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# THE TRIBE AND THE TRIBES

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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### THE IRISH PARTY.

#### JUSTIN MCCARTHY TELLS OF THE MEN IN HIS RANKS.

Two remarkable additions to the Party—Edward Blake and Michael Davitt will fight for Home Rule.

In the course of an article in the New York Herald for August, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., writes:

As far as parliamentary struggles are concerned, the situation is practically unaltered. All the split in the Irish party, each English party will still have to reckon with an Irish party of 81 members. If it comes to that, 82 members—of course, we must count Mr. P. O'Connor, although he sits for an English constituency as among the most stalwart of Irish national representatives. We have two remarkable additions to the national representation of Ireland. We have for the first time of our parliamentary ranks the companionship of Mr. Michael Davitt. I regard the accession of Mr. Davitt as an event of the greatest importance to Irish parliamentary agitation—as an event of very great importance to English as well. No man is better qualified to mediate between the claims of labor and the claims of capital. Dr. Davitt is a man to whose party of character every Englishman, Scotchman or Welshman who has ever known him—and he is well known, indeed, all over Great Britain—will bear delighted witness. He is an independent man—although I do not know that he has ever claimed any special title of that kind for himself. I should like to see the man who could persuade Mr. Davitt to sacrifice one principle of the home rule cause to gratify any Whig statesman or all the Whig statesmen in existence. Mr. Davitt's acceptance of a seat in the House of Commons is another recognition of the fact that according to the conviction of the most patriotic Irishman the Irish national cause can win its victory by constitutional agitation and within the walls of Parliament. The other new and remarkable addition to our ranks is that of my friend Mr. Edward Blake, for many years the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Dominion of Canada. I had the honor of knowing Mr. Blake in Canada, and I know what a position he held in the great country, and I know something of his eloquence and his capacity for parliamentary debate. It is always a risk for a man to make a great name in one parliamentary assembly to

#### TEST HIS REPUTATION.

entering another. No matter how closely defined are the characters of the two Parliaments—and, of course, the Parliament of the Dominion follows pretty closely the rules of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster—yet there must always be a certain difference of subject. But I have no fear for Mr. Blake. Perhaps his own fame suggests his greatest danger. We shall all be expecting so much of him that it will be hard for anyone quite to come up to the common expectation. But I believe that even in that way he will triumph in spite even of over-charged anticipation. In any case I know well that he does not come into the House of Commons merely or primarily for the sake of making a new reputation there. He comes into the Imperial Parliament to serve a great national cause—the cause of the country of his ancestry, although not of his birth. To help us in that great fight is his object—to help us in its triumph would, I know, be to him his sufficient reward. But he will have personal success, too, for a reward.

#### SEEK THEIR FORTUNES AT THE ELECTIONS.

I do not suppose that they can feel greatly disappointed. Some months ago, when the prospects for them were all wild, vague and confused, they may have had hopes of holding a large number of seats in Ireland. Lately, however, they must have come to know pretty well that such hopes could not possibly be fulfilled. I am inclined to think that when they came out of the election with nine seats saved they must have felt that they had done quite as well as could be expected. They have already suffered a great loss by the premature and lamented death of Mr. Richard Power—by far the most popular man in their division of the party. Everyone admired and liked the genial, gallant "Dick" Power. No party could be without something to be said for it which had such a man in their midst. He was the soul of honor and generosity—no one ever could have suspected his motives or doubted his patriotism. The

retirement of Mr. Edward Sheil from public life is also a loss to the party led by Mr. Redmond. Mr. Sheil had been one of the Old Guard. He stood by Mr. Parnell's side when the whole House of Commons, the majority of the Irish members included, was the other way, and when, of the compact band which stood up to defy both the great English parties combined, we might have justly said, "we are seven." I am proud that I was in that fight—that I voluntarily joined it when its struggle was at the hottest and when its fortunes were at the darkest. I had come into the House of Commons an absolutely unpledged member, but I soon saw that Mr. Parnell had got hold of the right sort of policy to compel and excite a full public hearing for our national claims. I saw that, and I saw, too, that he had the energy and the force of character to carry out the idea, and I was only too happy to give him any help that was in my power.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Anthony Vialleton, S.J., of New Orleans, will celebrate his golden jubilee on October 5.

An elegant new altar will be dedicated at St. Patrick's Church, Eau Claire, Wis., on the first Sunday in October.

Rt. Rev. Bishop McManis, of Rochester, confirmed 125 children in St. Agnes' Church, Avon, N.Y., on Sunday week.

It is said that the Pope is at work on another encyclical, which will produce a profound impression in the United States.

A new convent of the Sisters of Charity, in Lake avenue, Cleveland, O., was dedicated on Sunday week by Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann.

The national convention of the German Catholic societies of America will be held in Dubuque, Ia., on September 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, was seized by the police on account of an article which the authorities declared offensive to the constitutional institutions of the state.

Mr. Charles Westbrook, son of a prominent Methodist minister, was received into the Catholic Church on Aug. 14, in the Cathedral, Richmond, Va., Rev. John B. Tabb acting as sponsor.

Eugene Kelly, the New York banker, to whom the Pope has given the honorary appointment of "Guardian of the Cope and Sword," landed from Ireland with three dollars. Ten million is now about his size.

The school board of the diocese of Vincennes, Ind., have decided to adopt the Catholic National Series of Readers, edited by the late Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, and published by the Messrs. Benziger Bros.

Father Coton, an Indian missionary, recently in his district embraced 70,000 square miles, and he had no minister in sixty-five different stations far apart, some so remote they could scarcely be visited in a year.

Brother James, who was for a number of years connected with the old cathedral school in Jay street, Brooklyn, has been given charge of Tyler Institute, Providence, R. I., which is under the conduct of the Christian Brothers.

Word has been received from Rome that Rev. Jas. P. Donovan, of Meriden, Conn., who presented his studies in Rome after finishing at Montreal college, passed a very successful examination and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Probably the largest convent in New England will be the one which the Fathers of the Dominican mission in New Haven, Conn., intend to erect in Hilltown ave., near St. Mary's Church, New Haven. It will be a handsome stone structure and will cost over \$100,000.

The Pope has nominated Mgr. Giason, Agustinian, as Coadjutor to Mgr. Persico, Secretary to the Propaganda, with the right of future succession. This shows clearly, as in fact already known for certain, that Mgr. Persico will be created Cardinal in the coming Consistory.

It is announced that on the occasion of the episcopal jubilee of the Pope next year there will be seven hundred pilgrim pilgrimages from the United States; many hundreds from other parts of North and South America attended by numerous bishops and archbishops. They are expected to reach Rome in April.

Rev. M. E. Purcell, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church, Greenfield, Mass., has purchased, for \$7,000, an estate upon which he will erect a parochial school. Father Purcell has been an old school committeeman, but was defeated last year through the operations of some secret Know Nothing societies.

M. Gallian, the Turkish Consul, has informed the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda that the government of Constantinople will deal with the greatest rigor against those men at Tripoli who have been culpable of outrages committed against the Franciscans who direct that mission, and who are under the French Protectorate.

A letter from the Archbishop of Philadelphia was read in all the Catholic

Churches Sunday, 21st, requiring Catholics possessing writings of the late John N. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia, to deliver them to the Church authorities to be forwarded to Rome, as a condition precedent to having the late Bishop canonized as a saint.

The pilgrimage which is to proceed from England to Rome on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Pope will probably be the most significant that has left English shores for centuries. It will not only be representative of the ecclesiastical and lay chiefs of the community, but it will also be representative in a special sense of the principal industrial centers of the country.

The friends of Catholic education won a victory in the British Parliament when the government accepted Thomas Sexton's amendment to the Irish Educational Bill. These involve large recognition of Catholic claims. The schools of the Christian Brothers, for example, heretofore excluded from the National school grants, because of the Brothers' objection to unnecessary interference with the matter of religious instruction, etc., can now avail themselves of the grant without changing their attitude.

### PROGRESS TO PERDITION.

#### THE FATAL ROAD OF THOUSANDS.

A Strikingly Graphic Editorial from the Weekly Union and Catholic Times.

It is a terrible road which hosts to-day are treading, and which leads from pleasure, peace and prosperity, through realms of gloom to blackness and darkness at the end.

First, there are the smiles of youth, the attractions of fashion, the witcheries of beauty, and the ruby wine poured and drank in the token of friendship and good will.

Next comes the hour of wild hilarity and uproarious mirth. The blandishments of grace and beauty are no longer cast about the scene; but "revellings and excess of wine" have taken the place of the courtesies of fashionable life.

The scene changes quickly, for the temper lures his victim swiftly on. The wine cup, the gaming table, the hasty accusation, the quick retort, the sudden blow, the drunken brawl, go to fill the picture.

Another scene, where drinking, gambling, swindling, cursing and blaspheming rule the hour, until the sharp crack of a pistol rings through the haunt of vice. The victim lies dying upon the floor, and the frightened wretches flee from the scene of madness and murder, while the voice of a brother's blood cries to God from the ground.

Hundreds of men who are wearing out their lives in gloomy prisons, or who are looking forward to the swiftly approaching day when their forfeited lives shall terminate upon the gallows, could recognize in these scenes the mile stones along their own journey, which as they look back upon it, seem to them a hideous dream, a horrible vision of the night. Alas! it is a stern reality. They cannot forget nor erase the record of their past.

Thousands to-day are entering upon the same perilous path; they look upon the wine cup when it is red; they watch it as it dances and gleams in the goblet; they drink with smiles, and nods and kindly greetings; but alas! they do not see the end. They enter the downward path; stage after stage is passed; one and another takes the alarm and turn from the temptation, "but the simple pass on and are punished." They only are safe who never enter the dangerous road. Ruin slumbers in the first cup. Insanity, misery, disease, poverty, degradation, crime, violence, murder and death lurk within the first fatal draught.

"Stay, mortal, stay, nor heedless thus  
The sure destruction send,  
Within that cup there lurks a curse,  
Which all who drink must feel."

#### Appointments Made by the Archbishop.

The following appointments have been made by His Grace Archbishop Fabre: The Rev. Regis Bonin to be curé of St. Blaise; Rev. Pierre Sylvestre to be curé of St. Gome; the Denis Casabon to be curé of St. Francois de Sales; Rev. Alfred Faubert to be chaplain of the Christian Brothers' School Noviciate; Rev. Alfred Bertrand to be chaplain of the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence; Rev. Father Deshaies to be vicar of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Lavallee to be vicar of St. Paul de Juliette, and the Rev. Father Chausse to be vicar of Cote St. Paul.

#### Religious Professions.

On Monday, the 19th, the imposing ceremonies of the profession by religious sisters took place at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

#### The Forty Hours.

To-day the devotions of the Forty Hours commenced at St. Francis Xavier of Vercheres; on Friday at St. Anne des Plaines; and on Sunday next at St. Eustache.

#### Pastoral Visit.

On next Saturday, His Grace the Archbishop will make a pastoral visit to the parish of St. Therese. He will on that occasion perform the ceremonies of Ordination. The day will be one of a twofold importance in the religious world of that parish.

### PROHIBITION.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.

Views of the Member for Montreal Centre on the Liquor Question.

On Friday morning, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., was called to take the stand. He had represented Montreal Centre since 1882. Two-thirds of his constituents were English-speaking, the other third French. Witness had noticed no increase in temperance corresponding with the growth of the population. He was a member of St. Patrick's Temperance Association. The first article in the programme adopted by the convention of Catholic temperance societies, held over a year ago, set forth that prohibition was impracticable. Witness was of the same opinion. He looked rather to the improvement of existing laws than any radical change. He did not see how a prohibitory law could possibly be enforced, when there was so much difficulty at present in enforcing less stringent measures. The first efforts of the officers of the law should be to extirpate the unlicensed groggeries; but witness could hardly credit the statement that there were over two thousand such places in this city. Witness did not favor prohibition. Its effect would be to injure the temperance cause. It would irritate people who at present, though not total abstainers, supported temperance societies. There were a number of people who drank themselves and yet favored prohibition. That was not honest; if a man believed in total abstinence, let him set the example. The influence of religion had a most powerful effect. It was necessary to educate the people to raise their voice, and it was through the efforts of temperance organizations, supported by the church, that that result would be achieved. As for a prohibitory law, unless the people looked upon the use of wine and other intoxicants as immoral, they could not expect to carry out such a law as that, and he did not believe that they would ever educate the people to that extent. If prohibition were carried, it would be repealed again. With the population ten to one in its favor, it could not be enforced. In Scott Act counties witness had seen liquor sold, and there was no trouble about getting it. They did not see their bar opposite the street window, but one could march into the place where liquor was sold. There was a widespread feeling that adulterated liquors were sold. There should be

#### INSPECTION OF LIQUOR GOING ON EVERY DAY.

as there was drinking going on every day. Analysis should be made in all places where liquor was sold. Those who sold good liquor would not object to it. Parks were beneficial. Witness would like to see the evil of intemperance reduced to a minimum and believed that the sale of larger beer, for instance, would take people to the parks when they might otherwise go elsewhere and drink something more harmful. It stood to reason that if light wines and other beverages were used, the effect would not be so injurious as at present; but witness did not favor the use of light wines. People began on light wine, and ended on strong brandy. The best temperance results were effected through the efforts of the clergy. Last spring, for instance they had a visit from the Pastoral Fathers of New York, who preached a retreat at St. Patrick's church, that did a vast amount of good. Hundreds joined the temperance societies as a result.

Rev. Dr. McLeod:—"Did you observe the working of the Scott Act in Fredericton, when you were there?"

Mr. Curran:—"Is Fredericton under the Scott Act?"

Rev. Dr. McLeod:—"Yes."

Mr. Curran:—"Well, it's a very bad starting point." (Laughter.)

Witness related how he and some friends had entered a bar in Fredericton and had a drink, witness taking ginger ale and his friends something stronger.

Rev. Dr. McLeod:—"That was a hotel bar, was it not?"

Mr. Curran:—"Well, I am not an informer." (Laughter.)

Mr. Curran said that a prohibition law should only be enacted when the sentiment of the whole people was strongly in its favor. The administration of the law in Montreal was not creditable to its administrators. If the law were honestly administered there would be a great improvement. He could not see any reason, with the great majority of the citizens order-loving and law-loving, why the license law should not be enforced there. There was a fault somewhere. Good example was needed; the higher the better. The teaching of the pulpit was that people should abstain from the abuse of liquor. He did not think that the majority of the ministers of religion advocated prohibition. He did not think that three per cent. of the population of Canada thought that it was contrary to good morals to use liquor in moderation. The first thing to be done was to carry out the liquor law as it now stood; then go a step further, raise the license fee, and so on. Witness did not think that there was very much prohibition sentiment in his constituency. Witness was not sufficient of a theologian to say if

taking a drink within prohibited hours constituted a sin. He thought, however, personally, that it was not right. It was the duty of citizens to assist the officers to carry out the law; but there was a general feeling against informing generally, and that made it difficult to secure conviction.

#### A PASTORAL LETTER.

PRAYERS FOR PRESERVATION FROM THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

In his pastoral letter of Sunday His Grace exhorts the faithful to public and private prayers and the faithful observance of the regulations formulated by the Boards of Health. "The civil authorities," His Grace says, "are busy at work taking the necessary precautions to preserve us from the cholera and for fighting that terrible plague if it should break out in our midst. We cannot praise too highly these precautions suggested by human prudence, and it is your duty to impress upon the faithful, confided to your care, to conform to the wise counsels given them by the Boards of Health. To act otherwise would be to tempt God; He wishes, that we should, as much as we can, fight epidemics which threaten our lives and those of our brethren, though they are sent to us as a punishment and solemn warning." His Grace then begs of the faithful to lead Christian lives and warns them of God's wrath as exercised in the cases of Sodom, Gomorrah and other cities. They should submit to all the teachings of their religion meekly and with entirely devoted to the Church. His Grace then ordains the following for the purpose of giving effect to his wishes:

1st.—The mass on the second day of the Forty Hours will be that of "Pro Vitanda Mortalitate" and on the days that the rubric will permit of it, the oration of that mass will be "De Mandato."

2nd.—In all the churches and chapels when the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament takes place, there will be an *Agnus honorabile* to the Sacred Heart.

3rd.—Moreover, those who have the leisure and the convenience, are invited to attend, every day, holy mass and to partake as often as possible of Holy Communion, and join in the Way of the Cross and other exercises of piety.

4th.—It is also to be hoped that in the homes families will meet in the evening and join in prayer and recite the beads. By all these divers means, we hope that we will expiate the faults committed and temper Divine justice, or that at least we should profit by the punishment which may be reserved for us."

#### Leo XIII., Pope!

Messrs. Edmond Grandus & Co., of 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, have just published a splendid jubilee souvenir portrait of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. It is a most beautiful painting of the Holy Father by Chartran. This work of art has received the blessing of the Pope, and in accepting it from the painter Leo XIII. addressed him in Latin verse. The facsimile of the Pope's writing is at the bottom of the painting, with the English translation of the lines. The publishers have two samples of the portrait, one smaller than the other, but both splendid pieces of art. Every Catholic household should have one, or even the two of these upon its walls, as they can be had by addressing the publishers or at any Catholic book store.

#### Branch 26, C. M. B. A.

To All M. F. SOLAS—Dear Sir and Bro.—I have the honor to be authorized to respectfully convey to you the heartfelt sympathy of all your brother members of Branch 26, in your sad affliction, by the death of your good and amiable wife on an early age. Be assured, dear brother Nolan, that we are sincere, and humbly pray that God who has been pleased to afflict you with such a great loss may now graciously bless you with the necessary resignation and fortitude to bear up in your sad trial. And we earnestly join with you in the prayer:

"Eternal rest grant to her, O Lord!  
And let perpetual light shine on her."  
May her soul rest in peace. Amen.  
And again sympathizing with you,  
Yours fraternally,  
F. C. LAWSON, Sec. Br. 26.

#### From La Semaine Religieuse.

In virtue of a decree, of the 27th January, 1888, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., granted the Portulac Indulgence to the Servants of the Holy See in which exist confraternities of Our Lady of Seven Dolours. That indulgence may be gained in Montreal, the third Sunday of September, on each of the 25th, the fairs on the Providence Home, on conditions of Communion and prayers for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Monday last (a week ago) was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great orator, His Eminence said Mass in the Quebec Seminary, after which he received the addresses and tributes of homage from the students.

Last Sunday, at Cohoes, N.Y., a most beautiful bell was blessed. It weighs 2,500 pounds, and is for the French Canadian church, of which Rev. Mr. Dugas is pastor.

On the 25th of this month the blessing of the new church in Hull, will take place. The members of the clergy are cordially invited to attend. From the 24th to the 25th, the fairs on the Canada Atlantic and Canada Pacific roads will be reduced by half.

We are assured from the Vatican that the Pope is preparing an allocation to be delivered at the Consistory this month. It is stated that it will be one of the highest importance; it appears the Holy Father will allude to it at the next Conclave.

St. Peter's Chapter has presented the Pope with the pignus of a golden throne which, in common with all the Catholic Churches of the world, it will present to the Holy Father next year, on the occasion of his jubilee. The throne will be in the Gothic style, and will cost \$100,000.

The Holy Father, despite the warm season, and his great age, continues to enjoy good health. He still receives, in the morning, after Mass, many tourists and faithful coming to Rome. It is calculated that the Vatican had over 60,000 pilgrims will come to Rome between October and April next, on the occasion of the jubilee of Leo XIII. As at the time of the last French pilgrimage, rooms in the palace will be fitted up, forming a cheap hotel where 5000 of the poorer pilgrims may be lodged and boarded.

### RANK BIGOTRY.

#### IGNORED BECAUSE SHE WAS A CATHOLIC.

A Brave Young Woman Defends Herself Before the Board of Education in Omaha.

A letter in the Chicago Citizen says: At the session of the Board of Education on Wednesday night, at the proper time, Miss Kate Ryan, of South Omaha, a former teacher in the Brown Park school, who was ignored by the Board on account of being a Catholic, when the list of teachers for 1893 was made up, stepped forward and asked permission to say a few words. President Cheek gave her permission, and she said: "I came here personally to-night, gentlemen of the Board of Education, to ask you a plain question, to which I trust you will give me a plain answer. A few days ago this body met and elected the teachers for the ensuing year. When I read in the paper the proceedings and saw that my name had been omitted, I was unpleased at first; then I thought perhaps a mistake had been made. Later one of the teachers came and told me that I had been ignored on purpose. Now, gentlemen, I am here face to face with you, and I ask you why you ignored me? You tremble. Truth makes a man a coward when he has to face it, does it not? I am an old citizen—still you have ignored me. Why? I have taught in your public schools and given satisfaction. My education is a finished one, as Professor Munroe sitting there will tell. (Professor Munroe said such was the fact). My scholars, every one of them, loved me and I loved them. Prof. Munroe will tell you, gentlemen, that I advanced my classes more than any other teacher of South Omaha; then why should I not be retained. I am told if I had gone to the members of the board and electioneered with each for an hour I might have been retained. Gentlemen, this I could not do; I presumed you were an honorable body of men, and I would not thus insult you. I hear other teachers did this; I could not. You know of my work, and I am proud of my record as a teacher. No teacher in your schools is my peer, and few are my equals. The professor will tell you this is the truth. Still, you vote against me. Is there one in this honorable body of men who is man enough to say he voted against me?" Then she waited in a graceful pose. Finally Secretary Tunison said: "I voted against you, Miss Ryan, but the reason is known only to myself."

"Thank you, Mr. Tunison," said the speaker; "I am glad to find one man who is not afraid to tell the truth. Is there another man among you who will speak! Are you cowards? Why do you tremble when face to face with the woman you have ignored?"

At this point James Jones and W. P. Cheek could stand the scathing fire no longer, and acknowledged that they, too, had voted against her; the rest were silent as the grave. While she waited the clock could have been heard ticking its sombre sound—still no answer. Continuing, Miss Ryan said: "So there are three of you who will acknowledge the truth; an honest confession is always good for the soul. Now, gentlemen, will you tell me why you voted against me? No, I see you will not; but I will tell you why: I am a Catholic—that explains it all; yes, I am an Irish Catholic, and am proud of it. But, gentlemen, I never attempted to bring my religion into my school work, and never did; I have always tried to inculcate in the minds of my scholars the things that were right. I have corrected my pupils when they did wrong. Would you have me do otherwise? No fault has ever been found with my work; but I am guilty of being a Catholic girl, and that was enough to condemn me with you. Above your heads on the wall hangs the dear old Stars and stripes that I loved better than my life. They gave forth the glad news of freedom for all mankind; yet, sitting in its shadow, you condemn me because my faith is different from yours. How proud I was the day you came to my school at South Omaha raised the dear old flag over the place of my labor. Well I remember that night when retiring I knelt by my bedside and prayed God to bless you for your wisdom and forethought in thus helping to educate the young mind and fire it with a patriotic zeal that will live till death. The next time I meet you it is beneath the same old flag. I meet you to demand justice. Yet, while breezes from without lift the folds that wave over your heads, you cast me aside and say in your cowardly and un-American heart, 'She is not fit to teach in our schools. She is a Catholic girl.' Shame on you!"

#### Druggists' Concert.

To-night the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will give a grand concert at the Windsor Hall. It promises to be a great success. All who can possibly attend should do so. The enjoyment will be better for the health than all the pills, plasters and cordials that you could find in the aggregate Druggist stores of the city. In fact the Association is making quite a business sacrifice, since the splendid programme will serve to make the attendants happy, healthy and strong; and they will need for a long day to get prescription.

Mrs. Fralick, mother of Judge Fralick, of Belleville, died at Kingston.



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MR. MORLEY IN DUBLIN. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NEWCASTLE. An interesting Letter from a Special Correspondent to the "Boston Pilot."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Mr. John Morley's victory at Newcastle is the chief event of the moment here, and indeed far and away the most important event in British politics for some years. To estimate its significance there are a few things to be borne in mind which perhaps it may be useful that I should mention. In the first place there are the nature of the election public opinion in England was asked to draw from Mr. Morley's defeat had been beaten; and in the second place there was the nature of the combination local and national that had been formed against him. Newcastle, the capital of the "North Countries," is and has ever been the centre of the most intelligent and strenuous Liberalism of England. Mr. Morley, Home Rule Chief Secretary for Ireland, stood forth as the most sincere and characteristic representative of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Had Newcastle rejected Mr. Morley it would have been said that the heart's core of English Liberalism, after taking ample time to consider, rejected Home Rule; and a blow would have been inflicted upon Mr. Gladstone's government, from which, considering its somewhat precarious majority of forty, it might not have easily recovered. But Mr. Morley was won in Newcastle, and won not with victory but with triumph, and now the outcome of these propositions holds. The strenuous North has with deliberate enthusiasm declared for Home Rule, and the Home Rule Government is tenfold stronger than it could have hoped to be had this election not taken place. Thus those who combined to force this election upon Mr. Morley have done both him and his land an incalculable benefit. But the election assumes still more importance, when one considers the combination which Mr. Morley had to fight. Those who have followed some of the remarks which I have from time to time made in these letters on the subject of the new labor party and its leaders, will readily understand the significance of the situation in Newcastle when I say that this was one of the strongholds in which that labor party counted on being able to strike a blow for its own hand and against the Liberal party, to which, as I some time ago pointed out, it has long been a growing menace. In Newcastle the new labor party is strong in itself, and is has certain powerful friends outside its ranks on whose aid it relied. With these friends and with its own strength it believed that it held the balance of power, and Mr. Kier Hardie (to whom I have had the honor of introducing you) hoisted before the election that if Mr. Morley did not swallow their whole eight-hours ticket they could quickly "relegate him to private life." The chief of the backers on whom these labor malcontents counted in Newcastle was, said to be, the once well-known Radical, Mr. Joseph Cowen. The friend of Kossuth, the friend of Garibaldi, the friend of Ireland in dark days, Mr. Cowen was once one of the most generous and Catholic-minded supporters of every nation "rightly struggling to be free," and of every Liberal cause. But, as the apostle quoted by Mr. Morley in one of his speeches says: "If we would love human nature we must take care not to expect too much of it." "Joe" Cowen has turned a renegade. He has become a son-of-a-bitch because Mr. Gladstone failed to appreciate him at his own valuation; and now hatred of Gladstone, Gladstonianism and Gladstonism is the great motive force in all his public actions. Mr. Cowen, unfortunately, is a very powerful man in Newcastle. He is the proprietor of the Chronicle, the principal daily newspaper there. He had for years been practically boss of the city. With him and the malcontent labor vote and the Tories and all the Liberal Unionists it was calculated that the anti-Morleyites had an irresistible combination; and certainly it was a formidable array to muster against John Morley, rushing over from Ireland burdened with the cares of State to fight this forlorn hope. But the spectacle seems to have roused whatever was dormant in the spirit of Newcastle Liberalism; and a certain superbly noble, manly and straightforward speech, delivered by Mr. Morley, electrified every Liberal with a spark of manhood in him, and created an enthusiasm such as people declare never to have been paralleled in the constituency. The Irish, too, are a formidable element in Newcastle, comprising between them upwards of 2,000 votes, and these Parnellites and anti-Parnellites throwing away for the moment their intemperate differences, and working together heart and soul like brothers, polled their last man. The result you have known long before this. It is a message of hope to Ireland of the most reassuring kind, and John Morley taking it back

with him to his Chief Secretary's Lodge in Phoenix Park can settle down to the onerous work that is before him with a vastly greater feeling of security and sustenance than he had, with his father pessimistic temperament, previously ventured to anticipate.

SWEARING AT DUBLIN CASTLE. It is curious that Mr. Morley had to hurry away in the midst of the election to go over to Ireland with the new Lord Lieutenant to be sworn in. Just consider the sort of ceremony he had to figure in. It is one of the dramatic contrasts of politics to think of him occupied at these medieval performances while Newcastle was raging in stormy strife, with his name for the battle-city. In a room in Dublin Castle the members of the Privy Council are assembled with the Lord Chancellor and the Commander of the Forces in Ireland as the Lords Justices who hold the Viceregalty in commission during the interregnum. They sit around a large table, all carefully wearing their hats. This is an important point, as you shall see. Two oaths are administered to the Lord Lieutenant, one the ordinary oath of allegiance and the other the oath of office. A letter from the Queen authorizing and commanding the Lords Justices to deliver up the Sword of State to the Lord Lieutenant is read out then by Mr. Morley, and thereupon the sword, a large cross-handle weapon, in a dark crimson scabbard, is presented to the new Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland and by the Commander of the Forces. Then and then only do the Privy Councillors doff their hats; thus indicating that till the entrant for the Viceregal throne has possession of the Sword of State, the symbol of his office, the members of the Privy Council are unable to recognize the duly accredited representative of the Sovereign and to do him honor. Having successfully got through his share of this performance, Mr. Morley started back for the fray. By the way, while speaking of Mr. Morley and the Castle it is interesting to recall that the first time he arrived in Ireland as Chief Secretary in the Home Rule Cabinet of 1886, when he drove up to the Castle at six in the morning he found nobody expecting him, and had to enlist the office of a friendly policeman to obtain him an entrance. This inhospitality of an institution which Mr. Morley is destined to abolish was in its way a bit symbolical. T. P. G.

IRISH NEWS.

Potatoe blight has made its appearance in several parts of Queen's County.

Two evictions were carried out on Aug. 22, at Ashford, near the village of Patrick's Well. The holdings were on the estate of Mr. R. M. Mansell, J. P., and the tenants put out were Kate Purcell and Regan.

Mrs. Barry, who was evicted in the early Land League days, has been reinstated in her farm at Guntungraque, near Mallow, and near the ruined homestead stand the remains of an old mill, the result of the landlord's fruitless attempts to keep the tenant out of possession.

Mr. Michael O'D. M'Loone, a well-known merchant of Glenties, and Miss Mary F., third daughter of Mr. John Ward of Clascy, were married on August 11, at the Catholic Chapel, Glenties, by the Very Rev. Daniel McGee, P. P., assisted by the Rev. Hugh McShane.

At midnight on August 21 a serious shock of earthquake was experienced in Westport town and generally around the coast line of the country. One man was violently thrown from his bed to the floor, while in another house the ornaments on the mantel-piece and the pictures on the walls were flung from their places.

An adjourned hearing of the charge of riot agitated: Father Humphreys and thirty-four other persons was resumed at Tipperary on Aug. 15. Only fifteen of the defendants put in an appearance, among the absentees being Father Humphreys. The solicitor for the Crown asked that the defendants who were absent should be arrested on warrant and detained in custody until the termination of the case. The magistrates granted the request.

An amnesty meeting was held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Sunday, August, about 15,000 persons being present. Mr. Pierre Mahony, who presided, said they demanded the release of all the men imprisoned for political offences, even supposing they were guilty. The long-standing quarrel between Ireland and England could never be settled while there remained a single political prisoner in an English jail. Mr. Harrison and Mr. John Redmond also spoke.

At a public meeting in Cork on Aug. 20, a letter was read from Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., stating that he would give full attention to the request that he should insist on immediate legislative measures being taken to reinstate the evicted tenants. A resolution was passed expressing dissatisfaction at the present attitude of the Liberal Government towards the evicted tenants, and calling upon the Irish members to demand an autumn session to pass a bill reinstating them, and in the meantime to collect lands solely for their use, and take steps to prevent evicted farms being grabbed.

A writer in United Ireland thus records some impressions of County Mayo and its people. "First of all, I was down last week in Mayo. I drove about fifty miles through the poorest portion of the county on an outside car. My impressions? One's mind gets somehow forced into a state of coma by the perpetual repetition of turf land, with a thin white roadway across. A dreary hill here and there, stretching away against the sky; sometimes a few willow bushes by the roadside; frequent cabins, mostly by the roadside, too; stacks of turf; boys with donkeys and creels, loading women, with baskets on back, carrying. How these Mayo women work! 'Yes,' said my companion, 'they say the Irish peasant is lazy. Look at those women getting in the turf harvest, those women getting in the morning till night, while their husbands and brothers and sons reap the harvests of England and Scotland to pay the rent.' Nor, and truth to tell, are they a heartbroken looking people these. For one thing the women are comely. At a certain point we lost our way, and stopped to ask information from a woman who was driv-

ing a flock of ducks along the road. Her face was bright and pleasing, her carriage was splendid, and her accent was to me simply delightful. But we forgot all about the owner of the ducks when, half an hour afterwards, we drew up at a little cabin to make sure that we had not taken the wrong turning. I have seldom in my life seen as beautiful a girl as the young thing who came to the door to direct us. She was about seventeen or eighteen, bootless and stockingless. She had a beautiful complexion, and large blue eyes, the most innocent big blue eyes I have ever seen. She was in the perfection of health and strength, just budding into perfect womanhood. Imagine this vision in its bare feet in the low doorway of a mud-cabin in Mayo, a dozen miles from any town or village—what a picture it made with a bleak, brown turf landscape all around it! When we ask her the way she appeared to shrink from answering; strangers are, plainly rare birds in that part of Mayo. She blushed, stammered, got out a few words, blushed again, and seem to regret that she had come the door at all. Finally she grew courageous and gave us the information we wanted; and as we turned the corner and mounted the rising ground in front, we could see her leaning stealthily round the corner and watching our departure over the top of the hill."

The Dublin Daily Express, speaking of the gallery exhibits at the horse show in Dublin, has this high praise for the work of the Donegal peasants, trained under the guidance of Mrs. Ernest Hart: "For the first time Mrs. Ernest Hart has afforded the Dublin public an opportunity of seeing the really admirable productions of her workers in the County Donegal. Amongst these goods are some of the finest Irish tweeds it is possible to desire: firm and even of texture, of harmonious tints, and heavy or light substance, according to the purchaser's taste. These materials cannot be sufficiently commended, and reflected the greatest credit upon the weavers who manufacture them in the wild isolated districts in the County Donegal. Hosiery is also shown in great variety, and the back of the stall is draped with some handsome specimens of embroidery. Across the frontage is an arch hung with wood-carvings, the work of Donegal peasant boys, and on the counters are pocket-handkerchiefs, lace of various kinds, and many pretty trilles embroidered in the colored flax threads now so thoroughly identified with the well known Kells' embroideries. Some handsome mantles and a well-made costume of light brown cheek tweed show how very suitable are Irish tweeds and homespuns for ladies' toilets."

Mr. Henry Hollis, of Mitchelstown, who was one of the Papal Brigade in 1860, has received a handsome medal, struck by order of Leo XIII., in recognition of his valor and services as one of the Irish Pontifical Zouaves in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See. The medal, which is in bronze, presents on one side the image of His Holiness and on the other the words "Bonis Meritis" (to the well deserving). Mr. Hollis was among the first of the Irish corps that went to the Papal States. He served at Castelbardo and took part in the famous engagement between overwhelming Garibaldian forces and the 300 Irish at Spolito. Accompanying the medal is an "order of the day" from the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment of Papal Zouaves, which says that the medal and diploma of the Holy Father will, for the Irish Zouaves, be the most precious of heirlooms, and whilst treasuring it they should remember that nobility imposes its obligations, and they should therefore be more than ever ready to defend the Church and its august Chief.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 14 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HEINERT CLYTON, 8 Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London S.E., England.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Richard Phelan, of Los Angeles, California, but formerly of Point St. Charles, son of Mr. James Phelan, of the G. T. R., Montreal, who has been in the city visiting his parents for the past month left on Monday, the 19th September, for his new home. The True Witness joins his many friends in wishing young Mr. Phelan a hearty "God's speed," and a happy future in the South.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unvarnished statement of what this medicine has actually done.

A Valuable Present.

The Little Sisters of the Poor acknowledge through Rev. Father Strabbe, the donation from M. P. Lindsay, of 270 dollars for the purchase of a magnificent Heintzman & Co. Cabinet, Upright Piano, in a beautiful case of mounted walnut, antique price \$500 for their grand feature and Tombola to be held in Windsor Hall, October 12th to 20th. The generosity of this firm is worthy of the consideration of our readers who are desirous of buying a piano. Be remembered they also give a duplicate of the instrument to the Sunnrock Lacrosse Club. It is to be hoped that our people will patronize those who lend a helping hand to our societies.

RIDING TO SAVE A LIFE.—A Georgia newspaper gave an account of the heroism of John Pater, a ten year old boy who rode a horse twelve miles to Macon for the purpose of calling a physician to attend his mother, who was believed to be dying with colic. The doctor could not be found, but a kind druggist gave the lad a bottle of medicine and ordered him to hurry home. The brave lad rode home, delivered the medicine, and then, faint from nervous exhaustion, the medicine cured the sick woman, and the boy is well. It is only necessary to say that the proprietor of the firm is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which never fails to cure disorders of the stomach. 25c. old popular price, for New Big Bottle.

We must not allow ourselves to doubt the goodness of God because His ways are not our ways. We must not become impatient because all good is not accomplished at once, nor all evil destroyed at once. We must not foster worry in walking because our prayers are not answered at once. Nor must we grow weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. Here we must walk by faith, not by sight. And though our faith may be sorely tried, yet let us doubt not that, in the light of eternity, all the mercies of God shall be cleared up, and those things which are now so perplexing to our minds will be found to have been full of mercy and wisdom.

For headache, toothache and all other aches, St. Jacobs Oil has no equal. Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

WEDDING PRESENTS. Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WATSON & DICKSON, 1781 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late 53 St. Sulpice.]

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C. W. LINDSAY, 2270 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN PIANOS AND ORGANS. Sole Representative for DECKER BROS' Pianos, of NEW YORK. HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos, of TORONTO. MORRIS, FIELD & RODGERS Piano Co., LISTOWEL, Ont. MASON & HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co. of BOSTON. ERNEST GABLER & BROS. Pianos, of NEW YORK. W. DOHERTY & CO. Organs, of CLINTON, Ont. PRICES: consistent with Quality. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Old Pianos and Organs, of all styles and makers, received in part payment, at extra large valuations, during the next ten days. N.B.—When at the Exhibition see and hear our Exhibit in the Annex Building.

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY. Wear a pair of our SHELL CORDOVAN BOOTS, And You WILL NOT HAVE WET FEET. B. D. JOHNSON & SON, 1855 Notre Dame Street.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. The leading English Institution of Catholic Education in Canada. Theological, Philosophical, Scientific, Classical and Commercial Courses. Fully equipped Laboratories. A practical business department. Terms:—Including board, tuition, washing and bedding, \$160 per year. Send for calendar. J. M. MCGUCKIN, O.M.I. D.D., 51-2 rue. Rector.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.O. ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R. AND ON THE OTTAWA RIVER. English Commercial Course! Classical Course! Complete English Course! Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing, only \$120 per annum. Type-Writing, Short-hand, Telegraphy and Piano, extra. Studies to be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1892. For Prospectus address 336 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. Under the care of the Irish Christian Brothers. This College affords, at moderate expense, excellent advantages to students. The healthy excellence of its situation, the equipment of the school, and the general furnishing of the establishment, have nothing to be desired for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. THREE COURSES: Preparatory, Commercial and Matriculation (London University). Terms: Day Pupils, \$12, \$15, etc., per annum, according to class. Boarders—\$180 per annum. Prospectuses and further particulars on application to J. L. SLATTERY.

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

Piano AND ORGAN. Purchasers are invited to the Warerooms of WILLIS & CO. 1824 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL. To examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs, KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS AND BELL ORGANS. Old Pianos and Organs taken as part payment and full value allowed.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on this occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country. An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to cooperate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible. The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent. Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1893, and all exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1894. Forms of applications for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter post free, to the undersigned. W.M. FAUNDELL, Executive Commissioner for Canada. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 6th April, 1894.

Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c. The successful experience of many years with this specific medicine has established its efficacy. Numerous testimonials highly extol the merits of this remarkable preparation, but lack of space compels us to publish only a few lines of two of these testimonials. The Rev. Sister A. Rols, of the St. Boniface (Manitoba) General Hospital, says: "As regards Dr. Ney's Asthma Specific, I can say that it has not been overrated. It does not always cure, IT NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF." St. Boniface, June 2nd 1890. Sister A. Rols. Dr. G. Desrochers writes Nov. 12th 1890: "I have used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC several cases of Asthma with very good success. I had a particularly bad case of asthma recently. A middle aged man of 70 years of age had been an inveterate asthmatic for the last 20 or 30 years. His sufferings were so severe that he had to be confined to his bed. He had tried every remedy, but he immediately breathed freely. It is several weeks since this occurred and from what I know he has enjoyed an excellent health from that day. I cannot but congratulate myself upon having tried this most excellent preparation." St-Felix de Valois. G. Desrochers, M.D. Sold by all Druggists at 40 cts. A \$1.00 per box. Free by mail on receipt of price. L. ROBITAILLE, CHEMIST, 1025 RUE ST. JACQUES, MONTREAL.

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 City, \$1.50 Country, and \$2.00 if not paid in advance. Single copies 5c.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at the rate of one insertion for one line each subsequent insertion.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892

THE NEW TRUE WITNESS.

During the past few months THE TRUE WITNESS has made wonderful strides up the slopes of journalistic success. As will be seen by our columns the advertising space is rapidly encroaching upon the reading matter.

In consideration of all these pleasant facts we feel it our duty to show, in some way, our appreciation of the confidence reposed in our work and of the generous encouragement extended towards us by our daily increasing number of subscribers.

We in' ad to give special attention to the home, the youth's, the commercial and farm columns, also to classify all matter in such a way that it will be more readable than when scattered here and there over an immense sheet.

Our commerce would decidedly receive a fearful blow, from which it would not recover this year. Our communications by rail, by water, and even postal, might be cut off by other places.

THE OSSERVATORE. The other day the Osservatore Romano was seized, by order of the Italian Government authorities, because there appeared in its columns an article that, it is claimed, reflected upon the administration.

tration. There is not the slightest doubt but that the article in question did reflect upon the Roman executive, and it strongly condemned the anti-clerical outrages that had been perpetrated, both on the streets of Rome and at the very gates of the Propaganda.

Meanwhile the government press, the organs of the secret societies, the anti-clerical sheets are ceaseless in their wanton attacks upon the Pope, the Cardinals, the priests, the lay element, the dignity, faith and the morals of the people.

NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

In an evening paper last week there appeared an advertisement, in which a professional gentleman of this city asked for a good man to take care of horses, and to which he added "not a Roman Catholic."

Dean Swift is credited with having written the following lines in his notice "Woe betide this woe betide." "Woe betide the man who writes of his kind."

THE CHOLERA.

Although considerable consternation has been caused, in New York, by the appearance of the dread phantom of Asiatic disease in that city, still we firmly believe that our country is safe from the ravages of the fell destroyer.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York city has accepted the invitation to make an address on the occasion of the dedication of the New York State building at the Chicago fair grounds on October 22nd.

A BIGOTTED BOARD.

Elsewhere we publish an account of a Miss Ryan's bold and brave stand before the Educational Board of Omaha, the members of which had ignored her because she was a Catholic girl.

This, however, is only one example of the thousands of injustices done our religionists in nearly every walk of life, upon this continent. The Know-nothingism of a few years ago has awakened and it is abroad again in the land.

OUR SCHOOLS.

About three weeks ago a correspondent, "Inquirer," asked us several questions upon school matters—we cannot do better than reproduce his letter and then reply as best we can.

To the first question we made reply last week—there are no Irish representatives upon the Board. As to the second, with regard to public schools, we are told that certainly not more than ten per cent of our children attend these institutions.

This means men which it is not clear if they are their own mother tongue, especially, are placed as teachers of an inferior grade over children belonging to that mother tongue.

Referring to the third question, on religious schools, we may combine the official and unofficial reports, and say that many of the religious schools are well equipped and well managed, and that the religious teachers in the present system is ornamental more than useful; superficial rather than solid.

ZOLA AT LOURDES.

So Emile Zola has been to Lourdes and has returned to Paris. He told the editor of L'Univers that he was not sufficiently acquainted with supernatural affairs to judge of what he had seen; but on account of all the good that was done and benefit received by the believing pilgrims he considers Lourdes as a "humanitarian blessing."

the real benefits and the actual blessings that are found at the shrine of Lourdes must be incalculable. Moreover, we may expect—at least we should expect—that Zola has been satisfied with his trip, that his pilgrimage will be such an advertisement for his new novel, that he will deal fairly, from his infidel standpoint, with the rites, the relics, the faith and the objects that the Catholics hold sacred.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Our readers will remember our editorials of last week in which we took the Canada-Review to task for its abominable and vicious articles against the clergy and the Church. In one of these editorials we published the names of the writers that appeared on the cover of the Canada-Review as contributors to its editorials.

What took place? On the past Thursday morning, in a very quiet and unobtrusive letter, Mr. Tarte, our old friend, and in the columns of his own paper, openly repudiated the conduct, the language and the ideas of the Canada-Review.

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We think him for that much. We suspected that no one, except a person who had drunk deep at the fountain of old France anti-clerical poisons, could possibly write such horrible and sacrilegious things as he confesses to, and we know with whom we are dealing. Now, if "Le Verger" would only come out and tell us his real name we would not be exposed to suspect any other person of being the self-acknowledged frequenter of bowdens of immorality and collector of obscene literature and pictures, that has had the audacity to attack the clergy and the Church.

Now to the honest and respectable parties have been withdrawn from the pages of the Canada-Review, and that is not the worst and more readable of our writers have been forced to acknowledge their wrong, we are not astonished to learn that the Canada-Review is determined to make war upon the Church and the clergy. We gentlemen, if you want your paper to be read with a vengeance, we are not going to advise you for this sort of thing a step a step.

FALSE REASONERS.

Had we not seen the Canada-Review again and again, we should have thought that the Canada-Review was a paper of the imagination, the ghosts of a diseased fancy. There is no struggle between the clergy and the state in the beginning, and it is not a struggle between the clergy and the state in the middle, and it is not a struggle between the clergy and the state in the end.

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the evil influence of such a weapon when wielded against the faith and confidence of the masses? It is a self-evident fact that this would be reasoner starts out with a false premise and adds a still more false one to the first, necessarily he must land head-deep in a bog of false conclusions.

To begin with, if the system is bad—that is the clerical system, the organization of the Church, it is inwardly rotten, and that events, like the deplorable one in question, only represent accidental outbreaks, then how does he account for the preservation of that system during fully nineteen centuries? It becomes an account for it we can and that which preserved the Church from the contagion of the world's rottenness, is exactly what preserves our clerical body today and what refutes his Voltairian theory. The clergy is a body that is never stable, it is constantly changing and renewing its strength, therefore it cannot grow stagnant, nor impure as a system.

As to the second question, it goes to the root of the matter. In the old days the clergy was not as it is today, in fact we do not know if it was half as good. As to the struggle, that the clergy had under the English crown and their vicar and subsequent case and luxury, these are all phenomena of the imagination, the ghosts of a diseased fancy. There is no struggle between the clergy and the state in the beginning, and it is not a struggle between the clergy and the state in the middle, and it is not a struggle between the clergy and the state in the end.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The mass of the gods' grand slowly, but they grind infinitely small, when they are set in motion. We are almost on the eve of another success in the matter of immoral resorts. It is yet premature to mention in what direction the movement is being made; we have no desire to frustrate designs by an over-zealous zeal for publicity. As to the Police Committee, we sent a letter of reminder last week and received a reply, from the office of the Chief, informing us that our communication would be placed before the Committee, at its next meeting, when a day we expect will be named for our special meeting.

Eight petitions have been filed against members recently elected to the Manitoba Legislature.

There were 2,357 deaths from cholera in Tcheran during the five days previous to September 11.

The Irish Privy Council has decided to revoke all proclamations hitherto made under the Coercion Act.

F. N. Skinner, M.P. of St. John, N.B., has resigned his seat in the Commons, owing, it is said, to pressure from Premier Blair.

The coroner's jury at Cornwall brought in a verdict of wilful murder in the case of Slavin, alias McMahon, who shot Constable Davey on September 6.



MARGARITA.

I take this wreath of song and gently place it on the deep, Dark grave wherein my gentle Margarita lies asleep.

But her parents' hearts were buried in that little new-made grave, And time alone could heal the wound that bitter parting gave.

All through life they never forgot her, 'Tis sweet vision pure and fair, With the lovely form and features and the wealth of golden hair.

For they knew their darling's happy in the mansion of the bliss, And wears a crown of glory in the holy place of rest.

Remembrance that leads to the way that leads to heaven, 'Tis the only path that leads to heaven, 'Tis the only path that leads to heaven.

By Mrs. W. H. D. Young, N.B., September, 1892.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Mrs. W. H. D. Young, N.B., September, 1892.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"Not a word, sign or thing," said the fine nature which must be won by a persevering endeavor as the star of my uncle's courtship will make plain.

"Let us hear that wonderful story then," "Well, my uncle, as I said, was young and handsome, but impetuous. He first met his future wife in a stage-coach and fell in love with her at once."

"My uncle soon obtained an introduction to his inamorata and quickly made proposals of marriage. They were not accepted; still every one thought that Lucia Benvenuti loved my uncle Ruggiero Spada. She was not a coquette, she had no favored admirer, still she refused."

"My uncle, who thought that her answer would have been as prompt as his offer, if she had really loved him, was disconsolate. He lost his gaiety and shunned company. He faced death on the field of battle, but death did not touch him."

"A friend who knew his secret advised him to persevere in his suit, to prove that he was in earnest and that his affection was not a mere momentary sentiment. Lucia, he said, was of a gentle and loyal disposition, and sought to discover earnestness in her lover."

"My uncle renewed his suit and followed her to Switzerland, where the family were passing the summer. He told her of his passion and declared that if she did not consent to become his wife he would rush headlong into the thickest of the battle and invite death to put an end to his torments."

"What did Lucia reply to this Ruggiero?" "What could she reply, but that as he had proved the depth and earnestness of his love by following her so far it was her duty to gladly accept it."

"My uncle was right; it only required perseverance to win the prize. My uncle always said that when a young man had been rejected all he had to do was to carry on a regular siege with patience and the entreaty would eventually capitulate. His conclusion is my own—viz., that most women will, if they are not indifferent to their attractions, and a few can only be won by perseverance."

"When Peppi was right or wrong in this conclusion our lady readers will decide. He had a double object in lengthening out this family incident, the one was to induce his master to follow Eleanor to Canada, and the other to amuse Lorenzo until it should be time to visit old Ezra."

"They now arose and walked quickly up the rocky slope. Lorenzo was to await the return of Peppi at a neighboring *Torbellina*.

"Be sure you procure the document at any price," was his last injunction to his faithful servant.

"Per Bacco! if I don't get it for nothing I'm in a Turk," was Peppi's reply. Lightly springing up a flight or steps out of the tuft of rock, which led to a narrow street parallel to the one on which he left his master, Peppi sped on his way."

The crazy old houses appeared to grow out of the hillside in a horizontal line. The door opens on the brink of a precipice, or midway down a slight of treacherous steps. A stranger would be puzzled to know how children ever reached the age of maturity with so many pitfalls around. Their feet must be, one is half inclined to believe, endowed with an apparatus similar to that which enables flies to walk up a wall."

Peppi ascended almost three hundred feet above the level of the lower street, and came to an unshapen mass of volcanic rock which stands at the upper extremity of the town. At its base a door stood open and Peppi unceremoniously entered. It was a small, dingy apartment, musty and cold. It had been cut out of the rock for a wine vault by a man possessed of more money than brains. No doubt it would be a safe and cool place in which to store wine, but how could a cask ever be brought thither from the vineyards below? The idea of the vault was defective on one side, as ideas often are; hence the collapse of the scheme. However, the excavation was not altogether useless; it was rented as a dwelling."

Peppi looked around this hovel, and at first saw nothing but heaps of old rags and fragments of paper. Then, as he peered about, he discovered an old man sitting by a rickety table. Dirty, shriveled, yellow, and greasy as of yore sat old Ezra. His puckered mouth and

closed eyes showed that he had fallen asleep over his work. On the table were piles of rags and bundles of paper. Casting his eye over these latter Peppi recognized on the outside of one the handwriting of Giovanni Aldini. Instinctively he picked it up and saw that it was the stolen document. Old Ezra always carried it with him, and probably had been assorting the contents of a shrunken valise which lay near by when he had been overpowered by sleep.

"You old vulture," said Peppi, shaking his finger at him. "I have brought you down at last. I might go away now and you be none the wiser, but that would I do; I'll wake you. Ho! Sor Ezra, wake up. Can I sell you some nice lettuce for supper?"

With a frightened spring the old Jew bounded to his feet, and glaring at Peppi, squeaked,

"Who the devil are you, and how did you enter?"

"By the door, Sor Ezra, but are you all alone here?"

"What business is it of yours, go away!"

"I must be an honest thief to wake you up, but come, don't you remember me? You told me about a paper written by Giovanni Aldini when you and I were in the city."

"If a man will you give for it?"

"What do you want to do with it?"

"I want to see it, where's the money?"

"I'll give you a thousand scudi, and the money is all yours, if you'll give me the papers with it."

"But a million scudi?"

"I'll give you a thousand scudi, and the money is all yours, if you'll give me the papers with it."

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of November. The ground was hard and bare; a crisp frost covered the withered grass, and delicately adorned with a feathery fringe the leafless boughs. The face of the great river was dark and scowling; its peaceful murmur of months ago was exchanged for a hoarse and fretful roar. The last ships of the season were hurrying down its course, fearful of being caught in the icy fetters of winter. A spirit of unrest was in the air and a gloom was over the land. Wild masses of clouds would hurtle through the sky, and quickly disappearing would be succeeded by evanescent beams of sunshine. Snow, rain, hard frost, or a warm sunlight, each was liable to ensue within an hour, and to last a day or ten minutes. An atmospheric crisis was at hand, and its result uncertain.

The short day was drawing to a close as Eleanor Leary and George Marchbank walked slowly along the course of the darkening river. The young artist was not now unknown to him. At the exhibition of fine arts held at Rome during the sitting of the Vatican Council, his works had attracted the favorable notice of persons whose taste was unimpaired. He was pronounced a "rising name," and to be ways disapproved by leading artistic critics, is to be placed at only one remove from a risen one. His sketch of the opening of the Council was justly admired. It would take time, perhaps years, to complete it; but the scene had been so vividly impressed on his mind, for as a type scene, he had viewed it in the light of Faith which had flashed over his soul at the opening of the Council, that he was sure to complete it in due season.

In the morning, after some unfruitful attempts, we can say, that we have been informed for a long time past that this world is a madhouse. As the world, fame, and glory of this earth cannot satisfy our longings; our capacity for enjoyment may, indeed, be seated in some respects, yet it is of indelible power that nothing which we can imagine in life can ever fill it. The immortal spirit refuses to be satisfied with mortal pleasures; it indignantly asserts its nobility of origin and end even in its degradation. It ever proclaims the truth of St. Augustine's words: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, O Lord, and our hearts are unquiet until they rest in Thee."

George Marchbank had returned to his Canadian home for a short time. He had hoped that Eleanor would now accept his love, and fill the blank which he experienced in his life. But what ever hopes he had cherished on this head were destroyed on this chill November evening.

With the delicacy and earnest gentleness of her noble nature, Eleanor had spoken to him, and poured a balm on his wounds, even as she was inflicting them. He felt it could not be as he had wished, and although he suffered keenly, there was no rankling sting left behind. Eleanor's gentle hand had plucked it out, and her true womanly sympathy had assuaged half of his pain. Her words of encouragement, to pursue manfully a career of usefulness and honor, had strengthened his purpose, and his future less dark than he had thought it could be. Hearts are made of such elastic material that they seldom, or never, break.

The setting sun emerged from an angry cloud, a flood of ruby light bathed its glowing robes and beautified its jagged outlines.

A cold breeze swept over the face of the river, and sadly mourned as it died away amidst the leafless boughs of a neighboring grove.

The shrill whistle of an engine was borne on the frosty air, and brought a strange joy to Eleanor's heart.

In the short twilight, George Marchbank and Eleanor reached the home of the latter, and parted as friends ere they had arrived at the door. He went to his native village, and she entered her home, Morgan was there and appeared excited over something. In reply to his sister's inquiries he informed her that Lorenzo Aldini was on his way to Canada, and would be at the station in five minutes.

"I must now go to meet him; I only received his letter an hour ago. We will be here in twenty minutes."

Saying this Morgan leaped into a carriage and drove rapidly away.

A thousand wild emotions filled the soul of Eleanor, but joy ever took the lead. It is true that her feet occasionally started up, but the fact of his coming surely proved the groundlessness of its nature. No need to question her own heart; it told its tale in its quickened pulsations, and by the warm glow which it diffused over her countenance. Endeavoring to compose her feelings she waited with strained anxiety her brother's return. He was not back so speedily as he had promised; but he came at length, and Lorenzo was with him.

When Lorenzo and Eleanor met, each saw in the first swift glance the other's love, and knew better than words can tell the depths of their mutual affection. Ere an hour had passed they had plighted their troth, with full approbation of Mrs. Leary and Morgan.

Eleanor who was ever mindful of Mrs. Barton, did not forget her in the days of her new-born happiness. She proposed that they should go and see her at once. Lorenzo and Morgan consented with evident alacrity, and in a few minutes they were in her quiet home. The state of affairs was soon made known and she warmly congratulated them.

"You will have, Lorenzo, the best wife that Canada can give, and although I ever fondly hoped that she might one day be my daughter, I am truly glad tonight. I have not rained her hopes of happiness after all."

"We will love you as dearly as if we were your children," said Lorenzo with deep feeling.

"Mrs. Barton," began Morgan, "did you ever see any resemblance in Lorenzo to any one you ever knew? Did you ever observe him attentively? Look into his eyes now and tell me what you think."

"In the full light Mrs. Barton gazed intently at Lorenzo, and an unaccounted tremor shook her every limb. In the trusting, loving look of his dreamy eyes she saw the image of her fair child lost long ago, and in the swelling of her

maternal heart she knew that he was found. No need for Lorenzo to clasp her in his strong arms and to murmur, "Mother, dearest mother, I am your long-lost son."

She knew ere the words were spoken, and as she strained him to her heart she sobbed, "O God, I thank Thee, that After Weary Years of lonely waiting and hoping Thou hast heard my prayer."

Morgan, who had learned the truth from Lorenzo on their way from the station, took Eleanor aside and rained her excitement, as mother and son wept sweet tears of joy.

Mrs. Barton, however, soon subdued her feelings, and calling Eleanor to her side, laid a hand on her head and the other on that of her son, and invoked God's blessing on their betrothal.

(To be continued.)

(This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, or Knowles's Book Store, Halifax, N.S.)



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For Toronto, Detroit and Chicago—8:30 a.m., 8 p.m. (Sundays included), 9:15 p.m. For Ottawa—9 a.m., 4:15 p.m. For Quebec—5:30, 6:45, 8:15, and 9:15 a.m., 12:05, 2:35 (Saturdays only), 5:05, 6:20 and 7:40 p.m. For St. Anne's—10:15 a.m., 4 p.m. For Vanier—11:20 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays), 1:35 p.m. (Saturdays only), 6:15 p.m. and 11:20 p.m. For Dorval—9:30 p.m. For Brockville—12:30 p.m. (Mixed). For St. Laurent—7:00 a.m., 12 noon, 5:25 p.m.

EASTBOUND. For Portland, Quebec and St. Flavie—7:55 a.m. For Portland—8:15 p.m. For Quebec, St. John and Halifax—11:45 p.m. For Island Pond—8:55 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe—9:20 p.m. Mixed for Quebec and Island Pond—6:45 a.m. For St. Hubert—1:00 p.m. (Saturdays only).

SOUTHBOUND. For Roussell Point and H.C. Co.—7:15 a.m., 7:20 (Sundays included), 8:45 a.m., 1:30, 7:30 (Sundays included), 8:45 and 9:15 p.m. For Massena Springs—6:45 a.m., 4:45 p.m. For St. Lambert—5:00 and 6:45 a.m., 12:10, 2:00, 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. Pullman Day-train (Cars will run on the day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on the night trains in each direction between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach. The new train leaving Montreal at 8:15 p.m. and Portland at 8:15 p.m. will make connections for and from the seaside beaches and islands of Chesapeake Bay. Through Pullman Sleeping Car, Montreal to Chicago, on 9:30 morning train, arriving at Chicago next afternoon at 1:30. Through Pullman Sleeping Car, Montreal to London, arriving at Chicago 9:30 next evening. Pullman Sleeping Car on 8 p.m. train for Toronto. Through Pullman Sleeping Car on 11:15 p.m. train for Halifax. Through Pullman Car on 7:55 a.m. train for St. Flavie.

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