been spent on Parliamentary, surveying, and other preliminaries, and when completed it will have cost £10,-000,000. This is no less than a ship railway joining the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at Tehnantepec, on the narrow neck between North and South America. It will carry the ship to a height of 726ft. above the sea level, and there will be one grade of 52ft. The heaviest weight that will be carried-including ship and cargo - is 7,000 tons. The rails will be six in number, and of immense thickness and strength. The distance from sea to

sea will be 134 miles, and the time occupied 18 hours. Fancy a ship, almost as arge as an Atlantic discr. trevelling at the rate of ten oiles on hour at a level of 726% above the sea!

THE COST OF TUNNELS.

In comporing the four great tunnels of the world there is seen to be a very remarkable decre se in time and cost of the successive wirks. The Housac tundate, cost only \$10 a loot. This rapid decrease in cost, within comparatively few years, is a miraed indication of the great progress in mechanical methods and improvement in rock excaverage tools. A still more striking result axists in the case of a tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This unlike these named which were excavated in old settled countries, the terminal easy of access, was in a problinity difficult location, so maken so that it took SIX mentles to centrely the manufactory to the spot. Rivers had to be hard a side bridges built, and material or any orted over improved roots the latter my the fields, yet the transit witch is in her

wide 22 bot idge, and some of was bord through the common (Westly two his plus, the first file terrain ath, but cost that ed tunnal of orly find a bod.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Louise Lucie Olivine Pellerin, of he City and District of Montrent, wife common as o property of Napoleon Lesage, civic employer, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. the said Napoleon Lesage, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said Defendant. Montreal, 26th September, 1896. AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC.)
DISTRICT OF MONTHOAL,
No. 2578. Dame Albina afias Malvina Demers, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband. Ferdinand Bouchard dit Lavallée, joiner, of the same place.

Montreal, 20th August, 1896. SAINT-PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON. Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Jul'e Lalonde, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, taken an action, for separation as to proverty, against her husband. Hermenegilde Laniel dit Desrosiers, trader, of the

Montreal, 9th September, 1896.

GEOFFRION & MONET, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

And the second of the second o

SUPERIOR COURT.

Agnes Spalding, of the Town of St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, taken an action; in separation as to property, against her husband. Charles Lavallee, trader, of the same place.

Montreal, September 24th, 1896. ANGERS, DELORIMIER & GODIN.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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WEDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 7, 1896

AN UNCALLED-FOR CONTRO-VERSY.

The City Clerk of Montreal appears in a new role—that of censor episcoporum For more than two centuries Canada has had the privilege of an Episcopate. For nearly a century and a half after the Abbé De Montigny, a scion of one of the noblest houses in France, was announced in the Letters Patent of the great Louis as "le Sieur de Laval de Montigny, Eveque de Petrée," there was no clerie or episcopal grade north of the Gulf of Mexico, save his successors in New France. A few years afterwards Mgr de Laval was created Bishop of Queb. c. and Quebec became a city. For more than half a century before new France was placed under episcopal supervision, there had been in Canada clergy of at least three religious Orders, and ecclesiastical history has kept the record of no more deserving servants of God and man. Recollet, Jesuit, Sulpician-by whatever name they were known-they were all true to their high profession and to some of them were awarded crowns of martyrsuccessors unworthy of their example-The Bishors and clergy of Canada have a record of honor that reflects credit on toils are before the world.

It will soon be three centuries since that record began on the iron-bound annals. A charming little book, which bears the title of Les Servantes de Dieu en Canada, deals with the equally honorable history of the religious communities of women that have labored for God's glory and man's good. It is not the only record of the kind, but its title is so represent the rest of its class. Surely, it may be said with some confidence, that the Canadian Clergy of all orders

our versatile City Clerk was bringing out a manual to instruct the Right Reverend the blessedness of their sympathy and lent savage, to these years of less bodily. but greater spiritual peril—our bishops Mission, son Œuve. Two questions reasonably suggest themselves on readdo they not know, the mission they have fact as implying partizanship on the received and the work they have to do? part of their Lordships is unjust, uncallfor, and, for a professed Catholic, in ex-Now, prima facie, it seems not unreason- tremely had taste. Quis te constituit able to conclude that the Canadian judicem super nos!

clergy have not been engaged in that mission and in that work for so many generations without knowing why they were sent and what they have to do? The general conclusion reached by his torians of Canada is that they not only knew their mission, but have done their work with fidelity and far-reaching results. Even if it be allowed that there were exceptions to the honorable rule, through the shortcomings of individuals, such exceptions mean nothing more than that the dispensation under which we live is still subject to the drawbacks of human imperfection. In the grand triumphant tout ensemble of the Church's work in Canada such individual shortomings are mere moles in the sunbeam.

But supprising, for argument's sake, that the contrary is true, and that instead of knowing their mission, its source and character, and the kind of work that is in harmony with that mission, the Bishops and Clergy of Canada have been ignorant of the one and have neglected the other, how are we to be assured that such is the case? On what authority are we to rely to reach so significantly sad a conclusion? Need we say that it is no slight thing to circulate broadcast a pamphlet with a title which implies so grave a charge against the chief pastors of the Church in Canada as that they have ignored and neglected their mission and work.

That such a charge ought not to be brought rashly without authority no cessary to advance the figure one will deny. It is not any first comer among the friends of the Shamrocks, and wao has a right to sit in judgment on the Canadian clergy, and, with all due respect for the City Clerk, that functionary is, in our opinion, scarcely fitted for lished report of the match, in its account mercy, . . . and Shamrock sympaso responsible a task. There is, indeed, of the untoward incident that cost the thizers think that Tansey would have s mething about in the idea of a S amrock team the loss of one of its been sufficiently punished by being put civic official-however talented and re- best men, was practically in accordance off for the game only." The Herald spe ted-assuming to teach the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada what their duties are and how they are to discharge them. In order to show his fit n as for that task, Mr. David gives a brief summa of his theology and duty, and had no intention to be anya compend of ecclesiastical his tory. Having thus established his orthodoxy, proceeds to speak dogmati- is to the rough and violent play that cally of the limits of the authority of the priesthood. "They have a right," he says, "to look for the guidance of the l Holy Spirit when they speak from the heights of the spiritual world, but not when they descend to the arena of human controversy. They lose their s rength when they come in contact with of fouling. But there may be fouling in the earth and provoke conflicts fatal to the application, as well as in the physical their priestly character."

David, this melancholy effect has been produced. He does not directly cond-mn the Clergy for rejecting the invitation of the American Congress in 1776, but he does so indirectly by approving of the course of the Amer- tried mettle would be absolutely prodom. The story of the labors, perils and | ican Clergy (not Bishops) at the same | hibitive. But the evil precedent of an tortures of those devoted missionaries crisis. "What would have happened," ill-considered or partial judgment has a has been a subject of admiration to he asks, "if the Catholics, ill-advised tendency to create distrust in the minds even Protestant writers. Nor were their by their priests, had kept aloof from of the players and to produce disorganor deserted the banner of the pa- ization in the most efficient teams. How triots?" In Mr. David's opinion, they such a sentiment, once it gains admis-"would have been deemed unworthy of sion, is likely to work, it is not difficult the Church in this part of Christ's Vine- liberty." And yet Mr. David is not un- to foresee. The case in question may yard, and the fruits of their cares and aware of the sort of liberty that Congress | be taken as a fair illustration of the way interded to offer to French Canadian in which it would operate. Carhelies. If Mr. David writes his paniphlet in French and not in English, he coast of Acadie, which witnessed so lowes that privilege to the firmness and of one team commits an offence against much of the heroism and romance of for sight of the Clergy of that time. Mr. the laws. The attention of the referee those far-off beginnings of a nation's David is willing to keep his share of the is promptly called to the "foul"—a deglory of Chateauguay, and so has noth- liberate foul according to the solemn ing to say against the demeanor of the | declaration of the captain of the vic-Clergy in 1812. It is when he comes to tim's team. Had proper notice been deal with the crisis of 1837-38 that he taken of this violation of the rutes, by finds most cause to condemn his spiritual ordering off the offender for the rest of pastors. We have no intention to open the game, official justice would have up the question of the Rebellion. Everycomprehensive that it may be said to one admits that there was great provocation on the part of the Bureaucrats of that day. But, even aggressor was let off with impunity, the if the provocation had been still more breach of rule thus provoked was has not been engaged in its Divinely glaring, the Clergy, with the alternatives appointed work during all this lapse of before them, were wise and patriotic and time-within a few years of three cen- true to their sacred calling when they turies, during half of which there was did all in their power to dissuade their no Bisnop north of Mexico but the Hocks from an appeal to arms. Their the rest of the match of the help of one Bishop of Quebec-without having condemnation is, however, only prelimlearned, by experience as well as precept, inary to the real purpose of the pamph- The Captain of the team thus doomed what its mission and its work should be let, which is to create a public sentil to defeat bears witness that, before the It was with some surprise, therefore, ment hostile to the action of the Bishops | match was begun, it was arranged that that we were told some time ago that on the Manitoba school question. It is only the Canadian Bishops and Priests that Mr. David would restrain from Bishops and Reverend Clergy as to their touching the things of the earth. The Captains. Yet this arrangement was functions and the manner in which they | American prelates he cites with admira- | completely ignored—the only satisfacshould be discharged. Can it be possible, | tion, however earthly be the affairs with | tion given by the referee, when remindwe thought, that at this late day-after which they deal, so long as they are in ed of it, being that he had made his so many generations of Canadians have agreement with Mr. David's political enjoyed the advantage of being instruct- views. Those who make use of the utter. ed, guided, warned and comforted by ances of the Bishops that God has set in their spiritual pastors—after knowing authority over his people for the sake of distinct agreement, and if Mr. Polan's promoting the interests of a party do statement were not so clear as to leave succor from the time when priest and what is wrong by whatever name they no doubt on the subject, we should be people were alike exposed to the trucu- call themselves. It was a mistake to inclined to believe that there was some mix the school question up with party politics, and it was worse than a mistake and priests have profited so little by this | to identify the Episcopate with a party. long course of God-sent experience as to That the Episcopal Bench in this prorequire the instruction of Mr. L O. vince should have pronounced in favor David? Yet that is the inference to be of the course that seemed to promise of the proceedings at the special meetdrawn from the title and contents of Mr.] justice to the aggrieved minority in David's book: Le Clergé Canadien: La | Manitoba was only in keeping with its previous record. But with the fact that such course was taken by one party rather than the other, the Bishops had ing this title. Do the clergy know, or nothing to do, and to emphasize that

THE SHAMROCKS' PROTEST.

Those of our r aders who are interested in lacrosse have already, no doubt, heard a good many pers as express th ir opinions as to the action of Mr. Chitty, the referee, in ruling off Mr. M. J. Tansey of the contretemps to which the defeat in the third game, for the rest of the of the Shamrocks may, in all justice, match of the 19th ult., b tween the be attributed, and thereon based a Capitals and the Shamrocks. As to the | demand for the annulment of a match effect of that ruling on the subsequent course of the match there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the impartial | be moved by any arguments, facts or conpublic. At that stage in the match each team had won a single g me, Tansey having scored for the Shamrocks. The loss of such a player by the Shamrock team, already weakened by the withdrawal of Hinton (to pair with the injured Carson, of the Capitals), so diminished its strength, that, without some unlooked for turn of exceptional good luck, its defeat became a foregone conclusion. It was not surprisig, therefore, notwithstanding their plucky play, that no further game was scored for the Shamrocks, and the champions returned chances of winning were decidedly t Ottawa with another triumph Such slim. In his action he broke a match could not be regarded as a fair | the backbone of the Shamrock test of the skill, activity and staying home, discouraged the balance of the power of the espective teams, and all team, and gave a hand-down of the true lovers of the game of lacrosse could | championship to the Capitals." The not help re-retting that the winning Sun then recounts Crown's aggressive and losing t ams had not been more

evenly matched. It was in the nature of things tha some dissatisfaction shuld be felt this feeling was not lessened when all the details of what had t ken place were given to the world. The first pubwith the evidence subsequently taken as then reminds its lacrosse loving readers confirmation of the formal protest of the kind of game that Mr. Crown against Mr. C. itty's ruling. That Mr. | plays, and adds that "Tansey received a Chi:ty, a member of the Montreal Club. was consci ntiously resolved to do his thing but impartial, we are willing to believe. We are as much opposed as he causes a distaste for the game with a that referces should not by their delarge class of persons who would otherwise be drawn to it.

The laws which all lacrosse men are bound to obey were framed with a view to put a stop to the practice of cross checking in its various forms and of every kind violation, of the laws; and even when On several occasions, according to Mr. such fouling is unconscious, it may, in certain circumstances, be of more serious import than the roughest play. The enthusiastic and stalwart lacrosse player is not deterred from the ground by risks that to men of punier physique and less

Here we have two teams playing a match of peculiar interest. A member taken the place of lawless retaliation, and in all probability no further dispute would have occurred. But, whereas the made the pretext for inflicting a penalty out of all proportion to the offence, the burden of which was borne by the entire team, deprived for of its best members. Nor is that all. whatever desputes might arise during the continuance should be settled by the joint action of the referee and the two decision and it must stand. It is difficult to conceive on what principle Mr. Chitty could have acted in defiance of a misunderstanding as to what Mr. Chitty had engaged to do. But on that point Mr. Polan's declaration leaves no room for question.

Last week we published a summary ing of the Lacrosse League for the consideration of the Shamrock's protest against the Referee's decision. Every one of the documents that Mr. C. A. Mc-Donnell, on behalf of the Shamrocks, laid before his fellow-delegates, shed fresh light on the controversy. To Captain Polan's evidence we have just re-

with Mr. Polan's account of the same incident. The letter of the Hon. Secre. tary of the Shamrock Club contains an able summary of all the circumstances so manifestly unfair. But Mr. Stuart, the delegate of the Capitals, was not to sideration of consequences. Had the other delegates (one of them especially) had the courage of their convictions, the Referee's decision would have been overruled. If, however, Mr. McDonnell alone of the delegates supported the protest of the Shamrocks, he was not alone before the tribunal of public opinion. The Sunday Sun, while acquitting Mr. Chitty of any intentional favoritism, says that 'in sending a player such as Tansey off for the entire match he certainly was well aware that the Shamrock's attack, Tansey's vain appeal to the Referce, but loss of self-control under the double provocation, and the deplorable result. The Montreal Herald, like the Sun, admits that Tansey had broken the rules and deserved punishment. "But," it continues, "there are times when justice should be tempered with blow from him that laid open his skull." Under such provocation the Herald does not think it surprising that Tansey lost his temper, especially as Crown was let off with impunity. La Presse is still more severe on Mr. Chitty, and holds cisions help one team in a match by embarrassing the other. It thinks the ruling entirely without justification. The Star is milder, but condemns the ruling as "an error of judgment," which "meant practically giving the match to the Capitals." The Gazette, without excusing Tansey for retaliating, reminds its readers that Crown had cut his head badly. "Under the circumstances," adds the Gazette, "it seemed to the majority of people present as if ruling off for the game was penalty enough." As to the effect of the ruling on the subsequent play, the Gazette is equally outspoken: "To this episode may practically be attributed the loss of the match, for previously the home team were showing their opponents the way." The Daily Witness says that during the early part of the match comment had been heard on Mr. Chitty's leniency. He seems to have been lenient down to the moment in which Tansey retaliated on Crown's unrebuked assault. Then he made a new departure which ensure the loss of the match by the Shanirocks.

Mr. Crown's assault, and is in agreement

The protest was clearly, therefore, justified by the circumstances, and in spite of its rejection by the majority of the League delegates, and the immediate disadvantage to the Shamrocks, it will have a moral weight, backed as it is by the general judgment of the press and the public, which future referees will not be wise to ignore. It will at the same t me be well for our lacrosse men to bear in mind the sympathetic hint of the Gazette that "sometimes loss of temper means loss of games." But, as Kipling says, that is another story-so also would be a confession of the real feelings of the Capital Club, as to whether they think they should dub themselves champions under the circumstances. They are welcome to it, if they do.

THE RESULT OF A MOVEMENT.

The great Convention of the Irish race is curiously in keeping with one of the most characteristic movements of our age. If the second half of the nineteenth century be commemorated hereafter by some qualification, intended to indicate its most distinctive feature, it unification. It would require some reflection and research to discover all the causes that have combined to produce this far-reaching tendency. One of them is, undoubtedly, the greater facility for intercommunication that our time has enjoyed compared with the centuries period in question, would have been impossible in any earlier age. Since the year 1851 the progress of railway construction has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of its most ardent advocates. When the project of a transcontinental line was first broached in the United States Congress, the idea was laughed to scorn, and it was only the lesson of the Civil War that convinced the objectors. not only of its feasibility, but of its ab-

the affirmation of Mr. M. J. Tansey, as to | belongs the honor of sending the first | ter of common concern was debated with steamship across the Atlantic, but what vigor and point, in accordance with a mighty change has taken place during | British usage, and perfect order prethe two-thirds of a century that have since elapsed! It is just forty years gentleman, who afterwards entered the since the Grand Trunk celebration in British House of Commons, occupied this city, which some of our readers can the chair. The Mohammedans were in recall. A little later a weekly Atlantic great strength, and at the third congress line was established. But in the interval of forty years what a veritable revolution has taken place in transatlantic navigation! It is the same all over the The movement was clearly succeeding, world. The Pacific is now traversed for it was no slight victory to get the regularly by giant vessels that connect | better of Mohammedan prejudice. At the New World and the Old in constant | the fourth congress another barrier was intercourse. Canada has become a halfway house for the traffic westward, as of Calcutta consented to preside. He the Suez Canal is for the traffic eastward. | was followed the year after by a Scottish Yet some of us can recall the old days | baronet, and thousands of visitors were when Cape Horn and the Cape of Good attracted to the debates. Hope were the turning-points in these routes. Russia is doing for Siberia what Canada has done for Northern America the great lone land of a few years ago. From Paris to Constantinople is only a of social reforms in the Hindoo compleasure trip; it will soon be possible to | munity. These conferences are largely continue the route to the eastern seas attended and not unfruitful. The conand then, if desired, across the Pacific | gresses have been held in Calcutta, Bomand back to Europe by the Canadian Pacific. And yet every day marks some improvement in response to the demand for greater facilities and greater speed and controlling the debates. The utby land and sea.

But besides these world-wide oppor tunities for travel, this annihilation of distance and conquest of time, there are other causes that tend to bring people of like sympathies nearer to each other. We see it exemplified in the yearning for national unity; in the oft expressed desire for religious union which is itself a condemnation of schism; in the combinations of skilled and unskilled labor: in the organizations of science, art and letters, and in the myriad athletic and sporting clubs and societies of both hemispheres. There is not one of these many-sided interests—racial, religious, industrial, etc.—that does not suggest illustrations without number of successful union for a specific end. But the Dublin Convention seems to stand apart as a gathering sui generis, a movement without precedent, indicating the sentiment of a racial unity that is independent of geographical barriers, and the existence of a greater Ireland, the oneness of which overpowers any mere grapher" and "Our Observer" is no local dissension. The idea having been found efficacious for the special purpose for which it was given shape, it is to be hoped that when complete union is established in the ranks of the parliamentarians, the Convention will be used for still larger objects, serving as a kind of Feis of the old model in which the whole nation, domestic and foreign, will be worthily represented.

Can we find any precedent in the gatherings of our time for such a perennial Convention, taking the place of a regularly constituted people's parliament? Cu-British rulers is the influence of representative assemblies. But from Ireland India learned, in addition, the value of Home Rule, if representative institutions were to have their full effect. One of the races-Hindoo and Mohammedan-has assumed in recent years is the desire to learn English. With a fair knowledge of the English tongue generally comes a wish to study English history and institutions and in this way the more advanced representatives of Young India have become acquainted with that struggle for liberty, civil and religious. that is one of the most interesting chapters in the political annals of the United Kingdom. Having thoroughly mastered the principles of liberty and self-government, the Indian admirers of free institutions began to apply these principles to their own condition. They started an agitation for Home Rule. One Vicerov was inclined to support their plea, but his successor held different views.

Then came to pass one of the most remarkable illustrations of that tendency to combine for common ends that recent times has afforded. Before this crisis the people of India had been divided not only by race and creed and caste, but also by vast distances. The latter barrier was to some extent removed by the Indian railway system. Education. common aspirations and the necessity for union helped to overcome the more serious obstacle. The agitators were of will be called the age of association or different religions and races, but they were bound together by patriotism and love of liberty. They determined to organize a congress. At first the officials of the general and local governments laughed at the idea. But the leaders were not to be put down by ridicule. By and by, seeing them so determined, that preceded it. The World's Fair, in- the authorities began to be alarmed. breaking the law. They had resolved to Frances McAuley, only daughter of Mr. Francis McAuley, of this city. The follow British precedent, and to applied to the follow British precedent and to applied to the following the follo augurated at the very beginning of the But the agitators had no intention of follow British precedent and to agitate ceremony, which took place at the Archpeacefully and legally.

In due time all the arrangements were completed and the first National Indian Congress met at Bombay in December, 1885, just the time that Mr. Gladstone's mind was in travail with his first Home Mass the bridal party drove to the resi-Government bill. The president of the congress was a Bengal Brahmin, Mr. W. C. Bonnergie. There were not many happy couple took the train for the happy couple took the train for the solute necessity. It was the same with Mohammedans present, but the discus- West. The bride was the recipient of ferred. That of Dr. Kennedy confirms our own Pacific Railway. To Canada sions were full of interest. Every matinumerous handsome presents.

vailed. At the second congress a Hindoo the leading Mussulman barrister of Bombay was elected speaker. The delegates on this occasion numbered 607. surmounted when an English merchant

The later congresses have been marked by an important feature. After the political discussions are at an end, a conference is held for considering the question bay, Madras, Allahabad, Poona, Lahore and other important cities. The chairmen have shown much tact in directing most freedom has been allowed within certain limits. Reforms in Indian administration have been always in order. but no disloyal utterance is sanctioned. In discussing social reforms, a distinction is made between what is doctrinal or ceremonial and what is of morbid social growth.

Altogether, the Indian congresses have been a remarkable success. They have made themselves felt both in India and England, where they have an office and an organ, and no government can pretend to ignore or despise them. Surely the Irish Convention ought not to be behind the Indian Congress as an ad interim parliament.

OUR PHILOSOPHER

THANKS HER UNKNOWN FRIENDS FOR THEIR

K. Dolores returns sincere thanks to her unknown friends, "Babette" and Walter R.," for their kind comments on her journalistic efforts.

Commendation from small encouragement for a humble "philosopher." who reads the bright spicy paragraphs of these writers with pleasure and profit.

MR. J. J. LANNING

COMPLETES HIS TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF SERVICE IN THE G. T. R.—HE IS STEADILY IMPROVING IN HEALTH.

Mr. J. J. Lanning, of the G.T.R., who has just returned from St. Agathe, where he was spending the summer, was seen by a representative of the TRUE WITNESS

yesterday afternoon, at his residence. Mr Lanning is looking fairly well, and expressed himself as being much beneriously enough one of the lessons that fited by his sojourn at the popular Cana-India has learned from contact with her dian Colorado. In the course of the interview, Mr. Lanning informed the Trus WITNESS that he completed his 28th year of service in the G.T.R. last week. He also spoke very highly of the treatment which he had received during the past year from the present General Manager, Mr. C. M. Hays, and his predecessor, forms that the ambition of the native Mr. L. J. Seargeant, through whom he he had received a leave of absence for the period of one year, in order to recuperate his health. Mr. Lanning, although a young man yet, has a wide and splendid experience in railroad matters. He is deservedly popular, not alone among the officials of the big railway enterprise, where he has so long and so faithfully labored in the interests of the Company, but also in the circle of citizens of all creeds and nationalities. Mr. Lanning is a splendid type of an ideal young Canadian, who, through the dint of a tireless energy and a true and just appreciation of the demands and duties required of him in the various official positions which he has held in the G. T.R., has risen to a place of distinction in its service. The TRUE WITNESS, in wishing that Mr. Lanning may soon return to his post of duty perfeculy restored to health, merely voices a sentiment cherished by a large section of the community.

THE FORMER NUN OF KENMARE

REPENTANT AND SEEKING RECONCILIATION WITH THE CHURCH.

The Catholic Witness says: Cusack, once well known as the Nun of Kenmare, has grown aweary of the life she has been leading of late years, and has sought reconciliation with the Church, avowing her repentance for the scandals she had caused since she went out from its fold. This will be glad news to the many persons who remember how much good in her way this former nun accomplished, and who never abandoned the hope that she would repent of the folly that took her into other than Catholic fields of labor.

Mr. H. J. Codd, Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, and fourth son of the late Rev. E. T. Cold, M.A., of Leamington, England, was united in marriage on the 29th ultimo, to Miss Katherine bishop's Palace, was performed by the Very Rev. M. McAuley, V.G., of Coati-cooke, Que., uncle of the bride. The bride wore a becoming travelling dress, and was attended by Miss Alice Lunny as bridesmaid, and Mr. F. W. Cotter was in attendance as groomsman. After dence of the bride's parents, and after partaking of the dejeuner, proceeded to Dalhousie Square Station, where the

The same of the

OUR WAYFARER

ON BAZAARS AND THE TRIALS OF LADY COLLECTORS.

THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN RELATION TO PUBLIC OFFICE-PREMIER LAURIER AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION—THE CRAZE FOR HIDING VALUABLES IN PECULIAR PLACES-THE DESIDERATUM REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE DOMAIN OF THE TURK.

Now is the season when the bazaar collector goeth out with book and pencil into the highways and byways and lieth in wait for the unwary, while the lawyer fleeth as from the face of a penniless client, and the merchant discovereth that times are hard.

The courage of women who engage in works of charity has always excited my deepest admiration. For my part, I would rather give ten dollars—if I had it—than go out amongst my friends and acquaintances and try to collect fifty cents. To trudge around the city from door to door every day for a month or two is hard enough, but when there is added thereto the fatigue of conjuring quarters and half dollars out of unwilling pockets—a process sometimes involving an hour's talk—the task be comes heroic. And this is the favorable aspect of the case. Very frequently collectors are treated to a dissertation upon the inreasonableness of their demands and shown the door unceremoniously. Verily, the way of the collector is not a happy one.

Happily for our French Canadian to make an appropriation for an investicompatriots, the school master is abroad. By and by the educational standard of Quebec will be up to that of Ontario, and then we shall no longer see French con stituencies sending aliens in race and creed to represent them in Parliament. Also we may see religious functions, of which the majority do not approve, disturbed and even brought to an abrupt close by the judicious distribution of paving stones—higher education brought about such an incident in Toronto a few years ago—and it may even happen that our French Canadian friends may secure such a "corner" on knowledge that it the light. A propos of education: "Mr. Laurier

is going to accede to the demands of the not going to restore separate schools Mr. Laurier is apperling to Rome for instructions—Mr. Laurier will not be dictated to by Rome-Mr. Laurier was only. Bishop Keane, it is expected, will elected in spite of the hierarchy and be promoted to an archbishopric elected in spite of the hierarchy and clergy of Quebec—Mr. Laurier was elected because he had so many secret supporters amongst the ecclesiastics of Quebec." Will somebody please tell us "where we are at"?

What Angel of the Odd is it that inwhere a fire is likely to be kindled at any moment, will always remain one of the unexplained mysteries of life. Perhaps it is the spice of danger attaching to such storage that attracts so many towards it.

Nero fiddling while Rome was burning has been considered for some time back the crowning example of human deprayity and cruelty, even taking into account that Nero was a pagan; but what shall we think of Christian princes hobnobbing together while their fellow christians are being butchered by hundreds of thousands, and when a concerted nod from the princes would put a stop to it? In comparison with nineteenth century potentates the merry Emperor does not seem such a bad fellow after all. It will be a good thing for the "little ones of Christ," when His Vicar once more holds the balance of power in Europe. Had it never been wrenched from him, Turkey would not be the blot of blood upon the map that it is today, to the shame and disgrace I every nation calling itself civilized. SILAS WEGG

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

WALLACE WAS VEXED.

Mr. Wallace said he would only repeat what a judge said about Mr. O'Hara, that he should have been dismissed from the public service. As to the delay in appointing a collector, Mr. Wallace said it of Loyola College, for their kind assistwas not his fault, for he recommended an

Appointment long before it was made.

Mr. Bergeron defended Mr. O'Hara against the strictures made upon him by Judge Ritchie, and pointed out that he geron charged Mr. Wallace with neglect ing the commercial interests of Montreal when he visited the city to spend his time with his Orange friends. He hoped the present Premier, who was a Just man, would pay no attention to what Mr. Wallace had said.

Mr Wallace said that Mr. Bergeron

was making statements which, it it were not unparliamentary, he would characterize as utterly devoid of truth. He denied that when Controller of Customs he had not met the business men of Montreal, asserting that he met them every month, usually in the office of the Inspector there. There had been complaints regarding the manner in which Mr. O'Hara had performed his duties, and Mr. Kilvert had often to go to Montaged to set him right. This had been especially the case in carrying out the regulation of the French treaty. The whole of the trouble about that treaty

Foster made an urgent appeal that the last lew days.

Mary White will be with the little to the same of the

time should not be occupied with further discussion, but Mr. Bergeron persisted in continuing the debate, and spoke again in Mr. O'Hara's defence.

Mr Quinn said that as he should consider himself a physical coward if he allowed his friends to be slandered in his presence, so he considered it his duty not to sit still under the attack made by Mr. Wallace upon Mr. O'Hara, whom he had known for thirty years. Mr. Quinn made a vigorous reply to Mr. Wallace's speech, and asserted that Mr. O'Hara was held in high repute by the merchants of Montreal, who know more about customs matters than Mr. Wallace did. The opinion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Wood in Mr. O'Hara's favor far outweighed Mr. Wallace's displeasure. But for Mr. Wallace's interference Mr. O'Hara would have been brought to Ottawa as Assistant Commis-

After Mr. Quinn had spoken Mr. Walace commented on what he termed Mr. luinn's high opinion of himself. They knew Mr. Quinn was a great man because he said so himself. If Mr. Quinn were appointed to an office commensurate with his abilities he would never get higher than a police magistrate, and not that unless he appointed himself. Mr. Quinn might not think much of the late Chief Justice Ritchie, but he would never reach that position.

Mr. Bergeron—Nor will you.
Mr. Wallace—No, because I never studied law and I am glad I didn't.
(Cries of "Explain.") "Because I don't have to keep company with the member

for Montreal." Mr. Wallace proceeded to say that no one dare impugn his conduct as Comptroller and they might drop all insinuations and come out straight. He challenged investigation. He left the department of his own accord.

Mr. Casgrain-Thank God! (Loud Ministerial laughter.)
Mr. Bergeron—I ask the government

for the last four years and you will find things that will startle the country. After further discussion the item before the committee was carried.

gation into the Customs administration

BISHOP KEANE To Betire from the Catholic University of Washington.

Word comes from Baltimore, says the Washington correspondent of an exchange, that the Right Rev. John J. Keane, Titular Bishop of Ajasso, rector will become their bounden duty, as a of the Catholic University, has received progressive and entightened people, to insist that everybody shall accept their system,—will he, will he. That is the way "superior education" works in Ontario; why not, then, in Quebec? "Spread the light" a letter from Pope Leo XIII., requesting his resignation as the head of that institution. The letter, it is said, was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons, and was deflivered by him to Bishop Keane, who progressive and enlightened people, to a letter from Pope Leo XIII., requesting went to Baltimore a few days ago to receive the communication. The wording of the letter is reported to be kindly, Catholics of Manitoba-Mr. Laurier is and Bishop Keane's resignation is asked on the ground that it has been decided to limit the terms of all the rectors of the Papal universities to three years

The Cardinal is expected to arrive at the university on Sunday evening. Bishop Keane will probably leave the university in a few days, and in that event Cardinal Gibbons will be in charge. The ceremony of receiving the profession spires presumably same people to hide of faith from the professors, which ocperishable valuables, such as bank notes | curs each year, will then be presided

meeting, and it is possible that the candidate recommended by the hoard will

ing, of Peoria, III, is already prominently mentioned for the place.

Another name mentioned is that of Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland. He is now Secretary of the Board of Directors.

CATHOLICSEAMEN'SCLUBCONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

This good Club is justly proud of the large attendance of citizens and seamen at their weekly concerts. Mr. Gordon presided, and called upon Miss Sharpe and Miss Jeffreys, for a piano solo, which was admired. Miss May Milloy recited in her usual fine style, and was loudly applauded. Little Miss Norah Coghlin was the star of the evening, in her banjo solo, Highland Fling, and piano s lo Miss B. White, song. Mr. O'Bryan gave a declamation, and also an exhibition of club swinging; Mr. Sheridan, also a declamation—"Robert Emmet's Tomb," in grand style, and was greatly appreciated, especially by the seamen present. Both these young gentlemen are students of Loyola College. Messrs. Milloy and Read, and J. Hanahan, gave duets. Mr. J. Griffin, song; Mr. J. Saunderson, seaman, song and dance; Mr. James Heugh, seaman, Irish Jig; Messrs. J. Beagley, R. Evans, Robt. Wallace, J. Lawlor and P. Danz, and J. Lawlor and P. Danz, and J. Lawlor and J. Law P. Dunn, songs. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the students of Loyola College, for their kind assistance. Among them were noticed several clergymen of the same college.

A grand tombola, under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the Catholic Sailors' Club, for the benefit of the sentence.

had since been promoted by the Governmen, took place last Thursday afternoon ment and his salary increased. Mr. Berat the Club room. The winning numbers at the Club room. The winning numbers were:—931, 3434, 3417, 1747, 4010, 3462, 3488, 1072, 1855, 1696, 2806, 1106, 2066, 5794, 7:7 1718, 949, 2862, 5577, 1706, 1928 1976, 1218, 1742, 3103, 1143, 4827, 5817 1307, 1208, 3926, 4094, 1295, 966, 5231, 3256, 1216, 2635, 1023, 2083, 3497, 2861, 1387, 3299, 1787, 1393, 1266, 1915, 1459, 1729, 1475, 3226, 2502, 2076, 1239, 3391 The prizes can be obtained at the Club rooms, 53 Common street, from 2 to 6 -

The Pratte Piano Co. are showing at their warerooms, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, a new style of upright piano. It is somewhat lower than their concert upright, and the case is not so elaborate, but it is of the same compass, 713 octaves, has the same action, and is made with the very best materials and regulation of the French treaty. The whole of the trouble shouthers and the Pratte Pianos. It is of the same quality, but smaller in size and was caused by Mr. O'Hara's indiscreet price. This new style is destined to conduct at the port of Montreal. become very popular, if we are to judge conduct at the port of Montreal.

It was now nearly past twelve and Mr. by the number already sold within the

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI.

The Successor of Cardinal Satolli Arrives in New York.

(New York Post.)

Archbishop Martinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and Apostolic Delegate to the United States in succession to Cardinal Satolli, recalled, arrived in New York on the Canard steamship Campania. The steamship was delayed a few hours. Saturday in consequence of heavy weather encountered upon approaching the coast, and arrived opposite Fire Island too late on Friday to cross the bar. The unexpected failure of the Campania to reach quarantine, as expected, was the cause of much disappointment to the clergy and laymen who went there in the revenue cutter Chandler to greet the distinguished prelate and to take him off the steamer if he so desired. The cutter was placed at the disposal of the party by the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. McGuire. Others were the Rev. Dr. F. Z Rooker secretary of the papal delegation at Washington, and the personal representative of Cardinal Satolli, the retiring Delegate, and Major John D. Keiley of Brooklyn, an intimate personal friend of Cardinal

Upon finding it impossible to reach

encouraged to hope that the mixed school question in this country was practically settled.

ceived visitors, among whom was Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the Delegate as far as that city on his way to Washington.

An American correspondent thus describes Archbishop Martinelli :--

The face of this prelate is so fasci nating that it absorbs attention. It must ever impress any one who has seen it, and most of all those who study it. Many columns could be written about that face, for it changes constantly. It flashes hundreds of ideas, emotions, suggestions, but above everything it conveys the impression of power-

His head is round and so perfectly proportioned that it looks smaller than it really is. The forehead is high and broad and square. He has the brow of the scholar, the thinker and the leader of men. His short black hair has flecks of gray in it. It is unparted and is brushed carelessly from his forehead. He has the long, slightly aquiline Italian nose. His firm mouth is irregular. The lower lip protrudes slightly as is the case with actors, clergymen and other folks who speak much publicly.

No description can give adequate idea the Archbishop last night, the party returned on the cutter to the Barge Office, but again boarded the vessel shortly before six o'clock this morning, and product the party reduced the vessel shortly before six o'clock this morning, and product the party reduced the modelling of his chiral than t



ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLY, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

ceeded to Quarantine, where they found perishable valuables, such as bank notes and jewellery, in stoves and chimnies? Scarcely a-week passes that we do not hear of someone mourning the destruction of property so stored away. Why the feather bed and the flour barrel should be passed over in favor of a stove, where a first in likely to be kindled at the confirmed, receive due attention at this confirmed. dinal Sattolli, extended a cordial wel-come. The party chatted pleasantly to-muscles do not bulge, but the strength The Apostolic Delegate, was accompanied by the Rev. Charles Driscoll of Bryn Mawr, Pa, the American Provincial of the Augustinian Order, of which the Archbishop is the Provincial which the Archolshop is the Provincial General. The welcoming party consist ed of Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignor Sharetti auditor of the Papal Legation at Washington, Father Feditan of Atlantic City, who has been the acting Provincial of the Augustinian Order in the United States during the Access of and his secretary, Father Shea, and Father Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's

secretary. Archbishop Martinelli and Father Driscoll did not leave the steamer until most of the other passengers had gone, and meanwhile the party of Arch-bishop Corrigan waited patiently for an opportunity to ascend the gang-plank. As soon as the way was clear, they went aboard. The two archbishops shook hands and exchanged words of cordial greeting Those who had not before seen the Delegate-several of them had, for he has visited this country before—became aware that before them stood a short, stout man of typical dark Italian complexion and Italian cast of features. His manner was pleasant, but dignified and somewhat reserved. The party entered carriages in waiting, and were vention, says:driven at once to the archiepiscopal residence at Fiftieth Street and Madison

It was said at the Archbishop's resi lence that the Apostolic Delegate would leave immediately for Washington over the Pennsylvania Railway A private carried out? And it may be answered car awaited him at the station in Jersey unequivocally that national action comes

studying for the Augustinian Order of work of the executive has already begun, the priesthood at sixteen years of age. and the substance of the resolutions is He rose rapidly in the Church, and was being gradually put into practical made professor of theology at the College of St. Monica, Rome. In 1888 he was elected, and in 1895 re-elected, Prior-General of the Augustinians, whose Order dates from 1254.

The Delegate refused all solicitations to be interviewed, but Dr. Rooker, speaking for him, said the Delegate would been given against them; they are consucceed Cardinal Satolli by the mere act victed of political hercey and rebellion of the legation at Washington. There messages of the bishops and priests of would be, he said, no immediate changes the various dioceses have not, so far,

this country; that in general he would conference. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of follow the policy inaugurated by Car-dinal Satolli; and that the Holy See was above effect, and the Bishops of Cork

kindly, so marvellously expressive, that they seem to express his thoughts before

he utters them.

The lines of his face are very firm, but here are none that comp gether as the steamer came up the bay. there demands your attention. The chin with lead solder, the zinc cover of the is neither square nor pointed. It is delicate, yet powerful.

His face shows those qualities that have made him famous-determination. zeal, breadth, discretion, wisdom, sure and delicate judgment, sympathy, and, above all, force.

This high dignitary of the Church has passed his life in the most ceremonial court in the world, and he has the simple. kindly courtesy of an unassuming gen-United States during the beence of tleman. Of all the prelates who have Father Driscoll, Bishop Burke of Albany, ever come to America, he is the most aptleman. Of all the prelates who have proachable.

ECHOES OF THE DUBLIN CON-VENTION.

NATIONAL ACTION THE NEXT COURSE.

THE OPINION EXPRESSED THAT IT WILL BE IN ACCORD WITH THE DETERMINATION FOR UNITY, VOICED AT LEINSTER HALL.

The Dublin correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, N.Y., in referring to the results of the recent Leinster Hall Con-

Now that the convention is fairly over. and the political heat reduced to its normal state, it may be fairly asked what comes next, what is the result of the great gathering, and how are the recommendations and the resolutions to be next, and that this will be supported by a united determination. The result of Archbishop Martinelli is forty-eight the great convention is a universal veryears of age, but looks younger. He dict for unity, and those who don't was born in Santa Anna, Italy, and began like this decision will have to go. The

Messrs. Healy and Redmond have done their worst, yet there is the chance still left them of returning to the fold if they wish to work in unison with the other members and become part and parcel of the majority. A universal verdict has of crossing the threshold of the residence and now await sentence. The patriotic in the personnel of the legation, but that | made an impression on them, and it is some important ones might be expected to be feared that this hardened state may continue. The Bishops of Ross, Sligo, At the archiepiscopal residence Arch- Achonry, Armagh, and the priests of the bishop Martinelli communicated to the Swinford Deanery have been especially press that he bore from the Pope no prosolicitous in their plea for unity and in
motions for any of the ecclesiastics in
the endorsement of the resolutions of the

Montreal School of Elocution.

The Papal Delegate lunched with JOHN P. STEPHEN, Principal, assisted by the best teachers are coined with principal and informally represented by the best teachers.

Thorough training for all needs. Rapid Progress Cartifornia and the country of t Thorough training for all needs. Rapid Progress. Certificates granted. When desired, arrangements are made for pupils to appear in public while studying. Graduates assisted in securing positions. Call, write or telephone (3418.)

CLAUDE BARRY, Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, AT-Special inducements to pupils from a distance.

tion. Anothergrand result is the fact that the foreign delegates have had objety of time togo over Ireland and judge or themselves of her wretched condition. They have been well received in Belfast, at vinced of the bright future in store for groom and the date.

Ireland should there be united action on the part of her representatives and a proper application of the rule of discipline, which compels the obedience of the minority to the majority.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the tollowing countries, which is prepared spe-eially for this paper by Messrs, Marion & Laberge, Solicitors of Patents and Ex-perts, Head office, Temple Building, Moutreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained.

AMERICAN PATENTS:-

568 657-John R. Brown Harrison. Hot Springs; automatic gold-collecting

568,677--Frederick Harrison, Owen Sound: machine for pointing butcher's Price only 50c per yard. skewers.

568,762-Walter T. Ross, Montreal; attachment for burners.

CANADIAN PATENTS :--

53,246-David S. Henderson, Brantford, Ont., wheel hub. 53,248-John Gould, Brantford, Ont.

chain. 53,249--Wm. Powe, Vancouver: washing machine. 53,261-Wm. H. Retcheson, Belleville;

Ont., garden hoe er cultivator, 53,303-F. W. Moffat, Weston, Ont. stove.

53 317-Harvey Christopher Malsness, Stratford: flour dresser. 53.309-Wm. Delang, Cobourg, Ont

LABOR-SAVING PROCESSES.

An American magazine refers to the haste and rush in every walk of life, in the course of a leading article as follows:

There is a mania in the air for doing each thing in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of thought and effort. We look back at the slow laborious processes our grandmothers used in preparing food as we do upon the stage coach which required as many weeks to reach a given point as the fast trains to day consume in hours. The housewife hails eagerly each new prom ise "ready in two minutes," "saves fire and time." No one stops to ask if the new food is as wholesome as the old, if the mode of preparation is such as to ensure the best utilization of its initial nutrition.

The canning and preserving of fruit has suffered as much as any one thing from the carelessness or greed of the housewife or the wholesale manufacturer. The tin can cheaply put together glass jar, the galvanized iron wire tray for the evaporation of apples, all bear witness to this fact; and now there come upon the market various liquids and solids warranted to keep the fruit without cooking.

The virtue of one of these depends apon burning sulphur under a glass vessel and so destroying the germs on the cutside of the fruit-for the inside of sound fruit is germ free. The confident statement is made that the products are quite harmless and the water need not be turned off. The unthinking housewife accepts this statement on the label with as much confidence as she would that of the government chemist. Nevertheless, the latter would tell her that the sulphurous acid must inevitably, nay, has been proved conclusively to turn into sulphuric acid, and that dried fruits have been found to contain six times as much sulphur as is normal, owing to the process of sulphuring or exposing to the fames of burning sulphur. Not every new thing is a safe thing, and the mother, nurse or housekeeper who has to care for delicate children or semiinvalids should beware of unknown pro-

NOTIONS ABOUT WEDDINGS.

A charming novelty for a nuptial is the carrying of the wedding ring by one of the bride's little sisters. The child holds a silver basket of roses or any other preferred flower, upon whose petal rests the golden circlet which binds the pair for life. Another idea is the bear ing of the nuptial ring upon an elegantly embroidered cushion. A sweet child dressed in white, or a page in a white satin court-dress, precedes the bride and groom up the aiste, offering the ring at the proper time.

A pretty fashion is the offering of the bridal decorations after the wedding to

Hair.. Mattresses, \$7 and \$10.80.

ARE PURE. : : : ; MADE UNDER OUR Supervision; WE CAN GUARANTEE THEM.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, THOMAS LIGGET,
652 Craig Street. HONTEAL AND OFF

and Cloyne have likewise given in their some hospital. It is usual for the part of the verdict. This is only a tithe trustees of these institutions to send a of the result of the late Irish co.ven-response in the shape of a letter; these

missives are replaced in a frame by the florist and sent by him to his patrons.

At a crystal wedding of great magnificence, the trees on the lawn were hung with crystal bells of different colors; these gay little bells emitted a least the American portion has, and wherever else they went ovations were stirred among the trees. The souvenirs in store for them. They have seen the were in the form of glass tumblers, cacurse of disunion, and have been con- graved with the names of the bride and

ADVERTISEMENT.

Novelties in Rich Broche Silks, Handsome Broche Satins, Choice Broche Taffeta Silks, Beautiful Shot Broche Silks. Broche Silks are the "Latest" for the coming season. We have a complete assortment in all the new colorings.

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New Black Silks.

New Black Grass Silks.

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Notice

TO YOUNG MEN.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

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MOND \Y. October 12, 1896. Specially open to all Young Men who wish to join

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of any house in Cuada. It is therefore to your interest to deal with us.

Ir is a holy spot to be buried in—that old Dominican Abbey which skirts the river Nore, where it rushes through the pupil. city of Kilkenny.

Close by the tower of the great ruins of its twin sister, St. Francis' Abbey, bath founded by two illustrious brothers, the Earls of Pembroke. One, Richard Marshal lies with his corselet pierced by traitor's hands beside the bubbling spring which waters the Franciscan graveyard, whilst the other, William, rests with mailed arms crossed under the present abode of the Dominican friars of the "Black Abbey."

"It is a holy place to be buried in," repeated Mary Maher, whilst she pursued her voyage of discovery amongst the tombs. "When shall I revisit you, sweet city by the Nore, and hear the mighty bell booming across your pleasant waters? Who can tell?"

"Who can tell? Only God," was the reply, and turning round she perceived the venerable prior of the Black Abbey. who, like herself, was taking an evening

"Are you really going to leave us to morrow?" he asked, kindiy.

It was only too true. This was Mar-Maher's last evening among the hounts of her youth, and this was the last vine she would again gaze for many a year on the hoary outlines of the Abbey against an Irish sky.

She was to start for Queenstown early next morning en route for New York, in one of those monsters of the deep-an emigrant ship, which lay waiting its prey in the Cove of Cork.

She was leaving behind a mother and two young sisters. Three years previously her father had thrown aside his spade. declaring he would never turn another sod in hapless Ireland, and now that he had become comparatively rice, he had s nt for his eldest daughter, who re sombled him in her love of roving.

Thus it was that the old priest addressed to her this question: "Are you really going to leave us to-morrow?"

He had heard, in common with other o' her intended emigration, and he embraced the opportunity of giving her advice on her future life. In his younger days Father Patrick had shouldered a knapsack and crossed the Rocky Mountains in quest of booty, but when a graver mood stole upon him he dung uside such allurements and entered the Order of St. Dominic. Thus we find him pacing to and fro in the gloaming, instructing the young girl in her coming

She had known him from her youth, and had grown up under the shadow of the venerable Dominican pile, regarding the white habit and black mantle as heavenly badges. Not that Mary Maher was religious. It was true she was fervent by fits and starts, but her charac ter was one essentially wilful. Obsti-nacy formed her leading trait, and pricet and parent might entreat and threaten in vain if her will jarred with theirs.

The Father gave her his blessing and impressed on her not to forget her mother and sisters in her new home. then, taking a crucifix from his belt, he made the sign of the cross over her

"when tempted," he said, "recollect this sorrowful face and outstretched hands on the hard tree of the cross This crucitix has accompanied me in all my travels, and has a special blessing a tached to it for wayfarers."

Mary took the sacred symbol reverently in her hands and examined it. The figure of our Lord was exquisitely carved in ivery, and the cross was of e dar wood. After many years she saw i again. She was then no longer the simple Irish maiden who craved a blessing at the Dominican Father's feet.

CHAPTER II.

On Mary Maher's arrival in New York sact and no difficulty in securing a situation Her father was employed in laying iron tracks for the cars, which overran the city, and therefore was a projection for his daughter. In the eyes of the world it was prusent to have a

lapse of three months we find her in one of those giant warehouses that line the thoroughfares of New York.

She wrote home and sent money, and said her morning and evening prayers regularly. Thus, so far, Father Patrick rested satisfied with his restless protege, ard penned a letter of encouragement

for her in her new sphere. An ominous silence followed.

The priest trembled for her perseverance, but did not despair. At last came a letter enclosing six pounds, and saying she was leaving New York and g ing South. Further particulars she did not impart, but added if letters were directed to a certain Madame Lehon in the city they would reach her. This shred of information reached Father Patrick at an opportune moment, when he found himself obliged to make an a peal in favor of Mary Maher's mother. To the husband he had applied in vain, and now he told the pitiful tale to the

daughter with the like result. Father Patrick had leaned on broken

From Tom Maher he expected little, but he trusted in Mary to prove true in the hour of need. In both he had been disappointed.

Death is a swift courier. Nothing blunts the point of his shaft, once his victim is marked for destruction. Mrs. Maher died after some months, of rapid consumption, and Father Patrick's heart bled when he heard the grating door of the workhouse close behind the mother-less children. There was no help for it. Again he wrote, and blank silence ensued as before.

clue to the wanderer. At length one morning brought a newspaper containing a minute account of a stage piece In her present state of feeling she did

lately put on the boards by Madame Lehon, owner and conductress of the death held nothing but terror for one world-wide burlesque company known

as "The Mermaids." The principal role was played by the elebrated Irish actress, Mademoiselle Mehere, and under this thin disguise Father Patrick recognized his former

Advanced as he was in years, and inured to the phantasies of the world, he was unprepared for this relation. Duty had ever been his watchword, and in the present crisis he was not going to lower his standard. His decision was speedily taken.

He despatched another letter to Mary Maher, representing the forlorn condi tion of her sisters. An anxious interval followed. Day by day he saw the pinched faces of the children grow sharper and paler, and an idea seized him

He got photographs taken of them in the pauper garb, and despatched them to America.

The hait took. In reply a money order for £30 coupled with a promise that this sum should be annually paid, and requesting that for the future all further demand should cease.

"That depends on how the agreement is kept." said Father Patrick, folding up the welcome donation, and hurrying off to the workhouse to arrange for the removal of the children.

CHAPTER III.

Parting day was dickering round the grey buttresses of the "Black Abbey," Kilkenny, when a lady dressed in all the vagaries of fashion wended her way through the graveyard surrounding the ancient pile.

Eagerly she scanned the headstones one by one, and then scating herself on the lid of a granite collin; sighed. William Marshall, "the younger" Earl of Pembroke, founded this home for the Dominican Order in the year 1225.

Here he lies, a stone's throw removed from his brother Richard, founder of the Franciscan Abbey. Both sleep under the monastic institution they had raised to God's honor and their neighbors' edification. On the coffin lid of some mailed follower of the doughty Earl, Mary Maher rested.

She had not attained the object of her search-a grave,-and the gathering in the meantime had become impor shades of evening warned her that the darkness of night was about to fall.

She was returning by the same route she came by, when in the waning light she perceived the gleam of a white habit. It was Father Dominic who approached—the newly elected prior of the "Black Abbey." She pansed to frame her question, and

then in a high pitch inquired: "Who is the head boss in yonder stack of buildings?" pointing to the

gabled ends and gargoyles grinning through the ivied screen that concealed the Abbey. "It you mean the superior," replied the priest, quietly, "I am he."

Subdued by the reproof conveyed so pointedly, and yet so gently, she acquainted him with her mission. It was to find the last resting place of her mother, one Honora Maher, who died in the city some years previously.

'I am a stranger," continued Father

They were not kept long in suspense. Advancing towards them with the help of a stick came Father Patrick. Father

world, the lanse of ten years makes but then make a general confession of your whole have in their outward appear. Whole life. With the tell disease of slight havor in their outward appearance, and the old Dominican Father proved no exception to this rule.

He was yet hale and strong, though his hair was bleached with the snows of

seventy winters.

Father Patrick was unaware that his eyesight had remained to him, it would and the devil, was dragging her weary have been difficult to reconcile in the steps homeward!

of the world it was prudent to have a parent for a control in, but there the boon ceased it in Make was inreliable and vive to crink, and Mary derived but some adventage from living mear him.

The monotonous divices of indoor servant soon disgusted her, and after a vant soon disgusted her, and after a vant soon disgusted her, and after a vant soon disconting to a cluster of green mounds, he pointed with a stick. "Under the middle sod rests Honora Maker." he said, turning his sightless eye balls on his companion. "Perhaps you are a relation of hers Something in your very sign regular her." tone of voice recalls her."

"Yes," was all Mary could command in reply. The hesitating manner was not lost tession of her sins.

on the old priest. "Your accent tells me that you come from America," he continued. "If you have lived in New York, perhaps you to pour have met a girl from this city—Mary priest. Maher, who left Ireland ten years ago.

This is her mother's grave."
He ceased speaking. Mary walked away, and he could hear the rattle of her parasol against the railings as she

had died out, she answered in the af-firmative and they passed under the

ancient Gothic portals.

Advancing towards the altar, he knelt down, whilst she remained standing, gazing at the carved windows and chiseled pillars, once so familiar to her.
Suddenly an object arrested her at-

windows of the Black Abbey, reposes the wonderful group of the Trinity, carved by a mast r-hand six centuries ago, and before this quaint representation a lamp burnt in a niche.

Lower down hung a crucifix, and Mary Maher recognized in the delicately-cut features on the cross, the same with which Father Patrick had signed her

ten years before.

The last evening in the grave-yard flashed before her mind, and the senti-Three years passed away without any ment she had then uttered, "It is a holy

not wish to be buried anywhere; and whose life was spent in a whirl of wild excitement. However, she approached nearer the heacon, and gazed up at the niche. Underneath the crucifix she read the words: "A Prayer for the Wander-er's Return."

Un leasant memories were thronging her mind, and tears gathering in her eyes, and she felt relieved that no one witnessed them. The aged priest still remained absorbed in prayer, his face turned towards the flickering lamp. though he could not see its light. A few moments more and he rose. They walked on in silence—the actress and the Dominican friar.

Standing before the monastery door, the latter extended his hand to bid good

evening. Mary Maker's object in visiting the graveyar I has been to erect a monument to her mother's memory, and now that she was on the eve of departing for America, she lacked courage to reveal herself. She feared Father Patrick would recognize her, and sift the secrets of the

Striving to nerve herself she said in a forced voice: "I am starting for Queenstown to morrow, father, and before I leave I am auxious to secertain the cost of a monument over Honora Maher's

"Are you a relative of hers?" asked

It was beginning to dawn upon bim who his companion might be, and with a practised hand be determined the confession should come from the girl's own-

"Lam her daughter," answered Mary in a vice so low that he drew near to catch the fai t accents.

He heard them, and he raised the latch of the door without a reply. Instinctively she followed him. Through a winding corridor they passed into the reception room of the Abbey. A lay brother entered, laid a lamp on the table and disappeared. Then the floodgates of Mary Maher's soul were opened, and she poured forth the tale of her checker-i career into the ear of the priest.

It had been ten years since she left Ireland, and seven years since she had joined Madame Lehon's troupe. Whilst there she formed an attachment to an marriage day was named. Her tother tunate in his demands for money, and his intemperate habits reflected disgrace on his daughter. Lying in an ambush one dark night, he surprised her lover. and in the heat of passion, the young man slew him. The actor fled for his life, was captured, and met his death

on the gallows.
Such had been Mary Maher's history. The fate of her flance had made a deep impression on her excitable temperament, and she was ordered a change of scene to Europe.

Thus it was at the end of six months' tour we meet her, having wandered through the continent and taken Ireland in at the finish. She had amassed a modest fortune, and when Father Patrick asked her to increase her donation towards her orphan sisters, she opened her purse and drew from it a check for £100.

"I shall give you more, father," she said, "when I return next fall, because Dominic, but in the Abbey is an aged Father who knows every grave, though he is blind, I shall ask him, if you kindly he is blind, I shall ask him, if you kindly he is blind, I shall ask much longer. When I return to America I longer. When I return to America I am to undergo an operation for can-

"It matters little where our bones Dominic told him of the lady's request, and disappeared to finish his office. lie," continued the priest, "provided our souls are prepared to meet God, and and disappeared to finish his office.

Left alone with her companion Mary
Maher (for it was she) repeated her inquiry about the grave. Her voice trembled when she put the question, because she had recognized Father Patrick.

To those favored souls hemmed in by the cloister from the turmoil of the world the large of the years makes but then make a general confession of your cancer threatening you, it is madness to hazard your salvation."

Mary's sobs were the only response to this appeal. To the pricat's ears it sounded as sweetest music. The wail of one who had wandered through sincompanion was Mary Maher. Even if ful byways, and scorched by the world

have been difficult to reconcile in the powdered and painted dame who accompanied him the fresh Irish face he had looked on a decade of years before.

Coming to a cluster of green mounds, he pointed with a stick. "Under the that day three months on the stage in

> He ceased to urge her to postpone her voyage It was clear to him that if life remained to Mary Maher she was bent on returning to Ireland, but pending this he insisted on her making a general con-

> The lamp burnt low, and the wick licked up the last drop of oil, and still the stream of sin and sorrow continued to pour into the sympathising ear of the

Then the penitent stood erect, and looked into the calm, cold moonlight, and saw the silver beams playing on her mother's grave. The placid scene was a tit picture of her own soul at that minute. passed along.

"Are you a Catholic child?" he asked; "if so, you will like to see our church."

Charaluding that the dangerous topic habit in gratitude, and sallied out into The galling yoke had been lifted off, and

the night air.

The old man's heart was overjoyed. His prayer had been heard. The Blessed Mother had answered his daily rosary. The wanderer had returned.

"Good night and God bless you," were his parting words, and Mary Maher had hurried up the narrow street and bent her steps towards the principal hotel in Far up the wall, between the lace like the "Faire Citye."

CONCLUSION.

Six months after her meeting with Father Patrick the wanderer returned

The best medical advice which New York could offer was procured, but all in The cancer was momentarily arrested,

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

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 RESTURES 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, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

but not exterminated, and the doctors that this mental rest be taken by their agreed the patient's case was hopeless husbands. It is not an easy matter in Feeling her strong he declining, she some cases for the woman of the home

second pilgrimage to Ir built took lodg- who loves her it shoonly goes about it in ings close to the Black Abbey and whilst the right way. The trouble is that so energy remained paid a visit to Father many women choose the wrong way

paration for death. At times the devil sought to undermine her courige by exhuming dreary they take in their husbands' business memories of the past. Then she would

and the temptation vanished. branch of cincer.

Painless, we term it, when compared with the more virulent kind, but the word is only used in a comparative

Restless nights, days burdened with lassitude, are its accompanying symptoms, and scizures of pain at intervals.

When Mary Malar became too weak to visit the Abbey, Father Patrick atactor of the same company, and her tended her daily. Her beads, reglected during her wanderings, were a constant companion. He soothed her last moments with his paternal presence, and when the momentons hour of death hovered about its victim, the sting had been extracted from the dread visitor. At her desire her sisters were present at the closing seene. She appointed Father Patrick their guardian, and left an ample sum of money for their mainten-

ance. A few nights before her decease she asked for the crucitix that hung in the

church. "You may take it down, father," sho wid; "its mission has been achieved. The wanderer has returned and is home at last. Lay me down beside my mother in the old Dominican Abbey, for it is a holy spot to be buried in.'

And her req est was granted.-The Catholic Register.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Among the prizes distributed, on the 23rd instant, by the Society of Arts of Canada (1666 Notre Dame Street), was City Hall avenue, in partnership with tude I refer to your Paine's Celery Comone worth \$2,000, to Mr. N. Mayer, 216 Mr. J. B. Langleis, 2214 Visitation

"TALKING SHOP" AT HOME.

DROP BUSINESS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WITH BUSINESS HOURS.

"There are times when it seems that a man's house is the best, and at times it is the only place for a business consultation of importance, and no wife will resent such occasions," writes Edward W. Bok, in an editorial protest against "'talking shop' at Home' in the October Ladies' Home Journal "Those times are, however, rare, as every man knows, and they should be kept so-Business, at its best, interests a woman simply because it interests her husband and because his interests are hers. She has no inherent leve for it. She cannot every evening, or nearly every evening, in the world? is nothing short of an imposition and an injustice. Men ought to be wise nough to see this. And they ought to be sensible enough to understand that for their business matters, so far as possible, with celery preparation in the world. diversion; it requires exercise in entirely different channels from those in which it has been running during the day. For this reason the proverb is sofull of common sense that every man should have a personal hobby as far removed from the nature of his business as possible.

A sensible hobby has saved many a business man from early collected. The elder Jesuit Fathers. A clerical friend,

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compound, light-spreading, Silverplaced Corragated Glass reflectors, and oil. Catalogue and price list freethe most perfect light, eyer made
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was seized with a burning desire to see to take such a stand and persist in it her old riend once sgain.

Her wish was granted She made a can do almost anything with the man Patrick each day, and underwent a pre-The practice of taiking shop' should cease in our American homes. Our wives are right in the interest which attairs. Their influence is frequently open her mind to her saintly director seen and felt in the business world. And it is an influence which every right-Her disease belonged to the painless minded man respects, knowing, as he does, that a woman always acts for the best interests of the man she loves. In her interest and sympathy she is right. Nothing works as much good in a man's capacity and enjoyment of business as his wise's faith, interest and co-operation in that business. So long as she permits her interest and sympathy to act only as a means of encouragement she is wise."

It is a Pleasure

For Mr. Hamilton to Speak.

An Esteemed Citizen of the Ancient Capital.

What He Thinks of Paine's Celery Compound

The following letter from Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of No. 2 Oliver Street, Quebec, P.Q., is so very plain and lucid that it requires no explanatory remarks. His object is to draw the attention of the sick and afflicted to that fountain and source of the from which he received supplies of new health He says:

" It is with sincere pleasure and gratipound, and the wondrous blessings that Tickets 10 cents.

I received from its use.
"To tell the truth, before using it I had little confidence in it, but concluded if it did me no good it could not make

me any worse than I was,

"I had suffered for years from indigestion, liver complaint and kidney disease,
and began with Paine's Celery Compound in order to give it a therough
testing. After a fair use of the Compound I am as well as ever I was, and all my troubles have disappeared, and I am

enjoying good heaith.
Your medicine is a wonderful one it is far superior to all others, as it truly gives life, and puts the entire system in a healthy condition. As a purifier of the blood I find it has no equal, and I "but I thought Giografia" heartly recompand its manufacture of the board in the second in th heartily recommend its use to all sufterers.'

Can stronger proof than the above be required to convince any sick and have. It is not her sphere. And, there fore, to impose business talk upon her Celery Compound is the best medicine

sible enough to understand that, for their own interests, it is best for them to drop and use only "Paine's," the only genuine you bound?"

IRISH PRIESTS.

business man from early collapse. The mind needs rest, and a man's home is the one place in all the world where such rest should be given it. And American wives should more rigidly insist patterns. A cierical friend, who came to Victoria about thirty years ago, writts:—It is strange the cld men are getting very old and hors de combat. Father Mulhall in his 77th year, Father parks.

YNY-PEGTORAL Positively Cures

COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a said true, southing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McComber & Son, Bouchette, Que, report in a letter that Pro-Decreat care w. C. Garcom of chrome cold in close and by a tries, and also cared W. G. McComber et long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
573 Nonge St., Toronto, write
As a general cough and bone syrup from
Poetoral is a most fine almost proportion
has given the transfer state of the first and
have triefly many having spation for new
homelite derived from its two file in the reahomelite derived from its two file from
his solution for other your a homelite derived
the trans. He sate with the hardest word proand I can always revehablo come.

Lorge Bootle, 25 c 4. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltc., Soc. Prophetors Monroeal

A COMPAND TO

Murphy in his 81st year, and Tath. Duffy in his 82nd year the combined ages of the tour priests making as years. Father Williall, Lamelul tosig was lately successfully operated on for a chest disease. Father Dalton was lately confined to his room but is about again; but the oldest of the four (Fatier Duffy) is reported to love preached sermon quite recently at Maitland, T. report says :- "His robust voice, and the apparent freshness with which he can I a sermon of overan hour's duration was a revelation to many who were went to associate venerable old age with infrmity." Father Dutly's name will tofamiliar to many in Dublin, who will remember his many years devoted service in the Church of St Francis Navier, Gardiner-street. As a secular priest Father Duffy acted as one of the Chanlains to the British troops in the Crimes. and underwent the hardships of a terrible campaign.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA.

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OFFICE BOY LAWYERS.

COLLAPSE OF A GRANDILOQUENT BOAST BY A BUDDING LIMB OF THE LAW.

In one of the hig down town office buildings, tenanted principally by law-yers, a reporter rode down in an elevator car with two boys, who, to judge from their conversation, were budding limbs of the law. One of them was about 15 years of age, and the other perhaps a couple of years his senior.

"I had that judgment opened this

slow about it." "Ya-as," drawled the other, "it's certainly a great bore to have to spend so much time in court. Remember my bond and mortgage case in the supreme? Well, it was enough to try anybody's patience. The trouble with some of our judges, Frank, is that they don't know the rudiments of landlord and tenant law. I cited Pebbles versus Bubbles,

"Oh, I've got a little corporation matter on hand to-day!" was the reply. "Receiver wants to be relieved. I don't know whether I'll consent or not. I've got a demurrer to argue besides, and"—
By that time the car was at the ground floor. A stout, matronly woman stood waiting to get in.
"Well, young man," she said, addressing the boy who had been called Frank,

"I was just about to go up and give you a talking to in front of your boss. Why didn't you get father's shoes that you took to be half-soled?"

"Hush, mother?" whispered Frank as his face reddened. "I don't want to be talking about that down here. I'm going to court."

"You're going to court, are you?" responded the stout lady in a loud tone. Very well, go to court. But if you come home to-night without those shoes you get no supper, and you don't stir a peg out of the flat the rest of the week. Do

you hear?"
"Sny," said the elevator man as he stuck his head out of the car and grinned, "you've run up against the chief justice of the supreme court, haven't you? Gee whiz!"—New York Mail and Express.

"SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

So says Dr. Curlett, an old and honored practitioner, in Belleville, Ontario, who writes: 'For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scrott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results."

Boss-Waggins, what did you do with

my pen?
Clerk—I put it on your desk, sir."
Boss—You did? Well, don't do it again, please. Next time you take it just put it some place where I can find it when I wantit.—Roxbury Gazette.

[New York Freeman's Journal.]

The twenty second annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's Union was begun on Tuesday afternoon in the Maditon Square Garden Music Hall, this city. The majority of out of town dele gates arrived in the city on Monday and vesterday and delegates continued coming up to the last few minutes.

shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societics, headed by the orphan Band, numbering fifty boys, from the Church of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette Place, paraded to the place of meeting in the Madison Square Garden and escorted the delegates, representing the union from all over the country, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a High Pontitical Mass was said. The celebrant was Bishop Farley; assistant celebrant, the Rev. Father Wall; deacon, the Rev Father Kiernan; sub deacon, the Rev. Father Bogan; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Henry T. Newey. The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle delivered the address, in which he counseld peace and harmony among the delegates during the progress of the conventi in and carnestly hoped that the results sought for would be attained.

During Mass Archbishop Corrigan, in full pontitical robes, occupied the throne. In the sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers Longilin, Tuomey, Donnellan, Dunkirk and Walsh, all of Philadelphia; the national president, the Rev. Malachi Cunnion, and the Rev. Daniel Cunnion, president of the local unions. At the conclusion of the Mass the delegates marched back to the place of meeting in Madison Square Garden.

Mayor Strong was not present to welcome the delegates, but he sent his private secretary, Job Hedges, to tell the young men that the weather prevented him from venturing out, and in his stead to give them welcome to the

The delegates having taken up their places the business of the convention was opened, National President Malachi Carnion, who formally opened the convention, returned thanks on behalf of the delegates for the welome conferred upon them. Then followed the appointment of committees on credentials, press, go I of the order, resolutions and on amendments to the constitution.

His Holiness, Pope Leo NiII., was made the recipient of a message from the meeting, which contained assurances of lovalty and affection.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: John F. Murphy, of Newark: James J. Brady, of New York, and Father McGuire, of Brooklyn. Letters of regret at not being able to attend the convention were read from many friends and sympathizers.

SAD NEWS.

The proceedings at this point were in terrapted by a report from Terre Haute. Ind, that the Rev. Father Gerald M. Wilson, O.M.C., first vice-president of the National Union, had died, and a tele gram of condolence was immediately sent to his friends. Reports were then read from the delegates to the various Charles H. Butler of Washington, D.C., who, with Willis J. Smith, are the only two colered delegates to the convention, received hearty cheers when they took the platform. They represent the Knights of St. Augustine, which is the only recognized colored Catholic organization in the United States.

M.J. Dwyer, editor of Donohoe's Magazine and representing Boston, Mass, read a paper on the "Catholic National Union and Press."

BANQUET AND RECEPTION.

In the evening a reception and banquet were given the delegates at the rooms of the Catholic Club, 120 West out street. This evening there was a rally of all the Catholic societies of the city, at which Archbishop Corrigan presided, and delivered an address.

Probably one of the most important matters which came before the convention was the amalgamation of the Catholic National Union and the Young Men's Institute. The union's stronghold is in the East, while the institute is mainly a Western organization, having started in California ten years ago. Efforts to bring about such a consolidation have been going on for some time.

A NATIONAL RALLY.

When Archbishop Corrigan ascended the platform of the Grand Central Palace at 43d street and Lexington avenue shortly after 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, he was cheered by 5,000 Catholic young men. The Archbishop simply bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment, and took the chair reserved for him among the other gentlemen.

This, the second day, was the occasion of the rally of the Catholic societies of New York in honor of the visiting delegates to the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union. The hall was packed to the doors. The main floor was reserved for the different clubs, while the galleries were crowded with spectators. Several bands of music were in attendance. As each club filed into the hall, waving their colors on high and singing marching songs, there was great enthusiasm and excitement.

The following societies took part in the affair, which was in every way a pronounced success: -St. Bernard's, St. Francis' De Sales, Catholic Young Men's Association, St. Agnes' Union, Cathedrai Club, Fabian Club, St. Andrew's Lyceum, St. Elizabeth's Union, St. Patrick's Lyceum, St. Mary's Literary Society, Holy Rosary, St. Francis', St. Peter's, St. Jerome's, Holy Cross, St. Janues' and Dobbs Ferry Lyceums, the Harleni. St. Stephen's, Mount Carmel and Tatian clubs and the Loyola and St.

Monica's unions.
It was one of the largest and most representative gatherings of Catholic young men ever witnessed in New York. The greatest enthusius prevailed The greatest enthusiusm prevailed throughout the evening, and the differcut speakers were repeatedly cheered.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McGurl, the newly elected national president; Charles A. Webber of Brooklyn, Rev. James F. Loughlin, D D., of Philadelphia; Michael F. Dwyer of Boston, and Rev. Malick A. Cunnion and Judge Joseph F. Daly of New York. National music was rendered by the bands and national airs were sung by the audi-

State Senator Thomas F. Grady and Rev. Father Doyle, the Paulist missionary and temperance advocate, had been the principal speakers at the morning Bession of the convention in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The former read a paper on the "National Union and the Clergy." It was well received by the convention.

their work in the cause of religion and humanity. Father Dovle represented the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

"I come," he said, "as the represen-Your motto, ' For God and our neighbor.' is our aim; your cause is our effort. I bid you success."

Rev. Dr. James F. Loughliu, of Philareported that the treasury of the Union was in a prosperous condition.

The question of amalgamation with he Young Men's Institute was postponed for another year. The advocates of this scheme are hopeful of success in the future. They say that it means the eventual merging of all Catholic young men's societies of the country into one and claim that the proposition has the approbation of Cardinal Satolii and the nerarchy of the American Church.

Committees for the ensuing year were appointed at the morning session as fol-

Constitution-Dr. W. F. Laftes, Washington : C Carroll Meyer, Philadelphia ; J. M. Cassidy, Albany; C. A. Webber, Brooklyn; Rev. R. J. Krefe, New York eity; Charles A. Hammerstein, Indiana; D. P. Towney, Boston; T. P. Flanagan, Chicago; T. J. Ryan, Newark, Organization—T. George, Fitzpatrick,

Newark: J. D. O'Connor, Boston: William J. T. Marphy, Indiana; J. Grady New York city; G. F. Mufligan, Chicago-Rey, Joseph S. Kelly, Philadelphia; P.N. Phillips, Brooklyn; Pnil, T. Daly, Albany.

Resolutions-George W. sunderland. Philadelphia; John N. Robinson, Brooklyn: Rev. Dr. Wall. New York city John J. Cleary, Indiana; M. J. Dwyer. Boston: Father Murphy, Chicago: Charles H. Butler Wasnington; Rev. B. M. Bogan, Newarko

The convention adjourned sine die on Thursday, and the delegates were the guests of the New York Union on an excursion up the Hadson.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT

And then go ahead. If your blood is tion to be hourishing, with a national merves weak, you may be sure that membership of about fifty thousand. Charles H. Butler of Washington, D.C., Thomas A. When you need. Hend's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hond's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Paritier.

> Hoon's Pitts are prompt, elli ient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to

ST. ALBERT, N.W.T.,

Receives a Souvenir of the World's Fair.

Floods of literature have been circu-Inted concerning the organization, development and magnitude of the "World's Columbian Exposition." Its story, which now embellishes the pages of American history, will tell future generations with what pomp and magnificence, with what joy and gratitude, the great Republic celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery by the brave and immortal Columbus.

Souvenirs of the great Exhibition must live in the homes and hearts of the millions who witnessed it; yet, on a visiting tour through the vast North-West, I was agreeably surprised to find that some of these souvenirs had reached even the modest village of St. Albert. Yes, there on the brow of the hill, side by si le with the convent. the cathedral, and palace of Venerable Bishop Grandin, stands an Industrial school, under the efficient direction of the Sisters of

Charity (Grey Nuns), Montreal Visiting the school, I noticed with what tact and industry the institution is conducted. There a large number of Indian boys and girls are trained to all the habits of civilized life. On the occasion of my visit I found the girls busily employed, some spinning, carding, weaving; others sewing, knitting, embroidering; others plaiting straw, while their more expert companions fashioned them into hats. In the adjoining de partment the boys were all occupied; some were busy mending and making boots and shoes repairing harness, etc., but on my arrival, at a given signal, they were all on foot, with brass instruments in hand, and ere I had time to know what they meant, I was greeted with the sweetest music it had been my lot to hear for many years. These children play admirably well, and reflect credit on their devoted bandmaster. This is sufficiently proved by their diploma won for proficiency in music, at the North-

West Exhibition of 1895. I next visited the flower and vegetable gardens of the mission. Much to my surprise I there found a choice selection of plants in full bloom; a plentiful sup-

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENCTH.



ply of ripe tomatoes growing on the vine, REPRESENTS 75,000 CATHOLICS.

Senator Grady is an old and pominent member of the organization, and takes a member of the organization, and takes a favorest of excellent red currents.

Cauliflowers, cabboges, bests turnips, 22 member of the organization, and takes a deep and active interest in is affairs, carrots, radistics, peas, heaps, onions. He was a delegate from New York. In his paper hespoke of the advantages and henefits of church societies to young warm and bright as the industrious and bright as the industrious are could desire. Laving the men, and praised the Catholic clergy for gardener could desire. Laving the gardener cound desire. Laving the gardens, I was conducted to the Convent parlor and while there shown what I have called a sonvenir of the "World's Fair." A souvenir it is indeed, being no less than a beautiful br nze medal tative of 75,000 Catholics, for that is the eneage! in an aluminium case, awarded membership of our organization, to greet to the St. Albert Industrial School by you and to wish you Godspeed in the the Washington authorities. I next exgreat work you are doing among the amined a han some diplems, likewise young men of our country. Our effort is awarded to the institution; both were directed on similar lines, in that it is a given for school exhibits which had been factor in the uplifting of humanity, sent to the Exposition. The medal and diploma were received through the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the following letter:

"The World's Columbian Exposition delphia, speke on the "Archdiocesan awards having issued from the Wasting-Umons," and Secretary Brady, of Albany, ton authorities and been received by the department, I have the honor, by direction, to transmit to you, under separate cover, by registered medil, a medal and diploma awarded you as a Canadian exnibitor in Liberal Arts.

"(Signed: "A. L. Jahvis, "Sec. Dert. Agriculture.

"St. Albert's Industrial School, "St. Albert, N. W. T." The medal and diploma are rice works

of art, and white admiring their beauty could not do otherwise than highly compliment the incitation that had won such distinguished honors, honors of which the Government as well as every Nor'wester may be proud.

Tue Public Catnolic School, likewise under the direction of the Grey Nuns. was the next point of attraction; it was atter school hours when we reached there, but from the numerous specimens of school work placed for my inspection. I could with judge of the night standard work pursued by the pupils. and congratulate teachers and pupils clike on the success achieved. Here from the North West Territorial Exhi- distinct in the clear jelly. ion; it has been awarded to the St. Affact P. C School for pennanship. These honors, indeed, are justly won-

I belieftate myself on having visited the st. Albert Mission, and on having berne away with me such pleasant recollections of the work dom-work which reflects credit not only on the institudious that crown the hill, but on the community at large

A Tourast.

DO THE WOAK AT HOME.

This means a loss of time and nearly to the white their much of the uma cessary expense. Ninery (free not) of every one hundred women because of their own dycing at account site Dames of Dyes, at an expense of ten or twenty cents for what the professional dyer will charge them \$1.50 to \$2.00. If the dyeing means a saving of time and naich. annoyance, as the professional dyer often | " puts the work aside for a week or ten days.

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RECIPES.

BANANAS WITH FRUIT JUICE.

Pick over one quart of currants, wash, drain and mush them. Sprinkle over them one cup of sugar and let them stand until the sugar is dissolved. Stir occasionally, then squeeze through course cheese cloth, or press through a strainer fine enough to keep back the seeds. Peel tour bananas, remove all the stringy membranes, cut them in halves lengthwise and crosswise. Arrange them in a shallow glass dish and pour the current juice over them. Keep it in a cold place until ready to serve. The flavor of the current juice improves the bananas and the color gives a pretty effect. Do not use the currants without sifting, for the seeds will be quite objectionable in the sauce. Blackberry juice may be used in the same way. A cool, simple dessert like this is more acceptable on a summer day than a hot sturchy pudding served with meringue or whipped cream.

WILD GREEN GRAPE SAUCE.

stems Cut through the middle with a sharp knite and remove the seeds. Then weigh the fruit and allow an equal weight of sugar. Put the cut fruit in a kettle with cold water to show just to the top of the fruit. Let it boil, remove the scum, then sprinkle over it ore quarter of the sugar. Boil again and press the grapes down but do not stir to break them. Then add another quarter SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. . . Assets Exceed . . Investments in Canada:

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Witer Readers of year manufacture in a real traction of the Hodges
Annual, it gives me observe to state their after a tract
thorarch test of the greater part of the article have
found them most satisfactory in every expect. Although
last whose was an extremely severe one there we show
roung circulate them at may time a trace are contert about the near may time there are content found in the commendations as I remeasure initial
as well as powerful heaters.

[Sizuad] M. Alt CLAIR, Cor-

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of the sugar, and when it has boiled liveor cight minutes, repeat antil all the sugar is used. Cook slowly until the syrup is thack or will jelly. Turn into small jars or glosses and seal with paper. ris a Ladmired another elegant diploma. When cold the grapes should be quite

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRL

WRITES AN ESSAY ON THE "STAFF OF LIFE."

American Hitenen Bange

" Bread is the staff of life." I suppose I have been leading upon this staff all my life, but have not known until letely how much work and care are necessary to make good, sweet whole-Bread is made principally from wheat.

because wheat is the only grain that has the right proportion of glaten to

and in the Dakotas. Lore are several kinds of their made M say people go to the city or town it a wheat. That kind called whole dyear use which they note here to be well their is considered the most rear this because in the process of

> diff us part is taken out. Sam not to earn his bread by the tof his torow, but I suppose Eve had make and bake it. How I pity the .. and Deborahs and Buths of that o a time, because they had no Minne dis flaur, no Fleischman's yeast nor y roal range to bake in. For I have ad that the Hobrews ground a small quality of wheat every day in small sione mills. The flour was then made into dough in a wooden trough and left to terment. It was then made into cakes and baked. They had several ways of baking their bread. They often pans or stoves inade for that purpose. The bread was good if eaten the same day, but the crust was black and burnt. The Hebrews, in common with other Eastern people, had a kind of oven, which was like a large pitcher, open at the top, in which they made a fire. When it was well heated, they mixed donr and water together and this paste they applied to the outside of the pitcher. Such bread is baked in an instant, and is taken off in thin, fine pieces

like our waters. Miss Hellier, our teacher at cooking school, takes great pains to teach us this important part of our education, and if we do not remember her lessons and those of our mothers, so that when we become housekeepers in good earnest we can make good bread I am sure it will be our own fault. I don't wonder King Alfred burnt the cakes, he had

never been to cooking school. We find that baking bread is a very important part of the process. If you have a wood fire you will have to learn that "Eternal vigilance is the price of all excellence." in bread making as in all other pursuits.

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A private cable from London reported

the market unchanged and quoted choice American cattle at 11½c; , choice

Canadia at 101c; ranch cattle at 9c,

A private cable received from Liver-

pour reported sales of some large lots of

Sanadian sheep at prices ranging from

salesmen of London, Eng., write Wm.

innningham live stock agent, of the

Board of Trade, as follows :- With light

upplies and fire weather for the trade

the brast market to day was firm, and

in some instances a little dearer for prime qualities. There were 1,215

head of cattle for sale, of which 1,014

were from the States, realizing 51d to a

strong 53d: 72 from Canada at 51d to 51d.

and 129 from South America at 41d to

5d. The sheep supplies consisted of 1764 from Canada and 956 from South Amer-

ca, for which the trade was a little

hetter; South American wool sheep made 61d clipped, 51d to 53d, and Cana-

MONTREAL, October 5.—The local mar-

ket continues over supplied with cattle,

which is having a depressing effect upon

trade, and the general impression is that until receipts decrease materially

little improvement may be anticipated.

The ocean treight market is much firm-

er in tone and agents for some of the

regular liners are now asking 50s for

space to Liverpool, but no actual advance

has yet been established. The demand

for freight is good and some contracting

has been done for the balance of the sea-

son. Late engagements have taken

place at 50s to Liverpool, 45s to London

and 47s 6d to Glasgow, insured. An

demand at prices ranging from \$1.50 to

\$3.50 each, as to size and quality.

Choice calves sold at \$6 to \$8; good at

\$4 to \$6, and others at \$2.50 to \$3.50

At the Point St. Charles cattle market

trade was slow, there being only a couple

of loads of common butchers' stock sold

at 11c per lb., and these were turned over

at the above market at a profit of to per lb. There were 200 hogs offered, for

which the demand was fair, and sales

and sheep at 10½c.

21s to 28s per head.

dians 5|d to 5|d.

the ship er of 2s 6d per head.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

MONTREAL.

Another private cable from London reported sales of Canadian sheep at 24s d per head, which figure shows a loss to Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock

Fashion's frolics are hard to follow. This remark applies more especially to Ladies' Kid Gloves. The latest Paris. and is jewelled gloves. Diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones are profusely displayed on the backs of Fine Kid Gloves. Our Kid Glove Buyer would not risk the deal, but he secured other KID GLOVE NOVELTIES

of greater merit. A style that appeals to our lady patrons is a fine French Kid

Hove, in Black, White and Tan. Black

Kid, bound white welts, white stitching and six white pearl buttons; white kid bound black welts, black stitching and six black pearl buttons, at \$1.15 per pair. Our Standard

Kid Gloves.

We do not require to write one word of praise in favor of our Ladies Kid Gloves; their splendid fit, finish and wearing qualities have gained for them a world-wide reputation.

KID GLOVE PRICE LIST Four-button Shopping Glove, 75c.

Seven-Hook Lacing Walking Glove.

Four stud Fine Kid Glove, 90c. Seven-hook Lacing Extra Special Kid.

LADIES' DOG SKIN DRIVING GLOVES.

This Glove will give great satisfacion; they are soft and pliable, with pique backs, and four buttons to match.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Boys' School Suits.

A strong heavy Tweed Suit, well made, carefully sewn, in fancy fall colorings, a periect marvel in durability and price, only \$1 60.

BOYS' FINE FANCY ENGLISH TWEED SUITS.

A dressy and well-made suit, fit for any purpose, brown, navy and grey mixtures, only \$1.35.

BOYS' NAVY SERGE SUITS.

Well and carefully finished, brass anchor buttons, cut full sizes, not skimped in any garment, from \$1 65.

BOYS' SERGE SAILOR SUITS.

Extra well-made, blouse style, finished brass anchor buttons, with lanyard and

whistle, from \$1.07.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

MEN'S Waterproof Coats.

This is one of the best and cheapest lines of Men's Waterproof Coats in the market, from \$1.90 to \$2.30.

MEN'S MACKINTOSH OVERCOATS.

Excellent finish, good long capes, large assortment of colors, and newest fall tweed patterns, from \$5 80.

MEN'S RIGBY CAPE COATS.

The general comfort of a Rigby Coat is acknowledged by all. We have a very choice assortment in Fowns. Greys. Navy, Black and Fancy Checks, with

deep cape, from \$10.75. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Men's Underwear. 500 Suits of Men's Scotch Knit Wool

Underwear, shirts double-breasted, ribbed skirts and wrists. Pan's are trouser finish; shirts, 47c each; pants, 47c pair. Superior quality Men's Scotch Knit Wool Shirts and Pants; shirts double-breasted, extra well finished, ribbed skirts and wrists. Shirts, 70c; pants, 70c.

MENS' WARM WOOL SOCKS.

Perfect comfort attained by wearing ur seamless Shetland Wool Socks, at

17c pair. Men's Heather Mixture Scotch Wool Socks. seamless feet, excellent value, only 23c pair.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Heather Mixture Scotch Wool Socks, superior finish, scamless feet, wa m and comfortable,

any size, 35c pair.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



Order Store in

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

TENDERED A MAGNIFICENT RE-CEPTION BY THE CATHOLIC CLUB OF NEW YORK.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSISTED AT THE FUNCTION-HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS CON-TAINED MANY FERVENT REFERENCES TO THE OLD LAND AND THE SERVICES IT HAS RENDERED TO THE EMPIRE.

Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of Great Britain, and Lady Russell, met with a brilliant reception on Friday evening last at the hands of the Catholics of New York. The fine building in Fifty-ninth street, opposite the Park, had never seen so large and so distin-

guished a gathering.

Lord and Lady Russell and daughter sailed on the Etruria for home on the tollowing morning. Their last night in America was devoted to the Catholic Club, and the president, Judge Joseph F. Daly, made a strong point of this in in-

troducing the guests. The guests present included Archbishop Corrigan, Mayor W. L. Strong, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishop Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Bishop Burke, of Albany; Bishop McFaul. of Transcriptions. McFaul, of Trenton; Judges Edward Patterson, Rufus S. Cowing, David Mc-Adam, Henry Bischoff, Jr.; Henry Gildersleeve, Henry W. Bookstaver, Charles F. MacLean, Leslie W. Russell, August Feigel, German Consul; Luix Tavria, Portuguese Consul; Arturo Baldasano y Topet, Spanish Consul; M. Bruwart, French Consul; Mr. Olarovsky, Russian C nsul, and Mrs. Olarovsky, H. L. Horton, Mr. Leger, Ambassador from Hayti; Mrs. Leger, Henry MacCracken, president University Club; Ashbel P. Fitch, Chas. W. Dayton, Edward G. Whitaker, president State Bar Association; Chas. S. Fairchild, Frank R. Lawrence, president Lotos Club; former Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, General O'Beirne, General Anson G. McCook, R. bert C Benedict, George W. Wingate, Frederick T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. O'Brien and Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Flaherty.

MANY WERE PRESENT.

More than two thousand persons were present during the evening. The ladies' receiving party consisted of Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. John J. Pulleyn, Mrs. William T. Ryan, Miss Barrett, Miss Margaret Barrett, Mrs. William M. Ryan. Mrs. Henry Heidenis, Mrs. John G. O Keefe, Mrs. D. J. O'Connor, Miss Hoguet, Mrs. M. J. Drummond and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien.

In the ballroom Judge Daly, in a speech, introduced the distinguished vicitor. He tendered him, in a graceful compliment, honorary membership in the club Said Judge Daly :-

"His greatest achievements have been in a cause which, while it seemed to concern only the internal affairs of the B. tish Empire, awakened so keen an interest in these broad States that his course was anxiously watched from Maine to California by a population in which for the time every true American

had become an Irish Home Ruler. "He is so identified with one of the THE VICTIM HELPLESS AND UNRELIABLEsubtimest constitutional struggles made by a party of progress in a progressive nation that the consideration in which he is held in America is only equalled by that which would be shown—if he came to our shores—to the great leader of the English Liberals, Mr. Gladstone

himself.' Lord Russell, in reply, made a long speech, frequently interrupted by applause. He said, among other things, it was only natural that he should be embarrassed under such circumstances. He gratefully and gladly accepted the honor of membership which had been so graciously tendered, and, although there might be a flow, an "irregularity" in the tender, as Judge Daly had suggested yet he would henceforth consider himself a member of that club.

SPOKE OF HIS COUNTRY. His Loraship spoke of matters across the ocean. He said he was no longer politically active but he still had political opinions. He touched upon the descendants of Irishmen and or Catholics in this country. He could see that night that they were "none the worse citizens for being good Catnoli . "

Then he spoke of Home Rule for Ireland. The first thought of the Irish-American citizen ought to be for his adopted country, but at the same he should have a warm corner in his heart n r the land of his forefathers. Irishmen, he continued, had done more, considering their numbers, for the British Empire than any other people composing it. They had given England statesmen, orators, jurists, poets, and also generals, but, more important than generals, Ireland had given the generals armies to command. This neat turn was loudly ap plauded. Everywhere in this country he and his wife had received the greatest courtesy, the greatest kindness—they would never forget it.

After the speeches Lord and Lady Russell, assisted by Archbishop Corrigan and Judge Daly, received a large number of the members of the club and their

"MISTRESS AND MAIDS."

An American exchange says :-On the vexed and vexing "Servant Question," however much talked over and written about, there will always remain something to be said, for it has as

many sides as a centipede has feet. Too often the writers on this absorbing same clay as the master and mistress. Keep them at a distance and make

of servants, and in case the servants have homes in the immediate neighborhood it might be an advantage for both the employer and the employee to live apart. But if the servants' rooms are on the same premises, even if not under the same roof, something more is needed than merely to see that they are comfortable. A woman who has women under her is to a certain extent "her sister's keeper"; and she who takes no interest in her servants beyond seeing that their work is promptly and properly done, ought never to have a young girl

in her employ. A conscientious mistress will have also an eye to the health of her servants. I never knew how to take care of myself till Miss May taught me," said a middle-aged woman, whose young mistress, with patient reminders, had at last succeeded in making her remember to put on a wrap when she went from the hot kitchen on a wintry day to hang out the clothes, and to wear rubbers when the ground was wet. To be sure, it is sometimes a trouble to exercise this over-sight, but it is vastly less trouble than to have a servant sick with a cold every day or two; and when a girl has once learned to take care of herself, the mistress need no longer be anxious about

In the houses where several servants are kept there is little likelihood that any of them will complain of loneliness, but in a family where only a maid-of-all work is employed especially if remote from neighbors, it is often a difficult matter to keep a girl, for, being human, she naturally craves companionship, and if her mistress holds herself aloof and makes her feel that she is merely a machine, hired by the month to do a certain amount of work, who can blame her

for desiring a change? "Idon't know what I should do without my Annie," said a pretty little matron whose home is in a suburhan village. · She has been with me six years, and is almost as much a friend as a servant. My husband and sons are in the city all day, and in the afternoon Annie, when she has finished her work, comes to the sitting-room, looking as trim as any lady, and sits with me by the hour. She has a pleasant voice, and sometimes she reads aloud while I sew. She is an English girl with no friends this side of the Atlantic, and I am sure that this little break in the monotony of house-work goes a long way toward making her

content." Surely this wise woman has found one key at least for the solving of the problem. Not every servant-girl has a pleasing voice, and comparatively few are sufficiently well educated to read aloud, but the dullest of them all is capable of appreciating one's friendly efforts to lighten her loneliness, and this sense of kindly fellowship is the best of

oil for the domestic machinery. "How your servants love you!" exclaimed a friend to Madame Roland, on witnessing the devotion of the brave woman's household followers.
"Because I love them," was the sig-

nificant answer. Love begets love, and unless there is a reciprocity of interests between mistress and maid, and unless the latteris allowed to feel that she is to a certain extent "one of the family," it is useless to expect really faithful service.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

THE FREQUENT CAUSE OF MUCH MISERY AND SUFFERING.

IT SAPS THE CONSTITUTION AND MAKES | Cabin, for instance, on the ferries, or in

LIVING.

From the Lindsay Post,

It is at least commendable to bow hefore the inevitable. But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted. What were considered necessarily fatal diseases twenty-five or even ten years ago in many instances are not now placed in that category thanks to medical and scientific skill. Life is sweet. We must either control the nerves or they will master us. Hysteria may prove fatal. It renders the person afflicted helpless and unreliable, and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life. It saps the constitution and makes one insaps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask, "Is life worth living?" Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mr. Henry Watson, living on lot 22, in the township of Somerville, Victoria county, is one of those whose life for years was made n.iserable from nervous disease. At the age of twelve Miss Watson met with an accident which so seriously affected her nervous system that during the subsequent five years she was subjected to very severe nervous prostration, resulting in convulsions with un-consciousness for three or four hours at a time. This condition continued until March last, when she had an increased and prolonged attack by which she was completely prostrated for the space of a fortnight. The disease so affected the optic nerve that Miss Watson was forced to wear glasses. Many remedies were tried, but with no avail and both Miss Watson and her friends feared that a cure could not be obtained. Ultimately Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were strongly recommended by various friends and the young lady decided to give them a trial. A half dozen boxes were bought, and by the time one box was used there was an improvement in her condition, and before the half dozen boxes we e used, Miss Watson was, to use her own words, a different person altogether. Her entire nervous system was reinforced to such an extent that she is now able to dispense with the use of the glasses which pr.vious failing eyesight had made neces-sary. Miss Watson is now a staunch friend of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and material progress has become the thing says: "I have pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afflicted." Rev. D. Millar, a friend of the family, vouches for the facts above set forth.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus subject forget that servants belong to drive disease from the system. In hunthe genus homo, and are formed of the dreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a them know their place," writes one. "If marvel among the triumphs of modern they must be sheltered under our roof-medical science. The genuine Pink

The funeral of the late Mrs. Michael Downes, widow of Michael Downes, and mother of Messrs. James and Michael Downes, took place this morning and was largely attended by the residents of St. Ann's Ward, where the decrased had resided for more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Downes was highly respected in St. Ann's parish, of which she was one of the oldest and most devout members.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MICHAEL DOWNES.

NOTICE.

We again call the attention of our readers to The Co Operative Funeral Expense S ciety, whose Central Office is at 1725 St. Catherine street. The system is good and there is no one too poor to take advantage (fit. It cannot be denied that in hundreds of cases a death in a family means an expenditure which can be ill-afforded, and in many other cases debts are contracted which cause trouble

and annoyance. We all like to feel and show independence, and, should death visit us, be in a position to send away our beloved ones in a suitable and respectable manner. Would it not be infinitely more becoming to belong to a Society that is able and willing to carry o t all these arrange-ments, than to wait until we are afflicted and then be obliged to ask favors which

are not always very graciously granted.
The Society is good and offers solid guarantees; it deserves a very general and generous support. Their outfit is certainly very fine, and all new. The offices are open all night and the Telephone is 6235. A call at any time will be promptly attended to.

All funerals outside of subscribers will be done at reasonable prices. See cir-

culars. Branch store will be opened shortly on

Notre Dame Street, near Murray Street. MANNERS ON THE ROAD.

We have been so accustomed to listen to so many reports about the rules which prevailed in American cities regarding the courtesy shown to the weaker sex that in the light of the custom prevailing in our own country, it is pleasant to read a statement such as the following, which we take from an American Exchange:

We are sometimes constrained to ask whether the old-time courtesy, once the peculiar boast of American men, is completely out of fashion, so marked is the change at present in their manners on the road. At this season, when every public conveyance is taxed to its utmost capacity with the crowd of returning towns people who have summered in the country and must get home in time for the autumnal opening of the schoolssince children, after all, give life its key note—opportunities are plenty for observation and criticism. With regard to the often mooted yet never settled question, should a man yield his seat in a car or boat—his seat for which he has paid-to a woman, who also has paid, but has failed in the scramble for places to secure one for herself, it cannot be answered arbitrarily or by an exoglicio decree.

Many causes may contribute, quite apart from politeness, to render it necessary and proper for a man to sit while a weman stands-such causes as his greaterage or more evident fatigue, or his invalidism, or his mere sense of justice in the matter. It may be added that this last sense should oblige him never to accept a seat in a woman's ONE INVOLUNTARILY ASK IS LIFE WORTH any place designed primarily for the comfort and convenience of women. But it must be sorrowfully acknowledged that if he has this well-developed regard for justice it is often in abeyance at the morning and evening hours, when many women, young and old, are on their way to and from business, precisely as the

man himself is. The dispassionate spectator of affairs, wrapped in an invisible cloak and wearing shoes of silence, observes with regret that the younger men of the period are less urbane, less considerate, more brusque, more selfishly forward and pushing than their fathers were before them. As for the gallantry of their grandfathers, it has become traditional not only, but also mythical, and the young people, smiling superior as the manner of their day permits, are reluctant to believe that it ever existed.

One sees a gray-haired gentleman rise and cling to a strap in a jolting cablecarthat a woman may have his com fortable seat as the car goes swinging round the long curves or bumping past the sharp angles of the street. The woman may be a pretty girl, fresh as a rose-bud, an elegant matron in her prime, or a mother carrying her child. She may be a laundress burdened with her weekly wash. The elderly gentleman, trained in the courteries of a former day, in a refinement of good manners no longer in vogue, touches his hat, and yields her his place of vantage. Not so your college boy, oarsman, foot-ball player, first scholar in his class, or your young business man, charmingly snave in the drawing-room, and suffi ciently versed in the accented conventionalities of the time. His manners on the road, begging his pardon for saying so, are too often abrupt if not boorish. and it would be a decided improvement if they could be somewhat modified in the interest of true gentleness. Place aux dames is not so bad a motto, after all, and the youth who is polite to the ladies shows signs of careful training.

With the loss of the old school courtliness everything, of course, has not gone, but the tendency of the hour is so most generally admired and most eager ly sought for, and, indeed, fought for that it is well to give a look at things as they are. When all is said that can be said, it must be admitted that women are largely responsible for the manners on the road of the men whom they mould in infancy, train in childhood and influence to the last day of life.

PRIZES WORTH \$2000 AND \$500. Among the prizes distributed, on the tree," says another. "let the shelter be a comfortable one by all means, yet so far shut off from our family life as to keep them distinctly to themselves." This second bit of advice applies chiefly, of course, to families that employ a retinue mark around the box.

Inegrate genuine fink ge



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Diz-

ziness, Brain and Spi-

nal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress Propratients also get the med-icine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father itemig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Lance 1876, and is now refer his direction by the

KCENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at SI per Bottle. 6 for Sa Arge Size. \$1.75. 6 Gottles for 89. For sale in Montreal by LavioLETTE & NELBOA 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGale. 21:3

. . THE . . . National Society of Sculpture, LIMITED.

A society established with the object of encourag-ing and helping the Arts of Sculpture, Architecture and Literature.

Incorporated by Letters Patent, June 18, 1895. CAPITAL STOCK. - 850,000.00.

Special Distribu ion. October 30, 1896 By the Board of Directors, for the benefit of the Mercier Monument.

The proceeds of this Drawing will be given to the Committee through its president the Hon. J. E. Robidoux. VALUE OF OBJECTS OF ART.

1	LÖT		$\frac{$3,000}{1,500}$		\$3,000 1,500	extra vessel, for the first time this sea- son, will sail for Glasgow this week, but
+	**		560 210		500 250	it is said this will not increase the ship-
- 5	**		100		200	ments of live stock to any extent.
=	••	• • • • •	56		400	
10	**		25		250	At the East End abattoir market the
19 25	**		26	,	500	offerings of live stock were 600 cattle,
1(N)	••		10		1.00	400 sheep, 400 lambs and 150 calves.
2 00	••		5		1,000	400 sheep, 400 minus and 100 cartes.
					\$8,600	Good to choice steers and heifers sold at 3c to 3c, a few being bought at the lat
	A	PPROX	IMATE	LOTS.	•	ter fours to feed for shipment next
100				LOTS.	£ 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next
100 100	roʻis	VALITED			\$ 500 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at
100 100 1(#)	roïs	VALUED	AT \$5		£ 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 21c, and inferior to common at
TINI	rots ;;	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5		\$ 500 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 21c, and inferior to common at
1(#) 1(#)	roïs	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5 2		\$ 500 500 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 24c, and inferior to common at 11c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was
1(#)	rots ;;	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5		\$ 500 500 500	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 21c, and inferior to common at
1(#) 1(#) 999	LOTS	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5 2		\$ 500 500 500 500 1,095 1,095	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 24c, and inferior to common at 11c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was
1(#) 1(#) 999	LOTS	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5 2		\$ 500 500 500 500 1,995	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 24c, and inferior to common at 11c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was a fair demand for sheep for shipment and prices ruled about steady at 23c,
500 600 100 100	LOTS	VALUED	AT \$5 5 5 2		\$ 500 500 500 500 1,095 1,098 814,596	ter figure to feed for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at 21c to 24c, and inferior to common at 11c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was a fair demand for sheep for shipment

A list of winning numbers will be given to all surscribers by applying at Head Office or Agents. The drawing will be conducted by ac munittee composed of our most esteemed citizens. PRICE OF TICKETS, . 25 Cents. ll Tickets, \$2.5% 100 Ticke's, \$20.00

The na ional Society of Sculpture. J. ED CLEMENT, Man. Sec'y. BERGEVIN. Auditor for Special Drawing.

104 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Leave Windsor Street Station for

Boston, \$9,00 a.m., *88,20 p.m.
Portland, 9,90 a.m., \$8,20 p.m.
New York, \$8,15 a.m., \$4,25 p.m.
Detrait, Chiengo, *89,00 c.a.a.
Toronto and London, \$8,20 a.m., *89,00 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapoirs, \$9,10 p.m.
Winniper and Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m.
Ottawa, \$9,50 a.m., and *9 10 p.m.
Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc.—\$8,20 a.m., z1,30 p.m.,
4,15 p.m., a5,15 p.m., *9,00 p.m.
St. Johns—\$9,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., 187,50 p.m., *88,20 p.m.

Newport—99.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *sc. 20 p.m. Newport—99.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *sc. 20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., ts7.50 p.m. Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m. and ts7.5 p.m. Beauharnois and Valley field, 6.10 a.m., *s4.25 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 41.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for

Leave Dathousie Square Station for Quebec, 88.10 a.m., \$83.30 p.m., \$10.30 p.m. Joliette, Three Rivers. 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, \$8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Lachute, \$3.39 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eursteche, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. St. Agathe, d8.30 a.m., 4nd zl. 45 p.m., 5.30 p.m. St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.30 a.m., 915 a.m., 48.5 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.

p.m., instead of sp.m.;
Daily except Saturdays. "Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown, s Parlor and sleeping care, z Saturdays only. Sundays only, 'olexcept Saturday and Sunday, d Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

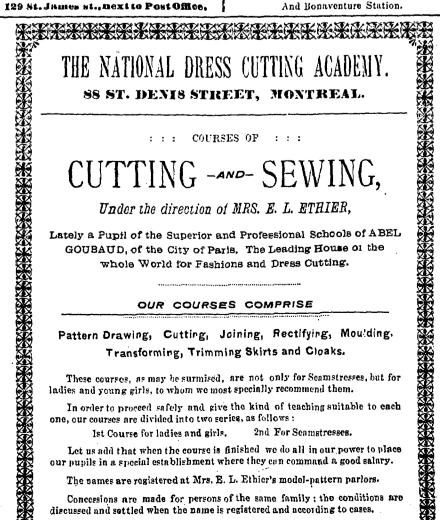
were made at 3 c to 4c per lb.

[Note* signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.]

9.10 a.m., *4.55 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P. S. R's. [Runs to Valleyfield on week dars only.] *9.15 a.m. *8.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc. 1.30 p.m.—For Vandrenil [Saturdays only.] 5 15 p.m.—For Wandrenil [Saturdays only.] 5 15 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.

5 15 p m.—For Brockville.
7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.
4.30 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
8.00 a.m. [Mixed].—For Island Pond.
8.00 a.m. [Mixed].—For Island Pond.
8.00 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebe and Rimouski daily 1 '11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
12.00 noon—For St. Johns, andy except Saturday and Sunday.
1.25 p m —For St. Johns [on Saturdays only].
4.90 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Quebec and points on the D.C. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. & B. Ry.
8.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.
5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.
9.00 a.m., *7.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R.
9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York via D. & H. For langes in Suburban Service, consult new Suburban tolder.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James St ee And Bonaventure Station.



: : : COURSES OF : : : CUTTING -AND- SEWING,

Under the direction of MRS. E. L. ETHIER,

Lately a Pupil of the Superior and Professional Schools of ABEL GOUBAUD, of the City of Paris. The Leading House of the whole World for Fashions and Dress Cutting.

OUR COURSES COMPRISE

Pattern Drawing, Cutting, Joining, Rectifying, Moulding, Transforming, Trimming Skirts and Cloaks.

These courses, as may be surmised, are not only for Seamstresses, but for ladies and young girls, to whom we most specially recommend them. In order to proceed safely and give the kind of teaching suitable to each one, our courses are divided into two series, as follows:

1st Course for ladies and girls. 2nd For Seamstresses. Let us add that when the course is finished we do all in our power to place our pupils in a special establishment where they can command a good salary.

The names are registered at Mrs. E. L. Ethier's model-pattern parlors. Concessions are made for persons of the same family; the conditions are discussed and settled when the name is registered and according to cases.