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VOL. XLV., NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

WHAT THEY DID IN ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

AN INTERESTING AND HIGHLY EULOGISTIC DESCRIPTION BY A PROTESTANT OF THE MULTIFORM AVOCATIONS AND BENEFI-CENT ACTIVITIES OF THE MONASTERIES OF THAT PERIOD.

The passion of the present century for reversing the historical verdicts of its predecessors, while it has led to the indiscriminate whitewashing of black sheep of history, has in one direction at least brought about the triumph of truth over secular error. The cloud of ignorant prejudice which made the names of monk and nun synonymous in the minds monk and non synonymous in the inings of the people of England with every form of mysterious iniquity has at last been cleared away, and England is beginning to realize how much she has lost in the suppression of monasteries by the royal renegade of the sixteenth century. An article on "The Passing of the Monk," in the current number of the Quarterly Review, reflects the change wrought in educated opinion by the publication of Dr. Gasquet's convincing vindication of the English monasteries at the time of their suppression. The organ of the oldfashioned orthodoxy of the Church of England writes in a very different spirit from that manifested in the utterances of the English press ten years ago, and the tardy measure of justice thus rendered to a much reviled class may be looked upon almost as the utterance of a national recantation. The unmerited obloquy heaped upon the monastic orders, and handed down from generation to generation as a tradition of the English race for more than 300 years, shows the efficacy of slander as a weapon of sectarian warfare. The unsifted charges fabricated by the vile emissaries of Henry VIII. have passed current down to our own day as established truths, and their refutation was left to the research of the eminent Benedictine, who has at last rectified the popular reading of this chapter of history. The Quarterly Review accepts and summarizes this demonstration of the fictitious character of the evidence on which the monasteries were condemned in order to satisfy the rapacity and greed of the autocratic Tudor. The larger ones, though panegyrized in the very Act of Parliament which sanctioned the spoliation of the minor institutions, as "great and solemn monasteries in which religion is well kept" were not long shielded by this declaration in their favor, and were sacrificed only five years later to the ruthless cupidity of the tyrant. The sacrilegious character of the English Reformation and the interested motives of its anthors and abettors having been thus made clear, it would seem difficult for any impartial mind to continue still

to acquiesce in the teaching of a religion

so tainted in its source.

The reviewer having given up the case of Henry VIII. against the monasteries, goes on to examine another series of work, quite exempt from the suspicion or prejudice in their favor, which dispose no less satisfactorily of many of the remaining counts in the popular indictment of these institutions. The records of Winchester Cathedral and of the great Benedictine monastery of St. Swithum's, formerly attached to it, have furnished the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durhum, with material for two interesting volumes on the interior life and organizations of that great community. Further information of the same detailed kind is supplied by the Rev. Mr, Hunt, in his "Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath," and in a curious ancient record of about 100 pages, entitled "The Rites of Durham." From these and other sources the writer of the article has compiled an interesting and highly eulogistic description of the multiform avocations and beneficent activities of those monasteries of the Middle Ages, which figure in the popular imagination as hives of drones and sluggards. To Catholics, indeed, there is nothing novel in the recognition of their place in history as the great civilizers of the semi-barbarous society, the centers from which culture, art, and all ameliorating influences radiated forth on a world which knew no law save force, and no ideal save triumphant ferocity. To find these facts admitted, however, by Protestant authorities, argues a revolution in public feeling and a readiness to abandon time-honored errors on the subject which is full of significance. The generous candor with which the article in the Quarterly Review is written is exhibited in the following passage: "In the earlier Middle Ages it was the monks who taught Europe to practice agriculture, not to despise it; and to the end of their existence in England they were ever amongst the best farmers and the most indulgent landlords. In commerce it was not too much to say that the monastic societies were the forerunners of modern trade. Dean Kitchin, in his monograph on the 'Charter of Edward III. for the St. Giles Fair,' speaks of the many strangers from various parts ef England, and even from distant foreign lands, coming to this renowned fair and purchasing silver or jewels or spices from the famed St. Swithun's stalls be-longing to the great Winchester monas-tery, whose monks had more than one established shop in the fair, where they dult in wind and the fair, where they

we know that there were no fewer than 180 religious houses which supplied the Florentine and Flemish markets with wool." To the influence of the muchabused monks is thus ascribed the foundation of commerce as well as agriculture, surely the best possible title to the grateful remembrance of this utilitarian age. On the more decorative aspects of life the effects of their teaching was not less apparent. "In art," continues the reviewer, "during the Middle Ages, the Benedictines and the other orders were prominent, not only as the cnief patrons of architecture, painting, sculpture, music and embroidery, but as contributing from their ranks probably the majority of the number of English artists. The stately and magnificent abbeys and churches, and the beautiful buildings which clustered round them, were mostly built for the monks; they were probably designed by gifted members of the order: they were certainly commenced and completed under their immediate direction. Works such as the Chapel of Kings, Cambridge, the Great Tower of Gloucester, the Bell Tower of Evesham, the Lady Chapel of Gloucester, carried out in the last century of their existence, show that to the end neither the hand

nor brain of the monk artist had lost its

The services of the monasteries to literature in the preservation and multiplication by transcription of ancient documents is matter of notoriety, and our author tells us that in addition to the library possessed by every considerable monastic community, many had a scriptorium or writing-room set aside for the copyists of manuscripts. Many an ar-tistic monk, as Dean Kitchin tells us, spent here the greater part of his life, working at a single important codex, and illustrating his text with those minute and glowing pictures which render his pages as precious as if wrought in gems. Some monasteries were provided, in addition to this general workroom. with rows of separate studies termed "carrells," the remains of which are still to be seen in their ruins. "In Gloucester," says our author, "they are specially remarkable; in the south cloister walk some twenty of them are absolutely perfect; they remain as they were on the day of the dissolution of the monastery, save that the desks and seats have vanished; the very closets in which the books for more immediate use were kept can still be seen. In these little closets or 'carrells,' during several hours of the day, the monks sat and read or wrote." The education of the young was almost entirely left to the monks and nuns, and their work in this direction is recognized by the writer as part of "the enormous and beneficent influence exercised by the monastic orders in

a country like England during the Mid-

The popular view of the cloister as an asylum for indolence and sloth being thus abandoned, we shall next see what foundation there is for the charge of selfindulgence in other directions so freely brought against its inmates. "In all seasons alike," says the Rev. Mr. Hunt in his "Account of the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath," "the monks rose from ther beds at midnight, and went into a cold church—think how terribly cold it must have been in the depth of winter-and there went through a service, or rather two services-Matins and Lands-which were mostly sung, and lasted about an hour and a half. Then they crept back to bed again." That the life of a monk was a hard and austere one at best, that his diet, if plentiful was coarse and unvarying, and the faste frequent and vigorous, and that in a damp and chilly climate like that of England he must have suffered acutely from cold, are some of the admissions with which the Quarterly Review refutes the older view of the monastery as a luxuriant retreat furnishing good living and comfortable quarters. The only serious criticism to be found in an article which, taken as a whole, is a splendid panegyric on cloistered life, is the argument that its ideal was a narrow and selfish one, giving too large a place to the search for personal salvation at the expense of the wider charities of active life. But this contention can be met by the reference to the writer's own pages, in which he speaks of the monks' "splendid record of service done to religion, to art, to letters, and, indeed, to well-nigh everything that made life beautiful and desirable in a nation." If these great ends were achieved by the inmates of the monastery, we fail to see how they failed in their duty to their fellow-mortals while working primarily for the glory of their Heavenly Master and their own Salvation.— New York Catholic News.

ECLCESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop.Fabre has made the following new appointments: Abbe F. L. T. Adam, chaplain of the civic hospital; Abbe C. Brisset, second chaplain of the St. Jean de Dieu lunatic asylum; Abbe C. Lamarche, vicar of St. Joseph's church; Abbe E. Chevaller, vicar at St. John's; Abbe R. Contant, vicar at Ste. Scholastique; Abbe D. Cote, vicar at St. Roch de l'Achigan; Abbe J. Lamoureux, vicar at St. Elizabeth; Abbe J. Thibaudeau, vicar at Ste. Cunegonde; Abbe A. Morin, chaplain of the St. Remi College; Abbe E. Joly, chaplin of the Berthier College.

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

The state of the s

ing the rev. director. After the routine business had been disposed of, the sub- Chancellor Finn on the death of his ject of holding the annual concert to celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew was taken up and discussed. The committee reported that the hall are being made for the event. could not be procured for October 10, on account of the bazaar in St. Ann's parish being held on the same date. It was then decided that the concert be held in St. Ann's Hall on November 11. After the meeting, the committee went to work, and the chairman, Mr. James Shanahan, instructed the secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, to strike off the necessary sub-committees. Everything so far promises a great success.

REDEMPTORIST MISSIONS.

The Redemptorist Fathers attached to the new mission house situated at 59th street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., began their course of missions on Sept. Sth. On that day they opened missions at Winthrop and Palmer, Mass. The On that day they opened missions following missions were given during the last season: St. Mary's Brooklyn; St. Francis de Sales, Boston; St. Patrick's, Long Island City; St. Joseph's, Babylon; Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn; St. Bridget's, Cleveland, Ohio; Star of the Sea Church, Beverly, Mass.; St. Margaret's, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Manchester by the Sea, Mass.; St. Joseph's, Patterson, N. J.; St. Rose of Lima's, Parkville, L. I.; Holy Cross, Flatbush, L.I.; St. Ambrose's, Brooklyn; St. Lawrence's, Weeliawken, N.J.; St. Athanasius, Warren, Mass.; St. Mary's, Charlestown, Mass.; St. Patrick's, Fort Hamilton, L.I.; St. Cecilia's, Boston, Mass.; St. Finbar's, Bath Beach, L. I.; St. Mary's Brookfield, Mass.; Church of the Immaculate Heart, Windsor Terrace, L.I.; St. Francis', North Adams, Mass.; St. John's, North Cambridge, Mass.; St. Michael's Jersey City, N.J.; St. Thomas, Brooklyn; Church of the Immaculate Conception, Malden, Mass.; St. Joachim's, Cedarhurst, L.I.; St. Patrick's, Williamstown, Mass.; St. Blackenton, Mass.; St. Stephen's, Milltown, N. B.; McAdam Junction, N.B.; St. Joseph's, St. George, N.B. Ratrouts : Clarent C. T. N.B. Retreats: Clergy of Harrisburgh Diocese; Franciscan Sisters, New York City; Franciscan Sisters, Peekskill, N.Y.; Young Ladies of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal ; Men of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, Mass.; Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn; Sisters of the Precious Blood, Brooklyn; Little Sisters of the Poor; Brooklyn; Sisters of St. Joseph, Peter-The band of missionaries is composed

of Very Rev. J. B. Daily, Revs. William Wayrich, Francis Klauder, William Crosby, John Hanley, Paul Carbary and

REV. J. S. DAHN, C.SS.R. Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1895.

WEDDING RELLS Cook-O'Meara

On the 4th September instant, at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, the Rev. Vicar General Monsignor Marois, assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy, C.SS.R., performed the marriage ceremony on the occasion of the happy union of Mr. George William Cook, of Edgehill, Morrisburg, and Miss Willa O'Meara, eldest and beloved daughter of one of Quebec's most highly respected citizens, Mr. Dominick Daly O'Meara. THE TRUE WITNESS desires to express its cordial congratulations and to wish the young couple all manner of prosperity and happiness in their future.

C. M. B. A.

Quebec Grand Council Recognized by

Judge Jette has rendered a very important judgment for members of the C. M. B. A. in the case of Doherty vs. Thompson. The action arose out of the fact that a certain number of the members of Branch 41 seceded when the Quebec Grand Council was organized, refusing to recognize its authority and pretending to still be themselves the legitimate Branch 41. Among those who thus left was the present defendant, recording secretary of the branch, who gave up all his books, but refused to sign the joint cheque required to get the branch's money out of the bank. Thereapon, the other members of the branch, who had not seceded and formed a majority, took out the present action against Thompson. Last Saturday morning the court declared that the organization of the Quebec Grand Council was regular and valid, and that Thompson must sign the cheque or pay himself the amount.

BRANCH 26 C.M.B.A.

The regular meeting of Branch 26 C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Canada, held last Sunday evening, was well attended. President McGillis presided. The usual reports presented by the secretary were read and approved, as was also the report of financial secretary Feeley. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the branch in a body at holy communion at St. Patrick's church, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, September 22. After the transaction of considerable routine business a most interesting discussion took place on the best means to be adopted to assist members out of employment or in distress. Chancellors Reynolds and Feeley and Brothers C. Coughlin, T. J. Callaghan, dalt in wines and stuffs as well as in spices and groceries, and in this way conner of Young and Ottawa streets, on Suntibuted not a little, to the creation of the vast commerce of our country. In the discussion, and some valuable the vast commerce of our country. In the discussion of the early years of the louiteenth century.

a vote of condolence was adopted to sister, the late Mrs. Carrick. The branch will celebrate its 12th anniversary in November, and extensive preparations

GIFT FROM THE QUEEN.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, to be the Recipient,

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 10.—The Halifax Herald will announce to-morrow that, "In recognition of the marked respect paid by the Archbishop and clergy of the Catholic Church at the obsequies of the late Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, who died almost in the presence of the Queen in Windsor Castle. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien is to be the recipient of a magnificent present from Her Majesty. The memento is a cope made of Irish material and workmanship, the poplin being manufactured | 1 say this not in any boasting spirit, expressly for the purpose in Dublin. The gold clasp is set with precious stones and gems. The design of the embroidery is of pure Celtic pattern, from the best evidences of the early Irish art. The chasubles are of white Irish satin and crimson poplin.

A PRAISEWORTHY RESULT,

The Irish Nationalist Fund, Montreal 1895.

Ancient Order of Hibernians..... \$175 00 St. Ann's Parish, collected at Redemptorist Fathers..... Hon, Senator Edward Murphy... Balance of Home Rule Fund per Senator Murphy..... Hon, J. J. Curran.... J. J. Guerin, M.D..... Frank J. Hart..... B. E. McGale..... Charles Smith..... Rev. Father Quinlivan..... Richard McShane..... Wm. McNally..... Patrick McCrory..... B. J. Coghlin..... Bernard Tansey..... Jos, P. Clarke..... Thomas Bowes..... Patrick Carroll..... Patrick Wright..... Rev. Father Strubbe Thomas Donnelly..... Dani d Donnelly..... Thomas O'Connor..... F. W. Wurtelle..... Richard-Gahan..... Cornelius O'Brien..... John O'Leary..... Thomas Styles..... Felix Casey..... J. H. Feeley..... James Cuddy.....

Branch 54, C.M.B.A., per James James Mullally..... Daniel Doyle..... Patrick McCarten..... Ed. Fitzgerald..... Patrick Coghlin..... Robert Doran..... Lawrence Quinlan..... M. O'Sullivan.... Denis Casey..... William Salmon..... Joseph Colligan..... 1 ()() Wm. Davis..... Jas. Brennan..... Patrick Galvin..... Richard Kelly..... Wm. Meehan..... Thos. Heffernan.....

Thomas Hogan.....

Cabled to Hon, E. Blake \$493 61

Draft to do 182 46

Rent of Mechanic's Hall 2 00 \$678 0 P. O'REILLY, Treasurer.

THE EXHIBITION.

Work at the Exhibition grounds is rapidly approaching completion. On the Park side of the grounds the buildings have been painted. The two large cent of ordinary wool, but in most of buildings at the corner of Park and the materials only the pure peat fibre is Mount Royal avenues have been set used. apart for the dog show. Benches have been provided for 550 dogs. The two buildings at the corner of Mount Royal and Esplanade avenues will be used, as formerly, for agricultural implements. A fine quarter-mile bicycle track has been laid and outside of this is a very good horse-racing track. The upper part of the ground and the other ends of the bridge look well. The green sward is very attractive and many of the buildings have been painted and ornamented. Increased room for the exhibit of horses and cattle has been made. Horses will enter the grounds by way of Park avenue and cattle by St. Urbain street. A fine new band stand has been creeted in front of the Crystal Palace. It is said that the exhibit of cheese in the dairy department this year will be the largest ever made in the Dominion. The tweny-nine syndicates in the Province of uebec will take part in it, besides exhibitions from Ontario, Manitoba and the lower provinces. Word has been received from Morrisburg, Vt., to the effect that a large excursion was being organized there, which would reach Montreal on September 16. An import-

grounds. It has also been decided that the sale of alcoholic beverages will be prohibited on the grounds.

The exhibition opens to-morrow; on Friday the reception to the Mayor and corporation will take place; and on Saturday—children's day—a grand parade will be participated in by the different cadets of the city. The weather seems promising and we trust that the attendance will be large and the exhibit bition a grand success.

AMERICANS AND A. P. A.-ISM

As Viewed by Mr. James H Brewster Mr. James H. Brewster, inspector of schools, speaking before a meeting of 'independent women voters" in Detroit,

Mich., said in the course of his address For over two centuries and a half the blood which has coursed through the veins of my ancestors and myself has been, every drop of it. American. or in the pride of ancestry, but to show that if any man can claim the proud title, "American," I can, and if any man has cause to love his country I have. And it is because I am so much of an American, and because I love my country, that I feel that I ought, when an opportunity is afforded, to speak about a political mistake which I think some of my fellow citizens are making.

It is because I am an American and love

my country, and because I am a lawyer

and somewhat familiar with my country's

institutions and laws, that I have viewed

with apprehension the rise and growth

of an organization whose members are

bound by oath to discriminate against

some of their fellow citizens on account of their religious views. In addressing independent voters, whether men or women-independent, that is, free, uncontrolled-it surely can-25 00 | not be amiss for a Protestant American to show some reason why, in this country 25 00 which boasts of the liberty and intelli-25 (0) gence of its people, such an organization 10 00 is out of place; this country, whose constitution proclaims that it is ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare.

10 00 and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity." The American way is, and should be to deal with all questions in a fair, open. to to manly fashion. We all like fair play 5 on and if we have aught against our neighbor, our way should be to go to him and talk to him face to face, and persuade him to try and look at things as we

think he ought to. I shall enter into no defence of American Roman Catholics. I do not think they need any assistance. But let me remind you that the first steps toward religious freedom taken on this continent were taken by the Roman Catholic proprietors of Maryland, and that, too, at a time when the Puritans were driving out the Baptists from their colony; and the 5 00 Puritans were themselves being driven 4 00 from the colony of Virginia. Let me remind you that six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Roman Catholies. Let me remind you that the first printing press brought to Michigan was brought by the Roman Catholic priest. Father Richard, who was one of the first promoters of public education.

WEALTH IN IRISH PEAT BOGS.

According to recent discoveries of German investigators, Ireland possesses in her peat bogs a remunerative and extensive field for the employment of capital and labor. These Germans have formed a syndicate and are at present exhibiting in London new products of peat, which range from antiseptic wool for dressing wounds to bearings and journals for machinery.

The labor of the chemist and mechanician is needed to effect the transformation of peat. The first process which the raw peat goes through, after being dried, is that of being thoroughly teased or "devilled" by machinery, when it presents the appearance of an exceedingly coarse brown fibre. After further teasings and cardings it changes to a delicate creamy, chocolate colored fibre, which can be spun into yarn or woven into woollen goods. The fibre for the

The fibre can be bleached to a snowy whiteness and dyed any color. It can be produced for one-third the cost of shoddy, it is claimed, and in the finer makes the appearance is equal to tweed. Several members of the royal family, including the Duchess of York, have purchased dresses of it.

The wool is proving a great aid to the surgeon, as well as the weaver, as it is an antiseptic and possesses absorbent qualities so great that it will soak up nine times its own weight of moisture. The French Government has adopted it for use in the army, and 12,000 kilogrammes of it was sent out to Madagascar for use

during the expedition to that Island. By another process the light spongy peat is made as hard as ebony and capable of taking a high polish. It is chemi-cally treated and then subjected to great pressure, forming a material from which any article requiring hardness or durability can be produced. Made from it in the exhibition are axle boxes, insulators, machinery bearings, gun stocks, table and pianoforte legs, and numerous other articles that reveal its possibilities. The value of peat fibre as a non-conductor of

The state of the s

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

"I feel," Mr. McCarthy declares, "that

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy Issues a Very Strongly Worded Address.

lought not to allow the South Kerry election to pass without saying some words of warm thanks to the patriotic electors of that constituency. To the men of South Kerry a deep debt of gratitude is due from the whole Irish race for saving the Irish party from the deadly blow aimed at its unity and at its very existence. But it is necessary that the Irish people should follow up what South Kerry has done, and that their united voice should declare with equal emphasis that faction must cease and discipline be maintained. The action of Mr. Murphy and his supporters in South Kerry was not an isolated instance of revolt, but was one of a long series of persistent attempts to wreck the Irish party. For three years this attack has been persistently carried on, and I have been prevented from bringing the whole matter before the people of Ireland in all its painful details, solely by a desire to spare the people of Ireland the pain and humiliation which such public controversies must inflict, and by the vain hope that by the exercise of patience and conciliation better counsels would prevail. When the general election came the policy of disruption was pushed even more vigorously against us. Dissolution came unexpectedly. The time for preparation was extremely short. A meetng of the Irish party was called, and by an overwhelming majority the chairman and the committee of the party were charged with the duty of collecting funds and making arrangements in con-nection with the Irish elections. A few days afterwards at an ordinary meeting of the Executive Irish National Federation in Dublin, presided over by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and at which Mr. Healy and his friends were present, a resolution, of which no notice had been given, censuring the Irish party and committee, was passed and published in the Irish papers. Emissaries were then sent into the country to oppose several members of the party on no other ground than that they had stood loyally by their pledge to preserve the unity of the party. supporting the principle of majority

"Mr. Arthur O'Connor went to Queen's County, and to Kerry, with a view to getting himself chosen instead of a sitting member of the party, and for the purpose of pushing the candidature of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy himself was proposed in Queen's County, in Kerry and in the South Louth, in each case as an opponent of a loyal member of the

6 And it has been reported to me on good authority, though I hesitate to give eredit to the report, that Mr. Murphy offered to stand for the city of Kilkenny one of the most loyal members of the party, be driven from the representation of North Kilkenny, and that he remsed to stand when his conditions were not

"These were the difficulties under which my colleagues and myself had to fight the general election. We had to meet the opposition, not only of the Unionists and Redmondites, but the more insidious and damaging attacks of members of our own party, who, at the most critical moment, did everything in their power to disorganize our ranks and to prevent us obtaining the funds necessary to carry through the election with

"Finally, the campaign against the party culminated in the declaration of Mr. Healy at Omagh that we had been guilty of the grossest kind of corruption in the use of the £1,000 from Mr. Blake, of the £1,500 sent to us from America, and of the £1,000 from Australia. should mention that we owed the last subscription to the fact that Mr. Davitt generously gave the proceeds of his lec-

tures as a guarantee for the money. "In spite of all this, at the sessional meeting of our own party some of our colleagues thought it wise to make a last attempt at conciliating the gentleman who had been carrying on the war against the party for so many years, and 80, recently, Mr. Healy, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Knox were elected members of the Parliamentary Committee. The result of this attempt at conciliation is to be seen in the revolt in South Kerry, and in the scandalous communication made to the press by Mr. Healy, in which he professes to give a full statement of the confidential proceedings of the committee.

"While the revolt in South Kerry was inexcusable, if party discipline and party unity are to be regarded as realities, it has done service in rousing the Irish people to some conception of the dangers by which their cause is threatened. through a new faction as disloyal toparty unity and to party pledge as the

"If the party is to be preserved from lisruption through these new factionists, it must be by a repudiation of such tactics by the Irish people at large which. will be as emphatic as that of South

Kerry." "I now leave the decision of this great issue with perfect confidence in the

hands of the Irish nation. "(Signed,)
"JUSTIN MCCARTHY."

During the war old Rastus was asked

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

OYSTER FRY.

On a very fine wire gridiron place slices of salt pork, cut as thin as possible; on each slice lay one large or two small oysters; broil and serve hot. Coffee, toast and chopped cabbage are the accompaniments.

FOR LUNCHEON.

Break an egg for each person, in a fryingpan; when set remove to a platter, grate cheese on the top of the eggs, and salt and pepper to taste, a little cayenne pepper gives zest.

LAMB WITH CURRY.

Take two pounds of lamb cut small, fry in butter until a nice brown, seasoned with half a teaspoonful of green mint chopped fine, two teaspoonfuls of curry powder, and simmer slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Serve on a platter bordered with boiled rice.

SCALLOPED CHICKEN.

Mince cold chicken and a little lean ham quite fine; season with pepper and a little salt, if needed; stir all together and add some sweet cream-enough to make quite moist. Cover with crumbs, put it into scallop shells or a flat dish, put a little butter on top and brown before the fire or front of a range.

MINCED HAM.

Mince lean ham very fine, mix with it the yolk of an egg and a little cream. Season with a pinch of cayenne pepper and a little nutmeg. Toast slices of bread a delicate brown, spread the prepared meat on it, break an egg on each piece, place in a hot oven until egg is rare or well done. Send to table hot.

CLAMS A LA BALTIMORE.

Procure twenty soft clams, and remove from the snell; put one tablespoonful of butter in the dish; add a tablespoonful of chopped truffles, two tablespoonful of sherry, one-fourth of a teaspoonfuls of pepper, and cook eight minutes without stirring. Mix one half cupful of cream with the yolks of two eggs; add, but do not allow to boil, and then serve.

REAL CORN PONE.

To a quart of or linary corn meal add a tablespoonful of lard and a teaspoonful of salt, mix with sufficient warm water to make a batter that will drop freely from a spoon, stir in half a teaspoonful of homemade yeast and let it stand eight or ten hours in a warm place to rise. This was always baked in a covered bakepan or Dutch oven, with glowing coals underneath, and on top was from four to six inches in thickness. It was eaten

PEACHES.

Peaches are one of the most healthful and universally liked of fruits. They may be cooked in a variety of ways, and all are excellent. The following are tried

For canning peaches make a syrup, al lowing one and one-half pounds of sugar and one-half pint of water to every three pounds of fruit. Peel the peaches and lay in cold water to keep them from dis-coloring until wanted. When the syrup is boiling put the fruit in, taking care suffered. not to crowd, and cook five minutes. remove carefully and place in jars. Pour the hot syrup over the fruit and seal.

Use self-scaling jars.

To make brandy peaches: Select firm but ripe fruit; peel and boil in a weak syrup until a fork can be stuck in them easily. Take the fruit out, drain and put in jars. Have ready a rich, hot syrup made with three pounds of sugar and a half-pint of water, and fill the jars containing the fruit with equal parts of the syrup and white brandy. Cover at once.

To make peach marmalade: Peel and quarter the peaches and put them into a porcelain-lined kettle in the proportion of four quarts of fruit to a generous pint of water. Cover and cook forty-five minutes, then add two quarts of granulated sugar and cook slowly until the mass is as thick as required. This will take about three-quarters of an hour. Just before taking from the fire add the juice of two lemons. Turn into glasses, and when cold cover.-From the Kepublic.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Wings will reign supreme this fall-Paris and London have announced it the wholesale milliners are working for it, and it behooves the women who own handboxes filled with cast-off bits of millinery to take them down from the closet shelf and seek long and diligently for the wings of other years.

Wings large and small will be worn by women old and young. In fact, the criterion of fashion this fall will be the number of wings worn in the hat. On the other hand, one insignificant little wing, if conspicuously placed, will have the power to save its wearer from that

awful fate of not being up to date.

Every wing, even if it is of farmyard extraction, will be fashionable the coming season; but those most in favor will have the shaded, or, technically speaking, the nacre effect. There will be wings which shade from faint fawn to deep Brown and a quantity of two-toned wings exquisitely blended.

There will be pure wings spangled in all colors. There will be wings of jet, steel, gilt, and brilliant ones formed of mock jewels. And when velvet or fur is introduced as a trimming it will be invariably shaped like a wing. No hat, whatever its shade, will escape being a winged affair. Turbans, bonnets, big flaring hats and jaunty little toques will all fare alike. But broad, low effects are the general characteristics of the hat with many wings.

The turban is renewing its popularity. Dame Fashion has smiled upon it and dressed it up in braided felt and many wings, so that when the fall season opens it will be looked upon as a novelty. Among the latest importations not yet ready for the public gaze is a turban with the rim made of braided chemille showing violet and green in its coloring. The broad crown is formed of wee bits of wings:in the same coloring and falling well over one another. At the front of the turban rim is a jewelled, pin, shaped. like two small widespread wings which are

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framed in gilt. Turbans made of a large bird which possesses an astonishing number of wings are among the novelties for fall and winter. The turbans are made entirely of one bird and many wings. Unusually low turbans, with a soft velvet crown and wings fastened close to the hat at the side, are made to order to match tailor-made shopping dresses. Turbans of this description will also be the vogue for calling costumes. One which has been sent from across the water as a model shows a low white velvet crown studded rather sparingly with tiny gold stars. Two wings of brown flecked with white and sprinkled near the top with gold dust are its only trimming. The wings are arranged close to the turban at either side. They are rather long, and their pointed ends fall a trifle over the hair at the back. With this turban will be sold a white velvet cape lined with gold-eolored satin and trimmed down the front and around the bottom with an odd border of very small brown flecked wings.

CARING FOR THE TEETH.

In caring for the teeth it is doubtful if any of us would be satisfied with giving to the skin, hair or nails the exceeding brief and half-way treatment given to the mouth. Yet soiled hands are not half the menace to health that teeth brushed once a day in a small quantity of water may be. The teeth are being constantly acted upon not only by the secretions of the mouth, but in case of bilious indigestion by a disordered stomach as well, and the only way to prevent decay, which is due to the ravages of bacteria, is to keep both stomach and mouth in a healthful condition. In the making of good teeth proper diet has a large place. In order to preserve them t is not too often to brush the teeth at least four times a day in plenty of pure water, but if that is impossible a thorough brushing in the morning and at night just before retiring should be the practice of every one who is cleanly. A mouth and throat gargle should be a part of the process. A dentist's advice o patients with tender gums is to rub them about the roots and inside with precipitated chalk before going to bed This prevents the acids of the mouth from working on the teeth. Fine French charcoal, which can be had so excessivey fine that it cannot injure the enamel of teeth, whitens them. Pure soap is also good for cleansing the mouth. Listerine or a few drops of tineture of myrrh may be used for the mouth gargle,

WHAT MOTHERS SHOULD DO.

Let the children make a noise sometimes; their happiness is as important as your nerves.

As the boys grow up, make companions of them; then they will not seek com-

anionship elsewhere. Allow them, as they grow older, to nave opinions of their own; make them individuals and not mere echoes.

Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities; you have no right to depress them because you have

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character and have patience with faults and

failings. Respect their little secrets; if they have concealments, worrying them will never make them tell, and patience will

probably do its work. Remember that without physical health mental attainments is worthless; let them lead free happy lives, which will strengthen both mind and body.

As your daughters grow up, teach them at least the true merits of house-keeping and cookery; they will thank you for it in later life a great deal more

than for accomplishments. Try and sympathize with girlish flights of fancy, even if they seem absurd to you; by so doing you will retain your influence over your daughters and not teach them to seek sympathy elsewhere.

THE HABIT OF KISSING.

The facility with which diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever are transmitted in early life renders the habit of kissing among children one which common sense will show to be open to grave objections. However essential conventional kisses may be regarded as a means of demonstrating friendship and politeness, parents should nevertheless, we think, consider in this matter the welfare of their children first. Our condemnation of kisses may, for practical purposes, be restricted to the objectionable but common practice of kissing on the mouth. Children can be trained with the greatest case to offer the check or the forehead for the proffered caress, and to elude the attempt to contaminate the lips.

EARLY RISING.

If any housekeeper will make early rising a fixed habit, and see that her nandmaidens follow her example-provided she is obliged to have any-it will not take many weeks for even an inexperienced one to learn that all the little niceties that at first seem burdensome, but which give an air of refinement and cheerfulness to every family, can be carefully attended to before they are ready to assemble at the breakfast table; or, if doing without help, can be so far adjusted as to make the morning meal pleasant and comfortable.—Mrs. H. W.

CULTURE.

"Mothers do not recognize their mision, neither do they yet place mental culture among the must haves. When they do, they will work for far other than their present sims, not but that many of these are commendable, but that they stand in the way of better things."-MRS. A. M. DIAZ.

HOUSE-KEPT WOMEN.

Probably it is true, as the wise one tells us, that women should have fewer "blues" composed of green and violet stones and if more time was spent in the open air. to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cent.

dition of insane asylums, it is mentioned as one of the chief causes of the excess of female over male lunatics, that women live indoors too much, and breathe too little outdoor air. Outdoor exercise is prescribed as a part of the reasonable cure of most chronic diseases.-FAITH

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

HUMOROUS.

How much a man is like his shoes! For instance, both a soul may lose; Both have been tanned, both are made tight

By cobblers; both get left and right; Both need a mate to be complete, And both are made to go on feet. They both need heeling, oft are sold, And both in time will turn to mold. With shoes the last is first; with men The first shall be the last; when The shoes wear out they're mended new, When men wear out they're men dead,

too! They are both trod upon, and both Will tread on others nothing loath; Both have their ties, and both incline, When polished, in the world to shine; And both peg out. Now, would you

To be a man or be his shoes?

A HANDSOME SOUL.

One day a boy who was taking his first lesson in the art of sliding down hill, found his feet in too close contact with a lady's silk dress. Mortified and confused he sprang from his sled, and, cap in hand, commenced an apology.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am; I am very

"Never mind that," exclaimed the lady there is no great harm done, and you feel worse about it than I do." But your dress is ruined. I thought

you would be angry with me for being so careless." "Oh, no." she replied, "better to have soiled dress than a ruffled temper!"

"Oh, isn't she a beauty!" exclaimed the lad, as the lady passed on.
"Who, that lady?" returned his comrade. "If you call her a beauty, you shan't choose for me. Why, she is old,

and her face is wrinkled!" "I don't care if her face is wrinkled," replied the other, "her soul is handsome,

anyhow." A shout of laughter followed, from which he was glad to escape. Relating the incident to his mother, he said, "Oh, mother, that lady did me good. I shall never forget it; and when I am tempted to get mad, I will think of what she said, Better have a soiled dress than a ruffled

AN INDIAN FRIEND.

When my grandfather moved West, he found near his new home from fifty to seventy-five Indians, permanently en-camped. They were a spiritless, lazy lot, and did little but cat and sleep.

I have heard my grandmother say that the never felt in the least afraid of any number of these Indians.

One spring day she was making soap alone in the yard. She had just brought out her pan of soap-grease when four or five of her Indian neighbors came along and began to beg for something to eat.

Now, the settlers made it a rule not to feed Indians. So when they pointed to grandmother's big pan of soap-grease, and motioned that they wanted some of it to eat, she shook her head. "No, no!" she said. "Go away!"

They did not obey, nor even heed the command. Instead of doing so they squatted down in their grimy blankets, and watched the soap-making with much interest.

They waited patiently until the soapmaking was done. Grandmother then went into the house, but soon came out again to throw away some stale corn bread. Finding the Indians still there, she concluded to give it to them. They accepted it eagerly, but instead of eating it, they tucked it away in their blankets. A few minutes later, chancing to look out of a window, she saw two



GREAT PHYSICAL STRENGTH. is not necessary to the enjoyment of per-fect health, yet strong, healthy organs and faculties give rise to the most de-

lightful sensations of existence. Exercise, common sense and ordinary precaution and you need never be very sick. When you find your stomach troublesome, your bowels inactive, your nerves sensitive—look out! When your weight is decreasing, when your energy is waning, when exertion seems impossible and sleep does not give rest-look

Serious illness has its beginning in neglected little things. Even dread con-sumption comes on by degrees, and may begin with a very slight derangement. Taken in time, 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can be cured. Taken in time, no disease need be really serious. The best safeguard against disease is an active, healthy liver. That means good blood and good blood means good solid healthy flesh.

The germs of disease seek out the weak spots in the body. Don't have any weak spots. If you have them now, clear them out, tone them up, make them strong. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. It searches out all poisonous matter and disease-germs of whatever character. It regulates the action of the organs of the whole body. It forces out impure matter, makes the blood rich and puts new life into every fiber. It makes good, firm, healthy flesh—doesn't make fat. It gives you flesh that you can work with—the flesh that means health, but a reasonable plumpness is essential to the best bodily condition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pleasant to take and you don't have to take an ocean of it to get well either.

The National Society of Sculplure, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal Drawing every W.d. nesday. Tots valued rom \$100

In the State Reports concerning the con of the Indians, each with an old tin can, in the act of helping themselves from

the kettle. With amused curiosity she watched them as, having filled their cans, they and their companions trooped off across the roud and sat down under a big tree there. Then they drew forth their cornbread, and with it and what they felt confident must be an especially delicious stew, prepared to make a hearty meal.

One old fellow took a can of soap between his hands, lifted it to his lips and took one huge swallow. Suddenly he gave utterance to something like a howl and a groan, and rolled over on the grass with his heels in the air.

Two or three of the others had dipped their bread into the other can; they, too, were assuming strange attitudes and uttering strange sounds. Presently they all made a wild rush for a stream of water a short distance away. Then, for once in their lives, they became familiar with soap and water combined.

The only courageous one among this tribe of Indians was Wahwahsheego, an old squaw, who seemed to have more spirit and pride than all the rest of them together.

She was a tall and powerful woman. One day when my mother was alone with her children, the oldest of whom was but five years old, Wahwahsheego came to our house with head work to exchange for sugar and bacon. After a satisfactory bargain had been struck the old squaw sat down on the floor to play "the little white papoose."

The squaw's grim red face took on a softer, brighter look when the baby, instead of showing any signs of fear,

reached out its tiny hands to be taken. Grandmother left them alone together and went out into her kitchen. She was working over some bread there when two very rough-looking men stepped to

the open door. They were ragged, dirty and evillooking, and their sudden appearance gave grandmother a fright that she could not conceal, brave woman though

she was.
"Ye needn't be skeered, ma'am," said one of them, "at least not if yer perlite an' obligin', an' if ye aint ye'd better be, or we'll run things to suit ourselves. Now you just hump yourself and git us up the best meal you kin."

Grandmother soon began to recover her courage. "I am not afraid of you, and I shall not stop my work to get up a meal for men of your class. You'd better go at

At this, one of the men swore a frightful oath and started toward her. At that moment she suddenly remembered the presence of the old Indian in the next room. Raising her voice, she cried out in a tone of alarm: "Wahwahsheego!"

The two men gave a cry of surprise and alarm at the sudden and unexpected appearance of grandmother's defender. Well might they fear old Wahwahsheego. She was a frightful-looking object as she bounded into the room, her red blanket trailing out behind her, her black hair streaming down her back, her grim face dark and sinister with anger, her eyes aflame and her lips

parted over her snaggy teeth.
She had father's rifle in her hands; by the time she had it to her shoulder the men had scrambled out of the house. The old squaw ran to the open door and fired into the air. For some distance she gave chase, uttering blood-curdling war-whoops and firing the gun.

Her yells were heard by the men at work in the fields. Some of these mounted horses and pursued the two treated to a ducking stream.

Wahwahsheego came back to the house, and she hung up the gun, said briefly :

"Wahwahsheego no let 'em hurt white squaw and white papoose—no, no."—E. P. DRURY, in Cathotic Colum-

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

STRANGE LOCOMOTION.

A boy's idea of using stilts is to find a

method of walking that is difficult and requires skill. That a community of people should be compelled to use stilts in order to do their work and get about the country, is almost unknown. It is not singular that these people become so expert that they can knit while walking on stilts. The stilt-walkers live in the south of France, on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, and near the borders of Spain, so near that they have acquired many habits of the Spanish people. The country of the stilt-walkers is Lan-Very many years ago the people were driven to stilt-walking. The wind from the Bay of Biscay blew the fine white sand far inland, making what we call dunes, which are waves of white sand that remind you of the motion of high waves. They look like waves suddenly turned to sand. It was impossible to walk over this sand, and all the grass and other vegetables suffered and was choked by it. The people were shepherds, but it became harder and harder to find feeding-ground for the sheep. Then the government made the experiment of planting pine forests. These grew and prevented the sand drifting in as before. Still, walking is very difficult and almost impossible for women, except by the use of stilts. When the peo-ple walk on the ground they walk in their bare feet. The leg is covered with a footless stocking. The footrest of the stilt is covered with sheep-skin, with the wool side uppermost, making a soft rest for the foot. The pine forest not only saved the land from utter desolation, but it gave the people employment. The collection of resin is the most profitable industry in this section. The wool of the sheep is of such a poor quality that it brings a very poor price in the mar-

The people are a happy people and have an interest in sports. They have stilt races, and some racers have national reputations. One, recently, was a longdistance race from Paris to Bordeaux. which aroused interest among scientists. The distance was 300 miles, and it was covered in 76 hours and 55 minutes. The stilts used in this race were 65 inches in length, but the ordinary walking-stilt is 45 inches. The stilts weigh about five this order grew two, which are now two



Always the Desired Effect. Always the Desired Effect.

Saxter Springs, Kan., Nov., 192.8

I have suffered a great deal from sleeplessness for three or four years, so that I was compelled to give up my position as teacher. Since using PastorKoenig snerveTonic I sleep sound every night; my system is strengthened. I thank Ood that He let me find such a medicine so that I can teach again.

HELEN SHORT.

Baraga, Mich., Jan. 8, 1892.

I have recommended Paster Keenig's Nerve Tonic to many and they all unanimously praised it. Herber's Cough Balsam I find excellent. In our schools and Asylum, with about 130 inmates, this remedy is of great importance, and we have never had anything bettar.

Bev. G. Terhorst.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., : unce 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott'e. 6for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

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prepare. - way for pneumonia, oftentimes consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short tune. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

or six pounds; the pole, which is always carried and used for balancing, weight about five pounds. Bull-fighting is encouraged, but cows are used instead of bulls. So prevalent have these bullfights become that the Government has Royal Navy, discusses "The Evolution interfered and attempted to regulate of the Blue-jacket," while in "Reminiscthem.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE POPE.

Issues a Letter to Belgian Catholics

Counselling Union Against Socialism. A translation of a letter written by Leo XIII. to the Catholic bishops o Belgium has just been received in this country. It is dated at Rome on July what seems truly to tend to the public welfare." The Pope advises workingmen not to renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers, and employers not to be deficient in provident care and Particularly, the Pope urges the Cathconduct of the Belgian Catholics should be such "that religion may, above all, be civil, domestic and economic affairs; mony, the kingdom may remain free from sedition and safeguarded by peace; that the good institutions of the State particularly the schools for the young, may be improved, and that under the auspices and with the encouragement of aid of the associations that are numerous among you and the increase of which

is to be desired.

"It is then," the Pope goes on, "a primary duty to obey with due respect the sovereign designs of God, who has ordained that in the great community of the human race there should be a disparity of classes and at the same time a certain equality arising from friendly co-operation. Wherefore, let not the workingmen in any way renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers and let not the latter be deficient in pro vident care and in the kindness which ustice demands. Upon the observance of these leading precepts depends the public welfare, the promotion of which must be aimed at, and by this means are procured consolations in this life that are not vain and merits for life hereafter

in heaven. "Let them try especially to unite so firmly as to turn all the resources of their minds and all their strength against the wickedness of socialism, which evidently threatens to bring about great injury and evil. This system ceases not from turbulently promoting its designs against religion and society. It strives continually to confound all rights, human and divine, and to do away with the blessings insured by Divine Providence through the Gospel. Our voice has been raised often and in serious accents against such a calamity, as is sufficiently attested by the instructions and warnings which we gave in our letter Rerum Novarum. Let all good men, then, without distinction of party, exert themselves in taking up legitimate means the defense of Christian truth, justice and charity, and in supporting faith and fatherland, and thus insuring public happiness and pros-

FBANCISCAN ORDER.

perity."

It has been stated that the various branches of the Franciscan order are to reunite. In this connection the following facts are cited from an apparently

authoritative source:
St. Francis founded three orders. The first order was Ordo Fratrum Minorum. order of Minor Brothers, or as we now style them Franciscan friars. Out of

distinct orders, inasmuch as each has its own superior-general. The one is called the order of Friars Minor of the Observance, comprising those who observe the rule of St. Francis in its original strictness. The other is called the order of Friars Minor Conventuals, and comprises those who follow the rule not in its original strictness, but according to privileges granted to them by several Popes. Now out of the Friars Minor of the Observance grew again the order of the Capuchins, which is also a distinct order, inasmuch as it also has its own superior-general.

Although it certainly would please Pope Leo XIII. very much to see these three distinct orders re-united again; it looks as if there was little hope at present, Now, then, what is the truth about a reunion? It is simply this. According to church history, out of the order of Friam Minor of the Observance grew again various branches, the principal ones of which were the following: The Observantes, Reformati, kecollecti and Alcantarini. All these followed the original strict rule and had the same general superior, but each of these branches had its own constitution or by-laws, which differed only in matters of less import-

At every general chapter the consultors of the general superior were elected out of the various branches. Upon the request of the Holy Father at the last general chapter held in May at Portiuncula, near Assissi, these various branches mentioned above were reunited into one, or rather the names of said branches were dropped. All now follow the same rule and constitution called "general statutes." At present, therefore, there exist the three orders as mentioned above—Order of Friars Minor of the Observance, Order of Friars Minor Conventuals, and Order of Friars Minor of Capuchins. However, let it not be understood that these are the three orders founded by St. Francis. The three orders founded by him are the first order, viz.: Order of the Friars Minor (before the Conventuals and Capuchins became a distinct order); the second order, viz.: The Poor Clares, who are strictly cloistered nuns, of which there are only a few houses in this country; and the third order, viz.: Men and women living in the world, but following a rule of life given by St. Francis.—Catholic Citizen.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The September number of the North

American Review presents a table of con-

tents wide in range and most authoritatively treated. The opening article is by the Right Rev. Wni. Croswell Doace, Bishop of Albany, who forcibly illus-trates "Why Women do not Want the Ballot." Admiral P. H. Colomb, of the ences of Prof. Huxley," Sir William H. Flower throws a charming light upon the private life of the great scientist. "The Christian Endeavor Movement" is prominently brought before the public by the Rev. Francis E. Clarke, D.D., the President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and in a thoughtful paper entitled "Trend of National Progress," Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell 10 last, and it exhorts the Belgian Cath-olics to cease dissensions and unite "for our own nation is toward a future of large and well distributed wealth, culture and content. Henry Farquhar, Assistant Statistician of the Agricultural Department, writes interestingly of "Crop Couditions and Prospects," Max O'Rell very in the kindness which justice demands. wittily gives his opinion of "The Petty Tyrants of America," and Edward W. tramps, who were finally captured and olics of Belgium to unite firmly against Blyden, Liberian Minister to the Court tramps, who were finally captured and olics of Belgium to unite firmly against Blyden, Liberian Minister to the Court transfer to a ducking in a very muddy Socialism. His Holiness says that the of St. James s. cloquently dwells upon "The African Problem." H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, held in honor that it may diffuse the virtue which it is calculated to inspire and which is wonderfully salutary in honor-free writes hopefully of "Our Reviving Business," while in "A Brush with the Bannocks" Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., favors the Review with a chapter that public authority and liberty, being from the advance sheets of his book based upon Christian polity and har-"From New England to the Golden Gate." soon to be published by The Werner Company of Chicago. The ninth instaiment of the "Personal History of the Second Empire," by Albert D. Vandham. deals with the "Intrigue and Corruption" of that eventful period. "The Situation religion the commerce and the arts in Cuba" is described by Senor Don may flourish, especially through the Segundo Alvarez, late Mayor of Havana, who, of course, views affairs from a governmental standpoint. A most important contribution to the political literature of the day is that on "The Outlook for Ireland," by the Right Hon, the Earl of Crewe (Lord Houghton), late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the recent Liberal party. Other topics admirably considered are: "St. Anthony's Bread," by Charles Robinson; "Then and Now," by Edward P. Jackson, and "Country Roads and Trolleys," by John Gilmer Speed.



Only baths like the Turkish or the Russian can make you as clean as Pearline does. There's the same feeling of lightness and luxury after it, too. Bathing with Pearline costs almost nothing. It's like everything else-you would long for it, if it were expensive, but you're apt to overlook it when it's cheap. Directions on every

package. Beware Peddlers and some unscripulous grocers will tell you thin is as good as "or" the "thin is as good as "or" the never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing and if back. SM JAMES PVLE, New York

JOHN QUINLAN,

General Contractor and Builder-679a Wellington Street, Montreal.

Retimates given for all kinds of Cut Stone and Masonry. Jobbing promptly attended toTHE BICYCLE FACE.

I've a "bicycle face"
Which I wish to replace
With a face that is not of that kind; Provide me a plan
To exchange, it will quite suit my
mind.

I've been reading of late Some remarks in debate, As to whether or not it is true, That there is such a face, And I now have a case, Which settles the question clear through.

There's one eye that's black, On my cheek is a whack,
My forehead is scratched like a file; While my chin is a fright, And my lips are a sight, Less lovely whenever I smile.

My nose is awry, Of a tooth I am shy, An eyebrow is gone from its place; And one of my ears, I have serious fears, Will fall if it hasn't a brace.

There are patches galore, Till there couldn't be more, With plaster and splints and a strap; There are black-and-blue spots, By themselves and in lots, Till the face of me looks like a map.

They may stop their debate; I am ready to state,
It is true as I find in my case; For alack and alas, When I look in the glass, I am sure I've a "bicycle face."

L'ENVOL

"Ah me, what perils do environ The man who meddles with cold iron ;' I started on my flying wheel, The flush of exercise to feel, When, discontented with its load, It scattered me along the road, And though I lit on every place, The most of it was on my face.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

The following very interesting article appeared in a recent number of our esteemed contemporary the Canadian

History relates that 305 years ago yesterday Pope Sixtus passed away. His life and death were a striking example, inasmuch as it showed that the humblest child of the Catholic Church may raise to the highest earthly position in the gift of the true faith. Felix Perretti was hereditary succession, the Catholic Church stood forth alone as the model for the coming republics, on which were to appear with the advancement of modern civilization, and time and again she from the humblest walks of life as well as poor to give his son an education, but the for us it will be an act of patriotism." hirst for knowledge asserted itself in the boy, who, while tending the pigs, used to read, study and meditate continually. His wonderful love of study attracted the attention of a Franciscan monk, who adopted him and gave him every facility for learning and for cultivating his talents. The young man entered the order of Grey Friars at the age of 16, and seven years afterward was professor of canon law at Rimini, and rose rapidly to the rank of Cardinal Archbishop of Fermo. Upon the death of Pope Gregory XIII., in 1585, he was chosen to succeed him, and assumed the title of Sixtus V. He displayed wonderful tolk the title of the succeeding the succeedi ful talents for governing. By a vigorous policy he cleared out effectually the bands of brigands that infested the States of the Church. He introduced into Rome the most important public improvements in the form of aqueducts, monuments and institutions of art and education He completely reorganized the entire system of both Church and civil administration, and in the affairs of all the nations of Europe he took a most active part. It was he who solemnly excommunicated Queen Elizabeth for the murder of her unfortunate cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, and also King Henry IV. of France, who afterward became a convert and was re-conciled to the Church. It is said that the firm stand taken by the Pope and his manifest sincerity in his efforts to uphold the dignity and interests of the Church had much to do with the conversion of Henry IV., who was at the time one of the most powerful rulers of Europe. Henry sent the Duke of Luxemburg to Rome as his ambassador to consult with the Pope about his reconciliation with the Church. Olivares, the Spanish Ambassador, on learning of the arrival of the French commissioner, hastened to the Vatican and begged the Pope not to grant the honor of an audience to the Minister of a Huguenot Prince. "If Your Holiness," said Olivares, "persists in admitting him, I shall be under the necessity of entering a formal protest in the name of the King, my master." "Protest!" replied the Pope, "what protest will you advance? You offend the majesty of your royal

You offend the majesty of your royal master, whose prudence I well know. You may retire." Luxemburg was presented to the Pope, and assured him the

feet of His Holiness to seek absolution

and admission into the Catholic Church.

'Let him come! let him come! that I

Be who are a set of the form of a fortilla most of the broader day that was a first of

event of Henry's conversion, which did not take place till after the Pope's death, which occurred on the 27th of August, 1590, after a reign of five years. History ranks his name as one of the greatest men who have ever ruled the world.

TO SAVE THE METIS. The Aim of the Veteran Missionary

Father Lacombe. Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran missionary of the Northwest, when in this city, delivered as ort lecture on the work of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. After reviewing the work of the missionaries all over the world he said:

"There have been great changes in the Canadian Northwest. When I went out there we were alone with the Indians and with the half-breeds. It took us fifty and even eighty days to travel to our missions. I will tell you, however, that we were happy then. We enjoyed it as an Eden. When we left with the great caravans of Indians and half-breeds for the summer's hunt on the prairies, in the excitement of the sport we enjoyed peace and calmness. Although there were no laws, no magistrate, no police, no chief but the priest, we returned to our winter quarters with a clean diary, not a crime.

"Civilization has made life easier, but it has brought large numbers of Catholics of all races. Our responsibilities have increased. We cannot forget our Indians, nor can we neglect the newcomers. We can no longer find priests enough. We are afraid that, as it has been the case in the United States, the immigrants or their children may lose their faith, because priests are not there to minister to their wants. If history should record such a thing here in Canada it would be

a shame. "You will ask me, perhaps, how things are going in Manitoba. I will tell you that things are going well. It may seem strange, but things are going well, I tell you, because the ecclesiastical authorities submit to the will of God, knowing well that His Church cannot be destroyed. We pray and we hope. We ask you to pray also, and a day will come when the dark cloud will be torn, and we will read by the light of the star of our hope that the Government has done that which we ask and has rendered full and entire jus-

The rev. father concluded by an appeal for what, he said, will be the last work of his life, the salvation of the Metis. Today they are doomed. They have sold their lands for a song; they are children, and they have been reduced to abject poverty. There are 9,000 of them. Father Lacombe proposes to form a syndicate a swincherd and he rose to the sacred between himself, Mgr. Grandin, Mgr. chair of the Vatican as the 230th successible to the sacred between himself, Mgr. Grandin, Mgr. Langevin and Hon Aldovia Onimal Langevin and Hon. Alderic Onimet. These will lease a large tract of land in chair of the Vattean as the 250th succession of the spirit which rules the clurch's destinies as did which rules the clurch's destinies as did to a nominal rent. This tract would be mechanism continues to be governed by the clurch's destinies as did to a nominal rent. This tract would be mechanism continues to be governed by the clurch's destinies as did to realist tract would be mechanism continues to be governed by the clurch and the c which rules the charles a current and the Carist, her founder, without regard to station in life. While all the nations of the carth were following the principle of the carth were following the principle of religious agricultural establishment. religious agricultural establishment, which it is proposed to place ultimately in the hands of the Trappists. All the Metis would be invited to take lots on this land for a nominal rent, but they would not have the right to alienate the sat the triple crown of the Sovereign land. If the scheme does not succeed Pontiff upon the brow of those coming the land would revert to the Government. The sanction of the Federal Govthose who had royal blood in their veins. ernment is still wanted. But Father La-Felix Perretti was born in extreme povernite in 1521, near Fermo, in Italy. His has told him: "To save these people father was a plodding swineherd, too will be for you an act of Christianity;

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

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

The usual weekly concert of the above Club was held at their Rooms on last Thursday, Mr. J. P. Curran presiding. Happily these nice little socials open sharp at 8 to a well filled house, and the programme is carried out without intermission till 10 p.m., giving a very pleasant evening of two hours' pastime. The Club is indeed grateful to the many kind ladies and gentlemen, and parents who bring their little girls to assist, and especially our Protestant friends who attend frequently, and are ever ready to offer their services—to all for their kind encouragement. The following was the order of programme :-- Mr. Macanary, seaman. song; Mis Gracie Brown was very goo in her recitation; Charles Osborne, song Daniel Houston, song; Parizeau Bros., i: their jig dancing; Harry Laycook, song. Thomas Burke, song; Miss Tannenbaune recited in free and fine tone, and also gave piano selections; Mr. Morris and Mr. Geo. Grey, songs; Miss Lawlor, piano; Miss Bithell, song;—this young lady, though her first public appearance, displayed a sweet voice that certainly gives fine promise for the future, and was at once a favorite, and of course she was voiciferously applauded and encored. It is whispered that the Catholic Truth Society, of which the Scamen's Club forms a branch, will soon prepare for their splendid annual concert.

Weakness is the symptom, impoverished blood the cause. Hood's Sarsaparilla the cure. It makes the weak strong.

THE CALL OF IRELAND FOR A LEADER.

Unionist England, as she values her re pose, must remain fettered by the undig-nified necessity of beseeching Providence not to raise up a new O'Connell or Parnell. At this moment the various sections of the Nationalist party include sented to the Pope, and assured him the king of France was ready to kneel at the eloquence, men of striking business feet of His Holiness to seek absolution capacity; it is an instance of the ill-luck which haunts Ireland that no one of Let him come! let him come! that I them combines all the qualities needed may embrace and console him!" ex- for an Irish leader. England, in her may embrace and console him!" exclaimed the Pope, who was rejoiced at the possibility of Henry's conversion. The Catholic League, which had, under the Duke of Mayenne, been contesting the right of Henry to the throne, began to complain to the Pope of the favor adown to Henry, but the Sovereign Pontiff replied: "So long as we believe the league to be working for religion, we assisted it; now we are convinced that it is acting only through motives of ambition or under a false pretense, our protection is at end." It was not given to the immortal Pontiff to witners the

to appeal to the imagination, either by the burning eloquence and masculine bonhomie of an O'Connell, or with the magnetic influence and mysterious aloofness of a Parnell. Such a leader—who knows?—is perhaps approaching manhood to-day and is dreaming dreams of an Ireland made prosperous and contented by his guidance, or, perhaps, unconscious of his destiny, he is now being wheeled in a perambulator along the pavements of Dublin or of Cork. At any rate, appear he will-by the ordinary law of averages, which allots a hero to every nation now and again-and, when he comes, the problem of how to govern Ireland, unless solved already, will once more thrust itself before the eyes of the weary predominant partner.—From "The Outlook for Ireland," by the Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in North American Review for September.

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INFALLIBLE SIGN OF DEATH.

A French Physician Gives a Formula for Putting Doubt at Rest.

Probably ninety-nine people out of a hundred have a terror lest they should be buried alive, and numberless have been the cases where a dying person exacted a sacred promise that a vein should be cut, or some means adopted by which death could be assured. From time to time we are horrified by learning that some person has been buried alive after assurances have been given of death. Under these circumstances the opinion of a rising French physician upon the subject becomes of world-wide interest, for since the tests which have been in use for years have been found unreliable, no means should be left untried to prove beyond a doubt that life is actually extinct before conveying our loved one to the grave. Dr. Martinot asserts that an unfailing test may be made by producing a blister on the hand or foot of the body by holding the flame of the candle to the same for a few sec-onds, or until the blister is formed, which will always occur. If the blister contains any fluid it is evidence of life, and the blister only that produced by an ordinary burn; if, on the contrary, the blister contains only steam, it may be asserted that life is extinct. The explanation is as follows: A corpse is nothing more than inert matter, under the immediate control of physical laws which cause all liquid heated to a certain temperature to become steam; the epidermis is raised, the blister produced; it breaks with a little noise and steam physiological laws, and the blister will commain serous matter, as in the case of any ordinary burns. The tet is as simple as the proof is conclusive. Dry blister, death; liquid blister, life. Anyone may try it, there is no error pos-

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BROTHER BALDWIN DEAD.

New York, August 29,-Richard Costello, known in the Church as Rev. Brother Baldwin, professor of English literature at Manhattan College, died at that institution on Monday, after a short illness. He was born in Ireland in 1846 and came to this country when quite young. On completing his studies in the public schools and at La Salle Academy, Albany, he entered the Order of the Christian Brothers. As a teacher he was successful, and was an enthusiastic advocate of his profession. He filled places in Utica, Santa Fe, Memphis, St. Louis College, Mo., Chicago, and later at the La Salle Institute, of this city. There he spent five years at the head of the commercial department, when he was called to Manhattan College, where he spent the last three years of his life.

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During the past seven days there were 222 failures in the United States, There were 234 during the corresponding week of last year.

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The total number of deaths from cholera in Japan during 1895 up to July 19 was 4,801, the number of cases being 7,901. In the previous year there were only 314 dea lis.

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A poet writes: "Why do I sit here in the gloaming?" We give it up. Did you step on an orange peel?

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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

THE UNEXPECTED.

Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, went out to Manitoba to examine into the merits of the vexed school question and to report thereon. Of course, the learned gentleman's mission was in the interest of the great Presbyterian body, and it was confidently expected that he would discover new arguments in support of the Greenway contention. It must have been a rare surprise to his friends, and particularly to those most interested in the crusade against the Catholic separate schools, to find that the reverend gentleman is of a very different opinion from the one anticipated. This we learn from his first letter, on the subject, to the Globe. Of course we cannot agree with each and all of Principal Grant's expressed views, but he has certainly touched the true chord in regard to the efficiency of the schools and the course which the Manitoba Government should have taken. In speaking of the uncalled for and unnecessary bitter feeling created by the peremptory action of the Greenway Government, he says :--

"Now, far from gaining the concurrence of the people, the native halfbreeds, the immigrant French, the immigrant French-Canadians, and all who look to the Roman Catholic clergy for leading, have been alienated. A sense of injustice, with all the bitter feelings connected therewith, has been engendered in natures naturally sensitive and generous. This is the result of legislating without regard to the facts of the case and of supposing that laws will execute themselves. The government has no power to initiate schools. All that power is in the hands of the people, in the townships and municipalities. To render them hostile to a school system is really to make education impossible.'

A phase of the question-and an important one-which has generally been overlooked, is the natural and rational predilection that the Catholics of Manitoba must have for the French language and system. This Principal Grant refers to, in his own way and after his own particular views upon the subject. Apart from his opinion regarding the superiority of one language over the other, the statement he makes is worthy of consideration. He says:--

"Thirdly, in condemning schools ought not the circumstances of the case to be taken into consideration? It is not easy to teach people who have, as yet, no great appreciation of the advantage of education, and it is not easy to teach English to children whose parents believe their own language and literature to be decidedly superior, and who will cherish the notion that there may be a French America. The notion is preposterous, but the only way of treating it is by ignoring it and allowing it to die out of the minds of those who entertain it on what seems to them sufficient grounds. Petty persecution, or what seems to them persecution, will only cause it take firmer

He is perfectly right that petty persecution can only result in producing the very opposite effects of those desired. As to the rest, the question is debatable, and may be considered from more than one standpoint. He is an English scholar criticising a Frenchman's ideas and preferences; he does so naturally from an English standpoint. In the next paragraph he tells a great truth. The circumstances of the case in 1890 and prior to that date are generally ignored. Principal Grant calls attention to them in the following words :-

"Instead, then, of charging the Roman Catholic clergy with being indiffrent to education, we should remember the difficulties which they have always had to encounter in the North-West. They were to a large extent the pioneers of religion, civilization and education in the country, and their people are not likely to forget it nor to be ungrateful to them. Attacks on them from without will only

the more will their people be consoli-

We regret that the foregoing should be somewhat marred by the suggestion of justice combined with policy. "Honesty is the best policy' stands good in the case of Governments as well as in that of individuals, and justice and honesty go hand in hand. It is thus the able gentleman places his view before the public:--

"Policy and justice alike deniand treatment of a very different kind, and in particular it would not be amiss to remember the golden rule in connection with all such cases. Whatever power the clergy of any denomination have in the present day, they have it solely in virtue of their people's belief in their goodness, their disinterestedness and their wisdom; and the people themselves must be left to find out whether or no they are infallible.'

In other words, he means that it would have been a wiser policy for the Government to have allowed matters to stand as they were and that eventually the Catholic laity would find fault with the clergy; while, by its recent action, the Government has only strengthened the clergy through the concentration of lay influence around them. This portion of his letter we consider unworthy of the reverend gentleman's accustomed skill and fairness. Had he said that "justice demanded a treatment of a different kind," we would applaud with both hands; but we fear that the suggesting better treatment as an act of policy is not altogether in accord with principles heretofore expressed by the same writer.

Be that as it may; when we consider the difficulties that surrounded the early pioneers of Manitoba, the natural obstacles that had to be overcome, the lack of opportunity that the condition of the new country presented, and the recent development of that Province, it is only a wonder that the schools, five or more years ago, were as efficient as they were. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we heartily re-echo the following very truthful and sage re-

"It seems to me that the Provincial Government of Manitoba in 1890 made a great mistake in summarily abolishing, instead of reforming, the old school been at war ever system. They have since with the prejudices, the feelings and even the religious convictions of section of the population that deserved to be treated with the utmost considera-They believe that the war would end if it was not supported from without. but on this point I venture to disagree with them. It will end only when they make concessions which, to the mass of the people interested, seem reasonable, and the sooner these are made the bet-

Yes, the Manitoba Government "made a great mistake" from the standpoint of policy—as the reverend gentleman combines it with justice-and perpetrated a grave wrong when it undertook to abolish the schools. If they were inefficient, it was the duty of the Government to have them properly inspected, to have considered the fact that these schools were established in a virgin province and for a population the one part of which was occupied in colonizing and the other part in hunting, and to have them raised to the standard required and in accord with the recent and exceptional development of the new country. The Catholic clergy and laity would have combined in helping the Government to carry out its elicational reforms. But, unfortunately it chose to act in another way.

Experimental farms are being estabished and agricultural instructors are appointed; what for? To assist the Colonist and the Indian in the cultivation of the land. The object is to train them in such a way that they may be enabled to derive the most possible benefit from the soil they possess and till. It is a grand and praiseworthy policy. How would it be if the Government instead of thus dealing with the less skillful tillers of the soil, were to say, "you are not instructed sufficiently, you don't understand the modern methods of agriculture, we can't help you, but we take your land from you." The injustice would be as glaring as the wisdom of the present system is obvious. The case is somewhat the same with the schools; the Manitoba Government said: "Your schools are not up to the standard we require, therefore we abolish them." A wise and just power would have said: "Your schools are not all they should be, we will help you to improve them."

question that should not depend upon what ought or ought not to have been done, but upon what is legal and constitutional. Facts exist; the schools were abolished in 1890, rightly or wrongly; was the Government of Manitoba justified in its action? and was an injustice done any section of the people? According to the highest tribunal in the realm the Government was wrong and an injustice perpetrated. According to an ancient and universally organized principle of our constitution, "whenever a wrong is done to any subject, or body of subjects. the power responsible for that wrong is | by building houses with basements, in | haustible resources of his accomplished equally bound to rectify it." The Privy | which the ignorant natives supposed | and powerful intellect, undebased by the Council of Great Britain declares against | the foreigners stored treasures. We have | scheming of ambition—untainted by the the Greenway Government on this ques

strengthen their power, and the more tion to the wronged minority; all we thoughtless and unjust these attacks are, Catholics ask is our Constitutional rights according to the law of the Em-

BELIGIOUS UNITY.

The recently issued census bulletin of the United States contains complete statistics of the churches in that great republic. The figures are taken from 1890. According to that statement, there are over one hundred and fifty separate denominations or sects in the country. This list does not include the hundreds of independent religious organizations. In the regular denominations "there were, in 1890, 20,612,806 communicants, maintaining 165,177 separate organizations." The Catholic Church had then 6,231,417 communicants, which, of course, does not represent by any means the actual number of Catholics. Apart from the Catholics, we find the different faiths thus classed: The Methodist Episcopal Church with 2,240,354; regular Baptist (colored) 1,348,989; regular Baptist (South), 1,280,066; Methodist Episcopal (South) 1,209,976; Baptists (North), 800,025; Presbyterians (North), 788,224; Protestant Episcopal, 532,054; Congregational, 512,771; African Methodist Episcopal, 452,725; Lutheran General Council, 324,846; Lutheran Synodical conference, 357,153; Presbyterians (South), 179,721; Unitarians, 67,749; Universalists, 49.194; Mormons, 144,352; Jews, 130,496; Spiritualists, 45,030; Mennonites, 17.078; Christian Scientists, 8,724; Shakers, 1,728; Theosophists, 695; Friends, 102,647; Dunkards, 61,101 Seventh Day Adventists, 28,991; Salvation Army, 8,742; New Jerusalem, 7,095.

In glancing at this statement, while it is interesting to notice the great preponderance of the Catholic Church over each of the others, there is another reflection that naturally suggests itself to our mind. Where is the unity between all those various denominations. It is elementary that Truth cannot vary; it must necessarily be one. If, then, anyone of the aforementioned sects possesses the Truth, the others must all have only a portion thereof, and consequently be in error. Again, unless the favored sect -if there be one-possesses the entire Truth, it also must be in error, for the slightest degree of error completely does away with the Truth. We would be glad to know upon what these various denominations propose to base the union of religions, of which they so often and so loudly preach. It seems to us that there is absolutely no point of contact, no centre around which they can rally, no connecting link that is sufficiently strong and sufficiently infallible to secure the permanency of that union-should it ever be attained.

It is very easy, so recent is the oldest of these sects, to trace its doctrines to their origin. We all know when, where and under what circumstances each of annot trace its history beyond three or four centuries back. Does the combination of all these varying denominations constitute what is called the Protestant Church? If so, they should be warned that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Or does each of them claim to be the Protestant Church? If so, there can be little hope of ever beholding a union amongst them, for it is improbable that any one sect will give up its title to true Protestantism in order to allow a more powerful or more numerous one to enjoy the distinction. The more we contemplate the facts before us, the more we are convinced that the days of Protestantism are numbered. It has had its spasmodic triumph almost immediately after its birth-ever since its tide has been on the ebb and its first huge breaker is being daily shattered, more and more, into fragments against the Rock upon which Christ built His Church.

What most surprises us is that the learned and logical gentlemen who com pose the Protestant ministry cannot perceive how hopelessly adrift they all are. They seem to be rational and wise upon all other subjects; that of religion only appears to surround them with darkness.

WE feel that the delegates from this Province to the Trades and Labor Congress, held last week in London, who voted against the introduction of the Socialist element into the organization, gave evidence of great common-sense, of sound principles and of honesty of pur_ pose. They deserve the thanks of all But despite all these arguments pro right-thinking men in Canada. Socialand con, we are now in presence of a ism, in the mildest form, is a danger to the community, and its mask is never so features that menace. That the vote was one in favor of the Socialists by no came known. It is thus the Warder means proves that they are desirable. Before the next annual convention is Councils will be heartily tired of their new allies.

A CHINESE newspaper says that the read of so-called Christian people- rancor of faction; and if we pass by the tion; the Constitution affords protect equally barbaric if not as ignorant—who errors of a wrongly chosen cause, he was thoroughly." * * * * "Literary adding to its horrors by bloodshed.

destroyed monasteries and confiscated the Church property for the same purpose of robbery. An example may be found in the history of England, about the time of the pious King Henry VIII. and the immaculate Elizabeth. Another example was furnished twenty-five years ago in Italy. This month the infidel Government of that country will celebrate the quarter-centennial of the wholesale robbery perpetrated by the red-shirted brigand Garibaldi.

FIFTY YEARS DEAD. Fifty years ago next Monday, on September 16, 1845, one of the most striking figures in Irish history disappeared forever from the eyes of men. Duffy, speaking of that gloomy and eventful day. said: "On the 16th we were shocked with the totally unexpected news of his death. I repaired to his house on Bagot street, and there I beheld the most tragic sight that my eyes ever rested upon—the dead body of Thomas Davis." Half a century has rolled away and the name of Davis is as potent amongst the children of the Celtic race to-day as it was during those three short years of his too brief career. Men die, but their works survive them. Free or bond, in happiness or in sorrow, the Irish people can never forget the services that Davis rendered to their cause. His poems will last as long as the language of the Saxon is spoken and his essays and journalistic work will produce grand results even for generations yet unborn. It is almost unnecessary that we should occupy any of the space we purpose devoting to a commemoration of a truly great man's death with cold details of a biographical nature. Every one of our readers is familiar with the life and works of Thomas Davis.

However, for the information of the few, we will state that he was born at Mallow, County Cork, October 14, 1814. For this reason has he been styled the "Minstrel of Mallow." He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1836. In 1838 he was called to the bar. Soon, however, he abandoned the practice of his legal profession and launched into journalism and politics. In 1842, he, Duffy, and Dillon, established the Nation, and from that hour until the day of his death he ceased not to fill its columns with editorials, essays, letters, poems and every imaginable kind of compositions, each of which was an exemplification, in practice, of the precept he laid down-"educate that you may be free." In the full flush of manhood, at the very dawning of a most promising career, in the thirty-first year of his age, while his companions in letters were absent on a short vacation, while the whole load of the Nation rested upon his shoulders, he fell suddenly ill. During three days he sent his copy to the paper and with each instalment a note of encouragement and promise. On the 14th September he wrote that he would be at of his father." the office staff expected to see the slight, lively, energetic little figure pop in and greet them—the most patriotic soul in all Ireland had fled and all that remained to the people he so loved were his ashes; but a glorious, a wonderful, an incalculable legacy he left to the Irish race and the Irish cause-the magnificent gift of

his works.

In the grey of a September morning thousands lined the streets of Dublin as Hogan's master piece of sculpture, "on an Irish hill-side," have reposed and mouldered-during half a century-all that was frail and mortal of that powerful and immortal character. Space would not permit even an attempt at a review of his works; nor could we do justice, in forty columns of our paper, to the influence that this young man exercised upon the Irish cause in his day and the effects that his writings still produce. We will simply add to this short and imperfect tribute the opinions of others, who lived in his day, who knew the man, and who felt the magnetism of his presence. After the Nation was established its most bitter antagonist, in the journalistic sphere, was a fiery organ called the Warder. When Davis was in all his glory, penning editorial and poem, slashing the enemies of Ireland and singing the glories of the land, there was nothing too bad for the Warder to say of him. That he was recognized as a man to be respected and feared, to be loved and cherished, is evident from the language well arranged as to cover entirely the of that same Warder when the news of his untimely and unexpected death bewrote: "With a scolarship in general literature as well as in history and in held-in Quebec-the Trades and Labor | politics, the extent of which was absolutely prodigious, Mr. Davis combined the finest and the noblest natural endowments of mind and disposition; he was a constant, earnest, and guilelessly real motive of the attacks on the mis- honest labourer in the cause of his choice; sions in China was robbery. The mis- and in its service he lavished, with the sionaries had excited Chinese curiosity unreserve of conscious genius, the inex-

entitled to the noble name of patriot. Young though he died, his life had been long enough to impress the public with a consciousness of his claims upon their admiration and respect; his admirers were of all parties, and in none had he an enemy."

What man, what patriot, what writer,

living or dead, has ever received a higher tribute? That an opponent should so estimate the character and acquirements of Davis, alone places him in an enviable but unique position. Had he lived there might have attained; but never could he have left behind him a greater or more beloved name. In three years, from the day that he espoused the cause as an active worker in the journalistic sphere, until the hour of his death, he gave all he possessed-his heart, his mind, his acquired knowledge, his time, his labor-to the people and to their country; but, while apparently well, to all eyes active and gay, rushing around wherever his presence was required, constantly planning up new works, devising fresh methods, dreaming of poems calculated to stir the people into activity, pondering over themes that would, in deur of Davis, we are prompted to repeat their treatment, educate the race, still the fiercely-burning fire was consuming his young life and the keen blade of his fine spirit was wearing away the mortal scabbard that held it prisoner. Thus it was that no one of all his friends or coworkers saw the danger; not one perceived that their brilliant companion and chief was soon to sacrifice his life on the altar of patriotism. On Christmas Eve, 1845, Sir Charles G.

Duffy sat down to pen an introduction to a collection of essays and articles that his works, to draw inspiration from his Davis had written in the Nation. It was thus the grand old patriot—then a young his essays, to glean principles for our and rising litterateur-referred to his recently lost friend: "Neither his life nor writings need any defence, and the period of interpreting between him and the people has not yet come. It is not Death alone, but Time and Death that canonize filling a duty towards the cause and the Patriot. We are still too near to see his proportions truly. The friends to whom his singularly noble and loveable character was familiar, and who knew all the great designs he was bringing to | he considers our "special pleading" in maturity, are in no fit condition to measure his intellectual force with a calm judgment. The people who knew him | in the law." Perhaps our legal training imperfectly, or not at all-for it was one of the practical lessons he taught the fession may have had some influence young men of his generation, to be upon our method of treating certain subchary of notoriety-have still to gather | jects; but we must say that the articles from his works whatever faint image of | referred to were not the result of any prea true Great Man can be collected from determination to find plausible argubooks. Till they have done this, they will not be prepared to hear the whole truth of him. All he was, and might | Ontario Commissioners' report not being have become, they can never fully know; | faultless by no means rectifies the flaws as it is, their unconsciousness of what | in the teaching of which it complains. they have lost impresses those who knew | But this does not alter the other fact, him with the pitying pain we feel for | that the report was couched in general the indifference of a child to the death

them became a religion. The oldest one | the office in two days. On the 15th he | "Students who will be eager to estim- isolated case. The report did not, it is was slightly better; but that evening the ate him for themselves, must take in con-true, expressly state that its censure exfatal illness took an unfortunate turn, and nection with his works the fact, that tended to the whole Order of the Chrison the morning of the 16th—while all over the grave of this man, living only tian Brothers, but it gave ample opporto manhood, and occupying only a pri- tunity to the non-Catholic press of vate station, there gathered a union of | Canada, and of the United States, to draw parties, and a combination of intellect, that conclusion and to make use of it to that would have niet round the tomb of the injury of one of the foremost bodies no other man living, or who has lived in of educators on the continent. An inour time."

In April, 1846, a collection of his may be excused or proped up. poems was sent forth, and a very able introduction to the volume-signed "T.W."gives some of the finest traits of the dead bard's character. From this we will quote the sorrowing friends carried his remains a few extracts, taken at haphazard to Mount Jerome. There, beneath amongst its pages. "All ranks of the people," he writes, "have much to learn before they can rightly appreciate what a treasure of hope and energy, of life and love, of greatness and glory for himself and them, lies buried in that untimely grave." * * * "Fortunately Davis was not a statesman and political leader merely, but a thinker and a writer too-more than that, a genuine poet."* * "He learned much; suffered much, I have no doubt; felt and sympathized much; and hoped and enjoyed abundantly; but he had not yet learned to rely upon himself." This explains how it was that Davis was twenty-seven or twenty-eight, before he commenced to exercise his hidden powers. Although never in active politics, he was the inspiration and support of others who drew upon his resources and made use of his acquirements to advance in life. His the labor, theirs the recognition; but their future shore was often oblivion, while his was immortality. "The rapidity and thrilling power with which, from the time that he got full access to the public ear. Davis developed his energies as statesman, political writer and poet, has been well described elsewhere. It excited the surprise and admiration of those who know him best, and won the respect of numbers, who, from political or personal prejudices, had been originally most unwilling to admit his worth." * * * This was the true guarantee of his greatness-of a genius which was equal to any emergency, which would have been constantly placing itself in new aspects, overcoming new difficulties, and winning fresh love and honor from his countrymen and from mankind." *

None of his writings, either in prose or

pre-eminence was not his ambition at all, and even usefulness through the channels of literature but one of the many means which he shaped to one great end.

One more and a final quotation before we bid a fresh adieu to the great and good man whose name is as familiar today as it was fifty years ago. "But. though great men, wise men, kingly men, cannot but be few, good men and true men need not be so scarce as they are-men, I mean, true to their own conis no means of gauging the heights he | victions, and prompt in their country's need-not greedy of distinction, but knowing well the hived sweetness that abides in an unnoticed life-and yet not shrinking from responsibility, or avoid. ing danger, when the hour of trial comes. It is such men that this country needs. and not flaunting histrionists, or empty platform patriots. She wants men who can and will work as well as talk. Men glad to live, and yet prepared to die. For Ireland is approaching her majority, and what she wants is men."

These words are as true to-day as they were fifty years ago. Often in examining closely the work and hidden granthose lines of McGee:-

"O, inspir'd giant! shall we e'er behold. In our own time.

One fit to speak your spirit on the wold, Or seize your rhyme?

One pupil of the past, as mighty soul'd As in the prime,

Were the fond, fair, and beautiful, and hold-They, of your song sublime!"

Not in our day, we fear, will we witness another Thomas Davis. Then, in the absence of a successor to the gifted patriot and bard, let us resolve to read songs, to learn lessons of patriotism in practice from his splendid, but all too brief, life. Thus will we be doing honor to the dead and service to the living. paying the grandest tribute of respect and admiration to the departed, and fulpeople of his love.

A GENTLEMAN, whose opinion we most highly value, has written us to say that the last two numbers of THE TRUE WITNESS as worthy of a person "learned and a few years of practice in the proments. It is true that "two blacks don't make a white," and the fact of the terms and not one line was written to show that it had reference to a local and justice is an injustice, no matter how it

Weread in an American contemporary the following :—

In an interview in San Francisco Rev. Francis Barnum, S.J., who has lately re turned from Alaska, the scene of his missionary labors, warns the Government against the continued encroachments of the British upon American soil in our northwesternmost territory. He says that England is determining for herself a new boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. He adds: Unless we have gunpowder we shall lose an immense slice of southeastern Alaska. They will steal Glacier bay and some grand harbors."

Here is a Catholic priest—and a Jesuit at that—a citizen of the United States and a missionary, who warns the Republic of the dangers that menace American possessions in the far northern lands where he had done service as an envoy of Christ. What has the A.P.A. to say to this? Perhaps Father Barnum is a hidden enemy of American institutions. How many of those blatant, loud-mouthed, ignorant "Protectors of the Republican Institutions of the United States," will undertake a trip to Alaska—either in the service of religion or that of the

In Mexico, a boy who twice put stones on a railroad track, to upset trains, was tried, convicted, sentenced to death, and executed. This may seem pretty severe; but certainly it was a well-deserved punishment, and a very striking example. The Mexican law seems to agree with the old proverb that "an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure."

Even Deibler, the public executioner, is now agitating for the abolition of capital punishment in France, or for some change in the methods by which it may be rendered less terrible. We do believe that decapitation is altogether too barbaric and revolting a method of execution. The ends of justice can sure ly be attained in some other way. Death verse, will enable the world to know him in itself is sufficiently fearful, without

THERE is considerable mention, in the press, of the copyright question. The value of a copyright is not always thoroughly appreciated. As an example, We find that Rossini's famous "Barber of Seville" was first performed eighty years ago, but the copyright will not expire till 1908, forty years after the composer's death. In that one, well-secured, copyright, Rossini left a real fortune to his family—one that was productive of fruits long after his day was over.

A NUMBER of Belgian ladies have presented a splendid carpet to be used in the apartment which the Holy Father has furnished in the Torrione in the Vatican gardens. The Belgians produce -especially at Brussels-the very finest carpets in the world, and we are sure the specimen sent to Rome must be extra rich. Moreover, Belgium is so truly Catholic that she gives always of her best and most precious to the Church; even her brightest intellects are furnished in the service of Catholicity.

'As AN example of the results of the military laws in France we find that Mgr. Sourrien, Archbishop of Rouen, complains that he could not replace thirtytwo of his priests who had died, because he had only five new candidates to be orarmy. Every other diocese in the country has the same difficulty to contend with Decidedly the system serves a double purpose, that of securing a military training for the able-bodied citizens of France and that of preventing the priesthood from augmenting.

THE Jesuit Fathers at Mondragone, near Frascati, Italy, will have at the end of this scholastic year to close that famous college because of an exhorbitant wonderful how many influences are at work to destroy the educational usefulness of religious orders. Each country has some fresh method and they all tend in the same fatal direction—the entire secularization of education. It is high time that the Catholic world should think seriously of the results that the near future will feel.

THE Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS begs the indulgence of a large number of correspondents who have written, during the past couple of weeks, on various subjects, to him. As he was exceedingly unwell since the beginning of August, and personally—though not in spirit absent from the office and city for some time, it was impossible for him to reply to the numbers whose letters have accumulated during that period. By degrees, and as rapidly as possible, replies will be given; meanwhile, let none imagine that their communications have been over-looked or neglected.

WE publish in this issue the list of subscriptions to the Irish National Fund. These subscriptions have been made in response to Hon. Mr. Blake's appeal of this summer. The handsome sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars has been realized and great credit is due to the energetic gentlemen who undertook to carry on the difficult work of collecting the amount. We say difficult, because under the circumstances this year, it was no easy matter to push the project successfully. It is, indeed, a high compliment to Hon. Mr. Blake that his appeal should have been so heartily taken up and responded to in such a liberal manner.

THE Duc de Laubat, of Paris, who is a life member of the Catholic Club of New York, has presented that splendid institution with a life-size marble bust of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The artist is Guiscope Leuchette, of Rome. During the October reception the work of art will be exhibited at the club. The work that the Catholic Club of New York is doing is wonderful, and its influence for good is felt not only in the Empire City, but all over the continent and even in Europe. What a grand thing if we only had, in Canada, an institution of the same kind! But that day is yet distant, we fear.

SIGNIFICANT, indeed, was a remark recently made by Leo XIII. It was during an audience accorded the superior of a religious congregation which possesses a house on the banks of the Bosphorus. which Catholics enjoy in Turkey, the public processions of the Blessed Sacra- unison with thousands of our race dis-

ment take place, but they are not permitted in Rome. krudimini qui judicatis terram." On reading the above, the lines penned half a century ago, by Denis Florence McCarthy, came to our mind; in a patriotic poem he wrote-

" God bless the Turk For his Christian work." There are evidently Christians that have "turned Turk," and Turks who have proved themselves "Christians."

Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic has commenced a campaign against the French Academy. He positively declines to be considered a candidate. giving his reasons at great length, the substance of them being that he thinks Sarcey is of more importance than the Academy. He is like the famous Pirron who thus composed his own epitaph:

> " Ce git Pirron que ne fut rien, Pas memo Academicien.'

THE Fathers of the Holy Cross, whose chief establishment is the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, are making arrangements for the training of young candidates and future professors for the University at Washington. They have commenced well by giving that grand institution of the future two such men as Father Zahm and Dr. Maurice Francis Egan. The prospects of the Catholic University are all that could be desired; may the most sanguine hopes of its promoters be realized.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette recently reported that the Board of Control of the newly-established Leper Home of Louisiana has appealed to the Sisters of Charity to take it in charge. "Other nurses," says the despatch, "cannot be procured because of the great danger of infection, and so an appeal has finally been made to the Sisters of Charity." The same dained; the others were serving in the despatch adds: "No Sister will be required to become a leper nurse and confine herself to the Leper Home, but volunteers will be needed to do so, and there are Sisters here ready to volunteer joining their societies he at once became whenever permission is granted them to do so." Was it ever otherwise in Catholic sisterhoods? And yet there are men found in the world-and women toowho are low enough to spend time and energy in abusing and insulting, belying and calumniating those self-sacrificing members of our religious communities. increase in the rent by the administra- The foul disease which covers the lepers tion of the Borghese property. It is is not more repulsive than the leprosy of wickedness that has taken possession of such hearts. And still the Sisters of Charity will continue to pray for them.

> THE following paragraph speaks for itself :--

plaining that the Government discrim- had charge of the Jesuit's church organ inates against them and in favor of the choir in London. Many of our Catholics Protestants and Jews in its financial dealings with the churches. It is stated that the rabbis on an average receive a The enormous salaries that were offered salary of 2,105 francs, the Protestant to him, for church organ recitals, in pastor 1,980 and the priest only 1,014. America, decided Mr. Archer to leave The Protestant theological faculty receives from the State each year \$3,000, has inaugurated the greatest number of the Protestant seminaries 20,000 and the the great organs in the States and in Jewish heological school 25,000.

We are not at all surprised at the above. It is notorious that in France the Catholics receive nothing and their faculties, among them the old and wellrenowned Sarbonne, have been discontinued. Moreover the State has deprived the Church of a great deal of its property while the other religious communities have been protected. A better evidence of the animus of the French Government could not be had. The great conspiracy against Catholicity, the world over, seems to have its centre in Paris. But despite all such plottings the Church is solid on its rocky foundation, and the Catholic can well say to the French powers what Racine caused the high priest Joad to exclaim:

"Celui qui met un frein a la fureur des flots Sait aussi des mechants arreter les complots. Soumis avec respect a sa volonte sainte. Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai pointe d'autre crainte."

In referring to the many presents that the Very Reverend Archbishop of Cashel received on the occasion of his silver ju-

bilee, one of the Irish papers says:

Among the numerous and valuable presents to Archbishop Croke of Cashel on the occasion of his silver jubilee is a magnificent chalice, presented by the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland. It is of 18 carat gold, and weighs 31 ounces. The base has tigures of the Sacred Heart, B.V.M., Saint Patrick and St. Brigid. It is studded with 52 precious stones and engraved with Celtic ornaments copied from the Book of Kells. The design is very beautiful and the treatment in every detail is admirably executed. It is probably the most beautifully wrought and valuable chalice ever manufactured in

THE official call for the convention of How the thunder boom'd! How the lightnings the new Irish movement to be held in Chicago on the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month, has been issued. It says:-

"Ireland has been alternately betrayed by the Whigs and dragooned by the Tories. Nothing worth her acceptance is to be accepted from either of the leading English parties. Ireland must, therefore, look to her own children and their On receiving an account of the toleration | descendants for support in her great extremity. Parliamentary agitation has Holy Father said: "At Constantinople had a long and patient trial, but has ut-terly failed to accomplish its object. In

tributed throughout the union, and after mature deliberation, we have decided to call a convention of Irish-Americans in Chicago to take into consideration the present status of the Irish struggle for freedom, and to devise ways and means best suited to the accomplishment of Ireland's independence. The convention is to meet in Chicago, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, September 24, 25 and 26."

This is certainly uncompromising and might mean anything as the object, from a general petition to the Queen, signed by the Irishmen of the world, to an organized revolutionary movement of the physical force type. We find that the call is signed by John F. Finerty, Chicago; John P. Sutton, New York; William Lyman, New York; John J. O'Connell, Chicago; and John T. Keating, Chicago. If the names indicate anything, it certainly is more like a revolutionary movement than a constitutional agitation that is in contemplation. Time will tell.

Our able contemporary, United Canada, does us the honor of reproducing a portion of one of our recent editorials. It also pays us a left-handed compliment regarding the preparation of the same. We do not know what method United Canada adopts in the fabrication of its editorials; all we know is that we prepare our own and are responsible for them in toto.

THE Frates, as its title indicates, is a leading organ of the secret societies. It is thus that it urges the Catholics to remain faithful to their Church and to obey her behests :---

"Church obligations and duties are more binding," it says, "than secular or paternal ones, and having this view of the matter we never condemn a Roman Catholic for remaining obedient to his Church's mandate.'

This is certainly rational and it recalls to our mind something that has often been a puzzle to us. We have wondered how the secret societies could have confidence in a Roman Catholic and entrust him with their secrets. Knowing him to be a Catholic, and knowing that by false to the principles which he should hold most sacred, how could they have any confidence in him? Unless it be that they merely accept him in order to draw one more from the fold of Catholicity and then leave him in ignorance of their real secrets, we cannot explain the matter to our own satisfaction.

INAUGURATION OF ST. PATRICK'S

NEW ORGAN. Mr. Frederic Archer, the celebrated organist, of Chicago, who is going to perform on St. Patrick's organ on the 1st and 2nd of October, is considered one of the best artists of America, and has also a great reputation in England and on the Continent. He was for many years the organist of the Alexandria Palace in London, where always large audiences "The French Catholic papers are com- gathered to attend his recitals. He also Europe and settle in this country. He Canada. Everyone remembers his grand playing on the Notre Dame church new organ, some years ago, and the enthusiasm it produced. Mr. Archer is actually in California, where he is engaged for fourteen recitals to be given during September. It is expected that the recitals on St. Patrick's church organ will be largely attended. Everything is being done to make them of the finest style. Persons wishing tickets will find some for sale at the principal music and book stores, at St. Patrick's presbytery, on Dorchester street, and at Prof. J. A. Fowler's, No. 4 Phillips Place. They have been put at the reasonable price of 25 cents and 50 cents. The proceeds of these concerts are to be devoted to the organ fund.

A NORTHERN STORM.

[By J. K. Foran, in the August "Rosary."] As the sun went down, through the purple haze On horizon's rim, he was blood-like red; "What a glorious eve!" was my simple phrase; "And an awful night!" the Indian said. Yet the air was calm, and the sky was bright—Could it be that the dusky guide was right?

An hour, and the folds of the darkness swept An hour, and the folds of the daraness swept. Over mirror lake, over mountain high, While his lonely watch by the loon was kept, And the echoes answer'd his ghoul-like cry. The forest mutmured, and the very air Was as weird and strange as if ghosts were there.

Still another hour; as we paus'd to hear, Like distant thunder came a rumbling sound. The partridge fluttered in its sudden fear, And the hare leap'd past with a zig-zag bound. For a time it ceas'd, while its giant form The pine-tree braced for the coming storm,

Then the hissing gusts that hurriedly sped,
As they sounded their warning notes on high—
Like heralds of war through the forest fied,
And shrick'd to the woods as they gallopp'd by.
Defiant the clm and proudly the ash,
Prepared their limbs for the coming crash.

The van of the storm was upon their heels; Down the mountain side its battalions rush'd. As when serried rank in the onset reels, And the trampled dead are in hundreds crush'd, Came the first wild charge of that fearful fight, And the trees bent low to the tempest's might.

A flying column made a sweep in flank,
Deploying its force on the rolling lake,
While the waves leap'd up o'er the steepest bank,
As if by assault the woods they would take.
On the hills, in their stalworth steady lines,
With the giant blast fought the stately pines.

flashed,
As when an avalanche down St. Gothard shoots,
Through grove and thicket had the monster
crash'd,
And upwrench'd the pines by their ver roots.
Just one dreadful hour of destructive wrath,
While the Boreal scythe mow'd its level path.

How the scudding clouds roll'd near and far, "I'll a rent was slit by the wind's keen knife—Then above, in the blue, shone a slient star, That calmly smiled on the wreck and strife. My God! in all truth, 'twas' an awfal night;" I had found that the dusky guide was right!

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS' MONUMENT. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Being one of the vast multitude that witnessed the unveiling of the Maisonneuve monument, on Place d'Armes Square, on Dominion Day, I was forced to ask myself, when will the Irishmen of Montreal take similar action in tastefully embellishing and decorating that neglected plot of ground at Point St. Charles where lie the bones of six thousand of their exiled fellow-countrymen, victims of the ship fever of 1847 and 1848? Thanks to the generous and spirited workmen that were employed at the construction of the Victoria bridge, a boulder marks the spot where so many of those Irish martyrs were taken for

their final sleep. Prompted by a desire that something would be done, I wrote the Star in the hope that some of our leading Irish fellow-citizens would take the matter up and bring it to a successful issue; but up to the present I must confess their movements are very slow. I have been informed that Senator Murphy, the Hon. James McShane, and others have been approached on this question, and I have brought it to the notice of Solicitor-General Curran. All approve, still there is nothing done; and being most anxious that prompt action be taken, I respectfully solicit your cooperation in bringing this patriotic undertaking before our Irish fellow-citizens, and enable them to show, by their generous and spirited action, that there still

Father Ryan, the poet priest, in pic-turing the lament of the Irish woman at Point, St. Charles, in 1847—a victim of the ship fever-fully expresses the hopes and prayers of all in his "Soggarth

remains a love for the Old Land and

honor for the martyred dead.

But, Soggarth Aroon, e'er you leave me forever, Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul. Whose hope, next to God, is to know that when parting. It will, pass through Old Ireland on the way to its God.

BERNARD FEENEY. 40 Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles.

Montreal, Sept. 7, 1895.

OBITUARY. The Late Mrs. Carrick.

We regret to learn of the death of one of our oldest and most respected citizens in the person of the late Mrs. Richard Carrick. The sad event took place on the fifth instant. The deceased was the widow of the late Richard Carrick, a popular and highly esteemed resident of Montreal. She was a sister of Mr. T. J. Finn, of the Gazette, one of the most widely-known and generally respected members of the C.M.B.A. in the city. She was a native of Castel Connell, County Limerick, Ireland, and had reached the ripe age of sixty-eight years. The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place on Sunday afternoon from her her and was a fond and loving wife as well as a devout and faithful member of the Church. We had occasion to make her acquaintance in a casual manner about a year ago; it was in the very cemetery where now repose her ashes. She was going to pray at the grave of conversation that we enjoyed, we learned how deep, true, and pious was her nature. The devotion to the memory of her lost life-partner and the express hope in the resurrection of the dead and a union hereafter told more than might be gleaned from a life-long acquaintance. Now that her remains sleep beside those of the one she loved so well, we unite with the Church in the fervent prayer that her soul may enjoy, with his, the eternal reward of unending union and bliss.—R.I.P.

The Late Mr William O'Meara.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of one of the oldest and most highly respected Irish-Catholies of this Province, in the person of the late Mr. Wm. O'Meara, of Sherrington, P.Q. Deceased was the father of the beloved and popular pastor of St. Gabriel's, Montreal, Rev. Father O'Meara. The sad event took place on Monday night, the ninth inst., at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. When this good and noble-hearted old gentleman bid adien to life he was in his ninety-second year. A native of the County Waterford, Ireland, he came to Canada in 1832, and settled in Sherrington. For the past sixty years he has lived there in usefulness and exemplary Catholic virtue. Patriotic, as are all who come from the grand old Province of Munster, his life was consecrated to the advancement and glory of the new land, while his heart was ever faithto the traditions and memories of the Green Isle of his birth. Mr. O'Meara had a large family of twelve children-seven boys and five girls: of these six sons and two daughters survive to mourn his loss. One of his daughters is Mrs. McGarvey of the State of Illinois; and, as stated, one of his sons is the Reverend Father O'Meara-the true and gifted Irish Catholic priest who so many in this city know so well and love so dearly. On Thursday-to-morrow-on the arrival of the seven o'clock morning train from Montreal, the funeral will take place at Sherrington. All the English-speaking pastors of Montreal, accompanied by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, will attend the obsequies. In the lite of the late Mr. O'Meara there are a number of lessons to be learned. It has been promised to all, who are faithful and obedient children, a long and happy life even in this world. What, then, must not have been the fidelity and obedience-not only in childhood to his parents, but throughout his prolonged career to the Church of which he was a devout member-of the good man whose days were so long in the land!

"Age will come on with its winter,
Though happiness hideth its snows,
And if youth has its duty of labor.
The birth-right of age is repose."

And his was a youth of labor and of love; his was a manhood of honest endeavor and marked patriotism; his was an old age-lengthened far beyond the ordinary span-of repose and happiness: his certainly is an eternity of peace and undying bliss. While we express our

There is a second of the secon

deep sympathy for the members of his large family in the hour of their sorrow, they will excuse the reflection that there is a beam of pleasure darting through the clouds of bereavement. It is the ray of consolation that comes from the great source of our Faith. A long and unclouded day; a lengthy evening; a lingering twilight; a golden sunset; and a magnificent reappearance upon the sky of another and eternal world-such

the life, counted by ninety-two years in duration, of the late Mr. O'Meara. Over such a grave there are triple prayers to be offered prayers of gratitude to God for all the blessings showered upon the deceased, and, through his instrumentality, upon a large family and a whole community; prayers for consolation to be imparted, by the same Divine power, to the living who mourn; and prayers of invocation for the rest and happiness of the soul departed. Of all the many achievements of the good man whom we lament, dur-ing all that long span of mortal exist-ence, the most lasting in effect is the example of piety, of loyalty to country, and of fidelity to all the duties of his sphere in life that he has given as a l gacy to those left behind. Truly can we say, with the Irish poet, while we express anew our sympathy and again join the Church in her prayers for the departed:

"Merry 'twere unto the grave to go.
If one were sure to be buried so."

That is to say, sure of living such a life, dying such a death, and leaving be hind such memories, while taking before the Eternal such good works.

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

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular monthly meeting of St Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, it was moved by Mr. W. Ford, seconded by Mr. J Burns, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas,-It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this earth, after a long and painful illness, our brother, Patrick Leaby, be it Resolved,-That the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society tender their sympathy and condolence to the wife and family of our late brother, Patrick Leahy, and pray that God grant then:

courage in their sad bereavement. And be it further Resolved, -That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society, and a copy sent to the wife and family of our late brother, Patrick Leahy, also to the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

WILLIAM FORD, Rec.-Sec. Montreal, Sept. 8, 1895.

C O. F.

A Grand Convention in Ottawa.

A grand convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters is being held in Ottawa. The members are to attend Grand Mass in a body. Montreal is represented by eight delegates. There are lifteen representatives from this province. Each delegate represents five hundred memlate residence 53 Prince Arthur St., to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. Mrs. Carrick was dearly beloved by all who knew to be represented, but now each five hundred members have a delegate. The principal matters to be considered are he grading assessment plan and the biannual conventions. We expect that the convention will last a number of days and that the delegates will enjoy their sojourn at the Capital. The Order is her husband, and in the few moments of now in a most flourishing condition, and promises a brilliant and useful future.

Anniversa y mass.

On Wednesday next, the 18th September, at 7 a.m., in the Church of the Nativity, Hochelaga, will be held an anniversary service, for the repose of the soul of the late Sarah W. Codd, mother of Mr. H. J. Codd, Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of Montreal.

Archbishop Fabre will officiate in full pontificals in the Church of Notre Dame, Sunday next, the occasion being the patron feast of the parish. At the morning service, His Grace will bless a new banner belonging to the Young Men's Society.

The Rev. Abbe H. Cousineau has been elected Superior of the Ste. Therese College, and the Rev. Abbe A. Valliancourt is appointed assistant superior and cure



Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

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A CORNER STONE LAID.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Louis de France, situated at the corner of Roy street and Laval avenue, was blessed on Sunday afternoon by Archbishop Fabre, in the presence of a number of clergy and spectators. The church, when completed, will be one of the finest in the city, and it is worthy of notice that the mallet used in yesterday's ceremony was the same one that was used in blessing the corner stone of Notre Dame Church seventy-one years ago.

His Grace having blessed the corner stone, which is in the south-eastern part of the building, an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father Corbeil, after which the Rev. Father La Rocque, cure of St. Louis de France, read the official report of the day's ceremony. The benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop, brought the proceedings to a close.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, arrived in Montreal last Friday on his return from Caledonia Springs. He travelled incognito but was recognized by Mr. John B. Murphy and Col. Stevenson, who took His Grace in hand and showed him some of the sights of Montreal. Among them was a "hitch up" at the Chaboilles square fire station. This pleased His Grace very much and he said it was the swiftest hitching-up he had ever seen. Archbishop Cleary was in the best of health. He left for Kingston by the afternoon train.

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

"The truly poetic soul is full of longings," said the young man. "That's the trouble," replied the brutal editor, as he handed him a bunch of manuscript. "The average poet just lets himself loose on longing when what his work really needs is shortening."

of complete to market or the properties and contracted and account the second

Monsieur le Cure was puzzled, but he did not like to doubt the word of one who was a priest as he was himself. A priest? The tall, supple youth standing before him was more fitting to be one of those mad Spanish soldiers, who had so recently gone to New Ocleans with the new Governor, than a healer of world-sick wouls. For he had nothing of sanctity in his luminous eyes and full mouth, usually as richly red as a pomegranate—not a trace of asceticism in his perfect face, darker even than most faces of Spain. Though his soutane was torn and all stained with rain and heavy dews, and clogged about the hem with sand, it was sworn with careless grace. Barefooted, with every pulse throbbing from fatigue and faint for food he stood before the old man a suppliant for alms-in calling they were equal-yet there was in his look the dominance of an irresistible

magnetism.
"Thou wast on thy way from Texas and those who travelled with thee were slain by Indians, Padre Felipo?" Monsieur le Cure asked after a long silence, wondering why he had not gone to New Orleans, instead of coming here to Mo-

bile.
"I have told thee the truth, good father."

Padre Felipo lifted his head with its crown of close-curling black hair and gazed straight down into the perplexed blue eyes of the other. For a moment the old man hesitated, but ashamed of himself quickly said:

"Since the Holy Mother has guided thy steps to me, remain here as long as thou seest fit to do so."

"To aid thee in thy work?" Padre Felipo questioned and added, "the dear saints know I will do all I can for

"Dost thou not fear to stay? The yellow fever is in the Settlement and we have much distress among us. Yet I should be glad if thou wouldst dwell with us for a time, for I can scarcely do that which I ought among my people. What with the offices for the dying and dead I cannot find a moment to go to those who need the sickness of their souls cured."

His doubt and incertitude fled when Padre Felipo replied: 'I do not fear the vomito; nor have I

had it." "That is well then," the Cure told him.

pleased that the brilliant eyes looked into his so fearlessly.

He was a lonely man, and doubly so since the English had come to crush out the bright life of the French, and he rejoiced that Padre Felipo would abide with him. For the latter—he was but a whild to the Cure-had, it was evident, that which endears one to hearts worn out by conflict with the world-strong, rich blood bounding in his veins, and a bold courage ready to meet all danger. Besides he was beautiful as those boyhermits of the East, who had gone forth from crowded cities to the wilderness to pray and fight the devil.
"Sit here, my son," the Cure urged,

pointing to a chair near him, suddenly mindful that Padre Felipo had remained standing since he came an hour ago and noting the lines of weariness in his

Glad to ease his limbs Padre Felipo sank in the huge chair. A great languer was on him, and he leaned his head back, closing his broad, long-lashed eyes like one to whom the peace of the place was exquisite. He had journeyed far that day and many preceding ones, and the big square room of the little wooden house where the priest studied and worked was as blissful verdure in the desert to him. Several moments passed, but he did not open his eyes or speak; and Monsieur le Cure, seeing that he sleit, turned to a cumbrous table and began to write letters home to France, also to the Vicar-General. His packet would go in the ship which sailed the next morning at daybreak, but a coureur de bois, whom he knew well, had promised to take a letter to Monseigneur when he journeyed thence. In all of them the Cure told of the Spanish priest Heaven had sent him to solace him in this time of plague and

Two hours passed during which Padre Felipo slept on and the old man wrote; and as he wrote the tears came in his eyes for longing to see those of his own blood who dwelt apart from him. Pure as he was and above the loves of earth he knew that never, until the dear Christ should receive him in Paradise, would he behold any who had been with him in childhood. Therefore his sight grew dim and his heart ached, though his soul was in the life he led in this wild land, given over now to an alien people to whom the Blessed Mother was no more than an image—a picture on the wall. Yet God was good to send this stranger who had a leonine daring in his features So he wrote in praise as if in atonement for the doubt that seized upon him when Padre Felipo had entered his door, saying that he had been directed there by a soldier at the Fort who gave him a surety of

The heat lessened as the glare of the spent day surged into grayish shadows. The air was cool with the breeze that blew up from the Gulf and caught on its way the scent of the pinierres over which

it swept. Monsieur le Cure finished writing and went to Vespers in the church near the parochial residence. He did not awaken Padre Felipo; it seemed to his tender: thought that the inert figure and bare, bruised feet were too weary even to traverse the short distance to the chapel. But, despite his consideration, he sighed and murmured a prayer for his weakness in letting the young priest sleep on.

He was absent longer than his wont, as many people drew about him after the service was done—they had so much to tell him of their joys, and woes, and fears. And the coureur de hois, meeting him, had to have a word of sound counsel, since he was prone to fall to wrangling and thought nothing more of a fight than

he did of a day's hunt.

Finally it was over, and monsieur lecure went home, where he found Padre

Felipo still asleep.

Remi, the old man who had long erved him, met him at the threshold with more than usual anger in his sour, shriveled visage. A lighted candle was in his hand, which he held so that its flame fell upon their guest.

"Ouais, mon pere, how comes this stranger here who sleeps like he was dead? Though he be consecrated by Mother Church, I put no faith in him."

"Remi, thou hadst evera tongue bitter wise calm eyes fixed on the haggard."

as those oranges I thought so long were sweet." Monsieur le Cure answered with a smile, curling his fine calm lips. "And like the fruit," he coutinued, "thou art good only when fire has been applied to

"What dost thou mean?" Remi asked, puckering his leathery face so that it looked as if carved from a walnut.

"This—put the fruit in boiling sugar and it is a sweetmeat fit for a king; and put thee in the heat of trouble and thou comest out—sharp and bitter still, but so true, so steadfast, a king might seek

thy friendship."
"Chut," Remi exclaimed in pretended anger. "Arouse him. Thy supper is cooling, and thou hast hungered since morning; for thy breakfast was given to an old Indian."

"Awake, my son, our evening meal awaits us," Monsieur le Cure called as he laid his hand on Padre Felipo's

A slight movement and a long sigh, an unward gesture of the lithe sinewy arms and the heavily fringed lids lifted from the broad eyes, and Padre Felipo was

Springing up he glanced about him beyond the light of Remi's candle into the shadows like one who had good cause to dread the night. But as the drowsiness cleared from his brain he said, with a smile of infinite sweetness:

"The Indians have made me fearful." "They would make the evil one himself quake," Remi declared.

"Remi, set a flask of wine out, for Padre Felipo is overcome and needs his strength restored."

"Yes, Monsieur le Cure," Remi as-ented. Yet he went off, muttering: sented. Wine, my master serves this wayfarer better than he does himself, since not a drop does he ever taste, though he needs it much at times. Such fine, rich wine, too, and cordials as we have-and all given to any ailing Indian or rascal of a soldier who tells a tale of fatigue. Bah!"

While Remi was gone the priest bade Padre Felipo go in the next room where he could wash the dust from his face and hands, and poor bruised feet. When he had finished they were bidden to sup- came. But he kept his hand on the clustper, which Remi placed upon the heavy table where the master had written his letters.

There were crabs made in a savory soup with onions and garlie and powdered sassafras leaves, the last a trick of flavoring caught from the Indians, and little twisted loaves of white bread from the Royal Bakery; then there was the flask of wine, rubescent and strong enfrom heart to brain; and for dessert, of him than the one to whom he went. pink-fieshed figs as sweet as honey.

They talked but little while they ate. for Padre Felipo was nearly famished and the Cure was busy thinking of the work he had to do that night among the sick. For him, he only ate a few figs and a bit of bread and drank a cup of water cooled in huge jars that were left to stand in the shade. Remi sat at table with them, and being fond of the soup he had prepared he ate a quantity of it and drank wine enough to dull his

After they had eaten and the color was warm in Padre Felipo's lips the Cure went to the church with him, where he left him and went on his way among his parishioners to pray and watch with

Dipping his hand in the holy water Padre Felipo crossed himself, then walked slowly to the altar on which the gold and silver shone in the moonlight flowing through an open window. The great brazen crucifix glittered as though it were day, and the marble Mother and Child gleamed with the softness of pearl in the transmuting radiance. Over it all rose the sweetest incense earth can give to Heaven-the odor of snowy oleanders and jasmine some maiden had heaped at

the Virgin's feet. He knelt, and looking on the awful agony of the cross a shudder passed through him and his eyes grew moist over his face swept a look of such worshipping love as made it sweet with ineffable tenderness. Bending his head he told his beads and Wept until the hot salt tears fell upon his dark slender hands. He was very young; and the griefs of his soul brought forth the tears, ever quick to spring at his age. As he prayed tran-quility came to his heart and his weeping ceased, though he knelt on and on while about him the white light streamed; then grew dim and dimmer as the night waned. At last it ebbed away, and a thick darkness filled the chapel.

Each day he went through the burning sun that fed the greedy pestilence like fuel feeds a fire, and tended those who were ill. He held to their cracked lips the hot drink made from orange leaves, which brought ease and blessed moisture to the racked limbs; he sat in the stifling rooms listening to the babble of delirium until his lungs were choked he bent over the yellow corpses that reeked with black vomit and made them clean for burial—all with humble gentleness that made the Cure's heart rejoice. Even Remi overcame his prejudice and acknowledged the patience that touched sublimity. But never once did Padre Felipo hear confession or administer the

last rites, saying he was not fit.

Monsieur le Cure thought it strange, though he let him have his way; for he knew how in many a soul there often abode reason for secret expiation for some sin, however slight. He was sure that in good time the boy—as he fondly called him—would seek the ameliora-tion of the confessional. So being wise the old priest said nothing and waited, but he wished many times for relief in the church

One midday when the sky was gray as if its blue had been eaten out by the awful heat, and not even the faintest puff of breeze stole from the Bay the ure had an urgent summons to a dying fisherman, who lived far below the Set-tlement. Before he went he sought Padre Felipo, who sat on his bed of pine straw and skins more worn than on the day he came. For he had breathed in

PECULIAR in combination, pro-portion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great consider value. You should TRY IT. Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsele!

. . Buch Co

"Brother," the old man said with his wise calm eyes fixed on the haggard features before him, "I am called to a dying creature who lives far from here. I may not return until to-morrow, so thou must go to the church in my place this evening. Should any soul be passing in Mobile give it —"

He never finished, for Padre Felipo rose up, crying with horror in his voice:
"No, no, Father, I am not fit. I have told thee that ever since I came."

The serenity of the Cure was broken by such surprise that he could only stammer: "Not fit, not fit?" Thou who hast been

A long pause, in which Padre Felipo looked through the open window at a distant stretch of ground covered with rank coffee-weeds, then beyond to the dense pine-trees brushing against the low sultry clouds. His restless gaze swept back and strayed to a myrtle, whose crinkled pink blossoms seemed curling more closely in the heavy air. An overripe fig dropped to the earth from the tree before him. The rustling of the foliage as it fell roused him and he slowly said:

" Was there ever a saint who fied?" "What dost thou mean? Speak my son," the Cure urged with quivering mouth. "Bul come," he entreated, holding out his hand to Padre Felipo.

"To the confessional? No; it would be sin to tell thee there what T have done."

Outside Remi called that the mar who had come for Monsieur le Cure was in great haste-he feared a storm, and storms on the Bay were dangerous. Padre Felipo flung himself on his knees before the Cure and bent flown until his face was hidden. Stooping over him the old man laid his wrinkled hand

on the black curls, thick and soft as astrakhan. Again Remi called.
"Father," Padre Felipo's breath came

in gasps as he leaned more heavily against the priest, "I have lied. I was never in Texas—I am from New Orleans. -I—am no priest."

"No priest? What is the meaning of thy act?" the Cure asked, thinking how he had doubted Padre Felipo the day he ering hair. No matter what the sin be-God's servant—had no right to judge. " My son---" Remi entered the room followed by the

fisherman's brother, a sullen, black-browed creature, who said it was high time they were off as he had no mind to be on the Bay in a storm. The Cure was compelled to go. Bidding Padre Felipo adieu he set out with many misgivings, since ough to send the laggard blood hurrying he thought the living had greater need

He did not return until late the next night. When he entered his home Remi met him with all the sour look gone out of his shriveled face on which there was a deep solemnity. The place was oppressively still, and on the table lay Padre Felipo's rosary. The clumsy door between the big front room and the small one back of it was closed. "How many have died since yester-

day?" the Cure asked, sitting down in his huge chair. For a moment Remi hesitated, then

answered in a hushed tone:
"There has been but one." "Old Baptiste Valcour; was it not?"

"Baptiste is doing well, and yesterday asked for an onion, which was given him.

"Who then is dead?" "Padre Felipo." "Padre Felipo? He was well but esterday."

"Not so. Even then the fever was on him, and he said he had ailed for days. This morning early the black blood came up from his stomach, and he died at

Remi spoke like a man who held something back, which he dreaded to tell. Seeing this the Cure asked:

'Did he leave no word for me?" "He knew nothing. The fever gripped his brain so that he had no sense, but—"

For the first time in his life the priest looked sternly at his servant.

'Thy own sense has left thee. Remi. Tell me quick whatever thou knowest.' "My good master," Remi laid his hand on the Cure's, "I made Padre Felipo sweet and clean for his grave, as I knew thou wouldst have me do; and on his bared shoulder I saw the fleur de lis-the mark of a slave."

Without a word the Cure went in where the dead lay with candles burning at his head and feet, and knelt beside him.

Remi crossed himself saying a prayer for the departed soul; then he passed out in the breathless night, where the loathsome bats flew and a little gray bird sang its divine melody.—ANNE BOZEMAN LYON, in The Poor Souls' Advocate.



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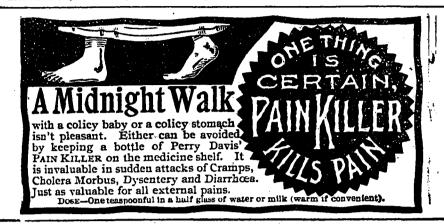
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IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Kate Buckley, aged twenty-four, and residing at 9 Dominick street. Cork, died rather suddenly on the 4th ult. Thomas McGillicuddy, of Lisanska,

dropped dead whilst moving on August 4. He leaves a wife and large family. Thomas O'Halloran, of Rineville, Quin, has been appointed to the Com-

mission of the Peace for County Clare. Michael Davitt has, it is stated, declared that he will decline to sit for East Kerry, but will represent South Mayo.

Lord Rathdonnel's lieutenant for County Carlow has appointed William press their high regard for Mr. O'Kane, Duckett, J.P., of Duckett's Grove, a deputy lieutenant.

A young lad named John Mahony, of Kippah, near Kinsale, died quite suddealy on August 5, without the attendance of either doctor or priest.

The death occurred on August 7, at Convent of Mercy, St. Joseph's, Longford, of Teresa, in religion Sister M. Baptist, youngest daughter of Bartholomew Quinn, of Ardagh.

The Irish Society, of Derry, have consented to allocate a large field, near the Christian Brothers' schools, to be used as an open space or playground for the children of the city. P. McGilligan, of Coleraine, was sworn

in a Justice of the Peace for County Antrim, on the 5th inst. The commission entitles him to sit at Ballymoney, Portrush, and Bushiniils. R. W. Longfield, C.E., has been ap-

Donegal (southern division), vacant by escapes. He began to grow strong the moment he the transfer of J. B. Ferguson to the northern division of the same county.

It is announced that Honry M. Crawford, who was the late Thomas Cunningham's assistant for a number of years, has been appointed Deputy and Acting-Clerk of the Peace for County Antrim.

E. P. O'Flanagan, son of John A O'Flanagan, of Lisadyra, Tuam, has been appointed Auditor of the Solicitors' Apprentices Debating Society. The position is the highest in the gift of the society. One of the last acts of Lord Chancellor

Walker was the appointment of a sterling Nationalist and well-known sportsman, W. F. Mulcahy, Cappah House, to the Commission of the Peace for County Tipperary.

At the Convent of Mercy, Macroom on July 25, Miss Anna Frances Hogan in religion Sister Mary Dympna, daughter of the late Thomas Hogan, of Darra, Borrisokane, received the black veil from Bishop Browne, of Cork.

Bishop Clancy laid the corner-stone of new convent at Strokestown on the 28th ult. Dr. Clancy has given £100 as his first instalment toward the building The magnificent site has been fund. given by Mrs. Pakenham Mahon.

At the meeting of the Enniskillen Town Commissioners, on the 6th inst. Hugh R. Lindsay, J.P., was unanimously re-elected chairman of the board. Mr. Lindsay is a Catholic and Nationalist, while the majority of the commissioners are Protestants and Unionists.

These Meath people have died recently: August 3, at Clonard, Mary, wife of Patrick Byrne. August 8, at Oldcastle, Kate, widow of the late Timothy Kenna. At Thurstianstown, Beauparc, Thomas Joseph, eldest son of Matthew and Mary Roilly, and five and a half moore. Reilly, aged five and a half years.

John Dunphy, of Kyle House, Rathdowney, recently appointed a justice of the peace for Queen's County, was sworn in before Laurence Thomas Kelly, on August 5. Mr. Dunphy is universally respected in Rathdowney and the district in which he lives by both rich and poor.

The Tir-nan-oge Fete, which has been promoted with the view of helping to clear off the debt on St. Joseph's Church, Galway, was opened in Eyre square, on August 1. The project of building the ago by the pastor, the Very Rev. P. J. Lally.

Laurence Maher, of Peafield, who was one of the first that was evicted after the establishment of the Land League.

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Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

was reinstated on August 2. He never gave up hope, though it is close on fourappointed a sorting clerk in the Dublin ways lived within view of the old house. Post office. £24 per year. He has got back now for about half that amount.

Arthur W. H. Stanfield, son of Arthur Stanfield, of Hillsborough, has been sworn in a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature In Ireland. Mr. Stanfield, who served his apprenticeship with J. Lockhart, of Lisburn, will practise in Belfast and Lisburn.

Francis O'Kane, of Dungiven, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Derry. A number of friends met at the Market House, to exand to convey to him their hearty congratulations on his elevation to the magisterial bench.

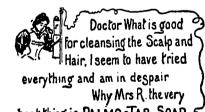
Sister Mary Augustine, of the Loretto Convent, Gibraltar, died last month. She was formerly Margaret Armstrong, and was the eldest daughter of the late James Armstrong and the late Maria Sheridan, of Castlebar. Martin J. Armstrong, of Milebush, is her brother.

On the return journey of the Irish Nationalist Foresters from Dundalk, on July 28, the Dungannon and Stewartstown train was attacked at Portadown, the carriage windows completely demolished, and several persons were struck with stones. A young lad named Rice, from Stewartstown, had his eye almost destroyed. A young man from Ardboe had his head opened. Revolver shots were also discharged. At Milltown, near Dungannon, the train was again assailed by Orange rowdies and revolver shots pointed to the County Surveyorship of discharged. Many persons had narrow



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

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully zyetsoothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck-and chest, as sait into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Brorchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

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A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

A YOUNG LADY IN ELGIN COUNTY TELLS HOW IT SAVED HER LIFE.

THE CASE BAFFLED THE FAMILY DOCTOR AND HE GAVE IT UP-RELIEF CAME WHEN HOPE HAD ALMOST GONE.-HEALTH AGAIN RESTORED.

From the Tilsonburg Observer.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy, who resides on the 8th concession of the township of Bayham, is one of the most respected farmers in the township. Recently an Observer representative visited his home for the purpose of learning the particulars of the recovery of his daughter, Miss Alice Kennedy, from a severe and trying illness, through the severe and trying illness, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after medical assistance had failed. Miss Kennedy now presents the appearance Kennedy now presents the appearance of a healthy and active young woman of twenty, and bears no indication of having passed through an illness that baffled the doctors' skill. To the reporter Miss Kennedy said that in the autumn of 1893 she was taken ill and a physician was called in. Despite all the doctor did for her she continued to grow worse. She suffered from severe headaches, became very pale, rapidly lost flesh, and her limbs were cold and swollen. She suffered great pain and it was with difficulty she could move about. and would sometimes lie for hours in a half stupor. At last the doctor said he could do nothing more for her, and the family asked his advice as to her using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said he was of the opinion that they would not help her. In spite of this adverse opinion, however, she de-termined to give them a trial, and before the first box was finished the wisdom of the decision was made manifest. An improvement was noticed and with joy Miss Kennedy continued taking the Pink Pills until she had used fourteen boxes, when she felt that she was completely cured. She has not taken any since the early summer, and has not had any recurrence of her old trouble, and never felt better in her life. Indeed Miss Kennedy says that as a result of the Pink Pills treatment she has gained :25 pounds in weight. A short time after she began the use of the Pink Pills the doctor who had previously attended her, called and was much surprised at the improvement in the young lady's appearance, and said that if Pink Pills had caused the transformation by all means to continue their use. Misr Kennedy's statements were corroborated by her

.Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are also a specific in cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, etc. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from overwork, mental worry, or excesses of any nature. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

On Saturday last Archbishop Kenrick attained his nineticth year.

Col. Darnley Beaufort, or Brother Reginald, a Trappist monk, is on the staff of the Governor of Kentucky.

Sister Mary Joseph, a sister of Most Rev. Archbishop Kain, has been appointed superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Wheeling, W. Va.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Henry, President of St. Malachy's College, Belfast, has been selected by the Holy Father for the vacant bishopric of Down and Connor.

By a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites signed on May 27, and published on July 17, the Feast of the Annunciation has been raised to the rank of double of

A magnificent copy of the Declaration of Independence, printed on silk, and forwarded by Mr. McBride, a wealthy American, as a present to the Pope, has been received at the Vatican.

Very Rev. James Hughes, Vicar-General of the diocese of Hartford, Conn., died last week. While dying notice was

T. Sherman, is at Marquette College, Milwaukee, Wis., for a short rest. He has just passed through the year of probation, the last stage of preparation for admission to the final vows of the Society antism without wishing it, so to speak, of Jesus.

Bishop Cousin of Nangasaki, Japan, states that he has in his diocese fifteen native Japanese priests, forty-five catechists, eighty native religious communi-ties, consisting of one hundred and eighty Japanese Sisters, engaged in nursing the sick and in teaching the girls.

The most extensive chime in this country is in the tower of the cathedral at Buffalo, and contains forty-two bells, ranging in size from 5 to 5,000 pounds. The chime was made in France and was purchased by some gentleman in Buffalo while it was on exhibition at the Uni-Versal Exposition of 1867 at a cost of \$42,000, an average of \$1,000 for each

Joan of Arc, has announced to the religious communities of his diocese that he will celebrate Mass every Tuesday until October 15, inclusive, in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, for their intentions.

From Milan it is announced that during the Eucharistic Congress, at which about eighty Bishops will be present, there is to be at the episcopal seminary a Eucharistic exhibition, in which will be shown what art, industry and religion have done in honor of the Blessed

A notable ceremony was that performed by Archbishop Corrigan of New York last Sunday, when he conferred holy orders on thirteen young French Dominicans at the convent of the order at Sherman Park. The convent was opened last November, to enable young French novices to complete their studies with-out fear of being enlisted as conscripts. Those ordained last Sunday were the first to profit by the freedom afforded by the American flag, and in honor of the oc-casion, in the sanctuary of the chapel, was displayed an American as well as a French flag.

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THE A. .. A.

Arraigned as Traitors to American Institutions.

Senator Hoar has written an open let ler to the A. P. A.'s of Massachusetts in which he arraigns them as traitors to American institutions and conspirators against the rights and liberties of their fellow men.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College, one of the leading scholars of the country, has drawn down upon himself and the Cambridge University the contumely of the bigots for his rap at the A.P.A. in the address at the Sanderson Academy dinner in Ashfield. But as he has won the admiration of all fair-minded people for his outspoken criticism of the anti-Catholic fanatics, he will not mind the little dogs barking at his heels. Professor Norton contended that the existence of the A.P.A. was father and sister, both of whom give all the credit for her marvellous recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The minds of the mass of Americans are still in a prehistoric, or at least in a mediaval stage. It is folly to call a community educated in which such an organization as the A.P.A. can spread widely. Its members have not learned the first, the simplest lesson of good citizenship."

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PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

Those Who Have Not the True Faith Are

The Christian Advocate (New York) prints a translation of an article "from a clerical organ edited by a priest, whose co-laborer is the chief man of the Order of Barefooted Friars in Peru, published in Callao, July 6," which brings strong accusations against Protestants. The article is in the form of a dialogue, and in part is as follows:

But surely the Protestant governments have greatly diminished these

persecutions, have they not?'
"'They have diminished them greatly, insomuch that they do not now hang and quarter the Catholics as they were doing up to a short time ago, because our century no longer allows such barbarities. But apart from this they keep on as before, substituting guile for open violence, and if, indeed, it is true that they have made some concessions, they have not Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, Eng., will go to Mexico in October to take part in the coronation of the Virgin of Guadaloupe.

The installable Rev. Dr. Henry, Presidence of the Presidence of the Coronal State of Sponsor of the Wirgin of Guadaloupe.

The installable Rev. Dr. Henry, Presidence of the Coronal State of Sponsor of the Wirgin of Guadaloupe.

The installable Rev. Dr. Henry, Presidence of the Coronal State of the Coronal St

testant governments have granted the Catholics what they call emancipation, allowing them all civil rights the same

as Protestants?'
"'Yes, they have done so for the reasons above named But, with all that emancipation and all that equalizing of civil rights, the truth is that in Protestant countries Catholics do not enjoy real liberty, for neither their bishops nor their parish priests nor their other church officers can exercise their ministry freely and without embarrassment public offices and employments only Protestants are admitted; they by constitutions, everything possible is received from Rome conferring on the aged priest the title of monsignor.

done to exclude Catholics from legislative chambers. To sum up, there is no The Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, son of the late Gen. W. jected.' jected.

"'And do private individuals hold this same attitude toward Catholics?"

"'Those Protestants who are honest and good naturally, who are in Protesting been born in it, do certainly disapprove the treacherous conduct of their governments and pity the Catholics so badly maltreated by them; but those who are Protestants in principle, and have the deliberate purpose of opposing the Catholic Church, are the worst make-up imaginable, because they never cease to augment inveterate hatred, nor to associate and confabulate together for the harassment of Catholics and for depring them of of Catholics, and for depriving them of employment, of work, of trade, of service, and even of bread when possible. This

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest The Bishop of St. Die, who is so interested in the French canonization of sale OF ALL MEDICINES.



before said.'

REMARKS AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

What is the cause of such treacherous and inhuman conduct?

"'The cause of it is that Protestants having not the true faith have not true charity. Protestantism feeds on hatred; hatred is what gives it its being and its spirit. The reason consists in the fact that error cannot tolerate truth, and therefore does not tolerate him who professes it, but persecutes him by instinct."—The R-public.

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A PROTESTANT MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

When addressing his congregation rec ntly, Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, a Congregational minister, did not hesitate in letting his hearers know his opinion of Catholics. He said: "I am a Puritan through and through. But when I think of the unceasing, self-sacrificing, persistent, steady work of the Roman Catholic Church, I am almost tempted to say that they deserve their success. They build brick churches; you are too mean to even build wooden chapels to worship in. If you object to Catholic churches, why don't you build Protestant churches? You criticise the number of schools the Cath-olics build in the South; will you build similar schools? You complain of their work; why don't you go and do likewise? Contribute your money the way they do,' send out missionaries like theirs—men who abandon everything for the cause they have adopted.—Philadelphia catholic Times.

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CHINESE MISSIONS AND CLERICAL CELIBACY.

The horrible massacre of missionary workers connected with the Church Missionary Society in China, has naturally heen thing the newspapers with somewhat futile discussions as to the methods and aims of the various societies who find a field for their labors in the vast hinese Empire. Some writers urge the temporary retirement of all missionaries from the inland stations; others are equally emphatic that it is their bounden duty to remain at all risks at their posts. One contributor boldly suggests that missionaries should carry arms in case of attack, while others maintain that women are entirely out of place in the missionary field. And one and all deplore the absolutely indefensible presence of little children who had been allowed to remain in that centre of danger even after months of warning. The whole discussion really turns on a point which has escaped the notes of nearly all the Protestant papers, i.e., on the existence of the married missionary. The Catholic Church settled that question once and for all many centuries back, and, as a matter of fact, the precise calamity which we are all deploring could not have occurred at a Catholic station. Had Whasang been evangelized by Catholic missionaries the priests and lay brothers would have been free if necessary to lay down their lives for the Faith without any torturing doubts regarding the fate of their female relatives; and had women been present it could only have been as religious, leading carefully regulated lives under the absolute control of a higher ecclesiastic. There could have been no company of young girls more or less trained, acting more or less on their own responsibility, and above all, there could by no possibility have been any little English children to fall victims to the blind rage of Buddhist fanaties. Certain sections of the Anglican Church have already awakened to the advantages of enforced clerical celibacy for missionary purposes, and the recent calamity in China will probably help to bring the subject more prominently before the mission-supporting public. Putting aside for the moment all higher spiritual considerations, it might rightly be urged in the interests alike of humanity and of common-sense. -Catholic 'times, Liverpool Ingland.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

Each season forces upon our consideration its own peculiar perils to health. The advent of fall finds many reduced in strength and vigor, poorly prepared to continue the business of life. The stomach and bowels, the great highway of animal economy, is especially liable to disorder in the fall. The nervous system has also suffered in the struggle. Typhoid fever and malaria in particular find in the fall that combination of earth, air and water that mark this season as especially dangerous. The falling leaves, the decaying vegetables, contribute their share of contamination. Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes a most valuable safeguard to these important points, and should he used in the fall before serious sickness has laid you low.

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Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off super-

they have done always, and this same them to the benefit of others that need, ate and oppressed and tell them of the they continue doing in Germany, in The first without the last begets covet-Holland. in the British Isles, in Switzer-ousness; the last without the first begets land, and in the United States, as I have prodigality. The two united make an excellent temper. Happy the place where they are found!

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NUGGETS OF TRUTH.

The vulgar mind fancies that judgment is implied chiefly in the capacity to cen-sure; and yet there is no judgment so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve.

A good man who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it says: The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love and something to hope for."

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy, and temperance is the best physic.—Saturday Evening Post.

Set about doing good to somebody.
Put on your hat and go and visit the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolminister unto them; seek out the desol-

consolations of religion. I have often tried this and found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

David Hume declared that he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, in-clined always to look on the bright side, than, with a gloomy mind, be master of an estate of ten thousand a year.

The heart will commonly govern the head; and it is certain that any strong passion, set the wrong way, will always infatuate the wisest of men; therefore the first part of wisdom is to watch the

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There is no difference between a dead miner and a live one, for in either case his dream of life is ore.

"I understand the critics showed your

"Of all Table Waters the most delicious" Bottled at the Springs .. Radnor-in-the Laurentides, Waters. dolan leaning Hotels, Grocers, Restaurants and Clubs! or from Radnor Water, Company. New York Life Building! Montreat.

WHAT IS

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its naturul color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair Iyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most maily applied One of its most remarkable qualities is the pro perty it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and othe RUBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to re produce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsol via Lavaltrie.

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

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Levaltrie. December 2 th. 1885.

Comments of Dr G. Desrosiere. St. Peux de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glorcy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle introducts of Robson's Sactorer, I inderstand perfectly why this preparations. In fact the aunstance to which I allude to know to exercise in a high degree an emolecular and softening influence on the hair. It is soon highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to produce its growth, and to greatly prolong its visibility. I therefore confidently recommend the uso of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons where hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

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

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Pointe Fortune. Until further notice, a special train will leave Windsor Station at 10.00 A.M. Returning, will arrive at Windsor Station at 9.25 P.M.

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Special Train leaves Dalhousie Square at 9 A.M. every Sunday for St. Jerome and intermediate stations. Returning, will arrive at Dalhousie Square at 9.45 P.M.

City Ticket Office 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

N-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in TIPBELL'S QUININE WINE e.sant restorative and appetizer. Pure Amplesome, it has stood the test of years, pared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., coffmitations. Montreal.

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CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Every Wednesday.

Value of Prizes Ranging from

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Value of Prizes ranging from

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Tickets, 10 cents.

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Self-Raising Flour

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Practical House and STEAMBOAT Bell-banger, which is the general Machiner, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. general Machiner, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Carpenters, and Bullders, Work to order. 76%. etc. Carpenters, and Bullders, west of Victoria Square, and 764 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, Munteral. Bell Telephone 2521.

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Wrought by Paine's Celery Compound The Great Strength and Health-Giver.

The memory of the great discoverer of a wonderful sensation in that special sec-Paine's Celery Compound will ever be tion of the Eastern Townships. Professacred to the thousands who have been sional men, business men, and farmers, wonderfully delivered fron disease and have discussed the subject, and to-day suffering. The united efforts of this Paine's Celery Compound has a reputaworld's medical men will never equal tion and a fame in the district that no the work, the mighty life-saving results, that have come to sufferers through the

virtues of Paine's Celery Compound.

The most difficult, most distressing, and the seemingly hard and incurable cases, are successfully cured by the great medicine. There is no reason why any man or woman should despair and give up hope, while they can procure the me-dicine that drives away disease.

Strong and incontrovertible proof-testimony from one who suffered for over fifty years will give hope and inspira-tion to many of Canada's sufferers who, up the present, have been unsuccessful with physicians and the common adver-

tised medicines of the day.

The marvellous and speedy cure of Mrs.

A. R. Parsons, of Sutton, P.Q., has created

other medicine ever possessed. Mrs. Parsons writes very briefly, but to

the point; she says:—
"I am delighted to send my testimony

regarding your most valuable medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. "Some time ago I had Grippe, which left me so lame and weak, that for six months I could not get up without help. I told my husband that nothing else but Paine's Celery Compound could help me, after other medicines and doctors had

" After taking several bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I feel that I am cured; I can now walk and go up and down stairs with ease, and do all my housework. Under the blessing of God and your Paine's Celery Compound, I am now well."

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and prices are irregular, sales of straight roller flour having sold in this market at a wide range, all the way from \$3.25 to \$3.50 on track here, and a dealer who was asked for an explanation of such a wide range replied that the lower price was for new wheat flour and the higher for old wheat wheat flour and the higher for old wheat flour, the old commanding a big premium over the new. This flour is delivered in smaller lots at \$3.35 to \$3.65. There is also a wide range of prices in Manitoba strong bakers' flour, best brands being quoted at \$4, while very good grades have sold at \$3.65 to \$3.75, and it is said that \$4 has been shaded for round lots of best brands. A better enquiry has been experienced for spring wheat flour for export, and about 10,000 sacks have been placed on p.t. for the

OATMEAL.-Market continues quiet, with prices on the easy side. It is said that car loads of rolled oats can be had the fall make would be short. Prices at \$3.65 on track here. The local jobtrade is very quiet. Rolled and granulated \$3.80 to \$3.90; standard \$3.70 to \$3.80. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.95, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags,

and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, Etc.—The market for bran is lower, with sales at \$15.50 to \$16, sales having been made at both figures. Shorts are steady at \$17.50 to \$19.00. Moullie gells slowly at \$20.00 to \$22.50 as

to grade. WHEAT.—The local market is dull, and in the absence of business, quotations are purely nominal. Red winter wheat has sold at 60c at points west of Toronto,

and No. 1 hard at 86c to 87c. Corn.—The market is weak and about 3c lower on the week at 41c to 42c in bond, and 49c to 51c duty paid.

PEAS.—The market is quiet on spot, but sales of new are being made in the Stratford district at 50c to 51c per 60 lbs; and here prices are quoted at 68c to 70c

OATS.—There is a fair enquiry for old oats, with sales reported in car lots at as they are here. at 341c; but new are offered to arrive at

BARLEY.—A number of samples of new barley have been received from Ontario during the past week, most of which were badly stained. Feed barley will therefore no doubt be plentiful and malting grades scarce. Feed is quoted at 47c to 48c, and malting at 55c to 60c. BUCKWHEAT.—Prices nominal at 50c

RYE.—Prices nominal at 58c to 55c. MALT.—Market quiet at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

buyers' ideas on values are lower than holders care to sell at. Sales are reported in the local market at \$16.00 to \$17.00 as to quantity, and thin mess has sold at \$15. Chicago mess pork can be laid down here at about \$14:00 to \$14:25. This pork continues to be received here, but most of it is for through shipment.
A good business is reported in cut meats A good business is reported in cut means for the local trade, hams selling well at within range of quotations. Bacon is also enquired for. English advices are again discouraging on bacon, there having been a drop of 12s on American and 8s to 10s on Canadian. This is the result of glutting the markets with more result of glutting the markets with more

liberal supplies. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.50

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet but steady, and business is at a standstill owing to buyers and sellers being unable to reconcile their views. Shippers are willing to pay 171c for late made cream-ery delivered here, but factorymen want 18c at the factory. It is reported that one or two purchases have been made this week for export, but the price did not transpire. The last sales reported to for good selections.

Creamery, finest July-August, per lb., 17½c to 18c; Creamery, fair to good, 16½c to 17c; Townships, 15c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; Western. 13½c to 14c.

CHEESE .- The cheese market has passed through another unsatisfactory week, although during the past few days there sacks have been placed on p.t. for the United Kingdom.

Spring Patent, \$0.00 to \$4.15. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.35 to \$3.65. Extra, \$0.00. Superfine, \$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers', best bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.75. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.70 to \$1.80. have been quite a number of cheese fused to accept that figure, and put them into cold storage. What with the shrinkage in the milk, and the closing of quite a number of factories owing to unremunerative prices, it looks as though have dropped &c on the week.

Undergrades, 63c to 7c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET. Utica, N.Y., Sept. 2.—Sales at 7c to 8c. Little Falls, N.Y., Sept. 2.—Sales at 7c

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 3.—No sales. Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 3.—No sales. Napanee, Ont., Sept. 4.—No sales. Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 4.—No sales. Picton, Ont., Sept. 4.-No sales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market has undergone no material change in prices since our last report, but owing to higher receipts during the past few days a somewhat firmer feeling has sprung up. Among the latest sales reported to us was a lot of choice candled stock amounting to 50 cases at 11c and 8c cases at 10%; but we question if the latter figure would be accepted per 66 lbs. Ontario has a good crop of peas.

OATS.—There is a fair enquiry for old

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OATS.—There is a fair enquiry for old

TALLOW.—Market is firmer at 51c to

Hops.—Market remains quiet. A few small lots of new have been sold at 8c to 10c. Yearlings are quoted at 3c to 6c. Honey.—Market unchanged. Old ex-tracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c.

and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 41c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. BEANS .- Prices are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.75 for good mediums. Choice handpicked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 61c to 71c

BALED HAY.—Market firmer and more PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for Canada short cut is quiet, although we hear that enquiries have already been received from lumbering firms; but quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10.00 for

FRUITS.

The market for apples this week has been a little stronger, but with the heavy receipts it is expected that prices will not keep up the way they have been doing, as shippers are commencing to flood the market.

lemons in this market, and with supply in the New York market being very Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.50 in the New York market being very to \$17.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl.. light and prices advancing, a further advanced is still anticipated. Bananas are still glutting the market, and it is almost lib. \$14.50 to \$15.00; Hams, per lib. \$16 to \$10; Lard, pure, in pails, per lib. \$16 to \$10; Lard, compound, in pails, per lib. \$16 to \$10; Each, per lib. \$10; Each, pe

California plums or peaches in the mar-ket, and no receipts are expected till next week. Receipts of pears have been very liberal, and sales are reported good. Canadian plums are also very scarce, and prices show considerable increase over last week's figures. Potatoes are in fair demand, and prices still keep firm as last quoted.

APPLES.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.; Medium, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per barrel; Fine, \$1.50 to \$1.75 do; Fancy, \$1.75 to \$2.25 do.

ORANGES.—Rodi, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box.
LEMONS.—\$5.50 to \$8.00 per box.

Bananas.—35c to 50c per bunch. very liberal, and sales are reported good.

Bananas. -- 35c to 50c per bunch.

GRAPES.—Concord, 3½c per lb.; Delaware, 5½c per lb.; Niagara, 4½c to 5c per lb. California Peaches.-\$1.25 to \$1.35 per box; Plums, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box;

Pears green, \$2.40 to \$2.60 per box Pears ripe, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per box. PEARS.—H. R. Bartlett, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per keg; Clapp Favorite \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel.

Plums, Canadian-\$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket. Peaches, Canadian-75c to 90c per

basket. DATES -31c to 41c per lb. COCOANUTS .- Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred. Potatoes.-40c to 50c per bag; do. 80c to \$1.00 per barrel; do, sweet, \$4.00 to

THE WHEAT CROP.

\$5.50 per bbl.

The Austrian Government estimate of the wheat crop of the different countries, the total for which was given in a recent despatch, shows the following in bushels: Great Britain, 46,811,000; France, 301, 573,000; Germany, 103,550,000; Austria, 45,392,000; Italy, 114.898,000; Belgium, 21,277,000; Spain, 86,527,000; Russia, 415,053,000; Hungary, 150,361,000; India 237,550,000; United States, 400,017,000; Canada, 51,066,000; Roumania, 63,414,000; Bulgaria, 52,482,000; Turkey, 42,555,000; Argentine, 60,895,000; Australia, 35,746,000. Total, 2,230,174,000. The is less than the average.

SAINTS OF THE MONTH.

St. Jerome, C.D., Sept. 30, 329-420.-The life of this illustrious doctor of the Church is of great interest to the readers of the Magazine at this particular time when they are asked to renew their interest in the study of the Bible, for to St. Jerome the world is indebted for his wonderful translation into Latin of the Old and New Testaments. His version is indeed the text for our Church Missals and Ritual, and hence it is of great importance to recall some of the incidents in the life of this wonderful man. He was the most learned of all the Latin Fathers and was born in 329, at Stridonium, in Paunonia, which was part of what is known as Hungary. He was sent to Rome for his studies and here he was baptized. His teachers were among the best, and he visited noted cities in search of instruction.

He was the subject of some temptations, but his trust in God enabled him to conquer them all. He tells us that in order to fix his imagination and curb his will he set about overcoming the diffi-culties of the Hebrew language. "When my soul was on fire with bad thoughts," "When he writes, in 411. "that I might subdue my flesh, I became a scholar to a monk who had been a Jew, to learn of him the Hebrew alphabet; and after I had most diligently studied the judicious rules of Quintilian, the copious, flowing eloquence of Cicero, the grave Finest Ontario, 73c to 8c; Eastern Pliny, I inured myself to hissing and broken-winded words."

He was a great broken-winded words."

In 380 he went admirer of the classics. In 380 he went to Constantinople to study the Scriptures under St. Gregory Mazianzen. His familiarity with the Holy Places; his knowledge of the Hebrew, carefully cul-tivated in the Jewish Academy at Tiberius in which he was a master; and his great familiarity with Latin, Greek and Chaldaic, which were then living languages,—made him eminently fitted for the work of translating the Holy Scriptures into a new Latin version which Pope Damasus commissioned him to make. He first revised the translation of the Gospels and then the rest of the New Testament. He atterwards translated the several books of the Old Testament. For this work he took up his residence at Bethlehem, and was occupied on it for twentyone years. Pope Clement VIII. does not hesitate to call St. Jerome "a man who in translating the Holy Scriptures was divinely assisted and inspired."
The Church styles him the
"greatest of all her doctors in expounding the divine oracles." His life was always one of excessive labor and penance. He fell a victim to fever, and in 420 he died and was buried near the ruins of his monastery at Bethlehem. At present his remains lie in the Church of St. Mary Major, in Rome. Penance and prayer gave him his great insight into the true meaning of the Word of God.—Catholic School and Home

Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment for

Magazine.

London, Sept. 10.—Lady Rose Gunning, widow of the Rev. Sir H. Gunning, bart., and daughter of the Rev. and Hon. Wni. Henry Spencer, who was arrested in this city on the 25th of July, upon an extradition warrant, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, for the forgery of her father's name to certain deeds. Lady Gunning is a middle-aged woman, and was formerly connected with the Addison Club.

Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Taken in time, Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

"No," said the old farmer, in reply to

Radnor Water Company

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NEW YORK, September 10th, 1895.

Valkyrie III. wins. She carried "Radnor." Empress of Waters, on board in to-day's race. Canada contributed the Mascot.

"M°CALLUM"

Radnor Agency, New York.

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We have added eight casks of PLANT POTS, of all sizes, to our former stock, which now gives us a magnificent display, from the tiny fern pots to the large palm and rubber plant pots, all the newest colors and shapes, from MINTON'S well-known potteries. Prices, 25c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.25, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.25, \$8.00. See the new shape with Saucers, the latest out. Also, a lot of Pots and Pedestals, an ornament to any room, in Sage Green, Yellow and Rose Colors. All are invited to inspect the largest display of Pots in the city.

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Just received two cases of New Mantle

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Our first deliveries of Ladies' New Coats have just been put into stock and comprise the choicest of European Nov-

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Coats. Ladies' Cheviot Tweed Coats. In Black and Leading Colors.

With Back Yokes and Box Seams. S. CARSLEY.

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Just received two more cases of Ladjes: Golf Jerseys in black and colors. All very choice goods.

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Parents and Guardians will please note that S. Carsley has purchased at a LARGE DISCOUNT the entire stock of MESSRS. H. SHOREY & CO.'S

Boy's and Youths' Clothing, and is selling them at such low prices that it will tempt parents to buy several suits.

Boys' School Suits

Hundreds of the suits are especially adapted for school wear.

Boys' Tweed School Suits, \$1,35. Boys' Tweed Reefer School Suits, \$1.40, Boys' Halifax Tweed Suits, \$1.95. Boys' Navy School Suits, \$1.00.

Boys' Eancy Tweed School Suits, \$2.10.

Boys! Cloth School Caps, 15c. S. CARSLEY,

Mail Orders promptly and Carefully executed

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S. Carsley sells Boys' and Girls' School Boots at very low prices.

Boys' Strong School Boots, from \$1.25. Girls' Durable School Boots, from the.

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Our Book Department is now receiving a full assortment of School Books, School Stationery, Copy Books, Exercise Books, Pens, Pencils, Books and every school

requisite. Parents and Guardians should visit our Book Department as money can be saved by buying School Books

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Twenty Bales of New Carpets all pretty and cheap. Remnants of Carpets, only 3c piece.

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Never before has there been shown such a handsome stock of New Dress. Goods as those imported for this season's trade, they are all of the very latest production and richest colorings.

New Scotch Dress Tweeds. New French Dress Goods. New Cable Cord Dress Goods. New Camel Hair Tweeds.

New Habit Cloths. Also some very rich effects in Wool and Silk Crepons.

All Wool Crepons in Clouded and

Other Effects. Most Ladies will prefer these goods for Beauty of Effect. S. CARSLEY.

Table Napery

Hand Loom Table Cloths, 58c. Half Bleached Linen Table Cloths, 70c. Snow White Linen Table Cloths, 47c. Three quarter White Linen Table Nap-

kins, \$1.15. Hemstitched Linen Doylies, 9c ea. Stamped Linen Doylies, 12c. Damask Five O'clock Tea Cloths, 44c.

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Ask for Rigby Waterproof Coats and taken other. They are the best in the All sizes for both Ladies and Gentlemen now in stock at

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