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ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL GIVES A MASTERLY EXPOSITION OF THIS IMPORTANT SUBJECT -" THE PEOPLE OF CANADA WOULD UP-HOLD A GOVERNMENT THAT STOOD OUT FOR GOOD FAITH AND THE RESPECT OF THE PLEDGED WORD OF THE DOMINION."

We take, from the North Sydney Herald report, that part of the speech of Hon. J. J. Curran, recently delivered at Sydney, Cape Breton, which has reference to the Manitoba school question. It is difficult to combat the position taken by him on constitutional lines, in view of his able exposition of the matter from the date of the resolution of the Hon. Edward Blake to the present time. We trust that at the next session of par-liament, should the Manitoba Government persist in its refusal to do justice. that both leaders of the great parties in Cauada will join hands for remedial legislation, and thus remove the question from the political arena.

The honorable gentleman spoke as

The Manitoba school question, of which so much had been said, ought to be one of great simplicity. It was not, in so far as the Parliament of Canada is concerned, a religious question in any sense. It was not a question as to whether one system of schools was preferable to another. Those who were called upon to vote in this respect were not supposed in any way to deal with the merits or demerits of the separate school system. The whole question was whether the rights of the minority in Manitoba under the Manitoba act were to be respected and held inviolate. To talk of coercion of the majority or the desire to impose upon the province a system of schools repugnant to any section of the community was rank rubbish. The 22nd section of the Manitoba act gave certain powers regarding education to the Legislature of the province and imposed certain restrictions upon that Legislature. It was simply a question to-day whether the constitution was to be upheld, and whether the privileges secured to the minority, privileges most likely at that time to be secured to a Protestant minority, as that body of hristians was actually in the minority in the province at the time the act was assed, were to be maintained; or if hose matters that had been declared by he highest tribunal in the Empire a winds. The constitutional question could not be evaded, it could not be lightly treated. it could not be ignored with impunity; because the Catholic minority of Manitoba stood nearly in the same position as the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec, and as the one was treated so there was a possibility of the other being dealt with When the Manitoba school act of 1890 was enacted the Catholics, who had then become the minority, protested against it. The schools which they had enjoyed or nineteen years had been abolished, their school-houses had been handed over to the public schools, their taxes were applied to the public school system, and every privilege that they had enjoyed from a short time after the province was acorporated with the Dominion had been swept away. Under these circumstances the case of Barret vs. the Queen was placed before the court for adjudication, as to whether any law or practice in force at the time of the passing of the Manitoba act of 1870 had been infringed upon. The Supreme court of Canada had unanimously held that this school RW was ultra vires. The Privy council of her Majesty reversed that decision.

Mr. Laurier says that the policy of the Dominion Government in dealing with his question was cowardly and shifting. A man with his so-called policy requires to have a great deal of audacity to accuse any one of cowardice, but if cowardice it be, then

30 MAN IN THIS COUNTRY IS MORE RE-SPONSIBLE

for the action of the Governm nt all through this matter than Mr. Laurier himself. He impugns not only the Govemment of Canada, but he casts the harge of cowardice upon the greatest leader the Liberal party has had in Canada, the Hon. Edward Blake, and it would not take long to prove that assertion. Whilst the case of Barret vs. the was pending, Mr. Blake, foreseeing that if the case went against the preions of the minority that there would still remain the appeal to his collency-in-council with reference to divileges arquired under the sub-section section 22 of the Manitoba act relathe to rights acquired since the union with Canada, proposed the following

That it is expedient to provide means reby, on solemn occasions touching de exercise of the power of disallowance, of the appellate power as to educanal legislation, important questions liew or fact may be referred by the ecutive to a high judicial tribunal for ing and consideration, in such mode it the authorities and parties intered may be represented and that a oned opinion may be ebtained for information of the executive.

remarkable speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons He pointed out that he referred not only to questions of "ultra vires" legislation, but to the question of appeal to the Governor-General in-council by a minority claiming to have a grievance. Let us take his own words so that there may be no misunderstanding:---

"My opinion is, that whenever, in opposition to the continued view of a provincial executive and legislature, it is contemplated by the Dominion executive to disallow a provincial act because it is ultra vires, there ought to be a reference; and also that there ought to be a reference in certain cases where the condition of public opinion renders expedient a solution of legal problems, dissociated from those elements of passion and expediency which are, rightly or wrongly, too often attributed to the action of political bodies. And again, I for my part would recommend such a reference in all cases of educational appeal cases which necessarily evoke the feelings to which I have alluded, and to one of which, I am frank to say, my present motion is mainly due."

And having thus defined the extent of his object in covering both the "ultra; vires" and the appeal to his Excellencyin-council on the grounds of a grievance from an undue interference by a province with rights acquired under the second branch of the educational clauses of the act, Mr. Blake was particularly careful to indicate what were his reasons for adopting such a course. He felt the necessity of avoiding political action in a country like ours, with a population made up of such different elements, elements divided by race and by creed and by language. Can there be any doubt of his intention when we consider the following words used by him in that speech. He said :-

"But sir, besides the positive gain of obtaining the best guidance, there are other, and in my opinion, not unimportant gains besides. Ours is a popular government; and when burning questions arise inflaming the public mind, when agitation is rife as to the political action of the executive or the legislature -which action is to be based on legal questions, obviously beyond the grasp of the people at large—when the people are on such questions divided by cries of creed and race; then I maintain that a great public good is attainable by the submission of such legal questions to legal tribunals with all the customary securities for a sound judgment; and whose decisions, passionless and dignified, accepted by each of us as binding in our own affairs, involving fortune, freedom, honor, life itself, are most likely to be accepted by us all in questions of public concern."

If we understand English language parliamentary compact, were to be surely there was no other meaning to be treated as waste paper and cast to the given to those words of the Hon. Edward winds. The constitutional question Blake than that if he had to decide upon a course of action, seeing the condition of the country, he would decide

SUCH A BURNING QUESTION

in the light of the interpretation given to our constitution by the highest tri-bunal in the land. And, further, he warned the party in power that he was acting in their interest in bringing forward such a resolution in these solemn words:

"I have an absolute confidence that, if my proposal should be declined, the first persons to regret that decision will be hon, gentlemen opposite. My opinion is, that this is a proposal eminently helpful to the executive of the country at this time; but it is eminently helpful to them, because it is eminently helpful to the good government of this country, and it is in this spirit that I move the amendment which I now submit to the

judgment of the House." That resolution was adopted by the House of Commons of Canada without a dissenting voice. Mr. Laurier was present; he accepted that resolution with all its consequences, and never uttered a word of protest; he acquiesced in it, and in acquiescing in it he acquiesced in the line that had been adopted by the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada. Mr. Dalton McCarthy acquiesced in that resolution and with every member of the House stood bound by it. But they were told that in accepting that resolution Sir John A. Macdonald had made several reservations. That he had insisted that in every instance, whether the Government of the day acted upon or rejected the opinion of Her Majesty's Privy Council, they must still bear the responsibility of their action. That was true. No government can divest itself of its responsibility for the administration of every law upon the statute book. Speaking of that responsibility, and of the care with which the resolution of Mr. Blake had been prepared, Sir John A. Macdonald had used these words to define his exact position:

"Such a decision is only for the information of the Government. The executive is not relieved from any responsibility because of any answer being given by the tribunal. If the executive were to be relieved of any such responsibility, I should consider that a fatal blot in the proposition of my hon. friend. I believe in responsible government. I believe in he responsibility of the executive. But he answer of the tribunal will be simply for the information of the Government. The Government may dissent from that decision, and it may be their duty to do so if they differ from the conclusion to

The responsibility of the Government import of this resolution Mr. remains and they may be called upon to made one of the most able and discent from the decision of the most

which the court has come."

august tribunal "if they differ from the conclusion to which the court has come."

Who differs, from the decision of the Privy Council in this instance? The Government does not differ, Mr. Laurier does not differ, Mr. Dalton McCarthy does not differ. The Privy Council has declared that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the min-ority in Manitoba have had their rights interfered with. What then could the Government do but call upon the Legislature of Manitoba to remedy the grievance? Mr. Laurier may go back upon his vote upon the Blake resolution. Mr. Dalton McCarthy may say "this is a wrong and the statute has provided a remedy, but do not apply the remedy,' but the people of Canada who love justice will not stand any such doctrine. The position of Mr. Blake

HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED. the position of Sir John A. Macdonald has been proved. What was the position of Sir John Thompson upon this question. At the very formation of his Government he went with his colleagues to Toronto, and at a public meeting there, in the presence of thousands in one of the public halls, he made a statement of the policy of his party. Before resuming his seat he was called upon by many voices to speak on the Manitoba school question. He declared that his Government would stand by the constitution, and amidst the ringing cheers of the multitude he declared that the appeal of the minority in Manitoba would be referred to the highest tribunal; and if the decision went against the majority that majority would have to submit, and if it went against the minority they would have to abide by the consequences. (Cheers.) Later on when Messrs. Laurier, McCarthy and Tarte joined in a vote of non-confidence in Sir John Tohmpson's Government, because the appeal of the minority to the Governor-General-in-Council had been referred for adjudication as to the right of his Excellency-in-Council to deal with the matter after the decision in the Barret case, Sir John Thompson was taunted by the member for L'Islet with being afraid to announce the volicy of the Government in advance of the decision of the Privy Council. Sir John Thompson said:

"When the questions which surround her case have been decided by the courts. there will be no suspicion on the part of that province that either from religious or political antipathy or sympathy her legislation has been interfered with or her rights invaded; and when the hon. member for L'Islet challenges me, as he surely had no right to challenge me, to state in advance what the policy of the Government would be if such and so should happen, I tell him that the answer I can give now and the answer I shall be able to give him, if that event and successful scale. should happen, would be this, that the province of Manitoba is a constitutional province, and that whether it be in the hands of legislators opposed to us or in the hands of legislators in sympathy with us, we have every reason to believe and to rest assured that she will obey the dictates of the highest tribunal in this Empire as to what constitution is, regardless of consequences, regardless even of the displeasure of the majority if the decision should be against 'the majority; and that, so far as the disposal of this appeal is concerned at any rate, the minority must bow to that decision and the federal executive will advise his Excellency accordingly."

Was that language plain enough? Was there any cowardice in that declaration? The present Government is the successor of Sir John Thompson's ad ministration. They have inherited his traditions, they have declared for his views upon this momentous question. They are bound to stand or fall by the constitution as expounded by the highest court in the Empire, and above all they are bound to respect Parliamentary compacts. The Privy council, in the reasons they were bound by the statutes to give for the opinion they expressed, declared that the 22nd section of the Manitoba act was "in truth a parliamentary compact." The people of Canada would uphold a Government that stood out for good faith, and the respect of the pledged word of the Dominion. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier seems to suggest that, this matter being one of fact, as he says, there should be an investigation-some sort of a commission. The Privy council had decided the question of fact when it held that the minority had a grievance. If Mr. Laurier was not satisfied with the decision of the Privy council, he had the statement of Mr. Martin, his own colleague and supporter, the author of this law, who had declared it tyrannical. If that did not satisfy him let him refer to the words of Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the late chieftain, the former member for Winnipeg, who stated in Parliament:-"Whatever we may think of the advisability of maintaining the system of separate schools or establishing a system of neutral schools in Manitoba, the manner in which the separate school system in Manitoba was abolished

WAS BRUTAL, BARBAROUS AND BUTCHERY.' The question of a grievance has been settled beyond dispute, and to suppose that Mr. Greenway, who despises and repudiates the judgment of the Privy council, would respect the finding of a royal commission, is simply preposterous. The Liberal-Conservative party are not responsible for this wretched question being thrust into the political arena. For twenty years they governed Manitoba, respecting the rights of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. It was the Liberal party that trampled upon the rights of the minority, and when or the Liberal party that trampled upon the rights of the minority, and when or one of the finest that ever came out of Isn't where has Mn Laurier appealed to his friend and adherent and co-Liberal, Mr. other organists who examined it, are out.

Greenway, to undo the wrong he has perpetrated? (Cheers.) If Mr. Laurier were a patriotic man he would join hands with the Liberal-Conservatives in maintaining and enforcing the constitution. The Government have called upon the Legislature of Manitoba to do justice in the premises. Every good citizen hopes they may settle the question on the basis of justice within their own Legislature, but should they fail to do so the Parliament of Canada will not shirk its duty, and remedial legislation will be carried by an overwhelming majority. Their honored guest had stated that in Nova Scotia the day of bigotry had passed and that his province was a land of fair play to all. He could tell them that in the Province of Quebec no public man would dare to propose a law that would inflict an injury on or infringe upon a right or privilege of the Protestant minority without being driven into obscurity. (Cheers.) Let them read the admirable speech of Hon. Mr. Baker, M.P., on this subject and see what a Protestant representative had to say as to telerance in the Province of Quebec. No party. Liberal or Conservative, in that province. would lay a sacrilegious hand upon the constitutional privilege of the minority in the slightest degree, and he felt that the fair play that held good there was in favor with the great majority of the Canadian people. They wished to prosper at home, but they desired to be respected abroad as well, as people who respected covenants and would not tolerate the existence of grievances in any section of the country, no matter how weak the minority might be. Our people wished to preserve and hand to their children the proud name that they inherited from their ancestors, and to make of Canada not only a great country and a prosperous one, but a land of peace and happiness, the home of a brave and generous people who loved justice and were determined to see it done.

The hon, gentleman resumrd his seat amidst loud cheers.

A GREAT SCHEME.

Montreal to be Adorned With a New Observatory.

The Montreal Daily Witness is responsible for the following interesting piece of information:

The Jesuit Fathers of Montreal have always been noted for their progressive and enterprising spirit, and any scheme undertaken by them has always been successfully carried out. Their fine church, with its music, and their college as recently enlarged and fitted up with all modern improvements, are instances of their efforts in doing things on a large

The Fathers are now credited with having decided upon carrying another grand and important scheme, in the shape of an observatory to be constructed over St. Mary's College. The rumor comes from a trustworthy source, and the project is said to have reached such a point that negotiations are already going on with architects with a view to carry out the scheme at as early a date as possible.

It is the intention to make the proposed observatory second to none on the continent. Foundations are to be placed at a great depth in order to avoid all possible vibrations, and the observatory proper will rise to a considerable height in the centre of the building, at the place now occupied by the dome, and will be by far the highest point in and around the city. The structure will combine elegance and solidity, and all the most recent and most improved scientific apparatus will be used in the different stories and departments for meteorological, astronomical and other observations.

Special accommodation will also be provided for visitors, who can obtain from that elevated point a splendid view of the surrounding country.

The work done in the observatory will. it is said, be of a kind to call for grants from both federal and provincial govern-

With the large number of scientific men at their disposal, the Jesuits are in position to successfully carry out this country at large must benefit in a scientific point of view.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW ORGAN.

On October 1st and 2nd will take place

the inauguration of the new organ of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Frederick Archer, organist of St. James' Catholic Church, Chicago, one of the greatest artists of America, has been engaged for the occasion, and will render some of the most beautiful and classical compositions for the organ. The principal choirs of the city will assist St. Patrick's choir in the rendition of very fine choruses by Gounod, Dubois and other great masters. These sacred concerts will, no doubt, be one of the musical events of the season. His Grace Archbishop Fabre of Montreal has kindly consented to take the concerts under his patronage, and will attend them if the seances of the Diocesan Council, which will be going on then, will allow him the time to do so. A charge of 25 cts and 50 cts will be made, the proceeds to be devoted towards the organ fund. The impression that the organ is the old one only repaired is an error. It is a new organ; only a few pipes of the old one that were considered good enough have been used and a part of the case. Casavant Preres pronounce it as being

highly delighted with its sound and mechanism. The mechanism is the most modern and improved known so

The tickets are for sale at many stores in the city and St. Patrick's Presbytery, and at Prof. Fowler's, No. 4 Phillip's

WEDDING BELLS.

Davin-Mullins.

On Tuesday, August the 20th, in St Ann's Church, Montreal, took place the interesting ceremony and happy event of the union, in the bonds of holy matrimony, of Mr. James Davin, of this city, to Miss Nora Mullins. Mr. Davin is a son of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. Michael Davin of Montreal, and the bride is the beloved daughter of Mr. William Mullins, master earter, one of our most popular citizens. After the service, which was witnessed by a large number of friends, a bridal breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, ? St. Etienne street.

After the breakfast, amidst the congratulations of friends, acquaintances and well-wishers, the happy young couple left by the C.P.R. for Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The presents were numerous, beautiful and costly. Mr. Davin is employed in the Circuit Court with His Honor Judge Purcell. He is a member of the Y. I. L. & B. Association and one of the most popular young men of the parish. Miss Davin, of The True Witness staff, is a sister of the bridegroom. We extend to the young couple our hearty congratulations and best wishes for a prosperous bridal tour and a happy and unclouded life hereafter.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

A writer for whom we have little re gard as a rule, the novelist whose wellknown nom-de-plume is "Ouida," has lately devoted her pen to a series of attacks on Signor Crispi which really deserve attention. In the Contemporary Review "Ouida" writes as follows:

Crispi has remained what he was all through his early manhood, a conspirator. There is but this difference : in his carlier manhood he conspired with the people; he now conspires against them. He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is. in his old age, a liberticide. He has all the apprehensiveness, the exaggerated terrors, the intriguing imagination, of the conspirator. He sees plots and counter-plots in all directions. He believes that a nation can be governed from the central office of the secret police. He monomaniac: he sees France and Russia and Abyssinia as in the club of the Collectivists and Socialists. He has lest, if an I an exile, as when he was a mere deputy, a mere adventurous lawyer, he upheld the liberty of the Press as the corner-stone of the arch of freedom. As a dictator, he considers any censure by the Press of his own deeds as an infamy to imprisonment. The Government of Francesco Crispi has sent the century back sixty years. By him and through him all the old instruments of torture speech, public and private; literary clubs and co-operative societies are arbitrarily dissolved; packed juries condemn, venal judges sentence; military courts imprison civilians; civil courts judge honcidal officers; time-serving prefects | might order illuminations with the ratedeny the franchise to all independent thinkers and manipulate the electoral of Rome, but the Italian nation was not lists to suit their governments; lads as | so lost to faith as not to see the injustice. they come singing through the country lanes are arrested if the song is of lib- not. No man would be allowed to speak erty; little children writing in chalk on ! the town wall are sent to prison for fortycheme from which the city and the five days. There is a reign of terror from not the less. The position of the Pope Alps to Etna, and the police, armed to the teeth, swarm everywhere, and the prisons are crowded with innocent citi-As "Cuida" resides in Italy she is justice may be soon blotted out of the

clearly entitled to be heard.

A NEW LAW FIRM.

The title of "Devlin & Devlin," once to well known among the law firms of this city, has been revived by the admission to the bar of E. B. Devlin. nephew of the late Barney Devlin, and brother of Rev. Father Devlin, who was formerly a lawyer of this city, and Chas. R. Devlin, M.P. for Ottawa County. Mr. Devlin has leased the offices of the late Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., of the firm of Duhamel, Marceau & Merrill, in the chambers of the Royal Insurance Building, 1709 Notre Dame Street; and openhis professional career under promising auspices.

Customer: So you sell these watches at five dollars each. It must cost that much to make them. Jeweller: It does Customer: Then how do you make your money? Jeweller: Reparing 'em.

Wiggs quoting: "There's nothing like leather," you know, old boy. Waggs: Ian't there, though? You never saw; any of he pie-crusts that our new cook turns

MONSIGNOR O'BRYEN

ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

THE POSSESSION OF ROME ESSENTIAL TO THE POPE'S FREEDOM OF ACTION—THE SPOLI-ATION LAWS A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE INJUSTICE OF THE ITALIAN GOVEKNMENT -PLEDGES OF PROTECTION BROKEN.

St. Patrick's church was filled to over-

flowing at High Mass on Sunday last. A. great many of the people had come to hear Mgr. O'Bryen, who, it was known, would occupy the pulpit. The distin-guished Roman prelate chose for his theme the temporal power of the Pope. He began by going over the foundation of the Holy See and the formation of the Pope's temporal domain. The work was one which took hundreds of years, he said, but the ways of God are slow. It was Constantine who, after his conversion, realized that there should not be two kings in Rome, that the representative of Christ should hold individual sway over the Eternal City. It was for this reason, in order that there might be no conflict between the Pope and the Emperor, that he founded the new city of Constantinople. But the world was not yet ready for the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. It was only after all western Europe had been won to Christianity that the kings of these countries recognized the necessity of having one who would be the king of kings, to interpret the divine law and to lead them in the path of right and justice. It was then that God raised up Charlemagne to endow the Pope with a temporal domain which would make him independent of the petty princes around him. From that day the Popes began to exert effectively the great power which enabled them to check those who governed badly, as well as to teach the respect of authority to the nation. From that day, for a thousand years, no one ever questioned the legitimacy of the title of the Pope to his temporal domain. There were kings who made war against the Pope and who invaded his domain to punish him, as nations do when they are at war, but neither the sovereigns of Germany, nor those of France and England, ever questioned the title of the Holy See to the territory over which it ruled. It remained for a certain sect of Italians of the present time to detach has something of the mattoide, of the themselves from all the traditions of the past, to make themselves independent of everywhere, behind the tribes of Ethiopia all the laws of God and man, in order to steal the states of the Church. They succeeded: but thirty years after the act he ever possessed, the power and patience its iniquity was even more apparent than of clear unbiassed thought. It is doubt-ful if he ever did possess them. Who ever has seen him speak when irritated. | perfect freedom of action of the Pope in seen his inflamed countenance, his spiritual matters. There are those who furious eyes, his gnashing teeth, has seen say that there is no material conflict a man in whom the serene equilibrium between the Pope and the new kings of of the brain is violently and frequently Italy, that there has been no interference disturbed. When he was an insurgent in the spiritual sphere of action of the Pope, that he is perfectly free. He, the speaker, had heard that for over twentyfive years; but living in Rome, as he did, he knew that all the pledges of Minister, or, more properly speaking, a protection had been broken, and that the power for good of the Pope has been seriously hampered. The spoliation laws be instantly punished by exile, fine, or were a striking example of the injustice of the Italian government. The property of the religious orders and their money, which was used to support the mission, had been confiscated, and the are in use. Spies fill the cities, detectives nuns and monks were left to live or scour the fields; informers listen to all starve on an allowance of 10 cents a

These crimes must arouse the conscience of every individual Catholic throughout the world. The day of justce will come. The Italian government payers' money to celebrate the capture as he had within the jurisdiction of the Italian tribunal. But the Italians think. would appeal especially to the Irish people, who have themselves so long been deprived of their rights. Let them all pray that the sight or this great inworld.

A GRACIOUS COMPLIMENT.

The editor of the Montreal True Wirness is doing much to develop and strengthen the cause of Catholic literature in Canada. Simple justice demands that this should be said. A young man, himself a poet of no inconsiderable merit, for months he has been patiently seeking out and calling attention to the merits of his brethren in the fold of Canadian song, sometimes we feel, assured, without much of sympathy or encouragement. Such editors go far toward building the literature of their native land, and certainly they do much to sweeten and freshen the life about them. It augurs favorably for the future of Canadian Catholic letters that the editor of one of that country's most influential Catholic journals devotes one of his editorial columns each week to the literary aspirations of his people. Dr. Foran is the Walter Lecky of Canada.—The Poor rouls' . dro ale.

Haverly: Does bicycle-riding give peo ple plenty of exercise? Austende should say it did. You ought to see he distribute dodging us on the Boulevard

For the Ladies.

FASHION AND FANCY.

The boating hat has reappeared in full force and has a wider brim and more trimming than formerly. Three very pretty heads that were watching a recent yachting contest were covered with hats that will bear mention. One was a low-crowned sailor, with a band of black velvet on one side, striped bows and pleatings of striped silk in front, and two black quills set at the back forming an aigrette. Another, also of sailor shape, but with a wider brim, was trimmed with black and white ribbon bows upstanding all around and white aigrettes on the left side. The third was a lowcrowned hat, with a brim especially broad in front and turned directly up from the face. Crimped white chiffon, interspersed with hydrangeas, clustering at the back and lying upon the hair, and four quills standing upright at the back, formed the trimming.

The Louis XVI. hats are so extremely becoming that they cannot help being favorites. They are being trimmed with ribbon of Dresden pattern and high black tips, or are draped with lace and garlands of flowers. The empire capotes are short in the back and mostly trimmed with lace. A toque is trimmed with bows, loops of which are directed backward, and with two bows upheld by a bunch of poppies placed on the side. Another, to match the blue mohairso much in vogue now, is of dark blue straw, trimmed with ribbon to match, dark blue feathers, and a bunch of dark red roses partly falling upon the hair. A sequin hat of black English straw, of turban shape, is trimmed with a large bow of faille placed in front and upholding a curled feather.

A very girlish hat of yellow straw is decked with corn flowers and marguerites. and has an aigrette of grass, and on the left side a big bow of red silk. A toque of fancy shot straw has fluted sequin net around the crown and bows of plumbage blue, with a bunch of black aigrettes on one side. The bows are caught through a paste buckle, and the hat will suit an older head and be very serviceable for travelling. Panama hats, with a plain velvet band, are very much worn.

There is a funny little kind of headgear that can be called neither hat nor bonnet made of a double row of chiffon or tulle. pleated around a little shape no bigger than the hand, which is hidden by a lage bow of any color to match the dress. This hat could be used only for an evening reception toilet. An English straw hat is trimmed with kilted ribbon of black and white, fastened on with a rhinestone buckle. At the back extend gray and white wings. Another hat of white satin has black rosettes and small tufts of osprey against a back-ground of white wings. Both are pretty and suitable for light mourning.

The Directory hat, of black rice straw, is very beautiful. Under the side brim a huge bow of satin rests on the hair, held in by four rhinestone buttons. On the outside of the hat are large graceful bows of emerald velvet, with a rhinestone buckle. This holds in place the large black ostrich teathers. Then comes a fancy black straw turned up in the front and on the sides with a band of black satin ribbon passed through a buckle in front and arranged in a bow on each side. Black feathers and pink are at the back

A very pretty hat is the trianon, of green straw. The brim is faced with pleatings of black tulle and turned up on the left side in the front and ornamented with a bow of yellow ribbon and a jet comb. Three large black ostrich feathers are seen, and around the crown is a drapery of yellow silk. A child's hat has a straw crown frilled with very finelypleated silk muslin and an immense ribbon knot in front, all white. Another very stylish hat of black straw, turned up evenly at the sides and back, is loaded with yellow poppies and large ostrich feathers. A bunch of yellow poppies on the left side under the brim are arranged so they droop on the hair.

Very pretty seashore costumes are created of a white mohair, with coat and skirt with stitched seams, and worn with a bright-colored silk blouse. One very striking suit was made with a godet skirt and Louis XVI.cont. The long coat had a basque at the back, but a short, open front reaching to the waist. The waistcoat was of cream lace and mull. The sleeves had double Louis XVI. cuffs, and there was a high rolling collar. Printed muslins and crepons in soft, undulating pleats are just as pretty and quite as cool as the shot taffetas which give a different effect in every changing light.

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

SLOWLY FINDING THEM OUT.

Ex-President Hudson Tells Why He Withdrew From the A. P. A.

Boston, Aug. 30.—The reasons which induced ex-President Hudson, of Chelsea, to withdraw from the membership of the A. P. A. are now made public. Mr. Hudson was one of the most active persons in the order. He says :-

"It is come now to such a point that patriotism is put back in second place and the one object seems to be pitching into the Roman Catholic Church. I don't believe in bringing old world quarted over here to this country. What do rels over here to this country. What do I or any native-born American care for the orange any more than we do for the green? William Prince of Orange is no more to me than is St. Patrick. I only look up to one emblem, and that is the so that they would be more gentle with us. Stars and Stripes. This patriotic order When they don't understand us they call should not be seen giving to alien-born residents of the country an excuse for engaging in religious fights. The East Boston trouble last fourth of July was our friends by the tones of their voices caused by aliens. Not even members of the A. P. A. went over there looking for you still wish to change places with a fight. The 'little red school-house' me?"

was used so as to obtain the sympathy of native Americans in case there was trouble. It was only a sort of shield That is just the trouble. The Orangemen are always looking for a fight with a Catholic and vice versa. There are Orangemen in the A. P. A., I am sorry to say, and they are never satisfied till they get a crack at some Irishman's head."

Mr. Hudson here spoke of the movement looking to the consolidation of the American Protestant Association of the Inited States and the Protestant Protective Association of Canada into an international organization. He did not see how the American Protestant Association could retain its name. The fact, however, that such a movement was projected, he thought, showed that religious controversy and not patriotism was at the bottom of the American Protestant Association.

"It is a fight," he said, "against the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Hudson objects also to the fact that President Traynor, of the American Protestant Association, is an Orangeman. He believed that a so-called patriotic order like the American Protestant Association should be officered by Americans who do not place their religious prejudices above their patriotism.

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

ONLY A BOY.

BY AUNT LUCY.

I am only a boy, with a heart light and I am brimming with mischief and frolic, and glee: I dance with delight, and I whistle and

sing, And you think such a boy never cares for a thing.

But boys have their troubles, though jolly they seem Their thoughts can go further than most

people deem, Their hearts are as open to sorrow as joy, And each has his feelings though only a

Now oft when I've worked hard at piling the wood. Have done all my errands, and tried to

be good, I think I might then have a rest or a play; But how shall I manage? Can any one say?

If I start for a stroll, it is "Keep off the street," If I go to the house, it is "Mercy! what

feet:" If I take a seat, 'tis " Here! give me that If I lounge by the window, 'tis "Don't loiter there !"

If I ask a few questions, 'tis'" Don't bother me! Or else, "Such a torment I never did

I am scolded or cuffed if I make the least noise,
Till I think in the wide world there's no place for boys.

At school they are shocked if I want a good play; At home or at church, I am so in the

And it's hard, for I don't see that boys And 'most any boy, too, will say just the

Of course a boy can't know as much as a

But we try to do right, just as hard as we Have patience, dear people, though oft

we annoy, For the best man on earth, once was "only a boy."

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

"I'm tired of being a boy. It's 'Johnnie, run down cellar and bring up the wringer, or washtub, or the ice-cream freezer, or 'Johnnie, just run up stairs and bring down a chair'; and 't's sure to be the biggest and heaviest one they want. It's a wonder they don't tell me to run up to the moon and bring down an armful of mountains, or else run down to China and bring up a few dozen laundrymen. Then it's Johnnie, run and do this, and Johnnie, run and do that, till I declare, I wonder they don't change my name to Johnnie Runn and be done with it." Johnnie threw himself on the lounge by the side of Daggers, the cat, sleeping

comfortably in a round fur ball.
"I'd much rather be a cat. He enjoys life and has nothing to do but eat, sleep and play. If he wants anything, all he has to do is to let out a howl, and everybody is ready to run and get whatever

Daggers, thinking himself addressed, rolled over like a catterpillar, yawned. stretched, and began picking affection-ately at Johnnie's coat-sleeve, purring

softly and sleepily.
"Then there's Mary Ann, always and forever asking me to fill up the woodbox. It's the meanest woodbox I ever saw. Gets empty forty times a day, seems

It was a hot day and Johnnie was tired, and just as he began to feel drowsy Daggers rolled over, then sat up, and to his surprise began to speak.

"You think a cat has nothing to trouble him. How would you like to

Johnnie-run boy."

"If you wish to change places with me for a time I can arrange matters for you. I have often longed to have people know what some of our troubles really are, so that they would be more gentle with us.

"Yes, till I have had a real jolly, lazy

ime," said Johnnie eagerly. "Then close your eyes tight and I'll go over to the rug by the chimney and signal for the witchcat. She'll come through the fire-board in the grate, and then—you'll be I, and I'll be you."

"Well, now, this is comfortable, nothing to do but purr and sleep. I can hear Daggers filling up the wood-box this minute. He will have to run for the mail pretty soon. Wonder if he can unlock the post-office box—er-r-r purr-r-r."

'Oh, dear! how Ned startled me. Just as I was sleeping so sweetly too. I wouldn't mind his petting if it wasn't so heavy-handed. He acts as if he was petting an elephant. Such petting shocks my nervous system, besides making me cough. Oh! oh! the baby has grabbed both hands full of my fur and it hurts cruelly. I just scratched back and Ned boxed my ears. There, Eva has taken me on her lap. She treats me so kindly. It's a pleasure to purr for her. Her smoothing is restful. Purr-r.r. What's this! Eva went up stairs and left me on the floor, standing up half asleep. I'd like to know if I am ever to get my nap out. I don't like this. Guess I'll howl. There, they have put me out doors. Horrors! There is a big black dog. He's coming right for me! What a fearful red mouth! If I can only get to that tree—ah! safe at last, but how my heart beats! I haven't had such a fright since I fell down cellar, when I was a boy. I'm more afraid of that dog than I used to be of the wild animals I read about. I wonder how long he is going to stand there and bark. There comes Eva: she drove the dog away and is taking me into the house. She is rubbing her cheek on my head and calling me pretty names. I'll purr just as soon as I can calm myself—Purr-r-r.

"There, she has dumped me on the lounge. Guess I'll go out in the kitchen. I think I smell fish. I never knew raw, fresh fish could smell so good. Yes, there is a fine pike on good. Yes, there is a fine pike on the table. I think I can reach it if I get up in a chair. There! Mary Ann just slapped me and called me a sneak. And all I could answer back was, me-ow-w. She put a big dab of grease on my nose 'to keep me occupied' she said, then stood and laughed to see me try to lick it off. How mean of her. It will take a good half hour to get my face properly washed. This is a hard world for cats after all.

There is a nice soft cushion in a chair in the parlor. I'll dodge in there and see if I can find any peace for my life. Ah but isn't this comfortable! This is the eider-down cushion Eva is so choice of. Wish I could lie awake just to see how sweetly I sleep. Purr—r—r.
"Me ow-w-w! I never yelled louder in

my life. A lady called in and innocently sat down upon me. I never knew that such a beautiful lady could sit down so heavy. What next! I ran out to the dining room and Ned accidently stepped on my toe. He said I velled louder than a mill whistle. I am bruised and sore all over. Ned is sorry and gave me some scraps of meat on a newspaper in the woodshed When I get used to it I may like it, but the smell of printer's ink destroys my appetite. I thought cats had nothing to do but enjoy themselves. The pity of it is, we cannot speak and tell people when we are in pain, and so we have to suffer on in silence. If they would try to put themselves in our places sometimes and consider our feelings, our lives might be happier. Rough hand-ling hurts us as cruelly as it does a human being. Some boys, and even girls. think it displays eleverness and noble qualities of character to abuse helpless creatures. Only the weak and cowardly willfully persist in so doing. Many are cruel from thoughtlessness and ignorance or indifference. I never thought of this before. . . . "Why! where am 1?"

and Johnnie sat up and rubbed his eyes. 'Why, I thought I was a cat. But I'm glad I'm a boy. I guess that witch-cat must have been talking to me just before I woke up and it was all quite true." Johnnie looked at the clock.

"It's time to go for the mail, and the woodbox must be empty by this time.



A good, healthy wholesomeness will make even a homely face attractive. There are many reasons why women should take care to be healthy. One very strong reason is that beauty and illness are very seldom found together. Illness—and especially the kind peculiar to women—makes the complexion bad, the eyes dull and sunken, the manner listless and the intellect dull.

No woman in this condition can be attractive to her friends. Personal appearance counts for much, but comfort amounts to even more. What's the good of living if one cannot enjoy anything? If headaches and backaches and drag-

n neadacnes and backaches and drag-ging weariness and pain accompany even slight fatigue?

If the system is constantly subjected to a debilitating drain, where is the energy to come from to make enjoyment possible?

Personal comfort and a consideration for the feelings of others are two of the incentives to an effort to secure If the illness is in any way connected with the purely feminine organism (and the chances are ten to one that it is)

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure it.
Dr. Pierce has used the "Prescription" in his practice for thirty years with unbroken success. A large book written by him entitled "Woman and Her Diseases" will be sent (securely sealed, in plain envelope) to those who will send this notice and ten cents to part pay postage, to World's Dispensary Medi-

CAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. CENTRAL

Millinery Rooms. Latest Novelties in Millinery from Paris, London and New York. Inspection respectfully invited. 178 BLEURY Street.

Filling up the woodbox isn't half so bad as being chased up a tree by a dog or

being sat on." Johnnie went whistling about his tasks after this strange dream, not in the least objecting to being a Johnnie-run boy.-Catholic Cilizen.

THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC.

Our Religion Makes Treason a Sin and Leyalty a Duty.

After a highly successful term, the fourth annual session of the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburgh closed last Sunday evening, when the Rev. John S. Belford, of Brooklyn, delivered the last sermon, his subject being "The Church and the Bepublic." He said:

"The true church must make its members good citizens. The Catholic Church is the friend of every legitimate Government, but it is independent of any. No doubt the Church, like men, finds one form of government more favorable to her interests and development, but she succeeds under all and she helps all by teaching obedience to authority and fostering every good gift with which God has blessed man. She teaches that 'all power is from God,' and makes treason a crime against God as well as against society; she believes that it belongs to the people to determine the form of government and to choose the governors, and sile holds that that form of government is best which is most conformable to the genius and the mission of the people. The Church has no more right to determine the form of government than she has to determine the plan of a city or a campaign. She recognizes no divine right to rule independent of justice or the will of the people; and she teaches that when rulers become unjust and cease to regard the rights of the people, they become tyrants, punishable by God and the people.

"Neither are the people absolute. Their authority is not a right; it is a trust held from God, to whom they are accountable for the use they make of it. The Church cannot interfere with the State, but she can say that a bad law is unjust and that it may not be obeyed. In judging the Church for things done in the middle ages, we must not separate her from the age or state of society.

"Enemies of the Church do not hesitate to say that she saved Europe, that the was the only moral power in the world. The Church looks upon the American republic as a legitimate Government. She approves its Constitution. but she does not say that it is the ideal Government. She believes that it is possible to construct a government in which Church and State will remain distinct, will be more felt and its rights more respected.

"This is the sense of the late encyclial of Leo XIII, to the Bishops of the upon indifference in religion, and on declared the winners. the fact that in this country, out of 65,000,000 of people, only 20,000,000 are Christians and less than 7,000,000 are Catholics. She cannot obey any law that makes marriage dissolvable except by death. She cannot but protest Fathers Brogan and Flood. The celeagainst any system of education that teaches error or fails to teach religion. She holds that there is not more right to spread the poison of error than the poison of disease, and she holds that the State should control the speaker and writer of evil as well as the maniae and the leper. Her attitude to the American republic may be summed up in the eighteen other priests. The laity inwords of her founder, Render unto cluded the Mayor of Drogheda, B. Me-Casar the things that are Casar's, unto Nulty. Dr. Bradley, High Sheriff of Serve it, suffer for it, if need be, die for it; but render unto God the homage of your mind in faith, of your will in obedience, of your whole being in service. "She loves every star and stripe in the

flag of freedom, and in its defence she is ready at any time to send forth her sons to do battle with any nation, any rulers. any people. She is ready to sell her lands and her churches to keep that flag waving. This is what the Catholic Church believes and teaches concerning the American Republic, and this is her motto, 'For God and country-lor God. honor and glory; for country, peace and prosperity."—Catholic Columbian.

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IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The new M.P. for Mid-Tyrone, George Murnaghan, was sworn in a Justice of the Peace for County Tyrone, on the

George Horan, of Dublin, an accountant, had eight teeth extracted on the 28th ult. Hemorrhage set in and he died the following day.

Thomas Francis O'Beirne, of Crosshea, Edgeworthstown, J. P., County West-meath, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Long-

Joseph McGough, aged twenty-two years, or Phoenix Park, Dublin and Kingston, was drowned on July 28, whilst bathing with his three brothers, near Scapoint.

Thomas Lowry, of Killiesmiestha, Ballybrophy, has, on the recommenda-tion of E. Crean, M.P., been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

James Costelloe, of Coolagorna, Ard-croney, and Edward Gavin, P.L.G., Middlewalk, Cloughjordan, have been ap-pointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Tipperary. John Cuskeran, a linen-lapper, was

Railway, on the 29th ult., after record ing his vote at Maghera. Deceased leaves a widow and a large family. Robert Cunningham, Deputy Acting

Clerk of the Peace for County Antrim,

killed by a train on the Derry Central

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember #400D'8 Cures. | \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

one of the best known solicitors in Ulster, died suddenly on Aug. 1, at the North-Western Hotel, Liverpool.

Michael Phelan. of Carrickmacross, son of Thomas Phelan, J.P., county coroner and chairman of the Carrickmacross Guardians, and brother of the clerk, died recently.

Dr. Rice, J.P., of Galway, died on July 31, at the Mater Hospital. The deceased was a very popular practitioner in Gal-way, and one of the staunchest Nationalists west of the Shannon.

Matthew Donegan, a native of Drogheda, for many years an esteemed and respected merchant of Kingscourt, has been appointed to the magistracy. Mr. Donegan is a Catholic and Nationalist. Dr. Eugene Crowley, of Drimoleague, died on July 31. The deceased was appointed medical officer for the Drimo-

league Dispensary District about ten years ago, and he held the position up to the time of his death. An agricultural tenant on the Penn Gaskell estate, John Fitzgerald, was evicted recently from his holding at Shanagarry for non-payment of rent The tenant and his family succeeded in

The intelligence of the defeat of Colonel Nolan in North Galway and the election of Denis Kilbride was received in Clonherne with great joy. Fires were lighted on every hill, and a large proces sion, with numerous torchlights, paradec the roads, singing "God Save Ireland."

obtaining temporary shelter at Ballina-

The deaths are announced of these Mayo people: On July 24, at The Mall Westport, Mary Anne Anderson, daugh ter of the late James Anderson, of The Octagon, Westport, and sister of Robert Anderson, of Ballina; July 19, at Tur-lough, Castlebar, Mrs. William Beckett, aged thirty-live years; July 22, at Our Lady's Hospital for the Dying, Haroldscross, Margaret Mary Blake, of Curnanool, Castlebar, aged twenty-two years.

The military authorities have decided to send a line battalion to occupy Birr Barracks. The importance of this step to the local traders may be understood when it is stated that the withdrawal of the troops in May of this year has already had a serious effect on shopkeepers and producers of provisions. The average local circulation of money-conse quent on a regiment of the line being stationed here is estimated at from £30,000 to £35,000 per annum.

One of the most interesting events connected with the conclusion of the Killarney fete was the tug-of-war between the two teams of the Royal Irish Constabulary, from Tralee and Killarney. About seven weeks ago a series of tugs took place at the R LC, sports in Tralee, but in which the influence of religion | and the final lay between the Tralee and the Killarney police. In the first pull the Killarney men pulled the rope over to their side. In the remaining pulls the Tralee men succeeded in bringing United States. She looks with dread the rope well over to their side and were

The funeral of William Curry, who passed away at the age of eighty-eight cears, took place at Navan, from the parish church, on July 29. Bishop Nulty of Meath presided. The chanters were brant of the Mass was Rev. E. Crean, of Drogheda: deacon, Rev. P. F. Kelly, of Trim; sub-deacon, Rev. E. Crinion, of Aristown; master of ceremonies, Father McNamee, Adm., of Navan. In the choir were Reys, John Curry, pastor of St Mary's, Drogheda; Rev. P. Curry, pasto God things that are God's. Render to Drogheda, magistrates, corporators, and the republic obedience and loyalty. Door law guardians of Drogheda, magistrates, town commissioners, and poor law guardians of Navan and the adjoining town of Meath.

RECEPTION OF A NUN.

On the fourteenth instant, at the convent of l'Assomption, Nicolet, took place the annual reception. Amongst those who made their final vows on that day was Miss E. McCaffrey, in religion Sister Patrick, daughter of our respected subscriber, Mr. John McCaffrey, and sister of the late Dr. McCaffrey. The reverend Sister is attached to the Indian mission in the North-West, where she has spent the past three years laboring for the spiritual and temporal welfare of her be oved charge.

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

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What is almost a war-fever is fermenting between Germany and England about colonial issues. England has the whip-

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The Chinese will not let either America or England hold enquiries into the matter of the recent attack on Protestant missions in China. The Chinese authorities will look them up.

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A sect of devil worshipers is flourishing in Vancouver, B.C.

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Caller: Is Mr. Lively at home? Servant: Yes, sir; you will find him at his

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Eplieptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousuess, Hypochondria, Melancholia, In. ebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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

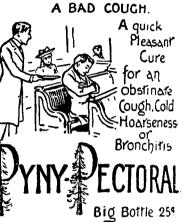
A Valuable Book on Nervons Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Factor-Roenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Tince 1876, and is now under his direction by the KOZNIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

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THE QUESTION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES; THE STANDARD TO BE RAISED; VARIOUS IM-PORTANT POINTS CONSIDERED.

On August 21st, under the presidency of Mr. de la Bruiere, the assembly of School Inspectors, at St. Hyacinthe, discussed some very important questions. That of the best means of securing the observance of the official programme of gudies was continued by M. Mantel, who contended that the official programme' could not possibly be carried out in the case of very young teachers, and argued this point from his own experience. Mr. J. Z. Dubeau, of Ste. Anne, Kamouraska, iolowed in the same strain. Mr. J. M. Curot said that two great necessaries to the obtaining of the desired end were better pay and a better class of teachers. They should enlist the best talent obtainable for the work of education. Mr. J. G. E. Beleourt having spoken, Mr. Nantel, seconded by Mr. Dubeau, moved ethat in view of the critical condition of things, the inspector should as far as possible endeavor from his first visit to classify the scholars, after the programme of studies, and give the teacher all necessary explanations to make the programme of studies more effective." A lively discussion ensued. Messrs. Stenson, Lippeus and Beaulieu contending for different sides of the question. Mr. de la Bruiere pointed out that there were many views represented, and they were not field down one resolution.

Mr. Stenson moved that a committee composed of Messrs. Brault, Lefebyre. Stenson, Lippeus, Nantel, Dubeau, Curot and Belcourt draw up a resolution which should be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. J. N. Miller pointed out that no time was fixed for the committee to report, and that whatever was done must ę done quickly.

The discussion was continued by Messrs, Valler, Dupuis, View and Gay. Made la Bruiere said he desired some expression of opinion from the convention, which he could lay before the Minister.

A suggestion that Mr. Parmalee's name be added to the committee, brought forth a request from the secretary of the department that he should not be named. not being an inspector. The Government were anxious to learn what the inspectors thought necessary from the experience they gained in going up and

down through the country.

Mr. Demers thought Mr. Parmalee's name should be put on. The committee was then appointed to report this after-

Mr. Hewton suggested that the committee should consider the class of school that failed to carry out the programme, the particular subjects in which such failure occurred, and where and when the teacher obtained his or her diploma. He found that the schools which were weakest were the backwoods schools, with athree or a four months' term, and second. schools where the teachers had obtained their diplomas years ago. The schools which were up to the age were those where the teachers had obtained recent diplomas. Raise the standard of the diplomas, and the standard of schools will be raised. It was said that teachers could not be secured. If the pay was sufficient they could secure plenty of teachers, but not at the starvation wages teachers entered the profession, which should be the noblest of the world, they would soon have the programme as it hung upon the wall carried out. Mr. de la Bruiere introduced the second

subject—reports concerning colleges, means of avoiding differences between the annual report and the inspector's

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Lefebyre, Lippeus View, Ruel, Beaubien. Tremblay, of Charlevois, and Dupuis, took

Dr. Harper, inspector of superior Protestant schools, said the inspectors visited the schools in May and October, and it was impossible to harmonize the figures taken then with those given at the end of the year. If a report was sent

Mr. Parmalee said he was proud of the province of Quebec, and often felt grieved at the exhibition made by the figures given in the Dominion Year Book regarding education. According to statistics twenty-five per cent. of the gross population of the Dominion was receiving education, whilst in Quebec only nineteen or twenty per cent. were attending were not attending school or were leaving too early. Their statistics were somewhat defective. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec, at all events, on the Protest- selves. Hence the vital importance of ant side, there were a large number of the teacher's character. private schools. As soon as any attempt was made to enforce any course of study people sent their children, as they had a herivet right, to one of these schools. Thus there was on the Protestant side a large number of children receiving education, but the schools refused to give statistics to the inspectors. There were some notable exceptions. Accurate returns would make a great difference. If a similar state of things exists on the Roman Catholic side—and it was said to be more—the province is greatly maligned. Any institution receiving the Government grant should make all reasonable returns to the Government. It was difficult sometimes to secure them, but the law should cover these cases. Mr. McGregor instanced a school in

Montreal where statistics were refused. Dr. Harper said the Department would have to make the first attempt to obtain correct statistics.

Finally the question was referred to the same committee as the previous

Mr. de la Bruiere introduced question 3. Should it be proposed to replace the first annual visit of the inspectors by a series of conferences to the teachers? There appeared to be only one view

held on this question and that was strongly in the affirmative. Messrs. Lafebyre, Lippeus, Beaulieu, View, Hewton, Curot, and Rev. E. M. Taylor, all spoke strongly in favor of the

Rev. E. M. Taylor argued that they

should leave details, and pass a unanimous resolution. He moved, seconded by Mr. Stenson, "That in the opinion of the inspectors assembled it is desirable that the inspectors be required to make one visit, instead of the two now made, and that the first visit be replaced by conferences held amongst the teachers of the municipalities in their several inspectorates." This was carried unanimously.

Question 4. "Payment of teachers; would it be opportune for the law to fix a minimum?" was then taken up. Mr. Stenson said no doubt it was de-

sirable, and instanced cases of teachers who only receive a small present on their Mr. Lippeus also spoke in favor of the affirmative, holding that from the day minimum was fixed it would prove a

success. He incidentally mentioned that in his opinion it was desirable that School Commissioners should, at least, be able to read and write. Some of the richest municipalities paid the lowest salaries. St. Antoine paid only \$100, and St. Julie \$130.

Mr. Lefebvre argued that moral suasion was preferable to force. Some municipalities that could pay more would

be content with paying the lowest. The convention then adjourned till next

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

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

The Opening of the Schools.

The re-opening of the schools throughout the country this week makes a few words to parents and teachers oppor-

We would remind the former of the duty of sending their children to school. The education of their children, in a manner in keeping with the parents' state in life, and with the place which the children themselves are likely to occupy, is a very solemn duty of parents one of the most important of all the duties devolving upon them. In our country the State has for so long assumed the duty of educating, or at least of partially educating, that parents are apt to forget altogether that it is, by the very law of nature, a duty devolving upon them, and one of which they can neither divest themselves nor be divested by any earthly power, however exaited. The State's assumption, then, of the work of education cannot possibly be an excuse for the parent's neglect of that all-important duty. Let the parents consider this carefully.

But not only should they send their

children to school, but they should, when possible, send them there from the very beginning of the year. The work of the early days of the school is the most important of the year; for it is, as it were, the foundation for all that is to follow. When a pupil misses this work, either he has to proceed without it, or the teacher has to go over it again for his benefit. As it is the latter that usually takes place, the whole school is thus retarded by the failure of some pupils to enter at the proper time.

And now as to the teachers, upon whom some portion of the parental authority and responsibility devolves, though neither can ever devolve in its about in the light. The tradition of it entirety. As there is much more that goes back to apostolic times. As related we should wish to say to them than can possibly be contained within the limits by the Madonna to St. John the Evanthey have heard so much about. If they of a single article, we shall confine our gelist, who preserved it until his once got to a point where sufficient selves for the present to that which is of death. After this event it passed selves for the present to that which is of greatest importance,

Now we want to impress it upon the teachers that it is their duty to build up the character of the children intrusted to their care. They are to educate, not merely to instruct, their pupils; and this term includes the training of the will quite as much as it does that of the intellect. They will confer but a sorry benefit upon those whose lives they are inevitably to influence for all time and eternity if they but sharpen their wits without training their hearts.

And with regard to this character building, the teacher should remember there are different types of character. We are apt to imagine that all men the end of the year. If a report was sent in by the teacher immediately after the visit of the inspector, accurate calculations could be made.

Mr. Parmaleo said he was proud of the they each understand by this expression as they do in their respective beliefs. A man of great natural probity-honesty, upright, truthful, generous-may be a reprobate in the eyes of God; for he may, for example, be proud as Lucifer. The distinction need not be elaborated: all who know aught of the Christian teaching regarding virtue will underschool. This meant that either children stand it. Now it is the Christian character that teachers must strive to ouild. And to build it in others they must first have reared the edifice within them-

> There is much in connection with this character-building that we should wish to touch upon, did space permit. There is one matter, however, which from its awful importance needs particularly to be brought to their attention. It is that the school be not the means of tearing down instead of building up a virtuous character. Let teachers see to it that no vices prevail among the pupils. We fear that too often no attention whatever is given to this matter, and that the consequences are appalling. Teachers should know what the nature of the conversation is which obtains upon the play-ground. This is a phase of the subject which cannot be minutely discussed; but teachers, who have been pupils themselves, may know something of the awful dangers that beset the path of innocent childhood on the school-grounds. Let them ponder the awful consequences of their failure to do all in their power to shield that innocence.—Antigonish Cas-

PRIESTS WHO WERE MARRIED.

A Baltimore correspondent writes:-'It may be something of public interest to state that there lived some years ago two prominent Jesuit priests in this

REAL MERIT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S. Allah! every Moslem present stretched \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cach. cures even after other preparations fail.

archdiocese who had been married men with families. They were Rev. Fathers Virgil Barber and George King, who, after an amicable and entirely satisfactory arrangement, parted from their took place, wives and in due time were ordained. The president priests in the Jesuit Order. Their wives became nuns of the Order of the Visitation, and lived for several years at the Georgetown Convent, where they died and were buried. Neither husbands nor wives ever saw each other after their mutual separation and had respectively entered into the religious state. Father King died in 1855, and his son, Charles, who also became a Jesuit priest, died in 1878. The grave of Father Barber is at Georgetown College, and that of Father King at Bohemia Manor, Cecil County,

"There have been cases of men becoming priests after the death of their wives, a somewhat prominent one being that of the distinguished Passionist, Father Fidelis (Kent Stone), whose two children reside, I believe, in California, but I have no knowledge of such cases as those of Fathers Barber and King being paralleled in this or any other country— I mean where both husband and wife, after separating, were consecrated to God's service." Notwithstanding this correspondent's lack of knowledge of such cases, they have occurred in all Catholic countries. Nevertheless they are extremely rare.

THE VIRGIN'S RING.

It is Viewed by Cardinal Gibbons in Perugia.

While Cardinal Gibbons was in Perugia he had the privilege of viewing the espousal ring of the Blessed Virgin. The relic is in the Cathedral and is exhibited to the public gaze twice in the year. It preserved in a safe to which there are ourteen keys which must all be brought together to the opening. These keys are ield by tourteen different societies and religious brotherhoods. The Archbishop holds one, the municipality another, the merchants' guild another and so on. Some of these keys are excellent specimens of the locksmith's art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. All having been preduced here at about 11 o'clock in the morning the shrine was opened in the presence of a notary from the municipality, who made a record of the event, a process verbal as it is termed, and of the cause for which it was opened, namely, the visit of Cardinal Gibbons. This notary remained during the ceremony until the most interesting retic was restored to its original place and cl sed up again.

The ring of the Madonna hangs from the top of a little temple-like shrine terme for four tiny columns supporting a small cupola. Between each pair of columns a seated statue of a prophet wrought in the best style of art adds a marverous beauty to this very artistic work. The shrine was made in the very best period of Italian renaissance art. close in on the end of the fitteenth century, and is distinguished by the reserved and tasteful application of very excellent orname nt.

The ring itself is entirely formed from one picce of Oriental alabaster, and was not intended for constant wear, but was only used as a ceremonial ring. It is remarkable for the beautiful opaline tints it has, which shine from it as it is moved into the hands of a Jew, from whom it was obtained by St. Mustiola, who to death as a martyr for the Christian faith and became the saintly patroness of the city. Here it remained until 1473, when it was taken away by a Franciscan friar named Fra Wintheius, of Mayence, who brought it to Perugia, where it has since been preserved with great honor and devotion. In the Canonica—the residence of the Cathedral canons—an inscription placed in the wall relates the oringing of this ring to Perugia by Fra Wintherina .- Philadelphia Cutholic Times.

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A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Mohammedans Honor the Devotion of Sisters of Charity.

Only the blind bigot can fail to be impressed with the lives of self-sacrifice and the Christian charity of Catholic religious orders. Even in Mohammedan lands the Sisters are held in reverence, as the following incident will show:

The want of a city hospital in Jerusalem has long been felt, and recently the Governor, Ibrahim Pasha, after hav ing completed the building begun by his predecessor, turned his attention to the question of its management. To whom should the care of the sick be intrusted? Finally, it was decided to intrust them to the Sisters of Charity, and the president of the city council, accompanied by two effendis, went to Sister Sion, the superioress, and obtained her consent to undertake the task.

On the opening day of the hospital a great reception was given. Just as the clock struck one, the Pasha, with the city officials and the officers of his seraglio, entered the hall. As the Sisters were driven up the entrance the Turkish band began to play, and on every side were heard the ringing shouts of "Long Live the Sisters of Charity." As they entered the hall everyone rose to his feet, and the Pasha, advancing, said. in excellent French, "You are heartily wel-Then, turning to his retinue, he asked if any changes could be suggested. The chief rabbi, who was present, replied: "For my part, I think the Sisters themselves are the fairest ornament of this hospital; for five years we watched them at their work; we have learned to value them, as we have seen their true motherly and sisterly devotion, irrespective of race or creed."

Again the cry rang out, "Long Live the sisters of Charity." After this official greeting, the Pasha resumed his place on the divan, in order to take part in the Tulkish religious ceremony that

forth his arms to invoke the blessing of God upon the Sisters and the patients. After the officials had congratulated each Sister individually, a very striking scene

The president of the city council bade the entire personnel of the hospital, from the doctors and druggists to the nurses and kitchen maids, gardeners and porters, swear to treat the Sisters with proper

reverence and obedience. In conclusion the Pasha said: "Thereby entrust to you, my Sisters, this house and its inmates. I know it is needless to beg of you to be true mothers to these poor children."-Providence Visitor.

Impure blood is the cause of boils, pimples and other cruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures these troubles.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Half the population of Albany is Catholic.

Loie Fuller, the actress, has become a Catholic. The school bill in Belgium, in spite of

the Belgium Apaists, passed the chamber of representatives by a large majority. It is ramored in Rome that the Pope is at work on another encyclical on the conditions for the reunion of Christen-

A Sister of Mercy attached to the military hospital of Romans has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

There is a lack of priests in France owing to the arbitrary action of the Government inforcing ecclesiastical students to perform military duty.

The Italian prelates are in a clear ma iority in the Cardinalatial College at the resent time, numbering thirty-three out

of the sixty members of that body, The most extensive chime in this country is in the tower of the Catholic "athedral at Buffalo, and contains 42 bells, ranging in size from 5 to 5,000

It is understood that the Sultan is favorable to and promises to give his support to the Papal scheme for the reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches.

Intimation has been received in Belfast of the selection by the Pope of the Very Rev. Dr. Henry, president of St. Malachy's College, Belfast, for the Bishopric of Down and Connor.

Rev. Patrick McGovern was ordained to the priesthood Sunday morning in St. Philomena's cathedral, Omaha. Father McGovern is the first native of Omaha ever raised to the priesthood.

The Congregation of the Holy Cross. whose chief establishment in this country is at Notre Dame, Ind., will open a house of studies at Washington next month, in additation with the Catholic

It is reported that Mgr. Lazzara Mladenoff, who formerly held the rank of Titular Bishop of Satala and Vicar-Apostolic of the Greco-Bulgarians resilent in Macedonia, has been reconciled to the Church.

The Vicar-Apostolic of the Copts in Egypt announces the conversion of four hundred schismatics. He further says that two villages are awaiting his arrival to make their abjuration. The town of Sohaj has asked to be received into Catholic unity. Pope Leo has appointed Rev. Francis

Mostyn, of Birkenhead, the first vicarapostolic of Wales. His titular bishopric is Ascalon in partibus. The Catholic brought it to Chiusi, where she was put | Church is progressing in Wales to a far greater degree than any other church. The Episcopal church, despite the support of the government, is falling be-

The Prefecture of Rome has forbidden the production of Bovio's Christ at the Feast of Parim in the Eternal City. The Prefecture in so acting has been in con sonance with the attitude of the authorities of the Vatican, with the opinions of the educated and respectable society of Rome and with the conventions of decency and the traditions of reverence of holy things.

Members of two prominent Orders arrived in this country. Six nuns of the Catholic Order of the Holy Heart of Mary, five of them on their way to Haverhill, Ill., arrived in New York City .rom Paris, on the steamship La Normandie, August 11. They were Sisters St. Paul, the superior; Blondine, Candide Delfine. Yeolande and Marie Paula. All except Sister Marie Paula are French. There were also on the steamship nine nums of the Sacred Heart, who had been to Paris to take their final vows.

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At the Convent of Notre Dame in Baltimore, thirty-seven young ladies were received into the Order on July 31.

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

There were 196 failures throughout the United States during the past week as compared with 229 the corresponding week last year.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wedn sday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tick ts, 10 cents. At the October county courts in Ire-

land there will be thousands of eviction suits. The potato blight is spreading over the country.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Draw-

RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

The MISSES McDONNELL

Will re-open their Classes, for girls and small boys, at 675 Lagauchetiere street, on Monday, the second day of September. An Evening Class, for girls, in connection with the School.

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The course of studies is complete in English and French. Classes will re-open on September 4th, Board and tuition, only \$60 a year. Students received at any time during the year. For Prospectus, address to 6-4 REV. SISTER SUPERIOR.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY

37 St. Margaret Street,

Will Re-open on September 2

Board of the Roman Carholic School C mmissioners of Montreal.

The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, September 2nd.

For all particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

Mount St. Louis Institute, 444 SHERBROOKE ST.

MONTREAL.

This Institution will re-open Tuesday eptember 3rd.

Boarders of last year and new appliants as boarders or day pupils will be received on Tuesday. Day pupils of last year, on September

Ith, at 9 a.m.



Place d'Armes, Montreal. This, one of the largest and best organized Commercial institutions in America, will open Aug. 26. The course comprises Book-keeping. Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, English, French, areparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Six specialists devote their time and attention to the advancement of students. Separate rooms for ladies.

Write, or call, for Prospectus.

5-13 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Notre Dame College,

COTE DES NEIGES.

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

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

as early as possible.

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

. . . ADDRESS: . . . J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square, MONTREAL, CANADA.

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tage of it and were delighted : it was a splendid final to our summer season's trade. This week we begin our fall business, and as we are determined to push business with all the energy possible, we feel convinced that our customers will appreciate our efforts.

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

This week the various schools of the

city recommence their operations, the classes are open and the work of another term begins. We trust that for teachers and pupils the two months of vacation have passed pleasantly and profitably. Fresh from the prolonged recreation all should be ready to enter upon the duties of the new term with zeal and spirit. It is but right that we should give a few words of advice that may not be out of place at this particular time. As far as the teachers are concerned we have little to say. They know better than we do the path that is before them. Many a time have they gone over the same track, and if there is one thing more than another to render difficult the work they have to perform, it is in the fact that each year it is the same story, the same routine, the monotony of commencing with a fresh set of pupils at the foot of the hill and toiling upwards to the point at which they parted with last year's graduates. Still there is something in the advent of a younger batch of pupils and in the consciousness of reaching another mile-stone upon that highway of their vocation. It is more to the parents that we desire to address a few remarks. In the first place we cannot too strong- | blessings to teachers, pupils and parents. ly impress upon the parents the great necessity of sending their children on the THE very first day that the school opens. It is a duty they owe the teachers and the pupils. By so doing they greatly facilitate the work of the whole term and give a fair opportunity to both the masters, or mistresses, and the students, to commence a good and successful year. Cir. doubtless pardon us for adding a few cumstances that cannot be controlled all more words to what we have already said ways cause more or less regretable delay | in last week's issue. at the commencement of the term. It remains, then, with the parents to obvi- It appears that a motion was brought up ate as much as possible a great number | at the Ottawa Separate School Board, to of the difficulties that must otherwise investigate certain charges said to have arise. At the beginning of the year the | been made by Rev. Brother Flamian, Visteachers have considerable work to per- | itor of the Christian Brothers of the Proform in the organization of the classes. A pupil arrives and it is necessary to concerning the report which he gave of know to what class he belongs, in which his official inspection of the Ottawa grade he is likely to accomplish the most. Consequently that pupil must be | Board, desiring a further investigation, examined as to his acquirements and to his capability. Even if he had attended the school during the previous year he Commission to investigate the said may have lost much during the months | charges, to examine the city separate | etc." What words? Nouns, preposiof vacation and may not be in the exact schools, and to report thereon. The same state of proficiency that he enjoyed | Honorabie Minister of Education, G. W. when carrying off prizes in June. Apart | Ross, I.L.D., acceding to the request, apfrom all this there is the general discipline of the school that must be explained, the regulations given out, the rules | B.A. The first two having resigned, were | This is not at all surprising if we judge read. Once the classes are organized replaced by Edward Ryan, M.D., and J.J. from the above quotations. and all those preliminary steps taken it | Tilley, Esq. is very tiresome and very unfair to oblige the teachers to recommence all the necessary explanations for each pupil that comes in late. Moreover, it retards It appears that the orders not to receive tions of these teachers was not what it all the others, clogs the machinery and tends to curtail the work that might otherwise be done by those who have

or two after the school has opened. In the next place it is unfair to the pupils. A boy or girl who comes in a few days after the others cannot be expected to have heard the rules given out, paper at a time when the Commissioners report, had all the aid they needed from to be able to take up a task that the had barely commenced their work. The the Education Department, including others have long since completed, and to make up, by extra study and labor, for the lost time in the beginning. Starting, thus, behind the others in the race, it is very seldom that a pupil ever catches up before the end of the year. If one does and very injurious and unnecessary work | been wrong in refusing to accept the no excuse for the slips of either teachers tion. On entering we passed through a dent of Chatauqua, celebrated Mass there are succeed, it is by dint of over-exertion

come on time. Therefore, the teachers

are given much unnecessary trouble and

the pupils are unjustly prevented from

going ahead with their studies—and all

this to please a whim, or perhaps a desire

to keep the children at home for a day'

Consequently, it is of the utmost importpupils on the very first day.

It is also well to remind parents that their children feel a certain pride going in amongst numerous companions, and that may be caused them. A great deal can be done to make the schooldays of a boy or girl happy by giving the young person all that is required for the school. Let the pupil be neatly and cleanly clothed and have the necessary supply of books and other requisites. Many a poor lad is disheartened in the commencement simply on account of the thoughtlessness or negligence of his-

parents and we have done for this week. during the year. We thoroughly understand that there are occasions when a pupil has reason to find fault; we also know how dearly parents love their child dren and how anxious they are to have them well treated, but we must rememplaining must in some degree be in home with a story about the teacher, with an account of the injustices done him, listen calmly, but neither approvingly nor discouragingly to his complaint. Then quietly go to the teacher, or principal of the school, and politely state the case as you received it from the pupil. In nine cases out of ten the feeling or imagination, and has magnified a little molehill of trouble into a mountain of sorrow. In all cases do not allow yourself to be excited or angry in presence of the young complainant. If you desire to retain your paternal authority over your child you must commence by respecting, and causing your child to respect that of the teacher. It should not be forgotten that the teacher assumes a parent's responsibility, not only over one child, but over all those confided to his, or her, care. If the commissioners, though they must have parents often find it difficult to guide been studying French more or less durand control one or two children at home, | ing the whole of their high school and they can readily imagine the trouble and university courses, did not, so far as we worry that the teacher must have to in- can learn, once open their mouths to put struct and control, to educate and form a score or more of young people. Mutual { assistance is necessary for success in-

We trust these few remarks will be carefully read and acted upon, and that the coming year will be fruitful of great

SEPARATE OTTAWA SCHOOLS.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the state of the Separate Schools of Ottawa has created considerable comment. Our readers will

As to the origin of the Commission: vince of Quebec, against Inspector White, Separate Schools. Some members of the suggested that the Ontario Minister of Education be requested to appoint a pointed as commissioners Rev. J. T. Foley, Mr. D. Chenay, and William Scott, grasp the meaning of the questions, etc."

On presenting themselves at some of were told that they would not be received. the Commissioners came from the Assistant Superior-General, then in Montreal. and were directed, not against the Government, but against the trustees, who | in number? called for an enquiry a few weeks after the Brothers had bound themselves by a written agreement to teach these schools for a year. Besides, the Commissioners were evidently not called to vindicate sioners are what they should be? the Brothers, but to condemn them. The

Commissioners when they first presented ance that the parents should send their themselves, but the Government officials should have been satisfied with the kind attention they afterwards received.

The report is unfavorable in many respects. Some classes, especially of the that they feel still more any humiliation | Brothers' schools, gave, according to the Commission, a poor account of themselves. It seems to us quite remarkable that the Commissioners have not mentioned an important fact affecting the schools at the time, and which, in a great measure, must have been the cause that better results were not obtained. We refer to the diphtheria which for many weeks had been prevalent in some parts of the city, and which at the time of the parents in fitting him out in a decent | Commission was still unabated, thereby manner for the school. Then, again, it | reducing the number of pupils in some is not only necessary to send the pupil | classes to one-half, or even less. If the on the first day, but also to see that he | Commissioners had in view to do justice attends most regularly throughout the to all concerned, they should, "nquesyear. What applies to the beginning tionably, have noted this drawback and equally applies to the remainder of the made due consideration for the same in the report which they have given to the One more little piece of advice to public. Another obstacle to better results, and to which the report does not Do not be too prone to listen to all the allude, was that in one of the English complaints that your children will make schools quite a large proportion of the pupils were French, yet they were subjected to the same examination as the English-speaking pupils.

The schools of Ottawa may be somewhat weak in comparison with other schools of Ontario, but this may be no ber that the pupil who is always com- fault of the teachers. Here in Montreal we know well what difficulties our teachfault at times. Whenever a pupil comes | ers have to contend with in schools in which the two languages have to be taught side by side. An in pector of experience does not expect to find the pupils of such schools as proficient in either English or French as if only one language were taught. Nor will he be disappointed if he find such punils weaker in history, geography and matheteacher will be able to convince you that | matics than in schools in which the your child has been carried away by teachers and pupils have to deal with one language only.

These gentlemen of the commission express themselves surprised to find teachers not knowing English. Now, we doubt that there is even one teacher in the Catholic schools of Ottawa who does not know both languages; but the teachers alluded to may have felt some bashfulness in speaking English before Ontario professors. The commissioners speak of the progress the pupils should make in six months, yet our same worthy a question in French.

As the great object of the commission was to investigate the teaching of English in French schools, let us here give some attention to the English used by the very gentlemen who composed the

(See report, page 19.) "On arriving at this school the next morning, Brother Director Mark informed them, etc. "Wyo arrived? Brother Mark, or the commissioners?

(Page 21.) "The boys counted their fingers." Did the boys count their fingers or count on their fingers?

(Page 21.) "The boys were apparently taught nothing, etc." Is "apparently" in its proper place?

(Page 43.) "Pick out the adverbs, etc." What do the commissioners mean by 'pick out?" Is it a dignified expression?

(Page 43.) "Give the boundaries of the different zones and account for the position of the Tropic of Cancer and the Artic Circle." Is "Artic" spelled cor-

rectly? (Page 43.) "I have never seen his brother before." I never properly used? Is "have seen" the correct tense?

(Page 43.) "Give three ways by which words are made to denote more than one, tions, conjunctions, or what?

The commissioners say (page 33) The written examinations showed that the pupils were deficient in power to

(Page 33.) "The inadequate knowledge, and the frequent mistakes of even the Brothers' Schools, the Commissioners | the English-speaking teachers, showed that in many cases the literary qualificashould be." Is "was" correct in number and tense? What noun does "it" represent? Does it agree with that noun

> Do the many mistakes in grammar. composition and style, throughout the report of Commissioners, show that the literary qualifications of these Commis-

It cannot be said, in palliation of the nature of the report was, therefore, a many glaring literary blunders, that foregone conclusion. This is evident they were mere slips, since these gentlefrom an item that appeared in a Toronto men spent six or seven weeks at the item alluded to contained in a nutshell the Honorable Dr. Ross himself, and the whole report as far as it refers to the had, of course, clever proof readers to see Brothers. The report is a sweeping con- that it came from the press exactly as demnation of the teaching of the the press received it. Surely the Com-Brothers in Ottawa, but any impartial missioners themselves would be ashamed

or pupils, intimidated, as we might building that dates two centuries back naturally suppose them to have been, by and that still presents all the evidences Vincent is turning his steps Romeward? the presence of a Government Commis- of its great antiquity. Out through a Yet, we would not be surprised; some of sion of examiners.

· Whatever may be thought or said of the proficiency of the Ontario schools in mathematics, they must be, judging from the grammar and style of the Commissioners' report, sadly deficient in the very English a knowledge of which they flatter themselves to possess in an eminent degree.

Let our readers mark well that these gentlemen of the Commission were elected from the galaxy of Ontario's literary lights, for the purpose, in part, of examining the literary attainments of small, square, sandy enclosure. In this others, and behold, in the report which rest the remains of the departed memthey present to the public, the inimitable excellence of their own literary produc-

Leaving this very grammatical report and its splendid literary style as a monument to the proficiency attained in English by the critics of the Ottawa | crosses that bear the names of the schools, we desire to quote a paragraph from the last issue of the Liverpool Catholic Times on the "Collegiate Education" imparted by the Christian Brothers in the old country. We quote the following in support of our contention, expressed in our last issue, that the Order throughout the whole world holds a foremost place in the ranks of educationalists, and the wholesale condemnation of the Ontario Commissioners is most unjust and malicious.

"In proportion as Ireland has lost.

England has gained by the transfer to this side of the Channel of one of the foremost educationists of the Sister Island. The placing of the established Catholic College of SS. Peter and Paul, at Prior Fark, Bath, under the Irish Christian Brothers, besides being a remarkable recognition of their position as a teaching Order, has led to the appointment of one of their most distinguished brethren, Bro. W. A. Swan, to the presidency of that college. Bro. Swan has a brilliant record. His long connection, extending over forty years, with the North Richmond-street Schools, Dublin, which he raised to a very high standard of efficiency, was coincident with the later development of the admirable teaching system of the Christian Brothers, which now comprehends, in addition to the elementary instruction t was primarily designed to impart to other in her seventy-eighth yearhe children of the poor, an extensive higher grade education adapted to the examinations which has followed this new departure, Bro. Swan largely contributed. As a rule, the O'Connell or North Richmond-street Schools headed the list at the Royal University examinations and led the way for all the other Christian schools in Ireland joining in the Intermediate competition with uniformly Prior Park could not have been made, and we shall be much surprised it Bro. Swan does not soon add-fresh laurels to those he has already won in the educational contest. Bro. Swan, we may add, is no stranger to England, having 'years | ago taught in London and elsewhere in this country with the same efficiency which he has always displayed.'

We would advise the Hon, G. W when next he finds it necessary to apas in name, and we are confident that, drawers in which are the spoon, knife, to condemn their methods, they would The cell consists of a small room-very gladly send one of their members to correct the proof-sheets and to render the precious document more presentable.

in a cloister.

If ever the language of Minister Cobourn came, like a nightmare, in all its viciousness and hideousness to our mind, it was on the afternoon of last Thursday as our feet trod the sacred floors of the ancient and consecrated cloister of the Ursulines of Three Rivers. It was a very special privilege, and thanks to the kindness of our dear friend, Bishop Lafleche, we received the rare permission of visiting the old-and ever new - monastery, through which we were guided by the genial and kindhearted Vicar-General Rhault. To describe it would require the pen of Newman and the genius of a Chateaubriand. Simplicity in all its cleanliness and holiness in all its attractiveness seem to be the two grand features of that ' quiet home of sanctity and learning." Several times—like the howling of an evil spirit upon the troubled waters of a sinful world-came the memory of the words used by the Toronto preacher. For a moment, like a passing temptation that an Ave Maria drives away, did they disturb the perfect enjoyment of that visit. Would to God that men, calling themselves Christian but reckless of that charity which Christian truth ordains, could only see, with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears, the pictures of noble sacrifice and the expressions of happy devotedness that people the corridors of a Catholic cloister.

It is but natural that one should feel a kind of pity for the inmates of a monastery when seen from without the grated doors. But all such sentiment is lost in one of admiration and pardonable reader can see that it is one-sided to ask the public to call their blunders envy when the threshold is crossed and throughout. The Brothers may have slips, when we find in their whole report the interior is thrown open to inspec-

garden stretching its attractive length before us. At one end is a little chapel the neatest, most delicate, most gem-like oratory we ever beheld. Capable of containing about a dozen people it is neatly carpeted and has an altar surrounded by Stations of the Cross and a number of chairs for those who go there, during summer recreations, to offer up their fervent prayers for the world outside. At the other end of the garden is a bers of the community. Each mound is carefully tended and the flowers, that love and devotion have planted, grow bright upon the hidden graves, and creep up and entwine their leaves and tendrils lovingly around the white departed. The last grave was dug in May of this year, and still the others, even the oldest of them, are as fresh and as beautiful as the most recent one.

This garden is a true picture of the spiritual life of the nun. A parterre of beauty, with the perfume of sanctity around it; at one end the solitary shrine of sacrifice and prayer, at the other the grave, where all earthly labor ends and beyond which the true life of the religious commences. What attention and affection shown to the departed. The sisters of to-day love to pray over those graves, while watering or planting the flowers, even as a mother would cling to and adorn the mound where her child lies sleeping.

And yet we must not imagine that this devotion to the dead and their memory has any depressing effect upon the living. Rarely have we ever met with truer light-heartedness and happy contentment than inside those great, grey walls. It would seem as if the members of the community had grown to their full age on the day of profession, and forever after drank of the spring of perpetual youth. The old sisters-one in her eighty-first and the seemed as lively, as happy, as active needs of the middle classes. To the and as young as the smiling, jubilant brilliant success at public competitive novices, whose only anxiety was to change their white veils for the black. One of them very wittily remarked that she was anxious to be professed so that her head-gear would not need so much washing and care. In every move, expression and word one could not but successful results. A better selection for | note the perfect contentment—rather the office of president of a college like the repose and happiness that are the share of those pure and holy women. Instead of feeling anxious to see the world, they rather shrink from its contact; for in the routine of their respective duties is their real recreation and in the pious intercourse of their community life is their earthly enjoyment.

We will not attempt any description of the interior of the community, the point a commission to investigate refectory, the cells, the chapels. Suffice charges made against our Catholic sepa- to say that all that cleanliness could derate schools, to select men who are ca- mand is there, but nothing beyond the pable of presenting a report couched in absolutely necessary. The tables are good English. The Christian Brothers | simple deal boards, very narrow, covered are actually Christian in practice as well | with an oil-cloth, and containing little for the sake of the gentlemen authorized | fork, goblet and napkin of each nun. small-with bare floor, a wash-stand, a prie-dieu, and a little iron bedstead covered with a straw mattrass, and a clean, but rough pair of blankets. Well indeed did Gerald Griffin picture the scene when he wrote of the Sister of Charity:

Her down-bed a pallet, her trinket a bead, Her lustre one taper that serves her to read, The delicate lady lives mortified there, And feasts are forgotten for fasting and prayer,

We might also, in his words, address a certain class of low-minded and ignorant

Ye lary philosophers, self-seeking men, Ye fire-side philanthropists, great with the pen, what, indeed, is all your eloquence and your pompous assertions when compared to the virtues of that glotious type of

womanhood that occupies the humble

cell in the sacred cloister?

During a terrific storm in the north we saw a moose rush from the woods and stand on the open prairie while the lished at Rome in 1548. lightning shattered the pine-tree under which he had been resting; when the storm was over this noble sample of the brute creation returned, with confidence, to the shade of the blasted pine. He seemed to instinctively know that the monarch of the northern forest had attracted the fiery bolt and saved him from death. The malicious and un-Christian defamers of convents and nuns have not sionaries carried the light of the Gospel even the instinct of the wild animal to and the Word of Christ. It is, therefore, teach them that, by prayer, sacrifice, and perpetually renewed deeds of sublime virtue, these sacred monasteries

tion. We speak only of the menastery another time we will tell of the splendid educational institution that is attached

creatures of the world from annihila-

REV. EDWARD GIBBONS, at the invitation of the Methodist Bishop Vincent, presi-

on August 4. Is it possible that Bishop narrow passage into an enclosure we the greatest converts have been, in their find the large and beautiful monastery time, the most deadly enemies of the Church.

READING THE BIBLE.

Two weeks ago we wrote an editorial: on the subject of the "Reading of the. Bible," in which we most conclusively demonstrated the great fallacy of the assertion that the Catholic Church is opposed to the Holy Scriptures. Not only the words of the different Popes, of the Fathers and of the various saints prove most emphatically that the Catholic Church has been the guardian and protectress of the sacred volume, but the history of the ages is there to show that: were it not for that Divine institution the Bible would have never come down ta us, nor would Christianity of to-day, possess a single page of the "Book of Books." When the Latin ceased to bethe universal language of the world, and became one of the dead languages, when numerous dialects, or languages, sprang into existence upon its basis, it was the Catholic Church that translated the Holy Scriptures into the various vernaculars. In 1402 the first German Bible, bearing the arms of Frederick III., appeared in Metz. In the Senatorial Library at Leipsic are preserved two copies of an edition of 1466. We quote from an article in the "Monitor," from which paper we drew the subject-matter of our former editorial. In continuing the subiect and furnishing authorities we find the following in its last quotations:

"'In the best biblical collection known,' says Dr. E. S. Hall, "that of the King of Wurtemberg, at Stuttgard, there were when the learned librarian Dr. Adler, published his great catalogue, twenty-different editions of the Bible in German printed before Luther's independently of the two in the library at Leipsie.' Many of these, as Cardinal Wiseman has remarked, are not merely different addition but different versions. The Church Times of July 26, 1878, speaking of the List of Bibles in the Caxton Hxhibition, among other things says : "There were actually nine German editions of the Bible in the Caxton Exhibition earlier than 1483, the year of Luther's birth, and at fleast three more before the end of the century." In the Atheneum of October 6, 1883, Mr. N. Stevens writes: "By 1507 more than one hundred Latin Bibles had been printed, some of them small and cheap pocket editions. There had been besides thirteen editions of a translation of the Vulgate into German and others in other modern languages.'

We could not do better than to reproduce the data given by our contemporary regarding the Bible in Italian.

"In the year 1471 there appeared three editions of the Bible printed in the Italian tongue. No fewer than eleven eomplete editions of these versions appeared before the year 1567. In 1532 a new and complete Bible in Italian was published by Anthony Bruccioli, who professed to have translated direct from the original Hebrew and Greek. More than forty editions of the Bible in Italian are reckoned before the appearance of the first $oldsymbol{P}$ *rotestant* edition moreover little more than a reprint of Brucciolo's version) printed at Geneva

In Spain, in 1405, Boniface Ferrier translated the whole Bible into that language. It was printed at Valencia in 1478 and in 1515 was reprinted with the formal consent of the Spanish Inquisition. Speaking of the Belgian, French. Dutch or Flemish and Bohemian versions we learn that:

"Ambrosio de Montesina in 1544 translated the Gospels and Epistles, which work was printed at Antwerp in 1544, at Barcelona in 1601 and 1608, and at Madrid in 1603 and 1615. A French translation of the New Testament was published in Lyons in 1478. In the Public Library at Leipsic is preserved a copy of this version. In 1487 a new edition of the French Bible of Gulars de Moulins was published at Paris under the auspices of Charles VIII. Before the year 1547 it passed through sixteen other editions—four at Lyons and twelve at Paris. The Protestant version appeared at Neufchatel in 1535. Besides. the above-mentioned many other versions of the Bible were published.

'Numerous Dutch or Flemish versions of the Sacred Text were published towards the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. A Bohemian version of the New Testament was published at Prague in 1478 and 1488. At Cracow in 1556, 1577, 1599 and 1619, a Polish version of the Bible was published. An Ethiopic Bible was pub-

It is obvious, from these facts, that even had Protestantism never appeared the Bible would have been given to the world in every tongue, and that, with the advent of printing and the improvements of the succeeding ages in that art, the Catholic Church would have scattered the Holy Scriptures—as she has done-wheresoever her countless misonly blindness, ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation that can-in our enlightened century-attribute to the Catholic are the lightning-rods that arrest the Church an antagonism to the volume thunders of Divine wrath and save the upon which she depends so confidently for the salvation of souls and the success of her own mission.

> Dr. A. C. Macdonnell was, on Tuesday last. presented by the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu with a beautiful oil painting, floral and emblematic, designed and executed by one of the Sisters, as a token of gratitude on the occasion of his 25th miversary as physician to the hospital

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE are always pleased to find samples of good grammar in official reports, particularly when the said reports censure the teaching of English in schools. On page 30 of the "Report of the Commission Relating to the Ottawa Separate Schools" we find the following very elegant specimen: "The 'conversational method' of teaching had not been followed sufficiently, and there was but little evidence that the instructions to teachers of French-English Schools issued by the Educational Department in April, 1892, 25 'Hints on Teaching English to Junior French Classes' was being followed." According to Dr. Whately, whose parenthetical style the framer of the Report seem to have adopted, rhetorical elegance would demand "sufficiently followed" instead of "followed sufficiently." To say that "the instructions * * * * was being followed" would make the smallest boy in the humblest Brothers' school laugh and snap his fingers in readiness to correct the error. The commissioners live in glass houses and yet they hesitate not to throw stones.

"THE Commissioners also found that the Regulations of the Education Department * * * * was not observed in the French Schools." No comment nocessary. Read the following: "In such cases as this a teacher who can speak English passes from room to room and devotes from 15 minutes to half an hour daily to teaching the English language in each room." Mark the punctuation; we give the paragraph exactly as it is printed. What teacher of Eng. lish ever devoted "from 15 minutes to half an hour daily to teaching the Englanguage in each room?" We would advise the Ottawa trustees to engage the writer of these phrases to teach English in their schools. The result of one year would be the best and most effective vindication of the Brothers.

WE are very anxious that our readers should have a correct idea of that famous Separate School Report. We are told, on page 30, that "it was not uncommon to hear boys eleven and twelve years of age who had gone through two or three forms in the school read so badly that it was quite impossible to know what they were reading by listening to them." If their reading was no better than the punctuation in the foregoing we doubt if the commissioners could "know what they were reading by looking at them." The next sentence informs us that "The teaching of English by translation was doing but little for the pupils." The writer of this must have caught the contagion; his French tournure de phrase indicates very little familiarity with English. Was it "little good" or "little bad" that this "English by translation was doing for the pupils?"

"The teaching is largely giving to the pupil written forms, whose sounds when spoken by him convey no idea of his mind"-page 31, Commissioners' Report. The above comes under the censure it is supposed to express; it certainly conveys no idea to the reader's mind, and performs this negative function in most or by, written forms, which, when spoken by him, convey no idea to his mind." forms had sounds:

Wno prepared the questions under the heading "Grammar, Form III.-Junior Section"-on page 43 of the Commissioners' Report? Surely they must have been written by the Brothers, or their pupils. We cannot believe that gentlemen so proficient in English, as the Commissioners must be, could possibly have perpetrated so many blunders in such a small space. Is it not abominable to think that the foremost order of teachers on the continent should be subjected to the humiliation of a general censure coming from men whom the majority of the Brothers' pupils could instruct in the ordinary use of English. We think that some higher authority than the Local Government of Ontarioappoint a Royal Commission to examine into the proficiency of the gentlemen composing the Educational Department of Ontario. If the Report in question is a sample of their erastion and impartiality we would like well to see what they could do when called upon to take the Brothers' places and undergo an investigation at the hands of competent educators. A school boy, in the higher classes of our leading Brothers' schools in Montreal, would be ashamed to allow such a sample of incapacity to appear in the form of a public pamphlet. And our great secular Canadian press has reproduced extract after extract, from these pages, without once perceiving the errors that glared through them. Prejudice is really blind.

were no exception, and their writing could not be ranked good in all classes." Again: "A very large number of pupils in the primary classes of boys could make no attempt to write." Perhaps they could not succeed in their attempts to write, but a pupil would needs be an infant or infirm if he could not make an attempt.

An admirable and timely little pamphlet of thirty-two pages has just been published by Rev. Peter Rosen, of Heidelberg, Minn., entitled, "A Catholic cannot consistently be a member of Secret Societies Because they are Religious Organizations." The object of the work is to show that the orders of Odd Fellows. Knights of Pythias and similar societies are positively forbidden by the Church on the very ground that they are religious organizations that possess special rituals and seek to replace Christianity and its teachings with the philosophy of Pythagoras. The forms of initiation are given in full and the most convincing testimony is adduced to show that they teach the "Truth"-as they style it—through the Lodge and not the Church. There is a very telling chapter: upon the "Daughters of Rebekah," in which the author points out the ignoring of the Blessed Virgin as the model of womanhood. In fact every Catholic should have a copy of this little work; it only costs ten cents. We will have occasion to make use of it in our editorial columns in the near future. It is a solid and complete argument.

A DESPATCH was published recently, from Brussels, to the effect that the Chamber of Representatives had "adopted clause 4 of the School bill, making religious education compulsory;" several commentators dwelt upon the intolerance of the Catholic majority in Parliament thus forcing on a people a system of education they do not want. In truth the words quoted make a false state ment. It is only education in general that is made compulsory, and the clause referred to contains a provision exempting from the necessity of receiving religious education the children of parents who object to such teaching. It would be well for Canada, at this juncture, if the Government of Manitoba were as tolerant and just as the Belgian Parlia-

THE POPE received numberless telegrams and addresses of congratulation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Papal Infallibility. As the years roll past the world will learn that in the dogma of Papal Infallibility is the great protection and life of Christianity. It will be around an Infallible Pope that all the sects must unite when the final union takes place. Without Infallibility the Bible can only be a source of confusion and division. Either, as the late Dr. Lyons proved so clearly, Infallibility must go with Christianity, or else neither can exist.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be preparing a scheme for establishing a, "literary order of merit for the recognition of those who, as journalists and writers of books, avedone good work." There are of the Nativity. Three years ago he rebarbaric English. We suppose that the to be three grades, as in most other writer thereof intended to say: "The orders-the first consisting of twentyteaching is largely given to the pupil in, four knights of the grand cross; the second of one hundred knights commanders, and the third two hundred and "Whose sounds" certainly sounds fifty companions. It is evident that the strange; we were not aware that written old saying "the pen is mighter than the sword" is being recognized by the Queen of England.

> CAPTAIN GAMBIER, a non-Catholic, has an article in the July Fortnightly Review, on the "Papacy." In it he places the Catholic in a very favorable light be. fore Englishmen. The article has been very widely read and has called forth considerable comment. It is, indeed, very encouraging to find non-Catholics of eminence doing justice to the Church and giving evidence of a solid appreciation of her worth.

A BASALTSTELE found by Father Schell in the Archeological Museum of Constantinople, has on it an Assyrian inscription of King Nabonod, of the sixth century before Christ, telling of the desay the Dominion Government—should struction of Nineveh, an event hitherto found on no monument. This is a partial corroboration of Jonah. The Catholic Church is a wonderful discoverer.

> The autobiography of Madame Navarro, nee Mary Anderson, which the popular actress finished writing some time ago, is now in press, and will soon be given to the public. This volume should contain many lessons for the young girls of the present generation and much of deep interest to Catholics in general throughout the world.

> THE frequent mention of the honored name of Pere Marquette recalls the words of Bancroft the historian. It is thus the Republic comments and quotes;

"Not a cape was turned." wrote Ban-It is the pupil's writing and not the pupil that the Ontario Commissioners Tank in the classes. At page 31, we read:

The classes. At page 31, we read: The classes at St. Joseph's school (boys) disciple of St. Ignatius, which it kept er, "merely an econo-miser."

last week, was well stated by Rev. John Keni, one of the prominent pastors of the place, who said of Pere Marquette: "He died on his way back to St. Ignace, after exploring the Mississippi river. His goal, St. Ignace, became his grave. The Indians removed the flesh from the bones, dried them in the sun, or, perhaps, hardened them by the agency of fire, put them in a birch bark box, and immediately set out on their journey to St.

A SICILIAN Dominican monk, Father Calcudoli, has invented a typesetting machine that can set 50,000, ems an hour. The invention may be a striking proof of the monk's great talent in the mechanical line, but we doubt very much that it will serve to popularize him with the typographical unions of the world.

THE Corporations of Meath County, in Ireland, seem to have been long notorious for a lack of sentiment and especially any care for the relics of the past. Fifty-two years ago a Municipal Corporation of that County attempted to have a resolution passed permitting them to cut a road through the Temple of Grange. The desecration was prevented by the timely and vigorous appeal made Nation. He styled them "stupid blockheads," and pointed out the outrage it would be to destroy a landmark that was older than history and archeology was too young to trace its founders and its origin. It is very strange, that half a century later, we should find the following communication in the columns of United Ireland:—

DEAR SIT-For some time past preparations are being made to dispute the claims of the British Archeological Association to uproot Tara's Halls, in the interest of archaeology. As Royal Tara rightly belongs to the four Irish provinces-and as many National memorials of high antiquity still exist on the historic hill in the County Meathactual and active steps are in progress to call a public meeting, under the auspices of the Irish Antiquarian and Historical Society, for the purpose of preserving this renowned place of pilgrimage intact for future generations.
S. J. Brennan,
Sec. Committee on Tara.

In 1843 they would level the Temple of Grange; 1895 they would up-root the remains of the grand, old, history-haunted palace of the Irish Kings on Tara! In another half century they will want to put dynamite under the tower and cross of Glendalough, or, perhaps, tear down Cashel of the Kings.

The following information is very interesting :

"The oldest priest in New York, Rev. William Everett rector emeritus of the Church of the Nativity, celebrated his 81st birthday on Wednesday of last week. Father Everett has a somewhat remarkable history. He was born in Albany on Aug. 14, 1814. His parents were Episcopalians, and the young man determined to take orders in that church. With of his classmates. Father Everett graduated, and was ordained a minister. Subsequently he became a Catholic, and on Jan. 29, 1852, he was ordained a priest by the late Archbishop Hughes. After filling subordinate positions with credit he was appointed rector of the Church signed the active management of the parish to his assistant, Rev. William Murphy. Despite his extreme age Father Everett shows no signs of feebleness.

THE following story has been going the rounds of the press, if it be true we think that the superior of the friar's order should have long since prevented him from incurring so many risks; there are other means of attracting attention, much less .angerous and quite as effective:

"A Capuchin friar in the South of France, known as Father Joseph, has been in the habit for some years of going about preaching in the streets and calling attention to his discourse by the somewhat original plan of firing off a charge of powder from a cannon. As long ago as 1891 he had an accident, his cannon exploding, fortunately without doing any damage He has now had another accident precisely similar, with the exception that the explosion killed an unfortunate man who was standing at a distance of thirty or forty yards from where the cannon was placed. The tribunal of Bagneres de Bigorre has condemned the friar to 200 france fine for "homicide through imprudence." A lad named Fogues, who actually fired the shot under the father's orders, got off with a fine of fifty francs."

A DEBT TO A NEWSPAPER

Is as obligatory as any other ordinary indebtedness. A person, who, having the means, refuses to pay, sins against the seventh comandment. Many deadbeat subscribers may close the door of heaven against themselves by taking a paper for years and then not paying for

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said the official. there seems to be some mistake hereeither you have already voted or someone has voted in your name." "Oh, that was me," said the voteress. "I voted early this morning, but I have changed my mind and want to vote the other way

"You are a regular miser," exclaimed Mrs. Snooper, when her husband refused to give her twenty-five shillings she askTHE VICE-REGAL PARTY AT ST. ALBERT.

St. Albert, basking peacefully beneath

the beauteous rays of the setting sun, was awakened to joy and gladness on the evening of the 6th ult., by the announcement of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen's arrival. The soft green carpet of summer sparkled with myriads of flower gems, the birds poured forth their sweetest songs of glee and the perfumed breezes whispered to every ear the glad tidings, the joyful news of the coming of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Yes, on this memorable evening of the 6th, their Excellencies, escorted by a troop of mounted police; ascended the steep hill that leads to St. Albert palace, the home of the venerable and well beloved Bishop of Alberta. They came, not officially, but rather to strengthen the golden chains of friendship that must forever bind the good together. As their Excellencies approached, the bells cathedral chimed their sweetest notes of welcome and the surrounding woods faithfully re-echoed the merry peals. The Vice-Regal party were met at the entrance of the palace grounds by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, Very Rev. Father Leduc, V.G., Rev. Fathers Remas, Vegreville, Dauphin, Le Marchans, O.M.I., and ushered to the Bishop's drawing-room, where a number of invited guests awaited their coming; among whom were noticed D. Malonev M.L.A., W. H. McKenney, etc., and other by Thomas Davis in the columns of the principal citizens of St. Albert. After enjoying their visit there, His Lordship, the clergy and guests accompanied their Excellencies to the convent, where the Grey Nuns and their charming children awaited them. The reception took place in the industrial school departments. A song of welcome was creditably rendered by the children. An address was read by a little Indian girl and very compliment ary verses, in honor of the illustrious visitors, were recited by Miss Maggie O'Neill while she presided over a group of little ones who most gracefully presented an offering of flowers. His Excellency made a most flattering reply, congratu-lating His Lordship Bishop Grandin and the good sisters for the great success obtained in the training and education of Indian children. A pleasing feature of the reception, and one that visibly touched Lord and Lady Aberdeen, was when the little Indian girl who read the address made a mistake and said Lady Mar-when she should have read Lady Aberdeen. His Excellency asked the children: "What do you think the little girl was going to say?" They all answered "Lady Marjorie." This spontaneous response elicited loud applause from the audience and proved that Lady Marjorie the gifted editor of the "Wec Willie Winkie," was no stranger to the children of St. Albert, to whom her charming little journal comes monthly, and like a sun-beam of happiness sheds light and beauty around their home, or as a little St. Albert contributor expresses it in the "Wee Willie Winkie."

"Wee Willie Winkie" so pretty and gay, came to my home in the Northwest one day. Dressed in red coat and pictorial vest, He won my heart and became my guest. I cherish and keep him with tender care, My joys and amusements with him I share. My secrets sweet to him I gladly tell. For he smiles with joy, and says, "they are well."

Lady Aberdeen, with all that noble dignity and kind condescension so characteristic of the truly great, listened and smiled on the happy throng, and while every eye was affectionately directed towards her, she drew from her satchel two handsome prizes, one of which was won this end in view he entered the General by Miss Constance de Cazes for general Theological Seminary in Chelsea square, application, and the other by Miss Lillie and Monsignor Preston, who was after- Monti for general proticiency. The ward converted to Catholicism, was one prizes were two brooches; one in gold having the "Irish Village" at the Chicago exhibition engraved on it; the other a shamrock and horseshoe made of Irish Connemara marble set in silver. It is needless to say that the happy recipients were proud of their prizes and that the great honor conferred on them was duly appreciated. After the singing of "God Save the Queen," the party entered the dining room where a sumptuous luncheon was set. The room was elegantly de-



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today 1 can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparills has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas,

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 250.

Central Millinery Parlor, ... 178 BLEURY STREET. Grand Hillinery Opening on 10 September and Sollewing days. and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York. ty-Old beaute and hate done over, and de libeaute at low prises.

were everywhere conspicuous. His Lordship presided at the table and as their Excellencies, Very Rev. Father Leduc and the other guests partook of the refrom the Rev. Sister Superior of the convent that the Edmonton hospital, in course of construction, was nearly com-pleted. She was also happy to meet the Superior of the new hospital, Rev. Sister Mary Xavier, and promised to recommend this much needed institution to the charitable consideration of the ladies of her association. The parting hour was fast drawing nigh, the delightful moments were about to end, as their Excellencies, accompanied by Bishop Grandin, the clergy, and their suits, passed from the convent, bidding adieu to the Lady Superior and the kind sisters. Their carriage rolled away amid the ringing of bells, the booming of shots and

Long live our noble Governor-Genreal And his worthy consort Lady Aberdeen, May they in Canada's fair capital. For many years represent our Queon.

AN EYE WITNESS. Edmonton Bulletin.

this prayer of the people:

MONTREAL'S FAIR.

The Trappist Fathers to Make an Exhibit _Other Attractions.

The Trappist fathers, of Oka, have just made arrangements with the Montreal Exposition Company, and will exhibit at this year's fair a large display of their famous dairy produce. They will also show some very fine cattle, horses, swine, etc., etc., and their display will be a fine

The Historical museum, which will be opened to the general public visiting this year's exhibition, will be an attractive feature of the fair. Under the specia management of Messrs. Beaullac & Co the museum is being renovated and redecorated; several handsome waxworks will be exhibited, and fully twenty new features will be exhibited for the first time in Montreal. Among the reproductions to be shown will be one representing the death of Napoleon I. The same picture was exhibited at the Military exposition which was held during the months of May and June last at the Champs Elysces, in Paris. It will be exhibited here for the first time, and will andoubtedly bring a large influx of visitors. There will also be several other splendid paintings exhibited, including an apparatus showing the tortures which were imposed upon criminals during the 15th century.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Patrick Breen. At the last regular meeting of Division

No. 2, A. O. H., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to his heavenly reward Bro. Patrick Breen;

Whereas: The deceased brother had, by his activity and interest in our order, indeared himself to all its members;

herefore be it Resolved,-That we, the members of his Division, extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this the hour of their affliction, and trust that our Heavenly Father may give them to necessary grace to bear their burden with patience and resignation to His holy will; and be it further

Resolved,—That a copy of th tions be sent to his relatives and spread on the minutes of this Division, also published in The True Witness.

 $Committee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} W.~N.~Smith,\\ J.~Walsh,\\ M.~McCarthy, \end{array} \right.$ Montreal, Aug. 28, 1895.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

As had been promised, the splendid choir of St. Patrick's, under the manage ment of Prof. Fowler, kindly attended and did honor to the concert of the Catholic Seamen's Club, last Thursday, making it a great success. There was a bumper house, and the gentlemen ushers were taxed to the utmost to provide seats. The following programme was rendered in capital style:—Mr. Grant's singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and chorus by the large choir, of which he has been a member from the first, was very affecting, and as the old gentleman resumed his seat, an outburst of applause went forth, such as is seldom heard in any hall, and a ringing encore brought any nan, and a ringing encore brought him to the front to sing the old and appropriate song again. Chorus, "Davy Jones"; song, Mr. J. Rowan; piano solo, Miss Sharpe; Musical Trio—banjo, guitar, and mandolin; song, Mr. Murray; song, Mr. Murray; song, Miss McAndrew; very pleasing comic songs, Mr. McLean, seaman; song and chorus, Mr. Crowe; song, Mr. McCaffrey; song, Mr. Carpenter; comic song Mr. G. Holland; piano solo, Miss Wheeler; songs, Messrs. White and Hughes, sea- 2027 Notre Dame St. [Chabolilez Sq.

corated; pictures of the Aberdeen family | men; song, Mr. Cahill; song, Mr. Greene song, Mr. Wright, and others. Save our Native Land," by St. Patrick's choir, was beautifully rendered. The following resolution was handed to the chairman, Mr. J. P. Curran, to convey to past the greatest gaiety was manifest. chairman, Mr. J. P. Curran, to convey to Her Excellency was delighted to learn the choir :—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,-The seamen present thisevening beg leave to tender to the ladies. and gentlemen of the St. Patrick's Church. choir a hearty vote of thanks, for their kindness in providing such a treat, and thinking so kindly of the sailors of the Catholic Sailors' Club.

On behaf of the seamen,
JAMES MCLEAN, Seaman.

ST. ROSE EN FETE.

St. Rose had a grand fete Monday, organized by its former residents. Mgr. Fabre and Abbe Perron were present. His Grace celebrated Mass and blessed a beautiful statue offered by the people of St. Rose. The choir of St. James under M. Drolet, chanted the Mass of Cherubini. There was a large number of the clergy present. Among the laymen were Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. P. E. Le Blanc and Coroner Macmahon.

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

Have You Seen

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

Flannelettes and Shaker Flannels

They are the best we have ever shown. We have them in Plain, Checked, Striped and Figured, in all the newest Tints and Pat-

Plain, Cream, White and Colored Shaker Flanneis. Beautiful English Twilled Shaker Flannels, 32 in. wide, 9c and 14c yd.

witte, we and Fie yd.

Broken and Small Checks Flannelettes, in gray grounds, suitable for Wrappers and Dresses.

Choice Figured Flanneletes, in very neat Patterns, suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

And for 9 Cents

We can give you a 32-inch Flannelette in choice stripes only.

Our 5 Cents Flannelettes

Are the best in town, in stripes only

Cottons at Mill Prices.

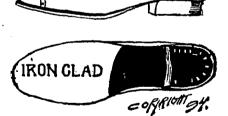
We are selling our Gray and White Cottons at Mill Prices.

36 inch Apron Ginghams for Se. Good Apron Ginghams worth life for Sconly.

: : AT : :

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

Fami'y Linen Drapers and Linen Warehot se 203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, Phone 8225 to 150 Mountain Street.) BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Bucking-ham Avenue; Telephone 3335.



SCHOOL SHOES. What does that mean?

Shoes of good leather and well put together. For then they can stand rough usage. It means shoes that are easy and comfortable. Why not let the boys and girls have good fitting shoes. Don't spoil their feet or hart them. Hart the toes and it affects the head. Good fitting shoes not only give pleasure to the wearer but profit as well, for they wear better. For the good kind in fit and make come to us, and the prices will surely suit you.

RONAYNE BROS.,

WINES FROM THE RHINE AND MOSELLE. TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Still and Sparkling Hocks -Still and Sparkling Moselles. 200 ODD CASES AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES: HENKELL'S WINES.

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We offer the following olds and ends in Henkell's: Hocks and Moselles at our regular list prices, subject to a discount of 10 per cent, for each to parties taking one or more cases:—

HENKELL'S STILL HOURS.				
	Per Case.			
Laubenheimer	1 doz. qts. \$ 7 00	\$ 8 00		
Hattenheimer (pints only	8 50	10 00 12 50		
Erbacher (pints only)	16 00	17 00		
Rudesheimer (pints only).	• • • •	16 50 21 00		
Johannesberg Castle (quarts	33.00° 31.00°			
Steinberg Cabinet (qts.only)	27.00			

HENKELL'S STILL MOSERDES. Zeltinger (quarts only)..... MENKELL'S SPARKLING HOCK. Sparkling Hock (Ehrenbreit-stein) (pints only).....

All the above less the usual cash discount of 3 per cent. FRASER, VIGER & CO., - Importers Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE CLOSING WEEK OF ITS SESSIONS.

" TENNYSON AND HIS WORKS"-THE MEMORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHAMPLAIN-"THE FRENCH COLONIZATION PERIOD"-REV. JAS. A. DOONAN'S LECTURE ON PSYCHOLOGY.

MONDAY.

Mr. Sidney Woollett, who took the place of Mr. John Lafarge, unavoidably obliged to cancel his engagements, opened the session on Monday with an interesting lecture on "Tennyson and his Works." After giving some personal reminiscences of Tennyson, Mr. Woollett devoted the rest of his address to a description of the way in which the office poet-laureate came into existence, "In the olden days," said he, "not dating so far as the Greek or Roman period. with civilization, barbarism and indul-gence were linked together, but in the middle ages, when the religion of Christ dominated the world, (the civilized portion of it) education!—that is what we now mean by education-lay only in the hands of the rich or well-born, while the minority in fact, the humble artisan, the skilled wood carver, the stone cutter, the armorer, the tiller of the soil, were all masters of their craft, and content with the station of life into which they had been born. Those who had the advantage of birth with advantages of learning. the wealthy, the nobles, the fathers of the church, dominated the minds of the less fortunate, and exerted an influence. sometimes for evil, but often for good. The taste of the age was formed, and that taste was often the fountain head of poetry. Whether in words, in painting, sculpture, architecture, it found vent in the medieval picturesqueness of their cities, the glory of the cathedrals and the magnificence of their courts and public buildings. "Visit some of these old towns. Go to

Nuremberg, ,

"Quaint old town of toil and traffic.

Quaint old town of art and song.

There where art was still religion."

"In those days 'when art was still religion', there seemed always ready some enthusiastic patron or leader of the arts; and the people were led to look to him for kindness. The poet sang his praise and was rewarded. This began the Laureateship, first in Dan Chaucer, and last in Tennyson."

The second lecture of Monday was on "The French Colonization Period," and was given by the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, who was introduced to the school by Mr. Latchford of Ottawa. Ont. The lecturer gave a detailed account of Cartier's four voyages to New France. During the first, in 1534, he explored the island of Newfoundland, the southern coast of Labrador, the gulf of St. Law rence, and returned to France. On his second voyage he christened the gulf and river St. Lawrence, discovered the Sag-uenay river, visited Stadacona (Quebec), and Hochelaga, Montreal, and built a small fort at Holy Cross Harbor, near Quebec. The third time he came as lieutenant to de Roberval, who was the first official representative of the king of divine vitality." New France. Cartier built another and stronger fort nearer Quebec, visited Hochelaga, and returned to France. The fourth and last time he came to rescue de Roberval and bring him back to France. He died in 1545. A brisk fishery trade was kept up between France and Newtoundland, and the fur trade continued with Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, till the coming of Champlain in 1603. Father O'Sullivan gave an appreciation of Cartier's character and an account of the failures at -colonization thus far in other parts of the continent north of Mexico, and closed with a brief description of the Indian

tribes then existing in America.

Father Doonan, S.J., in opening the second week of his psychological lectures. took under consideration the higher faculties of the brute creation.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Sidney Woollett continued his consideration of Tennyson in the lecture which he delivered on Tuesday, claiming for him that he was the greatest word

painter in the English language.

The lecturer said of "Enoch Arden," which he recited, that that poem is so well known that its title is a household word the world over, adding that while it was the mystical that fascinated the youth and made the fame of Tennyson, here, at the maturity of his genius, he gave to us a picture of humble life, with the most ordinary surroundings-its joys, sorrows, vicissitudes, and over this he has thrown the mantle of tragedy, showing to the world how much it is possible for the human heroic soul heroically to

Father O'Sullivan devoted his time to a review of the Champlain period of discovery and occupation, and dwelt enthusiastically on the memory and achieve-ments of Champlain. He contrasted his life with that of many of the busy men of the present day who seem to consider piety and zeal for religion as almost in compatible with devotion to the ordinary pursuits of life—yet Champlain, who lived a sanctified life, found time to explore the weather of the control plore thousands of miles through ocean, river, lake and forest. He drew up charts and maps of every lake, headland, mountain and bay. He described the savage tribes, their religion, manner of habitation, their habits in war and peace. Father O'Sullivan then traced upon the map the journeyings of Champlain in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, along the coast, and up the rivers of Maine, his voyages along the New England coast, touching at Saco harbor, Cape Ann. Plymouth, Boston, Cape Cod, and the Vineyard Sound. He told of the establishment of Quebec, the discovery of Lake Champlain. He gave an interesting account of the expedition of Champlain up the Ottawa river to Lake Namplain up the Ottawa river to Lake Namplain up the Gaorgian Bay. He ondly, by the good reputation which you halterwards described his circuitous route will give to the school in the months that will elapse before another session, and as far as you can by the material shilling. England coast, touching at Saco harbor,

Other establishments were now springing up along the Atlantic coast, another race, alike in language and religion, was soon to compete with the French for the mastery of North America; between them, as between two mill stones, the aborigines were to be ground to atoms.

WEDNESDAY.

"Tennyson and Poetry" was the subject of Sidney Woollett's lecture to-day.

The lecture in Father Doonan's course took up the question of the "Origin of the Soul.". The teachings of Pantheism and Materialism on this point were set forth and rebutted. Traducianism, or production of the soul from parental organism or soul, was shown to be an un-tenable opinion. The theory advanced by Rosmini, that the sentient soul in man is produced by the parent, and afterward transformed into the rational soul by illuminative act of God, was also

Finally, the lecturer proved that a spiritual substance, such as is the human soul, can come into existence in one way only, that is by creation.

The time of the creation and infusion of the human soul into the human organism was next considered, and the various views on the subject discussed.

"Before starting upon our western course," said Father O'Sullivan, speaking of the French colonization period in American history, "let us take a parting glance at the St. Lawrence valley. When we return to it we will find the red cross of England banishing the lilies of France from this northern continent. The Canadian establishments, with the exception of Quebec, were scarcely more than pallisaded villages. Jealousy of the English, the love of adventure, and above all, missionary zeal, occasioned the desire to extend French influence to the west and south. Etienne Brule had already gone to Lake Superior. Jean Nicolet visited Green Bay, Marquette was at the southwestern extremity of to battle for his home. Lake Superior, when he was requested to guide Joliette in his efforts to discover the Mississippi." Father O'Sullivan vin- English colonies against Catholic priests, dicated the claims of Marquette to the title of discoverer of the great river. Lasalle followed Lake Ontario, and in company with Father Hennepin discovered the falls and the river of Niagara, He sailed through Lake Eric, the Detroit river, the lake and river St. Clair, down Lake Michigan, and from its southeastern extremity made his way to the Mississippi. He afterwards tried to reach Louisiana by way of the Atlantic, but failed miserably. The French built a line of more than sixty forts from Montreal to the mouth of the Mississippi. In so doing they defeated their own purpose, for the English grew more suspicious and aggressive than ever. Expedition of bloody reprisals in the east, the encroachments of the French upon territory claimed by the English in virtue of the Canadian cession of 1684. precipitated the wars which finally endd in the downfall of French possession. The dream of French domination was over. England was the mistress from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. New France and its glories are only a memory of the past. Perhaps the design of Providence was to open here a home for the Church, in which, freed from the support of all human power, she might give a fresh proof of her

THURSDAY.

was fittingly celebrated by a public Mass on the grounds of the Summer School. Rev. Father Siegfried, chairman of the board of studies, was the celebrant. He was assisted by Rev. Father Keane of New York. The sermon was preached by Rev. Doctor Conaty of Worcester.

FRIDAY. Rev. James A. Doonan, S.J., gave his concluding lecture on Psychology. He carefully stated the different theories of evolution, all of which he characterized is based on assumptions, while some of the more advanced were positively op-posed to the teachings of revealed religion. He cited evolution to the bar of reason, and demanded that it prove itself. Many quotations were given to show how volution has contradicted itself, as Darwin himself changed his own theory of cannot explain."

We are under no obligation to admit a

is not found in St. Thomas, as was shown species desires to preserve its identity. consequently the world is wrong and they are right. Father Doonan as a philosopher refused to believe in evolution as advocated in the more recent days by which an attempt is made to show how it can agree with revelation. While it is not against revelation, it is not in conformity with reason and phil-

At the end of his lecture Father Doonan

"It is time to say the last word, one of farewell and of gratitude for the great encouragement which you have extended to me in the pursuance of a course of lectures whose subject matter is not calculated to awaken general interest. Your kindness has made me feel very grateful, and I appreciate your interest in spite of the sneer of an accidental editor.

"The word of encouragement is one that can never be spoken too often. I teel satisfied that all who have come to the Summer School here are delighted with its site, and are satisfied that the work which is to be done by us can be

help which you will be able to extend to the Board of Trustees in building the home which this school is to occupy.

"It is impossible for us to estimate the future of such a work as has been undertaken, and since God has shown that he has blessed it, we may also have full contidence that that bless-

ing will not be withdrawn.
"I urge upon you, therefore, to carry with you from this session the thought and the conviction that truth will prevail, and that for every attempt to force error into the position of truth there will be found opposition, and such effective opposition as will entirely exclude it. I know of no agent of opposition to error that is more likely to act, with effect than the Catholic Summer School of America."

Father O'Sullivan prefaced his lecture by declaring his confidence in the Summer School, and his admiration for the work. He then recapitulated the topics in his previous lectures. He found the reasons of the failure of the French to colonize America in the nature of the soil, the length and severity of the Canadian winter and the character of the people. The Frenchman is brave, enthusiastic, venturesome. He is easily moved and inspired by lofty ideals and designs, but he is not a colonizer. He fought valiantly to win a victory, but he did very little to reap its fruits. The French extended their line of colonization over too vast a territory. The in-terests of the tiller of the soil were sacrificed to those of the merchant and the trader. Moreover, the mother country shamefully neglected the defence of her American offspring. Owing to the kind of feudal system existing in the tenure of land, the colonists did not become as deeply attached to the soil as the English colonist who had fled from a land he hated to build for himself a home in the New World. The French system begot a feeling of dependence and insecurity. He felt the shadow of perpetual vassalage and alien ownership hanging over him. The American, on the contrary, went out

The hatred engendered by long years of strife, the proscription laws in the and especially the protest to the colonial assemblies against the Quebec act (1774), which conceded full religious liberty to the French Canadians, continued to keep alive the antipathy of the Canadians for the hated Ba tonai, as all Americans were called. By a strange reversal of history, the very people who had hither-to been the foes of English power, became its bulwark, and hindered it from being driven from the continent. In our day there exists a closer relation between the two countries.

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

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MRS. (REV.) F. B. STRATTON.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS—WEAK, EMA-CIATED AND UNABLE TO STAND FATIGUE-PINK PILLS RESTORE HER HEALTH.

From the Napance Beaver. The Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Selby, is

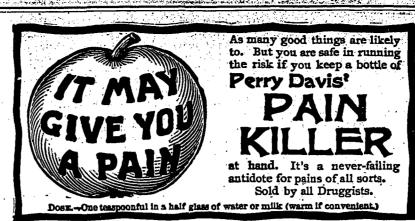
one of the best known ministers in Bay of Quinte conference, of which body he the President. During the two years Mr. Stratton has been stationed at Selby, both he and Mrs. Stratton have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christian work. Some time ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis, and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Beaver was sent to interview her. In reply to the reporter's question, Mrs.Stratton said that she had been greatly benefitted by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly afflicted might be benefitted. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her sides and arms (partial paralysis) which, when she moved, felt as though hundreds of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasionally a dizzy spell. She was becoming emaciated and easily fatigued natural selection, which Sir George Mivart called "the most absurd of all absurd theories," and Lord Salisbury two years ago spoke of it as "the acceptance of a theory which he acknowledges he cause the cause of a theory which he acknowledges he greatly alarmed at her bad state of greatly alarmed at her bad state of greatly alarmed that consider health, and it was feared that complete paralysis would ensue as Mrs. Stratton's theory unless the theory be correct.
Evolution as a transformation of species | mother, the late Mrs. Weaver, of Ingersoll, had been similarly stricken, at about the same age. Knowing a young lady by selections from his works. Each in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been species desires to preserve its identity. The reverend lecturer debated at great length on the arrogance of theorists who argue from some find of science that consequently the world is wrong and the second desired by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the Pink Pills she was very thin and her system badly they are right. Father Doonan as a run down, but after taking the pills for a time, all symptoms of paralysis disap-peared, and she found her health and strength renewed and her weight increased. Mrs. Strattor is about fifty years of age, and a more healthy, robust, and younger looking lady is seldom seen at

that age. In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said: "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show it," and the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

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St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria Sq.

It was a peaceful little village in the North of Ireland, far away from the noise and tumult of the busy world; its inhabitants were simple people, interested only in their daily labor and the gossip and scandal of their immediate neighsipand scandar of their immediate neigh-borhood. They had very little connec-tion with the outer world, and, indeed, they had not much loss in being so far removed from it.

The summer sun shone on the village street, playing on the white-faced houses, and creeping through the Gothic windows into the cool, dark church, where a few of the little school children were plying a short visit to the Blessed Sacrament on their way home from school.

In this small village there were six different places of worship; for, besides the usual Catholic, Protestant and Pres-byterian churches, there were also Methodist and Unitarian meeting-houses, and one enterprising shopkeeper, not being able to satisfy himself with any of these ereeds, had founded a religion of his own. He declared he "had found the Lord," He accurred he had found the Lord, and forthwith he built a meeting-house, and forthwith he built a meeting-house, delivered sermons, and soon had a goodly number of disciples. Yet in spite of all this, there were two old women, who, every Sunday of their lives, trudged off two long Irish miles to divine service, not being able to suit themselves out of all the religions in their own village. It ertainly could not have been the desire of exercise which prompted them to go s far, for they were both very much be-ynd the age when one walks for

Somewhat back from the village street there stood a rose-covered cottage, in a there stood a rose-covered cottage, in a trim little garden of its own, in which lived two old sisters, named Katy and Annie Byrne. They were about the oldest inhabitants of the village, and had lived in this little cottage for a great many years. Their parents were buried in the graveyard close by, and here also two of their sisters and finally their two of their sisters and finally their brother had been laid to rest; and they were the only representatives now of the family—they and their brother's son.

Jim had been brought up altogether by his aunts. He was a fine, clever young fellow, the pride and joy of their lives. When he finished his schooling. and it was time for him to think of turning to some trade, they apprenticed him to the leading village curpenter. For some time he did very well, and was thought a great deal of by his neighbors. But at the end of a few months he began to get restless; he grew tired of the quiet, uneventful village life, and longed to see something of the world, and at last one day he disappeared, no one knew where, and from that day his aunts had heard nothing of him.

The aunts were heartbroken at his departure, yet they always believed he would return. At first the kindly neighwould return. At first the kindly neighbors would drop in with the off-repeated inquiry: "Any word from Jim?" But the answer was always the same, and at last they gave up asking.

Month after month passed by until a year had flown, and still the old women expected him home; they kept his room ready for him, just as he had left it; all his little belongings were carefully dusted every day : nothing was moved. It was just as though he had gone out for the day and was returning home in the

Yet he never came. Three years had now passed since he left. Anne's eyes were dim with the tears night as she prayed for his safe return : and every day Katty found the few yards they had to walk to reach the church grow longer and more difficult to accomplish. They were both growing very old and feeble, and they began at last to fear that they would not live to see their boy come home.

On the opposite side of the street lived another old woman, Mary Fagan, the saint of the village. Most of her day she spent in the church, kneeling in front of the Blessed Virgin's altar, and her prayers were considered to be most efficacious. So one day Anne told Katty the was going over to Mary to ask her to pray for the safe and speedy return of their boy. Putting on her bonnet and long black cloak, she crossed over the street and knocked at the door of Mary's house. A feeble voice bade her enter, and, opening the door, she found the old woman crouching over the fire.

"Well, Mary, how are you to-day?" said Anne, taking a chair beside. "Indeed, then, I've been pretty poorly: this is the first day I've been able to put on me clothes since Sunday."

"Sure, I never heard a word of it, or we'd have come in to see you," Anne remarked sympathetically.

"Aye, indeed; Father McConville was in with me to-day, and says he never missed me from Rosary on Sunday.

Which was, indeed, astonishing, for Mary was in the habit of saying her prayers with great fervor and in her very loudest voice, but not being able to keep pace with the little altar boys, she never got further in the response than "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray-" which she repeated diligently throughout the

Rosary.

"And I told him," continued Mary, somewhat indignantly, "that I might have been dead and buried before ever have been dead and buried before ever he'd hear of it. And says he, laughing, 'Well, indeed, Mary, that's not likely; you would be sending for me a dozen times before that happened. Anyhow, you needn't be thinking of dying for

these ten years." "Did he say that now, Mary?" Anne asked incredulously. "Sure, I was thinking you were looking greatly failed this last twelve months."

"Oh, sure, he's always making fun with me, and says he: 'Mary, what will You leave me when you die?' And the other day, as he was going out of the door, he turned round again and says he, 'Well, Mary, when you die, it's the fine corpse you'll make.'"

Mary announced this with a little touch of pride in her voice, and then she con-

"But with all that, he's a good man, so he is, and he gave me the wee lamp over yonder, to keep burning before the statue of St. Joseph.'

Anne duly admired the lamp and the statue, and then saked Mary if she would like her to make her a cup of tea.

tea, Anne. You'll find the kettle behind the wee creeple yonder, and the tea is in

that box before you."

Anne found all the necessary articles, and having made the old woman com-fortable, with her teapot in front of her,

she prepared to go.

'And now, Mary," she said, slipping a few pence into her hand, "I want you to pray for our Jim, that he'll come back to us soon, before we're dead and gone."
"I will, Anne, I will; and have you never heard no word of him yet?" "Never a line since he left," said Anne,

the tears standing in her eyes. "I'll pray for him, Anne, so I will, for he was a nice boy, and I'm real sorry for

It was just a week later that Anne and Katty started down the sunny street for their daily visit to the church. Very slow Katty walked, clinging to Anne's arm, and, when they reached the shady porch, she stopped for a minute to rest. Then they passed on into the silent church. There was no one there except Mary Fagan, who was once again in her accustomed place, in front of the Blessed Virgin's altar, praying fervently with her beads in her hand. She said the fifteen decades of the Rosary every day of her life, and she was now "just giving it a last turn," as she expressed it her-

The two old sisters knell down in front of the high altar, and prayed earnestly for their boy, with just as much hope and faith as they had when he left them three years ago. Then after a few minutes they rose and left the church, Mary Fagan still remaining, wrapt in her de-

votions. As they got outside the church door, Katty heaved a sigh.

"I doubt it's not many more times I'll be going down there. Anne," she said.
"It'll not be long before I'm carried there in my coffin. I'm nearly spent. And Anne could not deny it, as she glanced at the bent, feeble form beside

"Maybe you'll get stronger," she said cheerfully, as she pushed open the gar-den gate and helped her sister up the little path.

To their surprise, they found the house door half open, for they always carefully closed it when they went out.

"Why, Katty, there must be someone within." Anne exclaimed as she hurried into the house, but she stopped amazed on the threshold of the kitchen. Seated by the fire, crouched close up to it, though it was a warm summer's even-ing, was a tall, thin man, with long moustaches.

He turned his head as Anne entered, then rose to his feet, and the next minute both the sisters had rushed into his

It was Jim come home at last. "Oh, man alive, where have you been, and what have they been doing to you? You're terrible failed. You just look fit to walk into your coffin, Katty cried in consternation, when at length they released him from their embraces and were able to see how thin and worn he

was.
"So I am, just fit for it," Jim answered with a grim smile, as he sank back into his chair again. "I've come home

to die.' Anne, being alarmed at this evident weakness, hurried off to get him some food; and then in the deepening twilight he told them his story of failure and disappointment—no uncommon one, in-deed; of how he worked his way out to America, full of expectation and conti-dent of success. At first he got some odd jobs to do, and then he was taken on at a livery stable, where he did pretty well for a time, but he got tired of it and gave it up; and so he went on from one thing to another, never doing any good, until at last his health broke down, and he had struggled home, weary and disappointed.

Later on he went to bed in his own little room, which had always been kept ready for him, and he never got up

again.
The old aunts nursed him day and night, but they could not save him. His constitution had been completely undermined, and he was sinking rapidly. Father McConville came to see him every day, and it was a great comfort to the poor old sisters that their boy was surrounded by all the helps that the Church could give him.

It was another lovely evening, about six o'clock; the little children were still playing in the dusty street, their shrill voices calling to each other breaking on the stillness. A few men were standing idly at their doors, enjoying their pipes in the cool evening air, after their hard day's work. Two of them stood together opposite the cottage where the old sisters lived. Father McConville had just gone in. Anne had thought that Jim was getting very weak, and sent one of the little

boys who were playing about the street to ask the priest to come up. "I doubt he'll not last long," one of the men remarked, nodding his head towards the little upstairs room where Jim lay dying. "He's greatly failed. I never saw anyone go so fast, and he a great strong young fellow when he went

"It would be as well he went soon," replied the other; "he'll do no good."

The Northerns are not a demonstrative race; they feel sorry for their neighbors when they are in trouble, but it is not in their natures to express their sympathy.

The two men stood silently watching

the little window for a few minutes, and just as the Angelus bell was beginning to peal, a withered hand went up to the window and drew down the blind. "May God have mercy on his soul," they exclaimed together as they stood with uncovered heads, for then they knew that Jim was dead.-L. M. W. in Irish Monthly.

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HOME RULE.

Tie Irish World Says the Elections Strengthened Its Position in Ireland,

Notwithstanding the unhappy dissensions, the recent elections have resulted in strengthening the position of the Home Rule cause in Ireland. This is frankly recognized as follows by a British Tory paper, the London Saturday Re-

view:
"Upon the single question of opposition to the existing system of government the Trish electorate has revealed itself to be more of one mind in 1895 than it was in 1892. Not only have two Ulster meats been taken from the Unionists, but in more than half the remaining seats in the North where there were contests the Nationalists have either increased their own majorities or diminished those of their opponents. With the exception of the two Dublin seats, where Mr. Kenny and Mr. Horace Plunkett more than held their own, the poll of the scattered Unionists in the three Catholic provinces is this time on the whole rather less imposing than usual. Indeed, in Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, and, in fact, every other borough or partially urban constitnency, except Galway, comparatively few Unionists took the trouble to vote at all. Upon the face of the figures, which show a total of eighty-two Nationalists of all shades, as against eighty in the late House of Commons, Home Rule has strengthened its position in Ireland."

Eighty-two Home Rulers and twentyone opponents of Home Rule. Such is the result of the latest appeal to the ballot box in Ireland. The total number of members that Ireland has in the House of Commons is 103. Of this number eighty-two are Home Rulers. In two provinces of Ireland. Munster and Connaught, not one opponent of Home Rule has been elected. The total number of members for these two provinces is forty. They are all Home Rulers. The province of Leinster has twenty-eight members, not counting the two for Trinity College. These two are not chosen by the electors of any district. They are elected by the graduates of the college, and this being a Protestant institution, the members elected are, of course, always Tories as well as Protestants. But of the total treatments of the transfer and the course, always the transfer are the course. twenty-eight Leinster members elected by the voters of the province in their respective districts, only two are opponents of Home Rule.

For three of the four provinces of Ireland, then, the result stands thus: Total members for the three provinces, 68; total opponents of Home Rule, 2. So af er ninety-five years of legislative union with Great Britain it has been found impossible to get in three of the four Irish provinces more than two supporters of that union elected to Parliament. In other words, after close on a century of so-called union, three-fourths of Ire and all but unanimously condemns hat union and demands the restoration of Ireland's Legislature.

As for the remaining fourth of Ireland. that is, the province of Ulster, it is not against Home Rule, though this is the constant claim of the Orange party. Ulster has thirty-three members in the House of Commons. At the recent elections in the province sixteen Home Rulers were elected, leaving the opponents of Home Rule only a majority of one for the whole province. A few years ago the Home Rulers had a majority in Ulster, but it was lost through the Parnellite dissensions. As the situation stands, however, it is, of course, ridiculous to talk, as the Orangemen do, about "Ulster" being "dead against" Home Rule. The enemies of Home Rule have hardly half of Ulster on their side. Against them is the other half of Ulster, with the three other provinces all but s. .i !-three and a half of the four parts of reland for Home Rule; only a half of and if the four parts of Ireland against

Such is the attitude of Ireland toward British rule-an attitude as hostile today as at any period since the union was carried in spite of the known wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people. The Tory Saturday Review sees the fact and declares it would be "simple folly" to ignore it. "In the face of the increased Home Rule majority in Ireland, it says, "it would be simple folly to ignore the prevalent feeling in that country and to proceed during the next few years as if nothing had happened." Perhaps Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour may proceed as if nothing had happened, but we think that in such case they may get some wholesome reminders, which it will always be in the power of the Irish people and their representatives to give when needed.

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STERLING SILVER

AND FINE . . . ELECTRO-PLATED WART. WM. ROCERS' . . .

Knives, Forksand Spoons. Everything in the line of

WEDDING PRESENTS At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE. . . .

1794 Notre Dame St.

CRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

"DO YOU KNOW"

that the Grand Truck Bailway is now ranning through Parlor Cars on their fast day trains between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach? Trains beave Montreal at 7,50 a.m., 8,40 p.m. and H.Depan, daily, eyespt Sanday. Train leaving at H.Depan, or Saturday nights runsordy as far as Island Pond.

"DO YOU KNOW"

that the Grand Trunk, Railway is now running two trains daily except Sinday) to Quekee, Precount, Little Metis and other sea bathing recetts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Train leaving \$\frac{1}{2}\], for a.m. rms through to St. John, N.B., for Halliax. Train leaving at 11.10 p.m. runs through to Lattic Metis. The a.m. train runs to Queber daily.

DO YOU KNOW

that the Grand Trunk Railway, to accomplate heriness non and others desiring to spend Saturday and Sunday at Cacouna, Little Metis and other intermediate points, it now muning a weekly Sarside Express from Montreal every Friday at 8.66 p.m., reching Caccouna at 7,008 atmony and Little Metis 11 on a.m.; returning the train leaves Cacouna every Sunday at 8.00 p.m., Metis II. In proceeding Cacouna at 8.00 p.m., Metis II. In proceeding Caccouna at 8.00 p.m., Metis II. In proceeding Caccountries of the Cac ng. Siekets, reservation of beeths in Pullman Tot takets, reservation of berths in Pullman Palace Shepers, or sects in Parlor Cars, and/s at City Ticket Office, He St. James street, or at Bernsenture Station.

ANADIAN 🔿

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE Pointe Fortune.

Until further notice, a special train will leave Windsor Station at 10,00 A.W. Returning, will acrive at Windsor Station at 9,25 r.M.

ST. JEROME! Special Train Teaves Dalhousie Square at 9 v.m. every Sanday for St. Jerome and intermediate stations. Returning, will arrive at Dalhousie Square at 9.45 p.m.

City Ticket Office

129 ST. JAMES STREET. Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 184 Prizes.



Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves, Nos. 80 to 94

Michel Lefebyre& Co

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West-End

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM. Dry Goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Bress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths.

J. FOLEY. 3240, 8242, 3244, Notre Dame St., A few doors west of Napolcon Road, et. Canegonde.

N-NERVED, TIRED LIPBELL'S QUININE WIKE t.sant restorative and appetizer. Pure a rolesome, it has stood the test of years. pared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co. Confimitations. Montreal.

J. K. MACDONALD.

Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hanger, general MACHISIST, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting. Bells. Warehouse Telephones, etc. Carpenters' and Builders' Work to order. 763 and 764 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, MONTEBAL. Bell Telephone 2521.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. FLOUR.—The decline in the price of

flour referred to by us last week has not induced a more active demand, but, on the contrary, dealers assert that trade is duller than ever. As regards Ontario straight roller flour, sales have been made at lower figures than ever; car lots on track here having been offered at \$3.35, which is 25c to 80c below our last week's quotations. American straight rollers are offered at \$3.20 laid down here in bond. Ontario straight rollers have sold in broken lots at \$3.45 to \$3.55. Manitoba strong bakers', best brands are quoted at \$4, while other brands of Manitobastrong bakers'are selling at\$3.65 down to \$3.40, the latter for medium grades. A lot of Ontario winter wheat patents was sold for export at 19s 6d c.i.f. Glasgow. A little business has been done here for export account.

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 bake.s', best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.65. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Straight Rollers,

bags \$1.70 to \$1.80.

OATMEAL.—The decline quoted by us last week has been emphasized by further offerings at a shade under our last week's quotations, car lots of rolled oats having been offered on track here at \$3.70. In a jobbing way granulated commands more money than rolled oats, owing to scarcity of former. We quote prices :- 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 at

BRAN, ETC .- The market for bran has been quiet, but prices are firm at \$17 to \$17.50. Shorts are steady at \$19.00 to \$20.00, and Moullie quiet at \$20.50 to \$22.50 as to

WHEAT.—Considerably more wheat has been received here from the United States for shipment to Europe during the past week or two. In the local market there is nothing doing, and prices here are purely nominal. New red winter wheat has sold as low as 63c in the

Corn.—The market is weak and lower. No. 2 Chicago mixed being quoted at 44c to 45c in bond, and 52c to 54c duty paid.

Peas.—New samples are beginning to be offered more freely in the West at 51c to 52c, but exporters only bid 50c f.o.b. Here we quote old peas 72c to 73c in store per 66 lbs.

OATS.—A large crop of oats has been secured in this province; but offerings of new are not plentiful as yet, although a dealer here was offered 10 cars at 32c to arrive. Sales of old No. 2 white have transpired at 34c to 344c. No. 3 is quoted at 331c, and Manitoba mixed at 321c.

BARLEY.—New samples continue to arrive, most of which are weather stained, and will have to sell for feed, which is quoted at 47c to 48c. Malting grades, which are going to be scarce, are quoted at 55c to 58c.

BUCKWHEAT.-Prices nominal at 50c

RyE.—Prices nominal at 60c to 61c. MALT.-Market quiet at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c .- The market has been almost devoid of enquiry for mess pork, and what few lots have been placed have been at a wide range (prices as to tity and quality. While choice heavy Canada short cut mess has changed hands at \$16.50, other lots have fetched \$17 and \$17.50, and for single bbls, \$18.00 has been obtained. American mess pork continues to come in, but it is chiefly in bond for export. The same may be said of American lard. Compound lard has -sold at \$1.35 per pail up to \$1.40 and \$1.45 for smaller lots. In cut meats there is still a good business passing, especially in hams and bacon, the very low price of the former inducing an increased consumption. Owing to the improvement in the English demand, shipments of bacon have been larger during the past few weeks.

Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.50 to \$17.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl.. \$15.00 to \$16.00; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Hams, per Ib., 91c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per 1b., 8tc to 9tc; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 63c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 94c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c to 84c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—During the past week there bave been sales of Manitoba fine to choice creamery on this market at 17c to 171c, the butter representing the latter figures being equal to the best Ontario brands. In dairy butter, sales of fine selected Eastern Townships have transpired at 151c to 151c, one lot bringing 16c. A lot of Manitoba dairy butter was reported sold 11c to 12c. Western is not much sought after, and the few sales of this class reported were at 13c to 14c. Of course prices for small jobbing lots and single packages to the retail trade are 1c, to 2c higher than the above.

We quote: Creamery, finest July-Aug., per lb., 17c to 17½c; Creamery, fair to good, 161c to 17c; Townships, 15c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; Western, 181c

CHEESE.—The market has been firm for August goods, but at the same time very -quiet, owing to the failure of the English demand to respond to the advanced prices paid on this side. It is claimed, however, that as these August goods are received on the other side their desirable quality will bring on the demand. At the bost last week about 8,000 boxes of French cheese were disposed of at 71c to 8c, chiefly at 7%c, which shows an advance of about ic on the week. The country markets are all firm. Finest Western August cheese going out by this week's steamers will cost 8 c to 8 c.

We quote as follows: Finest Ontario, 8c to 84c; Eastern Townships, 8c to 84c; French, 74c to 8c; undergrades, 7c to

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET. Utica, N. Y., August 26.—Sales at 71c to Sic. Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Sales at '7ic to 8c.
Belleville Ont., Aug. 27.—Sales at 8c.
Ingersoll, Aug. 27.—No sales.

Campbellford, Ont., Aug. 27.—No sales. Madoc, Ont., Aug. 27.—Sales at 8 1-16c. Napanee, Ont., Aug. 28.—Sales at 8c. Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 28.—Sales at 7gc

Preston, Ont., Aug. 28.-No sales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—Grocers have been taking a few more lots of choice candled stock at 11c to 111c, and a few single cases of fancy fresh stock have brought 2c; but is difficult to get even 11c for the best candled stock in round quantities. No. 2 are being worked off at 9c to 10c. Western men are still paying higher prices in the West than is warranted on the basis of prices here, A few lots contine to be exported.
TALLOW.—Market remains unchanged.

and prices are quoted 5c to 6c.

Hops.—Market remains quiet. A few

single bales of new have been sold, but prices are no criterion for general values. Yearlings are quoted at 3c to 6c and new at 8c to 12c.

Honey.-Market unchanged. Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 61c to 71c, 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 hand-picked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50. Balen Hay,—Market dull. No. 2 ship-ping hay, \$9.00 to \$9.50. No. 1 straight

Timothy, \$10.00. At country points, \$8 to \$8.50 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.00 to \$9.50 for No. 1.

FRUITS.

The receipts of apples continue to come in heavily, and exceed the demand : the market is considered weak for most varicties with the exception of "St. Lawrence" and "Alexander," which are selling at the high figures which are quoted below. The stock of lemons is rather light, and prices are well maintained with an upward tendency. Bananas are still neglected, and the market remains glutted, sales in most cases being in buyers' favor; this is principally owing to the abundance of California fruit which is in the market.

APPLES.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.; Medium, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel; Fine, \$1.75 to \$2.25, 25c to 30c per basket. Oranges.—Rodi, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

LEMONS.—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per box. Bananas.-40c to 90c per bunch.

GRAPES.—Concord, 41c per lb.; Delaware, \$3.00 per carrier; Niagara, 5c per lb.

California Peaches.—\$1.40 per box: Plums, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box.

Pears.—H. R. Bartlett, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per keg; Clapp Favorite \$1.75 to \$2.25

Plums, Canadian-75c to 90c per bas-

Peaches, Canadian, 75c to 90c per bas-

DATES -31c to 41c per lb. COCOANUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred. POTATOES.—New, 40c to 50c. per bag; do, 90c to \$1.10 per barrel.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 31c to

4c per lb. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$6 to \$7.00.

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

Ous.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for Nor-

LIFE IN MONTREAL

. . . Illustrated by CUTS.

THE CUT SOCIAL.

It is reported that Miss Newfeather de-liberately cut Miss Oldfangle at a recent reception.

THE CUT COMMERCIAL Rumour has it that J. G. Kennedy & Co. has cut more suits for the current month than in any two previous months.

THE CUT DENTAL. It is announced that Baby Bunting has been under the necessity of cutting a tooth. Baby and tooth are doing well at last accounts.

THE CUT FINANCIAL. It muy help to explain the rush of business at Kennedy & Co., the Clothiers, if it is known that they have ent prices to the quick for thirty days.

THE CUT SARTORIAL. Kennedy & Co. has acquired a reputation for "cut" and style which make them facile principes among Tailors.

THE CUT SAGACIOUS. People who have bad memories and are liable to forget that Kennedy & Co. is the most reliable Clothing House in the city should

CUT THIS DUT.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.. 31 St. Lawrence Street, and 2588 Notre Dame Street.

I-ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court. No. 641. John E. M. Whitney, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business as such in special copartnership with Dame Hannah Jane Mills, of the same place, widow of the late Nathaniel Stevens Whitney, in his life time of the same place; the said Dame Whitney as special partner and the said Whitney as manager, under the style of "J. E. M. Whitney & Co., vs. George Alexander Mooney, herefafore of the City of Montreal aferessid, but new of parts unknown, having carried on business at Montreal as manufacturer, under the style of "Goe. A Mooney & Co.," Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, August 27th, 1895. LOUIS D. GARBAU, Dep. Prothonotary.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 2003. Circuit Court. Margaret D. Rysn. Plaintiff. vs. C. Humphrey, Defendant. On the 14th September, inst., at One of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seined in this cause, consisting of household effects, &c. MARSON, B.S.C. Montreal, 3rd September, 1895.

THE SPORTSMAN'S JOY!





BALL FACED AT 3 SHARP.

PLAY RAIN OR SHINE. Grand Stand and Special Platform......50 cts.

Reserved seats for sale at the S.A.A.A. office, 186 St. James street.

Grand Stand tickets and admission tickets for sale at Pearson & Co., Chaboillez square;
Lyons' Drug store, Bloury and Craig sts.: M.J. Tansey, Notre Dame street, near McGill st;
Montreal Steam Laundry, St. Peter street: Phelan's, Book Store, St. Catherine street;
B. Taylor, Grand Trunk street.

100 ELECTRIC CARS DIRECT TO THE GROUNDS by St. Denis and St. Lawrence streets by Montreal Street Railway; also Park and Island from Craig street.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.

EVER HELD IN MONTREAL.

12th to 21st September, 1895. GRAND SHOW OF LIVE STOCK, Gorgeous HORTICULTURAL DISPLAYS.

Bench Show of Dogs.

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. SPECIAL COMPETITION OF DAIRY SYNDICATES.

GRAND PLATFORM PERFORMANCES.

WILD EAST SHOW :- Genuine Troop of Arabs. WILD WEST SHOW :- Life on the Prairies. Balloon Ancensions, Parachute Leaps, Acrobats, Trapezists, Jugglers, Aerial Artists

MARVELOUS AND MOST WONDERFUL FEATS.

ATLAS - Champion Strong Man. MRS. CARLISLE -- Famous Equistrienne BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS. SCENES IN FAIRY LAND.

Reduced rates on all Railways and Boats. Rapid Electric Car Service. S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary. 76 ST. GABRIEL STREET, MONTREAL.

School Boots.

SEPTEMBER COUPON.

10c.

THIS MONTH.

For Boys, **size 4.** \$1.00

For Girls, = \$1.00 GOOD ON EVERY DOLLAR **PURCHASE**

For Children, 90c.

BANNISTER, Queen's Block Shoe Store,

Corner of Victoria and St. Catherine Streets.

Stock Patterns=

In DINNER, BREAKFAST and TEAWARE Articles in this way sold by dozen or piece.

IN DINNER WARE.

One Enamelled Pattern, with stippled gold edge, very dainty; one Carlsbad Pattern, maidenhair fern, with plain gold or stippled gold edge; one Myrtle Green Pattern strong English ware; one "Peneil' neutral color, also English ware.

IN BREAKFAST AND TEA WARE. One Dark Blue covered all over Pattern, one Light Blue Old Willow Pattern, one "Limoges" China, dainty floral pattern, one Carlsbad Pattern, one Plain English China with simply a gold cadge, good shapes and strong for ordinary use, also the Repelar Gold Line and Sprig Sets, can be made up in any of these patterns

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Has been spoiled by want of thought on the part of his or her parents. Avoid the mistakes of others by giving your child the very best Piano you can afford, and employ only a competent teacher. We sell reliable pianos at moderate prices, on easy payments, and ean recommend you experienced instructors in all parts of the city. Kindly interview us before placing : : your patronage elsewhere. : :

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Ladies' Gloves.

Tan Dustless Doeskin Gloves, all sizes. Price 65c pair. Just the thing for Fall Ladies' Kid Lacing Gloves, 45c pair, in

several shades.

Ladies' Kid Novelty Gloves, 75c pair, in Black and Tan shades. Ladies' Calf Driving Gloves, \$1.20 pair, in shades of tan.

Ladies' Mosquetaire Suede Gloves, \$1

pair, in Black and Tan shades. Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, 60c pair, Black and colors. Best Kid Gloves in the world, \$1 70 pr, in Black and colors. S. CARSLEY.

Make a Note, Parents. that S. Carsley has purchased, at a large discount, the entire stock of Messrs. H.

Shorey & Co.'s Boys' and Youths' Clothing,

and is selling them at such low prices

that it will tempt parents to buy several S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

Hundreds of the suits are especially adapted for school wear.



NOTE, GENTLEMEN

that S. Carsley has purchased, at a large discount, the entire stock of Messrs. McKenna, Thompson & Co.'s

MEN'S Suits.

and is selling them at prices to astonish



READ THE PRICES. Men's Tweed Suits, regular \$5.50, for Men's Tweed Suits, regular \$6.25, for Men's Black Suits, regular \$7.00, for \$3.99. Men's Navy Serge Suits, regular \$8.50, for \$4.25. And better qualities as cheap in proportion. Take No. 2 Elevator to second floor for Men's Clothing Department.

For Rainy Weather.

The correct Waterproof to wear is the fashionable Rigby Waterproof for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

The store in Montreal for them is

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL.

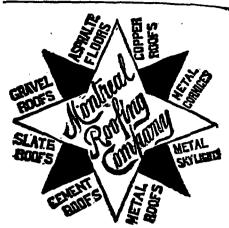
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Cakes and Pastry, fresh daily. Candies in great variety.

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Tick! Tick! One For You.

One to keep-one that ticks right, rings right, and always tells the time right. A pretty alarm clock. You can have it if you or your family buy \$10 worth of shoes by Nov. 1st. Some bargains here, for example:

Buy Here, Soon Get Clock.

Thos. W. Gales. Shoe and Trunk Dealer,

137 St. Antoine Street, Telephone 2980.

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CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

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Every Wednesday. Value of Prizes Ranging from

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Value of Prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000,

Tickets, 10 cents_

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PETER BROWN,

Surgeon Dentist. BIRK'S BUILDING, 14 PHILLIP'S SQUARE,

MONTBEAL. The state of the second second