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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 189).

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOPS.

VOL. XLV../20. 13.

FINAL SESSION IN THE CATHEDRAL.

THE SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF SHER-BROOKE-MORE DECREES PASSED BY THE COUNCIL-THE CONCLUDING CERE-

"For God, for the salvation of souls and the welfare of this dear Canada of ours, let this be our cry, as we go forth from this council to resume the apostleship we are called to fulfil."

Such were the words of Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, addressing the prelates, pricets and religious communities assembled in St. James Cathedral on Thursday morning, for the closing session of the Provincial Council of the Archdiocese of Montreal. The prelate took as his text the words of the Apostle: Be mindful of thyself," and made an eloquent appeal to all who worked in the vineyard of the Lord to increase their arder and their zeal in good works. The preacher said that reformers have appeared, who wish to govern the Bishops of the Church of God and change all things. The clergy knew full well all human institutions could be made more perfect and were ever disposed to make efforts to perfect Catholic institutions. Where were the works of those who condemned and criticised the works of the Church? His Lordship concluded with an eulogy of the apostleship of Bishops Lartigue, Bourget and Fabre, and an appeal to all Catholics to be animated by the spirit of Christ.

Mass was celebrated by Bishop

Emard, of Valleyfield. After the sermon twenty more decrees were sanctioned by the Fathers, and several articles were added to decrees already approved of. Those offered to the approbation of the Council this morning refer to temperance, fasting and abstinence, devotions of the Rosary and Sacred Heart, administration of parishes, pilgrimages, true and false liberty, burial of those who die without having performed their Easter, duty, etc.

A prominent clergyman, speaking of the decrees sanctioned to-day, said that the text thereof is known but by the Fathers of the Council, but he would not be surprised if by the next Lent the Bishops of Canada imitated the example of their fellow brethren of the United States and relieved the working classes at least from the usual fast preparatory

After the promulgation of the decrees the bishops ascended the altar in turn and signed there. The kiss of peace given by the Archbishop to the suffragans, the solemn chanting of the Te Deum and the blessing of the Metropolitan then followed.

The next Provincial Council is called for the 20th of September, 1898, at Montreal. Before separating the bishops performed what the ritual calls the ceremony of acclamations. Rev. Father Lefebvre, one of the secretaries of the Council, mounted the altar steps and proceeded to invite priests and faithful to give praise and thanks to God and the Virgin; to beg the grace and blessing of the Almighty on the Pope, the Metropolitan, the suffragans and laity of this province, on the city of Montreal and all its citizens.

After a prayer for the dead, Archbishop Fabre once more gave his blessing to the people, and the Council retired from the Cathedral, after having answered "in the name of Christ" to the invitation of the deacon chanting,

Let Us Retire in Peace." The Council lasted twelve days.

NOTRE DAME KERMESSE.

The list of invitations to the dinners which will be given in connection with the grand Kermesse for Notre Dame Hospital was completed last week. More than 1,200 cards have been issued. The following is the special list of dinners and the order in which they will take

Monday evening, October 14, took place the dinner for public officials, presided over by Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, at which were present ministers, senators, legislative councillors, judges, counsels, influential members of the clergy, etc.

Tuesday evening, October 15, was the military dinner under the auspices of Lieut.-Colonel Houghton; the officers of all the battalions of the district and the retired officers were present at this dinner, which was a very brilliant affair. This Wednesday evening, October 16, the doctors, university professors, hospital staffs, will dine.

Thursday evening, October 17, will be the dinner for the lawyers, architects, merchants, etc.

Friday evening October 18, dinner for members of the clergy, officers of benevolent societies and distinguished

Saturday evening, October 19, dinner for members of clubs and young men

The lady patronesses have been obliged to limit the number of invitations, owing to the restricted space of the dining room. Attention is drawn to the fact that every day, from noon to 2 p.m., luncheon will be served for the modest on of 25 cents. The ladies rely on the

A general invitation is extended to all lovers of the fragrant beverage to visit the tea room in the Drill Hall throughout the coming week in aid of the North out the coming week in aid of the Notre accelerated.

Dame Hospital. Here daily, between When Carr

during the evening, tea and music will be dispensed by Montreal's fair maidens, while such well known ladies as Lady Lacoste, Mrs. Rodrigue Masson, Lady Hingston, Mrs. George A. Drummond, Mrs. Taschereau and Mrs. L. Masson will preside over the steaming urn. To all who come good tea, sweet music, and a hearty welcome is assured.

Prof. Norman, who is the originator of the proposed kermesse, held a brilliant rehearsal of the tableaux in Drummond Hall last evening. The programme was arranged yesterday. There will be dancing space provided 60 feet square, and dances, drills, tableaux and other spectacular events will display the possibilities of physical culture. There will be over 200 fair maidens on the stage. The programmeso far arranged will comprise Roman marching, Maypole dance, gondoliers, peek-a-boos, shean trews, cachucha, Irish tilts, Japanese dances, and tableaux of the most elaborate character, replete with all historic and national detail. Prof. Norman will by assisted by Brof. Melville, of Detroit. He stated last evening that it was expected by the committee that Her Excellency would be present on the day during the ker-

There will be about sixty stalls altogether, many of which will be of a novel character. The ladies are busy superintending the creation of these in the Drill

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S DECLARATION

A Remarkable Editorial in the New York Sun.

The New York Sun recently had the following remarkable editorial in regard to Cardinal Vaughan's recent declaration on reunion:

When, not long ago, the Pope addressed an exhortation to the English people in behalf of Christian unity, he did not explain precisely the terms upon which union with the Church of Rome would be possible, but now Cardinal Vaughan has given such an explanation by saying that it depends on submission to the Papacy. As a consequence, we are told by a cable dispatch that the English ritualists are disappointed and much cast down, and that even at Rome itself there is much dissatisfaction with the frankness of the Cardinal.

It is not at all probable that there is any such feeling in the Vatican, and if t exists among the ritualists, or Catholic party of the English Church, it is altogether unreasonable. Obviously there can be no union of the English Church, or any part of it, with the Church of Rome except on the condition laid down by Cardinal Vaughan. The letter of the Pope was a general pleading for unity, or reunion, as he expressed it, but it implied submission to the Papacy as a prerequisite, and all Christendom so understood it.

The extreme Catholic party of the Anglicans, both in England and this country, have gradually approached nearer and nearer to the Church of Rome. until nowthere remains only this barrier of the Papal authority and supremacy for them to surmount. In its tone, its doctrine and its terminology the Holy Cross Magazine, which is the advocate of their views and convictions in this country, would really be indistinguishable from a Roman Catholic organ, were it not for the occasional outcropping of rebellion against the Pope. It takes pains to disassociate itself from Protestantism, always speaking of Protestants as religious outlaws. It teaches every doctrine of Roman Catholicism, so far as we have been able to discover, with the single exception of the Papal infallibility and supremacy. It derides the use of the term communion among Episcopalians to designate the Lord's Supper, and demands that it shall give place to the Mass. It speaks as respectfully of the Roman Church as it does contemptuously of Protestantism. Its teaching as to the Virgin Mary, as to the invocation of saints, as to the sacraments, as to the confessional, and as to the religious life, is the same as the Roman Catholic; and the forms and ceremonies it enjoins on Episcopalians

are the same. Having gone so far, it is probable that the ritualists represented by this magazine will go no further in their approach toward Rome, but stop short at Papal supremacy, and thus continue to be Protestant to that extent, hateful as the name is to them? An Episcopal elergyman who recently passed from their ranks into the Church of Rome, has decomposing it. That is the opinion of Cardinal Vaughan also. He looks for the realization of the Pope's desire for unity in the increase of individual conversions, and not in the formal and collective abandonment of its position by the Church of England. Accordingly, he has given the Ritualists notice that either they must remain in an ecclesiastical association which some, if not many of them, now find distasteful, incongruous, and embarrassing, or yield the last ground of their rebellion against the Church of Rome. Evidently he deems that complete frankness as to that matter is the wisest course. Moreover, his positive declaration is entirely consistent with this uncompromising course always pursued by the Roman Church re-

ed by individual conversions, and not by the surrender of the Church of England, probably he referred to these ritualists more especially. We have spoken of them as a party for convenience of description, but really they are not a party of the Episcopal Church, either here or in England, which has any recognition in that ecclesiastical organization. They are a comparatively small number of individuals, representing only themselves in the Church, and their doctrine and practice are usually without Episcopal favor. In a few parishes proportionately they may have some local influence, but in the forthcoming general convention of the Episcopalians, for instance, they will be powerless to carry out their views. The nearer they get to the Church of Rome, the further they separate themselves from Episcopal sympathies.

Hence, is it not more probable that these extreme ritualists will eventually overleap the single barrier that blocks their course towards Rome, than that they will remain where the distinctive conditions generally are opposed and discountenanced by the dominant sentiment?—Catholic Advocate.

AN ANGLICAN WITH A ROSARY It is Blessed by Mgr. Satolli While

Visiting Chicago.

There are probably few instances on record where a rosary has been blessed by a Papal Legate for a member of the Episcopal Church. This was done during the late visit of Mgr. Satolli to Chicago. Robert H. Van Court, a resident of the North Side, and a staunch churchman, possessed a rosary upon which he was anxious to have the Papal benediction bestowed. As he was unable to speak Italian he begged a friend to intercede in his behalf with Mgs. Satolli, who readily

acceded to his request.

The resary blessed by the Pope's representative is of great value, each bead being different and wrought in pure silver of beautiful workmanship. Mr. Van Court, who is a great lover of art, spent years in selecting the beads, finding one here and another there in out-ofthe-way corners all over the States. Each is of ancient Italian carving and probably originally formed part of the rosary of some wealthy citizen of the Old World.

The most difficult to obtain were the four intermediates, which Mr. Van Court only recently succeeded in finding in a junk shop in New York. The crucitix, supposed to be a piece of the true cross is only one-half inch in length. Although so small, the corpus is perfect in detail. Around the cross is a silver setting of Florentine carving. The rosary was completed and strung by Mr. Van Court only a few days before Mgr. Satolli's arrival.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR'S OPPOR-TUNITY.

Letter from Mr. William O'Brien. Mr. William O'Brien, in a long letter

to The Times, says:—

"Whatever may be thought of Mr. Horace Plunkett's scheme of common action by Irish parties in other matters. there is one neutral zone on which Irishmen of all sections can undoubtedly meet without fear of collision, and that is the region roughly known as the congested districts. When we remember that the nine counties over which those districts extend cover one-third of the area of the country and include nearly half the whole population of Ireland and five-sixths of its misery, it will be seen how vast is the field for united national effort. The land is the Alpha and the Omega of the people's wants. Give them a decent tract of tillage ground and pasture at a fair figure and they will line the means to stock it, and will make the and pay in a way that will be the puzzle and despair of the high scientific agriculturist. Confine them to their present strips of rocks and bogs, worn with the exhaustion of a quarter of a century's potato growing, and you will have them for ever bowed to the earth with processes for rent and debt, and every proposal to improve the breeding of a stock which has no existence or a half-starved existence will have a tone of bitter mockery. The Congested Districts Board have attacked, with courage as well as with patience, the problem of thinning the poor lands by populating the rich ones. But the congested Districts Board have only £42,000 a year. These, then, are the two requirements which are essential to any really national reformation of the congested districts:—(1) Power to utilize the funds of the Land Commission clared that inevitably, because logic for the direct purchase of suitable estates ally, they must overleap that last obstacle, if not as a party, yet by the gradual submission of the individuals districts Board as would enable them to cover any possible margin between what would be possible for the tenant purchasers to pay; and (2) computsory powers, either in the Congested Districts Board or in the Land Commission pending the establishment of county councils like those of Great Britain. If Mr. Gerald Balfour will only tack on to the clauses of the Land Bill which he is doubtless at this moment excogitating a Part II. enlarging the scope and the resources of the congested districts scheme of his brother, he will not be adding a single really contentious clause to the Land Bill, while he will be connecting his name with one of the noblest works of Imperial policy and philanthropy that could reward the just ambition of a statesman."-Times, Sept. 27, 1895.

The choir of the church of the Gesu has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. Terroux; vice-president, J. Guerin; sec-tress., R. the hours of 5 and 7 p.m., and also end desired by the Pope would be attain- Lamalice, A. Boldger, and W. Quesnel. . pot only remind us of Christ and His Maris.

THE USE OF IMAGES.

TO REMIND US OF HIGH AND HOLY THOUGHTS.

NO HONOR PAID TO THE MERE IMAGES THEMSELVES.

One of the cherished devotions of the Catholic Church is the veneration paid to the images of Christ and His Saints. Such veneration is looked upon by Protestants as idolatry, and as a direct violation of the commandment of God, which says: "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing; nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not adore them nor serve

Protestants always quote this commandment whenever Catholics attempt to defend the doctrine of the veneration of images. But that the absolute prohibition of the making of images is not intended by this commandment is readily de-their children and arge them to imitate monstrated, because in that case God the patriotism for which they were would contradict Himself by command- noted. In like manner the Catholic, by ing in one part of the Scripture what He prohibits in another. For instance, in Saints of God, is urged to an imitation Exodus (xxv. 8), He commands two cherubins of beaten gold to be made, and placed on each side of the oracle; and in Numbers (xxi. 3) He commands set it up for a sign that whosover being struck by the fiery serpent shall look upon it shall live." Here we have the Almighty Himself ordering the making of images of creatures that dwell in heaven (cherubins), on earth, and in the waters underneath the earth (serpents).

Catholics use images or statues of Christ and of the Saints to remind them of those they represent.

The sinner kneeling in church endeavoring to excite himself to contrition for his misdeeds is deeply moved at the sight of the crucifix. It puts him in mind of the sufferings undergone by our Blessed Redeemer for the redemption of mankind.

And so with the other images and sta-tues with which Catholic churches abound. All recall to mind some incident in the life of our Lord or of His saints.

The Protestant professes to believe that the commandment above referred to prohibits the making of all images. Why then does he decorate his home with the images of those near and dear to him? Are not the pictures of his relatives and friends venerated by him? Do they not put him in mind of absent or departed ones? Why then should be accuse the Catholics of idol worship for veneration of the images of Christ and His saints? No Catholic believes that an image has any intelligence, or that it has the power to hear and help him.

The Catholic doctrine on the veneration of saints is clearly and fully expressed by the General Council of Trent in these words:

The images of Christ and of His Virgin Mother and of other saints are to be had and retained especially in churches: and a due honor and veneration is to be given to them; not that any divinity or virtue is believed to be in them for which they are to be honored. or that any prayer is to be made to them. as was formerly done by the heathers, who placed their hopes in idols; but because the honor which is given them is referred to the originals which they represent, so that by the images which we kiss and before which we uncover our heads or kneel, we adore Christ and venerate His saints whose likeness they represent." The Protestant writer Leibnitz. speaking on the reverence paid to certain images says:

"Though we speak of the honor paid to images yet this is only a manner of speaking which really means that we honor not the senseless thing which is incapable of understanding such honor. but the prototype, which receives honor through its representation according to the Council of Trent. It is in this sense. I take it, that scholastic writers have spoken of the same worship being paid to images of Christ as to Christ our Lord Himself; for the act which is called the worship of an image is really the worship of Christ Himself through and in the presence of the image and by it: by the inclination of the body towards it as to Christ Himself as rendering Him more manifestly present and raising the mind more actively in the contemplation of Him. Certainly no sane man thinks. under such circumstances, of praying this wise:

"Give me, O image, what I ask; to thee. O marble or wood, I give thanks; but Thee, O Lord, I adore: to Thee I give thanks and sing words of praise." Given then that there is no other veneration of images than that which means veneration of prototype, there is surely no more idolatry in it than there is in the respect shown in the utterance of the most holy names of God and Christ, for, after all. names are but signs or symbols, and even as such inferior to images, for they represent much less vividly. So that when there is a question of honoring images this is to be understood in the same way as when it is said that at the name of Jesus every knee shall bend, or that the name of the Lord is blessed, or that glory is given to His name. Thus, the bowing before an image outside of us is no more to be reprehended than the worshipping before an internal image in our own minds; for the external image does but serve the purpose of expressing visibly that which is internal."

saints but they adorn and beautify the house of God. Solomon decorated the temple with images of Cherubim and other respresentations. If it was proper for Solomon to decorate the temple which contained only the Ark of the Lord, how

much more fitting is it to decorate our

churches, which contain the Lord of the Again, religious emblems are used to instruct the ignorant. Descriptive pictures will teach the illiterate what books make known to the learned.

Nearly all the great missionaries have had to employ images and pictures in the work of converting souls. By such | ciation will send two delegates to the means St. Francis Xavier made many conversions in India and by the same methods Father De Smet made known the Gospel to the Indians in the Rocky

Mountains.

The portraits of the saints stimulate us to imitate their virtues. This is the principal aim of the Church in encouraging the use of religious emblems. Americans adorn their homes with the likenesses of the prominent men of their country. They speak of the originals to keeping before him the images of the of the virtues for which they are noted.

Our country is flooded with obscene pictures and immodest representations. By these means the agents of Satan seek Moses to make a brazen serpent, and to to corrupt the youth of the land. The eye is made an organ of destruction. Why should we not make it a means of sanctification, by placing before the young the images and representations of those chosen servants of God whose lives are full of sanctity and good deeds?

No one can overestimate the salutary effects produced by the images and statnary that adorn our churches. Even Protestants themselves are commencing to realize these facts. Their churches are being adorned with creeses and stained windows representing reidents in the life of our Blessed Saviour. From the above it can readily be seen how utterly false and absurd is the charge made against Catholics that they are guilty of idolatry in venerating sacred images. Rather is it a custom than which few are dearer to the Catholic vacant rooms are greatly needed by the Ministers, but it is not likely that the Black its favor as a means of stimulating man to the practice of virtue and the avoidance of vice.—San Francisco Monitor.

ROMANISTS IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH

Referring to the letter of a "Country Bumpkin, Mr. H. A. Bulley says Quite recently I attended a church on the south coast, where the sermon. preached by a young curate, was simply i vindication of the Roman doctrine of red, whose idea of reunion is the absorpby means of individual conversion. The to those of Rome that the passage across the borderland seems at last the natural course to take. The present state of things can lead only to disaster, and is unfair to that large class of moderate Ritualists who are loyal to the formularies of the Church of England. But the evil is not past remedy. About a year ago the Bishop of London deprived of his license a curate who had been teaching the school children to say the 'Hail, Mary,' with the intercessory clause added by Rome. This act of firmness on the part of a prelate wellknown for his broad sympathies and liberal views was, of course, bitterly resented by the ultra-Ritualists, but there was no option but to submit. Let the Bishops act now with firmness, and such scandals as the Roman Mass performed at our altars and mariolatry taught in our pulpits may be arrested, and it cannot be doubted that our chief pastors will have the sympathy and support of the large majority of Churchmen in combating an unscrapulous 'policy of strategy and concealment,' "Times, 27th September, 1895.

All this indicates that Mr. Bulley and others are really astonished at the gradual spreading of Catholic doctrine in England. The day may not be distant when the Romanist movement may take the form of a regular rush.—En. T.W.]

The erection of Wales into a Vicariate-Apostolic is a fresh proof of the growth of the Church in Britain. A new ecclesiastical centre means much; and, though it may be a long time before the little Vicariate of Wales becomes an Episcopal See, religion will flourish meantime. The Rev. Francis Mostyn, Rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Birkenhead, in the Diocese of Shrewsbury, has been chosen to rule over this new Vicariate; and those who have labored with him in the sacred ministry and know him best applaud the wisdom of the appointment, and predict grand results from his apostolate among the Welsh, Great work has already been accomplished by the zealous Capuchins of Pantasaph, and Jesuits at St. Beuno's. The patron of Wales is St. David, Bishop of Menevia in the sixth century.-Ave

BRITISH POLITICS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COMING CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUBS.

THE UNITED STATES MUST BE RECKONED ON IN FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Liberals who are hostile to the coming conference of the National Liberal clubs are beginning to realize the importance of the move-ment. Every Liberal and Radical assoconference. The old clique of wirepullers means to try to limit the discussion of the conference to party organization, but it is the general opinion that it will not succeed. The leading delegates will not submit to the repression of the debate of subjects to which the whole party is keenly alive.

Everything bearing on the fortunes of Liberalism is certain to be overhauled. The questions of a reform of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation, the continuance of Lord Rosebery and Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leaders of the party, and a revision of the Newcastle programme, will be submitted to the conference.

The London branches of the Irish League held a meeting to demand the expulsion from the party of Timothy Healy and his followers. The object has the support of the bulk of the sections of the league throughout Great Britain. Should the conference of the Irish Parliamentary party decide to wipe out the Healyites it will find general approval among the anti-Parnellites. The expulsion would lessen Mr. Healy's power to harm the party, but will not extinguish

Under a Liberal regime the death of Admiral the Hon, Sir Jas, Robt, Drummond, gentleman usher of the black rod, which occurred a few days ago, would mean that the office would be abolished and the salary of £2,000 yearly saved. Admiral Drummond had an official residence in the House of Lords consisting Conservatives will agree that the Black Rod sinceure shall be done away with.

The Speaker to day publishes a long article dealing with the evolution of the foreign policy of the United States, citing, as examples, the Venezuelan and Cuban question, during the course of which it says:

"The United States, as a great power, is coming into toreign politics, and is coming to stay. The process of evolution of American foreign policy has been the Immaculate Conception. A great gradual, but unmistakeable, and in the deal of the mischief is done by young last few weeks we have had indications curates, who often faroutstrip their vicar of the existence of aspirations which in Romanizing zeal. In the same town | may, at any moment, lead to the active I have seen an aftar-book in use in one | participation of America in a foreign of the churches, which contains the war. Her intervention in the Venezuelan Roman Missal translated, bound up with | dispute is not warranted by any treaty the Anglican Prayer-book. The High or precedent in international law, and Church papers have lately been teeming I can only be detended on the ground that with letters respecting the introduction the Monroe doctrine henceforth will be of these illegal practices which the Arch- acted upon as governing the foreign bishop in his recent pastoral denounced | policy of the United States. And what as 'Modern Roman innovations.' It is is more serious is that it is not the clear that there is amongst us a section | Monroe doctrine pure and simple, but of disciplined members of certain socie-that doctrine with developments. Her ties, to which your correspondent refer faction means that the weaker states of America can count upon the assistance tion of the Church of England by Rome of the United States in frontier disputes with any European colony. The present services and teaching are so assimilated action undoubtedly does not go any further than the friendly suggestion that we refer the question to arbitration; but it is backed and supported by claims which logically point to a declaration that interference with the frontier claimed by Venezuela will be regarded in Washington as a declaration of war against the United States. This is a serious affront, and it is to be reared that it is not quite appreciated at its proper value in Downing street."

The article sums up the situation by saying that: " Europe must understand that the people of the United States are decided, first of all, to prohibit, if necessary with the bayonet and rifle, any extension of European domination. Secondly, that popular sentiment in the United States enthusiastically favors every insurrectionary movement which aims at the removal of a European dag from American soil. This will entail force, expenditures and complications. But these facts are not clearly seen yet by the American citizen who blunders blindfold, but headlong, along what used to be called the path of manifest destiny."

ORDAINED HIS LOOM PRIEST

On Sunday was celebrated at the cathedral the feast of St. Edward, the patron saint of Archbishop Fabre. Upon this occasion Rev. Fr. Desjardins, of Ste. Therese, was ordained to the priesthood. The number who have received this dignity at the hands of His Grace now reaches one thousand. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Archbishop officiating, while the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Belanger, formerly of Ste. Cunegonde. The newly ordanined priest said his first Mass on Monday at the parish church of Ste. Therese.

Archbishop Fechan of Chicago on Sunday last excommunicated Rev. Father Kozlowski, who has headed a lot of Polish Catholics of St. Hedwig's parish and built another church against the orders. of the Archbishop.

The Daughters of Erin recently gaves reception to Bishop Hogan in Kausa

House and Household."

USEFUL RECIPES.

MADE MUSTARD.

Three tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar; mix very smooth, then thin to the desired consistency with boiling vinegar. Beat very smooth, then beat in the yolk of one egg.

SOUP A LA ITALIAN.

Remove the fat from the top of one quart of broth or soup stock; strain and heat to scalding; put in soup tureen three beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. In another vessel heat one pint of milk, with a little salt and a pinch of soda; cook two minutes, stirring constantly, then pour all in tureen upon the eggs and cheese, stir up well and serve.

SPICED TOMATOES.

Wash, scald and skin ten pounds of ripe and solid tomatoes and cut in small pieces. Drain out the juice, add five pounds of white sugar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, one-half ounce of whole cloves tied in a bag, three pints of best eider vinegar and three fresh lemons (with seeds taken out). Put all together and boil five hours over slow fire. Try, if the liquid turns to a syrup, cooling. If not done cook an hour longer.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES.

Stew the macaroni with a little salt: when it is done pour off the water and rinse in cold water. Stew four tomatoes with a large onion, strain through; rub two tenspoonfuls of corn starch in two teaspoonfuls of cold water; add butter the size of an egg, season highly with salt and boil to a smooth paste. Stir in the macaroni and bake half an hour.

HAM RELISH.

Cut small pieces of cold ham, fry in their own fat; lift out and place in a warm dish while you prepare the sauce, which is thus: Two tablespoonfuls of made mustard (German or French), one teaspoonful of white sugar, one half cupful of vinegar; one-half teaspoonful of corn starch; season with cayenne pepper. Mix well and add to the gravy in the pan; let it boil twice; pour over ham; cover and send to table.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The house furnishing stores have cat sup bottles at eighty-five cents a dozen for quarts, with air-tight rubber stoppers fastened with clamps like a beer bottle's. They are very good, better than to have the trouble of fitting corks and scaling the tops. If corks are used the sealing wax, which costs eight cents a quarter pound, should be melted in an old cup and the bottle dipped into it.

Asbestos plates, to put between the stove or fire and kettles and saucepans, cost only five cents each. are indispensable in slow cooking, preventing the contents of ·kettles from burning. Several of them are needed, as sometimes it is better to use two under one kettle. As they are paper, washing will spoil them, so do not try to clean them except with a dry cloth, for they are as useful when black as when entirely new.

Clean, new wooden spoons, enamelled iron spoons, a basting spoon of this latter ware (that is an enamelled one with the point on the side), a strong wire clutch for lifting hot cans, funnels of different sizes, are necessary at this time of year. Do not try to boil catsup or syruns in tin. Preserving kettles of six-quart capacity, iron with porcelain lining, cost but thirty-five cents, and one batch of sugar burned in tin will cost as much.

FASHION AND FANCY,

Almost any one is ready to make little changes at any time in her hats, and women at the shore have to. The wind and sun, to say nothing of the water, play sad havoc with the feathers and flowers that have been brought along with the fond hope they would last all summer. Coarse straws, with the simple yet stylish bow of ribbon and quills for ornament. are just now very much in vogue. One very striking white straw of Amazon shape was trimmed on one side with an immense bow of black satin ribben and black quills. Another of same shape, but black, had rosettes and double bands of ribbon and white quills forming an aigrette, These are very substantial hats and stand all sort of hard usage. The chalk white straws are also very much in vogue. They are trimmed with soft frillings of mousseline de soie or lace, with white wings nestling in and standing out to right and left. Sometimes a pure white hat is relieved to his imagination—the glistening surwith purple-hearted poppies set daintily under the brim. Another of these white hats has the brim smothered in accord- flying figures dashing hither and thither. ion-plaited chiffon, and is trimmed to-ward the back with bunches of mauve and primrose hydrangeas, while height is given by two shining green quills. The hats are stylish, as a rule. in effect, but many of the combinations seen on them are decidedly daring, as they have been all the season. Some people cherish the hope that the coming fashions will be a little less andacious and a little more artistic in the mingling of flowers, feathers and ribbons.

The 1830 redingotes are very much up-to-date garments, made of taffeta silk, either plain or changeable, with a long fluted skirt, as long or nearly so as the dress skirt. They are made mostly in colors, the most fashionable color at present being red, verdigris, a brownish | horizon, when suddenly a shrill cry fell green and violet blue. They are unlined and finished with broad collars and Louis, where is he?" revers, tailor-stitched, or else lined with a contrasting color. Alpaca is used in and had not made the day a happy one, redingotes for morning wear or for and as the cry grew louder he sprang out

A very pretty semi-morning gown worn at a lawn fete was of gray faille. The very full skirt was covered with gray mousseline de soi, and the waist and sleeves with the same material accordion plaited. The belt and stock collar were dotted with silver sequins. The large gray straw hat was trimmed with gray ostrich feathers and white wings. A little cape that hung gracefully from the wearer's arm was made with the same gray faille, covered with gray muslin accordion plaiting gathered under a yoke of applique lace. It was all lined with wrapped him in the garment; tumbled such as the commissioners themselves bright white silk. bright white silk.

HOME MATTERS.

When a nervous headache and an imperative engagement occur on the same date, as they usually do, try this treatment. Take a hot bath liberally tinctured with toilet vinegar. Put on a dressing gown, lie in a shaded room and, if possible, go to sleep for half an hour. On awakening rub the back of the neck gently with any toilet water and rub the muscles of the face also. Drink a cup of hot boullion, milk or cocoa. Rest a little longer. If this treatment fails to put you in trim for the engagement there is no help for you, and you must either break it or keep it at the peril of your health.

To prevent mosquitoes from harassing one, smear the hands and face with pennyroyal and keep a bottle of that pungent perfume open to frighten away the pests. Once they have succeeded in biting one the onlyt hing to do is to annoint the bites with ammonia, lemon juice or salt.

A sign of advancing age almost as inevitable as the crease in the neck is the gradual receding of the gums from the teeth. To counteract this tendency an astringent tooth wash should be occasionally used. The teeth should, more-over, be brushed crosswise and down rather than up.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FOUND FAITHFUL.

" As the business cannot be postponed, much as I dislike being absent on Saturday, I must go to the city to-day, Willie, so you must keep occupied and try not to be lonely."

"Well, I'm sorry you're going, mother, but I'll not be lonely, for the ice on the lake is splendid, and the boys will be

"But you forget, dear Louis cannot be left alone; and besides, the load of kindling came yesterday; you must cut and stack it in the wood-house to-day."

"That's a bright prospect," answered Willie, with a cloud overspreading his handsome face. "I thought I was going to have a glorious time; there's little enough fun comes to me, anyway.'

The mother's hand was laid very gent

ly on his head as she continued:
"The winter is long, there will be lots of skating before it is gone, so try and make the day happy for little Louis; he always misses me sadly Remember: 'It is required of a steward that a man be found faithful,' and you are my steward to-day."

Then she turned away and soon had taken the train at the village station, and off to the city. Willie felt that he was a much abused boy, and set about cutting and stacking the kindling with a very bad grace. Louis, only three years old, was lonely and very restless. and followed him out into the yard, but did not find the elder brother a very cheering companion.

The day seemed to creep along, and

the hours to drag as never before, but at last the factory bell sounded for noon, and the two boys sat down to the lunch prepared by their mother.

"I will take up the ashes," said Willie, "and fix the stove, so that it will be clean and nice when mother comes."

So after the sandwiches were eaten he replenished the fire, and carried out the cinders to the ash heap in the yard.

"Now you stay in the house Louis. don't want you hanging around all the white," he said crossly, and then went back to his work, thinking: "Oh, well, the day is bound to come to an end after

A half hour later, a merry crowd of boys called out eagerly: "Willie! Willie! where have you been all day? Come, we're going to have a race on the

Willie heard and approached slowly, with a sullen look on his face. "Can't tone, "mother's gone and I must remain here." do it boys," he said in a dissatisfied

"Why, that's a shame!" answered Jack Thompson, "the ice is better than it has been before this winter; come along for an hour anyway; she'll never know it; we want you to race with All Simkins; all the boys and girls in town will be there."

The temptation was great; there was no other sport that Willie loved so well face, the gay colored sleds, the bright faces and merry voices, and the swift

"Well," he said, hesitatingly, "Ill—" but suddenly he remembered his mother's last words: "It is required of a steward that a man be found faithful," and then came the thought of Louis-he could not be left at home and he could not take

"No, boys," he said, impatiently, "there's no use talking about it, I can't go; it's my duly to stay here."

A laugh followed this reply, and Jack Thompson said sneeringly, "Well, when did you turn preacher; duty, that's a

new word."
"New or old, I won't go, so there!" and Willie turned from them and hurried to his work. He had almost finished a upon his ear, and he gasped, "Louis,

Willie had not been very kind to Louis, into the yard with a stinging feeling of remorse in his heart. But where was the child—into the house flew Willie, but he was not to be seen, then out into the side yard, and there rushing back and forth near the ash pile, his little check apron all ablaze, was Louis. The dress beneath was burnt through in one big place, the underclothing already on fire and the poor little fellow, in an agony of terror, was beating the flames with his hands

and screaming wildly.
One glance and Willie jerked off his coat, caught the child in his arms,

pressed out the flames with his hands and when the fire was out, carried the Alloy into the house manual ble. In a moment he had called a neighbor

and then started off for a doctor. Louis had only fainted, and his injuries, though painful, were not serious. The doctor had just finished dressing them when the mother came..

"Willie is a hero," madam," said the " Little Louis owes his doctor, kindly. life to his brother."

The mother threw her arms around her boy. "Oh, my darling," she cried, "thank God that you were faithful!"

Willia fall the town riging to his even Willie felt the tears rising to his eyes,

to think how nearly he had been per suaded to desert his post, and what would have been the result? He lifted his right hand, "See, mother, I wish you would put something on this.'

"Why, the worst burn of all," said the doctor, "and he never mentioned

That night Willie told his mother about the visit of the boys and his temptation. "Once I decided to go, and now, only think what might have happened! I will remember this lesson as long as I live."—Catholic Citizen.

THE LITTLE IRON BOY.

In the middle of the garden stood a little boy under a big umbrella. He always kept it spread, no matter what the weather might be, and winter and summer, day and night, he was always in his place. A fountain's spray fell on the top of the umbrella, which was iron, and splashed it all around the boy, who was iron, too.

"Oh dear, thought the boy, "how I hate to carry this old umbrella! I wish I was the stone general over there in the park, and then I could always ride on horseback.

"Then," he continued, "instead of this ridiculous old thing, I should have a great long sword in my hands, and I'd hold it right over the people's heads as if I was going to fight them all!"

You see he was a boy, even if he was only an iron one.

Meanwhile the air in the garden was growing more and more sultry, but he never felt it in the middle of the cool fountain. The people in the hot, dusty street looked longingly at the iron boy in his snug water house. How they wished they could change places with him!

At last a great raindrop fell, and then another, and then it seemed as if some one was pumping water out of the clouds. Everybody rushed home as fast as they could. A little school boy ran past and looked up at the iron boy. "Wish I was that fellow!" he shouted.

Hullo, lend us your parasol?" But the iron boy stood still and sulked. "Oh, may I come under your umbrella?" gasped a butterfly, who was caught in a new spring dress. "How wise you are always to carry one!" She sat on his finger and dried her blue and gold suit. The rain tell in torrents all around them, but did not touch her.

At last the sun came out again and made a great rainbow in the sky and a little rainbow in the fountain. The butterfly said she must go.

"You have saved my life, you kind boy!" she said, gratefully. "This dreadful storm would have quite washed away poor little me. How much nicer to hold an umbrella over such a helpless thing than to flourish a sword like that big doll yonder!" and waiving her pretty wing to him, away she flew.

"Perhaps she is right," thought the iron boy. And then he held the despised umbrella straight and high as if he was proud of it after all.—Youth's Com-

THAT COMMISSION.

The Owl holds no brief from the Christian Brothers; neither it nor the institu-tion whence it emanates is under any obligation whatsoever to defend that body of teachers. But the Owl loves justice and hates iniquity, and it feels that the Christian Brothers have been made the victims of an intolerable amount of the latter in the formation, procedure and report of the recent commission appointed to examine into the workings of the Ottawa Catholic Schools It is not our business at present—though the task would be neither difficult nor d sagreeable—to show that the methods and results of the Christian Brothers' educational system are unsurpassed by any other body of teachers in this country. It is simply to our present purpose to inquire why the report of the Ontario commissioners has given rise in the minds of many to grave doubts regarding its fairness, honesty, accuracy and impartiality; why, from the first, numerous true friends of educational reform looked with suspicion on the composition of the commission, and can now accept its conclusions.

It is claimed that the Christian Bro thers were inefficient; that they did not hold qualifying certificates; and that the teaching of English, as by law required, was neglected in the French schools. To inquire into these—and other — charges, a commission was appointed, and there the difficulty began The Minister of Education appointed the members of the commission-but on whose suggestion? It is very important to have a satisfactory answer to this question-and to others. How came it that, on both the first and second commission, there was at least one member notoriously unfriendly to the Christian Brothers? Were the accused or their friends consulted in any way regarding the formation of the commission? Why day's work, and the sun was nearing the were graduates of the Brothers' schools carefully excluded from the commission? Were the commissioners at any time, directly or indirectly, under influences that might reasonably be considered hostile to the Brotherss Did the commissioners ever see a Christian Brother teaching, or did they know anything about the Brothers methods? Did any member of the commission ever have difficulty with the Brothers, or had he any prejudices against them? Since a large majority of the schools and scholars to be examined were French, why were commissioners appointed who had not the slightest practical knowledge of the French language? Did any member of the commission ever do any inefficient teaching himself? Did he ever neglect his school to look after his personal advancement? In fine, was the commission

honest? Was it impartial? Was it unprejudiced? Had it no axe to grind, no imaginary slight to avenge, no former course of action to justify? We wait an answer to all of these questions before condemning the Christian Brothers and their Ottawa schools. One thing is certain, that if the enemies of a system or of an order, have had the naming of its judges, the verdict is not worth the paper on which it is written.-The Ottawa University "Owl."

THE NEW LAVAL.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES AT THE FORMAL OPENING.

A MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AND BRILIANT SCENE; ONE OF THE EVENTS OF THIS SEASON FOR MONTREAL; THE ARCHBISHOP

PRESIDES.

In our last issue we spoke editorially of the grand opening of Laval University. The event took place too late for our paper to give the account with we furnish this week.

Most of those people who were present visited the new Laval halls of learning for the first time, and were naturally surprised and pleased with what they saw. The faculties of law, medicine and theology are now comfortably housed, yet it still remains for friends of the university to contribute the necessary funds to secure furniture in keeping with such a splendid edifice and the requisite appliances to carry on a well equipped university. Strong appeals in this direction were made by more than one speaker last evening, and it is not likely that these eloquent words will have been spoken in vain.

Amongst those present in the body of the hall were the Archbishop of Montreal, Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, Bishops Emard, Larocque and Descelles, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. A. R. Angers, Mr. Justice Baby, Acting Chief Justice Tait, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Hon. Mr. Laviolette, the Mayor of Montreal, Hon. J. E. Robidoux, A. T. Lepine, M.P., and other distinguished citizens.

A very pleasing feature was the presence of the new principal of McGill, who occupied a seat on the immediate left of the archbishop. The different faculties were strongly represented on the platform, among others being Sir Alex. Lacoste, Justices Jette, Delormier, Hon. Judge Jette, Hon. H. Archambault, M.L.C., Dr. Villeneuve, Dr. Rottot, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Mignault, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Bell and others from McGill and Bishop's colleges.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL. Rev. J. B. Proulx, vice-rector of Laval, who presided, made the first speech. He said it was with the greatest satisfaction that he welcomed the sister universities and all those present to take part in this demon stration. He proceeded to designate Laval as the citadel and rampart of the Catholic faith in Canada. A moral as well as a great material monument had been crected and one that would reflect credit on the Catholic province of Quebec. Rev. Mr. Proulx then gave some details as to the working of the university, the administration being in the hands of twenty ecclesiastics and twenty laymen. The lay governors, he said, were chosen from the most experienced citizens and business men and both elements worked together in perfect harmony. All this, however, had been brought about by

THE POPE'S PROPHESY.

He extended the university's grateful thanks to the Holy Father and the Roman Court, who had studied so faithfully the difficulties of the past. The vice-rector related that at one time, when he was kneeling before the Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness said: "Take courage and you will see the end of these

"I will," added Abbe Proulx, "and to-night is the grand realization of the Pope's prophesy." The Seminary of St.



Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Pain and suffering and wrong living write their history on our features in unmistakable lines. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps and languorous looks tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is

generally traceable to a common source impure blood, and impure blood starts in the digestive organs.

That most dreadful disease—consumption is what is known as constitutional. It is in the blood. In reality, it is scrofula of the lungs, and it can be cured 98 times in 100 if proper treatment be taken in its early stages. Sending good, clean, pure, rich, wholesome blood continu-ously through the diseased parts will gradually eradicate the disease. If the medicine taken be strongly purifying, healing and soothing, the cure will be

even more rapid. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease-germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living. A big book of 160 pages telling all about it and full of good, sensible health hints, with numerous testimonial letters and reproduced photographs and addresses of those cured, will be sent free to any one who sends six cents to cover postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDI-

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CAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street,

NOTICE.

The Executors of the Estate of the late F. X. BEAUDRY will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in order to be authorized to pay to the heirs the income of the estate, all expenses paid, and for other ends.

11-4

E. LALIBERTE, N.P.

had it not been for their generosity this reunion could not have taken place. (Cheers.)

THE DEAN OF MEDICINE.

Dr. J. P. Rottot, dean of the medical faculty, was then introduced and learn edly described the rise and progress of medical science, claiming that Laval had done her part, considering the faculty's limited resources, and predicted a bright future for the faculty and university as a whole.

Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice followed, and expressed the great pleasure he felt in seeing the completion of this Catholic university. He extolled the work of higher education throughout the Catholic world, and held that it was a great honor for students to belong to such an institution as Laval. It was said that four hundred years ago, and repeated now, that Catholicism had run its course, but he said that as long as they had such institutions as Laval university in the country the Church would always triumph over its enemies. The Rev. Superior then told his hearers what Laval would be if it were not Catholic. It would be a university without the revealed truth and would bring about

INTELLECTUAL ANARCHY

in the country. This, he declared, was not the end reserved for the city of Maisonneuve. He declared that the clergy and laity of Laval made common cause and called upon Catholic Canada to support such a deserving institution.

Mr. Justice Jette, dean of the faculty of law, made a finished speech, in which he said that 585 students had graduated in law from Laval since the faculty was started.

Rev. C. Lecoq, of the theological faculty, was the next speaker and his address consisted in a learned answer to the query: Why should a faculty of theology exist in connection with Laval It was because the university believed in theology and believed in God. Hon. G. A. Nantel extolled the origin

of Laval and regretted that Hon. Mr Taillon, his leader, was not to speak. The Minister held, however, that the province could not fail in its duty to such deserving an institution. whole country would rejoice in the completion of the edifice, although much re mained to be done, and he hoped that the appeal that had been made would not go out in vain.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Hon. J. J. Curran, was most enthusiasti-

cally received. He made a pleasing and

happy reference to the professors of sister universities present, brother scientists, fellow workers in the fields of literature, but, above all, patriots who had come to rejoice on the progress made by their fellow-countrymen. He spoke of their attempt to build a nation. Universities would give it immortality (Applause.) Reverence for the Divinity and love of arts and sciences had been the characteristics of every nation that lived in history. He described Greece and Rome, with their magnificent temples and their devotion to intellectual culture. Those nations had disappeared, but they still live. Millions of scholars study Homer and Demosthenes, Plato and Aristotle; whilst Virgil and Horace, Cicero and Tacitus were more honored now than in the days of their highest glory in their native land. So with the Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum, on behalf of whose descendants he was the unworthy spokesman. The speaker here gave a glowing description of the love of religion and of art and science in the land of his forefathers, which was no longer in its cradle when Casar invaded dated away back into the twilight of prehistoric times. He spoke of the schools and scholars of Ireland and those who had taught philosophy and the highest sciences from Paris to the foot of the Papal throne beyond the Alps. Their love of religion and education they carried with them as famine stricken exites beyond the seas, and the children of those exiles in every land filled the most exalted positions in church and state. The early history of the French Canadian race was not lost in antiquity, but it was surrounded by an aureole of glory. (Applause.) Could the venerable Laval who first planted the seed in the seminary of Quebec witness this magnificent demonstration, see this institution with its faculty of theology imprinted with the brightest mark of excellence by the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, their faculty of arts, the pupils of the world, renowned followers of Loyola, receiving their diplomas at its hands, their faculty of medicine with such men as Sir William Hingston and Rr. Rottot at its head, and the faculty of law for the learning, zeal and ability of its professors standing second to none on this continent, what would be his feelings? They might well be proud of their university and look forward to bright days to come. The people of the province loved education. And it would be their glory. Education, that was a subject now occupying grave attention. But let the system that prevailed here be for better or worse there was one thing it had incontestably done for the people,

INCULCATED THE GOLDEN RULE of do unto others as they would wish

others to do unto them. (Great applause.) Other glories they might have but none that would refle to such thonor on their race as the enactments on their Statute books guaranteeing and perpetuating to the Protestant minority their educational privileges. The two systems were now growing up and working in a spirit of mutual toleration, side by side. That was the true spirit of civil and religious liberty, which others who claimed a superior system would do well to emulate. Side by side, in this province, the Catholic and the Protestant, each in his own way and animated by the same patriotic spirit, were assiduously working for the greater glory of God and the honor and renown, the peace, progress and prosperity of the land they all loved so well. (Prolonged applause,)

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. Hon. Mr. Chapleau followed the Solicitor-General, saying that he was glad to testify by his presence to the work of the old university and to the veneration he held for its founder. There was never a moment when he was more proud of the province of Quebec than at this time. He then dwelt upon the liberty possessed by

Sulpice had also to be remembered, for the people of Quebec, and paid an eloquent and loyal tribute to her Majesty. All lived together here in such perfect unity that we shuddered when hearing of people being deprived of equal rights in other places. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop closed the meeting

with a few touching words. In the morning a most impressive Mass and dedicatory service took place in the cathedral.



After Hard Study.

ELWOOD, IND., March 6, 1831.

I used Pastor Keelig's Nerve Tonic for nervous and restless nights after hard study; it gave me refreshing sleep and great relief. I also ordered it for another person who suffered from nervousness and it did him much good.

REV. B. BIEGEL.

A young man 23 years old who is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out o' his mind, Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonie helps him every time, so says

REV. WM. SCHOLL.

Lowell, Ohio, Julys, issu.

I had epileptic fits for about four years, twe every week, when Rev. J. Kampmeyer recommended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic since using it have had none. It is the beat epileptic medicine I have ever used and I have used many.

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FOREIGN FREEMASONRY.

its Position Vis-a-Vis of Christianity and of Catholicism.

(Continued.) BY D. MONCBIEFF O'CONNOR, IN THE LONDON TABLET.

Curiously enough about the same time, the close of 1865, the utility of this formula was questioned in France. At the following winter festival, Bremond, a Councillor of the Order, thus expressed himself: "Masonry does not impose these two beliefs, but she keeps them and proclaims them as she retains the honour of proclaiming and preserving the motto which says all men are equal and brothers."

As for Italy, in the Constitutent Assembly of Naples in 1867, Brother d'Ayala had a scruple of logic, not of conscience. "We invoke the G.A.O.U., then we take oath; and yet the Lodge of which I am a member has admitted a profane, who makes public profession of Atheism, and makes public profession of Atheism, and takes the oath likewise. All which appears ridiculous and is repugnant to me." The Grand Master, surprised to find so great simplicity in so old a Mason, replied: "We invoke the G.A.O.U. it is ine, but that is nothing but a generic expression which offers any one the opportunity of reverting to the First Cause; the oath is likewise addressed to this being whom one appreciates according to his individual belief." Improving on their Grand Master the assembly declared it invoked the G.A.O.U.: "Such as he appears to thought guided by the observation of facts." In the same official Bulletin of the Grand Orient of Italy in which the above appears, Frapolli toldly declares: "The idea of a Creator is the product of ignorance, hence the omnipotence of an imaginary personal God . . . hence the abjection due from creatures; the tyranny and the servitude, the con: tention and disorder of the world." It would appear scruples of logic are

contagious, for in this year they pene-trated even France. In the Legislative Assembly of French Masonry, 1867, Rouselle, Pelletan, Parrot, and others clamoured for the abandonment of the formula. But Brother Garrison argued: "For what end would you do away it? Ah! If it were a matter of defend-

ing one of those great principles for which our fathers gave blood and life, if Liberty of Conscience were threatened, I would say: Dare all, come what may! But here is a question of traditional formula the keeping of which harms no liberty, and places not the least trammel on the Masonic movement." I am particularly anxious to avoid

quoting individual opinions and treating them as general statements. Let me, therefore, recall to you the fact that on September 14th, 1877, at a grand assembly held in Paris the delegates of French Orient, struck out of their statutes the articles which affirmed that : "The object of Freemasons is benevolence, the

"the principles" of Masonry, the Exist-ence of God and the immortality of the soul are declared by Masons—and the declarations are officially published—"to be formula which have no meaning,' only "a motto," "a generic expression," "the product of ignorance."

Does, therefore, Masonry bear on its forefront the stigma of fraud? Though we are dealing with a Society which enshrouds its motives in secrecy; with an organization veiling its springs of action from the eyes of its fellows, which aiming at light works in darknass, it is difficult to believe it. Let us look further.

In his touching "Romance of a Royalist" the Marquis de Beauregard gives the Count de Virieu's reply to the chaff of his friend de Gilliers upon Virieu's solemnity and length of face when he returned from the Congress of Wilhelmsbad. Being asked what tragic secrets he brought thence: "The conspiracy afoot," he answered, "is so cunningly contrived that it will, so to speak, be impossible for the Monarchy and the Church to escape." b The Monarchy is gone, the Church alone stands.

Like one fortress 'mid a boundless waste One sad, lone watch tower by a shipless flood !

The fierce summoner, under the Duke of Brunswick, of that terrible congress, was a Bayarian jurist, a genius in organizing, bold to audacity, fertile in resource, unscrupulous as to means, the pantheist Adam Weishaupt. As one to whose impetus Masonry owes, perhaps, more than to any other man of his time, the developer of illuminism out of Masonry may not inaptly lead us with his kindly light. c

The Court of Bavaria realising the danger of Weishaupt's tenching, the Elector ordered October 11, 1786, a seizure of all papers to be found in the house of Councillor Xavier Zwack, and in the Castle of Baron de Bassus, Weishaupt's trusted leaders. As the most effective expose of their subversive theories they printed them in two volumes under the title of "Original" Writings of the order

a I cannot discover who this Bremond was: I cannot think him the painter of so many religious subjects, and the decorator of the Church of La Villette. He would be 62 at this time. But painters of religious subjects are not always religious painters.

† This very active Mason and Revolutionist was educated for the priesthood. Served Austria as captain of cavalry; settling in France after wandering in Italy and Germany, he acquired considerable distinction as a geologist; upon which subject he wrote frequently and well. The Revolution of Edge found him in Italy, opposing Giolecti and Charles Albert; and giving himself up to what are euphemistically called "Maxinian politics." Its is an authority of weight and distinguished service.

a Fava: loco cit., p. 192. The Masonic Lodges of Rueland, and the United States, upon this severed their connection with the Grand Orient of France and lodges in its obsedience. But the lodges of Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, and Belgium accepted the revision.

b Cp. Barruel: "Abrege des memoires pour servir a! Histoire du Jacobinisme, p. 242." Luxembourg. e De Vere : Loc. cit. p. 4.

and sects of the Illuminati." Therein will be found this address of Weishaupt to his masonic adepts:

against religion entered into our projects? Do you remember that this assurance was again given you when you were admitted novices? . . . Do you also recall, when in the early grades, we spoke to you of morality and virtue, but how the studies we prescribed and the lessons we instilled made both virtue and morality independent of all religion?... Do you remember with what art, with what feigned respect, we spoke to you of Christ and His Gospel. How well we knew, out of that Gospel, to evolve ours of Reason; out of that morality, Nature's; and from that Religion, reason, morality, and nature, we drew the Religion, the ethic of the Rights of man, of Equality, and of Liberty?... We had many prejudices to overcome in you ere we persunded you this pretended If it be so with this gospel, so vaunted, so admired, what must be thought of other religious? Learn, then, they have all the same fictions for origin, all are equally based on falsehood, error, delusion, and imposture: that is our secret! The evasions we were forced into, the promises we had to make you, the praises we offered Christ and His imaginary secret schools, the fable of Freemasonry long in possession of the free doctrine, and our Illuminism to-day, the sole inheritor of His mysteries, no longer surprise you. If to destroy Christianity, all

ligions, are but a pious fraud." * Fraud-the word is their own. Nor are these the maxims of a zealot. In a letter to Thiriot, Voltaire, a mason, declares: "Lying is a vice when it leads to evil, but it is a very great virtue when it does good. Therefore be more virtuous than ever. Lie, my friends; we must lie like the very devil; not sheepishly, not at odd times, but brazenly and perpetually!" † Indeed his English enthusiast, John Morley, says of him: "When very hard pressed Voltaire would not swerve from a false oath...."

It is said when he died, "Ici on parle Français" was inscribed on the gates of Hell.

religion, we have made it appear we

alone possess the true religion, remem-

ber the end justifies the means : the wise

men use for good every means, the wicked

use for evil. Those we have used for

to, one day, free humanity from all re-

But those who know Weishaupt from the pages of Barrauel, & whom, though an opponent, Masons admit to be a serious writer, will feel him to have been so beneath co tempt, that it is unjust to force him on Masons as trustworthy evidence. Let us, therefore, leave Germany for fairer Italy. Any evidence of fraud

In 1835 the mason Malegare || wrote, from his shelter in London, to his fellow mason Dr. Breidenstein:

"We are an association of brothers all over the world; with common vows and Masonry acting under advice from all interests; all tending to the enfranchise-lodges owing obedience to the Grand ment of humanity. We would shatter ment of humanity. We would shatter every kind of yoke, and yet there is one of us whom we do not see, we scarely know, but whose hand is over us, whence study of morality, and the practice of all is he? No one knows, or at least none virtue. Its basis is the existence of God, say. The association is secret, even to the immortality of the soul, and the love of humanity." For this is substituted: "Freemasonry has for principles one's hair stand on ends: and would after another crumble the stones of that absolute Liberty of Conscience and Sol- you believe it? they write me from thick wall built by the friends of darkiderity of humanity. It excludes no one on account of his religious opinions." Rome, that 'two of our fellows well-known for their hatred of fanaticism tion, forebodings and legends, false tra-Despite, therefore, "the basis" and had, by order of the supreme chief, to ditions and accursed symbols . . . It Easter!'"

And Bottalla states it to have been a well known fact that Count Cavour, the better to cajole Italy and Catholic Europe, gave orders that the masonic press proclaim him a sincere Catholie."

The Alta Vendita is the mother Lodge in Italy of that masonic advance guard, the Carbonari. So strict is the scerecy maintained that, following the Illuminati, they correspond and are known to each other under pseudonyms. In 1822 a Piedmontese Lodge was inaugurated by a Jew, "Picolo-Tigre," who, in a letter dated January 18, thus instructs his agents there:

"The essential thing is to isolate man from his family, to make him lose his family habits. He is sufficiently inclined, by the bent of his character, to escape household cares, to run after easy enjoy-ments and forbidden pleasures. Entice him, lead him on, flatter him into some importance; teach him, judiciously. to weary of his daily work, and, handling him thus, after having separated him from his wife and children, and shown him how irksome all duties are, you inocculate him with the desire of a different mode of life. Man is born a rebelstir up this inclination for rebellion even to conflagration, but let not the fire break out. It is a preparation for the great work you must begin. Having instilled a distaste for family life and religionthe one almost always follows the other -let fall some words which will awaken a wish to be affiliated to the nearest Lodge. The vanity of a citizen, or a peasant, to bind himself to Freemasonry, has something to do in it so Indicrous, and is so common, I am always in admiration at human stupidity. I am only astonished not to see the whole world knocking at the doors of the Venerables... make Freemasons of them. The Lodge will lead them to Carbonarism ... It is from the Lodges we calculate upon doubling our ranks. Under existing circumstances never remove the mask. Be content to prowl round the Catholic sheepfold; but like a good wolf, seize the first lamb which offers." **

Is this fraud?

Another leader of the same lodgehey are all honorable men-with the imocent war name of Vendice, writing his chief a rich, cloquent, bold, deeply clever Italian mason, Nubins, details the media operardi. Speaking of the uselessness of assassinations, he says:

Catholicism no more fears a fine stilleto than does the monarchy; but these two bases of social order can be sapped by corruption; let us never weary of corrupting. Tertullian said, truly, the blood of martyrs peopled Christianity.

*Fava—La Secret de la F. M. Lille 3rd Ed. pp. 424.
†© avres de Voltaire, Vol. 52, p. 326.
†Moriey's Voltaire: p. 206.
†Ubi supra; p. 132 et seq.
!'Afterwards a Cabinet Minister of Victor Emanuel.
THig. de la Revol., en 1860, en Sicile, T. ii., p. 371.
**Cret. Joly., pp. 104, 107.

It has been decided in our councils w? want no more Christians: Make no more martyrs, but popularize vice among the Do you remember that with the first masses. Let them breathe it by the five invitations with which we drew you to sense; let them drink it in; let them us we began by telling you that nothing be saturated with it; and this ground be saturated with it; and this ground which Arctino, the choice of author will not escape you, has sown, is ever ready to receive lewd precepts. Make hearts vicious, and you will have no more Catholics. Withdraw the priest from work, from the altar, from virtue, find out adroitly how to otherwise occupy his thoughts and his time. It is wide spread corruption we have undertaken; the corruption of the people by the clergy, and of the clergy by us, a corruption which must one day enable us to bury the Church in its grave. I lately heard one of our friends laugh in a philosophic way at our projects, saying: "To bring down Cathelicism, you must begin by suppressing woman." This is true in a sense, but as we cannot suppress woman, let us corrupt her at the same time as the Church. Corruptio optimi pessima. The religion of Christ was nothing but the object is fair enough for such men as we work of priests, imposture, and tyranny. are. The best dagger with which to pierce the Church to the heart is corruption. To work then till it be done !++

> Heaven's sweet cup, or poisonous drug of Hell? Is, then, Ragon's ascription of the doctrine of the Love of God to masonry a fraud? Are the principles of the Exist-ence of God and the Immortality of the Soul in the Masonic statutes an imposture? Is its motive really truth or the discovery of truth?

If it be true that in Masonic teaching, direct or indirect, the existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul are merely traditional formulae of no meaning," Christianity can have no actuality for it. What is the attitude of Masonry your deliverance, those we have avail of to Christianity?

On May 6, 1844, George Kloss, a sound Mason, versed in the craft, Councillor of the Grand Duke of Saxony, drew up a report on the impossibility of introducing Positive Christianity into Masonic Lodges. The report was printed as a Manual for Masons, and is, therefore, official. From it we learn: *

"Masonry is the universal religion, its dogmas are those upon which all religions are based. Its radical difference from them being that while all religious sects are, more or less, founded on certain revelations, Freemasonry essentially rejects this basis. Its tirmest palladium against its enemies' attack is this very attitude of estrangement from all positive or revealed religion; a palladium which has been worthily maintained and energetically defended by the most illustrious Masons. True Masons must never give it up, since the absolute exclusion of every shadow of revelation is one of the foundation stones of the Society."

In a memoire printed in 1833 for the ubilee year of the Lodge "Day-Break" of Francfort-sur-Marne, Hess, an evangelical preacher and Mason of that place,

"If the Masonic lodges are considered as Christian institutions and forbid themselves to those who do not profess Christianity, they forget the essential aim of Masonry; which is to unite humanity, which has been divided by religious beliefs or political events. If Musonry lose sight of its august mission, it will no longer serve but to confirm the error and prejudices of which better enlightened Masons seek to rid men. One

was to the Temples of Masonry and under the protection of Secrecy that generous hearted men of all classes and conditions first taught, then proclaimed, the maxims which were then executed as heresics and criminal innovations.†" And a speaker of the same Lodge,

Boerne, referring to Christianity, cried:
"Let no one ask me its name, I know it, but I dare not pronounce it. In the sanctuary of peace and happiness I dare not pronounce that word which, like a horrible magic, withdraws the veil covering a bloody past. I dare not utter the word, which in few syllables means that acme of horror, murder, murderers. murdered:-Christianity.

Let these be considered the heated words of individual irresponsibility, open the Masonic Review for that masonically active year, 1848, and read an eminent Muson, Fischer, thus: "Those who at-tack the religious side of the order are lighting an illusion. Excepting a few private Lodges the great majority of the order not only do not admit Christianity, but even oppose it to the death." How true were the words of Jochmus, a Mason, "A very paganism is nearer us than Christianity!

In 1717 Jews were admitted to the order,—excepting into three Lodges of Berlin. In the Masonic publication, The voice of the Orient, issued by Gotthald Solomon, a Jewish preacher of Homburg, Doctor of Philosophy, Honorary member of the Lodge Silver Unicorn of the Orient of Nieubourg, we read ?

Why is the name of Christ never once pronounced in the oaths nor in the prayers at the opening of Lodges or at banquets? Why do Masons date their era not from the birth of Christ, but, like the Jews, from the creation of the world? . . . But supposing we could or would forget for an instant that a Christian Masonry would be a flat contradiction, a square circle, a round

square, &c. Curiously enough an answer to one of this Jew's questions is discovered in a letter of a vice-Grand Commander of the French Lodges to a brother Mason in Berlin, the Count de Fernig to Berendt: To affirm that Masonry only dates from the Christian era is to misconceive

the solemn traditions of the Royal Art. The constant image of the Temple of Solomon, . . . in fact many other usages, do they not prove that we existed before the establishment of Christi-

(To be continued.) ††Loco cit. pp. 128, 129.

*An account of it will be found in Hartsmann and Shauss's Masonic Archives.

† Fete du Jubilee 1333, p. 109.

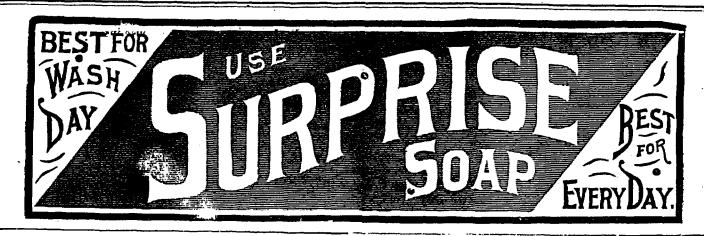
† La Reforme, T. iii. p. 288.

\$T. i. p. 194, Homburg, Berendson, 1845.

#Gyr. La F. M. dans ms verifable signification.

T. i. pp. 216-217.

POOR DICESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.



THE POPE AND THE MASONS.

Strong Pronunciamento Against Them ROME, October 10.—The letter recently written by the Pope to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, protesting against the fetes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian unity, has greatly stirred up the Liberals, and is likely to add to the warmth of the popular reception of King Charles of Portugal, who is expected to visit Rome on October 17. King Charles is disliked at the Vatican, and his visit has been Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Filter discouraged by the Pope, who, it is believed, will refuse to receive him. The Pope's letter follows:

"The sentiment of humanity, which even minds dominated by passion re-tain, seemed to permit of the hope of some consideration in our old age; but this has been brutally ignored. We have been reduced to become almost immediate witnesses of the apotheosis of Italian revolution and the spoliation of the Holy See. That which most afflicted us is the design to perpetuate rather than to terminate the conflict of which no one_can measure the disastrous effects. The final object of the occupation of Rome was not to complete political unity; but, in destroying the walls of the temporal metropolis, to more closely attack the spiritual powers of the Popes. The object was to change the destinies of Rome, return to paganism, and give birth to a third Rome and a third era of civilization.

That is what it was desired to celebrate recently under the sanction of the new law by noisy demonstrations conducted by a sect which is the enemy of God. The nation suffers, for not only are the promises of mutual benefits unfulfilled, but, morally, Italy is divided and subservient to factions which menaces all civil and social institutions in augmenting numbers and force. Nothing will ever confer veritable independence upon the Papacy so long as it does not have temporal jurisdiction.

"This condition they pretend having guaranteed us, subordinated to the arbitrary will of others, and lately there has been the suggestion of a threat to abrogate even the guarantee itself."

The letter of the Pope then refers to the blessing of pontifical sovereignty and invites Italians not to be bound up with sects and to consider how pernicious it would be to perpetuate the conflict which is profiting the enemies of Christianity. It affirms that the head of the Church follows with loving vigilance humanity's road and does not refuse to accept the reasonable necessities of the time. The letter of His Holiness con-

" If Italians, throwing off the Masonie yoke, would listen to us we could open our heart to the fondest hopes. Otherwise, we can but predict new perils and greater disasters."

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MONTREAL. - IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Marie Lenise fallost, of the City and District of Montreal, wise of tiaspard Brouillet, manufacturer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her husband.

MONTREAL.

sband.
Montreal, 18th September, 1895.
IELIGITE, LAFONTAINE.
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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WEDNESDAY...OCTOBER 16, 1895.

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We would respectfully beg of any of our city subscribers, to whom bills have been sent, to kindly remit the amounts to this office-253 St. James street-or else to leave the subscription money ready for the collector when he calls for the same. It is certainly unpleasant for us to allude to this subject so often, but circumstances oblige us to touch upon the question, from time to time, particularly when, as at present, the accounts are sent out in the regular way.

A CORRECTION.

In the article on "Minority Grievances," published last week, it was stated "that from 1867 until now no Irish Catholic representative on either side of politics has held a portfolio in the Dominion Ministry." The words "from the Province of Quebec" should have been added, as the context would clearly indicate, but lest the matter should be misunderstood we desire to make this correction.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The difficulties that the directors of La Banque du Peuple encountered some short time ago startled many of the Bank's creditors, and it was feared that operations would have to be suspended and that the business would not likely be resumed. Since then the directors have made most praiseworthy and reassuring efforts to pull their financial heartily congratulate them upon their

They have sent out, under date of October 7th, 1895, a circular letter to all the depositors, asking their co-operation in the endeavor to again open the Bank for business. They request the depositors to accept deposit receipts to be issued by the Bank, payable in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, bear, ing interest at four per cent per annum, for their respective claims against the institution. None of the signatures to such acceptances are to be binding until three million dollars are represented by the signatures. After stating the liabilities and assets of the Bank it is found that the Capital is intact to the extent of over four hundred thousand dollars, and the directors expect to increase the same on resuming business.

Should the Bank be obliged to go into liquidation the process would be lengthy, extending over a period of from five to ten years. The official liquidators would have possession of the Bank's assets and would deduct from them, on division, their own salaries and legal expenses. This would obviously entail a loss of portion of their claims to the creditors, while it would impair the assets. By the acceptance of the deposit receipts the creditors would incur no loss beyond the delay of payment, and the interest at four per cent would compensate for that.

letter: "The Bank will issue deposit re- | ed by laws beyond the control of man. ceipts for the amount due you, bearing | Such is an image of the advance of Ireinterest at 4 per cent perannum, payable at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. These de- shore of Time and contemplates the sucposit receipts will be negotiable and have a market value at all times, thus afford I tion that mark the advance of the rising ing those who are obliged to realize at | tide. once an opportunity of doing so at a fair market value."

It is evident that, should the depositors decline to accept this plan, the bank will have to go into forced liquidation; time their effects seemed to be lost as the result would be certainly disadvan- they receded-till the great tide was tageous to the depositors, as can easily coming in. The grand impetus given to be seen. It is a question of saving the the cause by the establishment of the bank from the most undesirable alterna. Nation and the stirring into literary life | are very many Catholics who, if they do tive, or else allowing it to come under of the men who clustered around Davis attend church, and hear sermons, go the hand of the legal officials. In the and his immediate associates, was an away with merely a vague impression former case the depositors, with their other wave, which was destined to ap of the arguments set forth, and eventu- God, for the Mason, is the Architect of negotiable deposit receipts, which draw parently recede before the ordeals of 1847 four percent upon their deposits, must yet the tide was still rising. The 48 read the Catholic paper, they have more in inguia, all denote a purpose which is in the attempt to make the public be on this subject.

Kara Andrews

and the last of the other

necessarily feel a degree of security. In smovement that was inspired by the the latter case they would not only have bratory of Meagher, the pen of Mitchell the certainty of receiving ultimately a reduced amount. It seems to us that common sense, as well as business foresight, should dictate to the depositors the advisability of meeting the views of the directors and rescuing the bank from a forced liquidation.

The great wave of commercial depression which recently swept over the finanbetter times during the coming two or the crest of the next one. The very fact of this difficulty having come on, only after a long struggle with the adverse tide of affairs, is proof, in itself, that if the depositors cling to the financial establishment, the coming months and years of prosperity will enable the directors to carry out their project, will save the necessity of a liquidation and will decidedly prove beneficial to all holders of deposit receipts.

We are particularly anxious that neither "La Banque du Peuple" nor any other of our large financial institutions should be forced into liquidation on account of the credit of our general banking system, which we firmly believe to be one of the very best in the commercial world to-day. Therefore, we hope that the views of the directors will be met by the depositors and a real financial catastrophe be thus averted.

IRELAND'S DESTINY.

Whenever there is an apparent, or even an actual check, in the grand movement that has been so long progressing towards Home Rule for Ireland, certain public organs, of the anti-Irish stamp, cry out that Home Rule is dead, while others that are sincerely Irish in their sympathies, begin to grow pessimistic and to look upon the more gloomy side of the picture. Both, in our opinion, are wrong. To properly judge of Ireland's chances it is absolutely necessary to study the situation with the lamp of history beside us. Standing, as we are, in the middle of this century's last decade, and looking back over the past fifty years, we behold something more than mere accident in the various changes in the aspect of Irish affairs. On the part of Ireland and the friends of the cause there has ever been, and still is, only one grand goal in view-the legisla. tive autonomy of the country combined. with the amelioration of the condition of the people.

It seems to us that Ireland has had a very special and very difficult mission set aside for her by Divine Providence. It would appear as if she were destined to constantly bear the cross of expiation up the hill of national suffering—and the just as surely as the Via Dolorosa led to vessel out of the shoals and we can | Calvary, as the Cross was followed by the Resurrection, as Sunday came after Friday, so surely must there be a limit to that long road of national persecution. must a grand Easter of Liberty come to replace the Lenten season of suffering. But when or how that day is to be brought on is a secret that remains with the One who guides the destinies of nations. By what means that glorious consummation is to be attained we do not pretend to say. For the present we are content to study the events that have characterized the last half century and to place our confidence in the Wisdom of

the Almighty Ruler. Go down to the sea shore when the tide is making and stand upon the beach below the highwater mark. You will notice a wave rushing in, then stopping for a second, and as rapidly receding; soon another and a larger one comes up, a few yards higher than the first one, to in turn recede; a third, then a fourth, each more powerful and more swift than its predecessor, each leaping further shoreward, but all receding back into the bosom of the immense and mysterious deep beyond. Finally, if you wait sufficiently long, the breakers with their white crests will be on you; you turn to fly from the inrolling masses, but the tide is upon your heels. Apparently the waves rolled back, but all the while the great, the irresistible, the mighty tide has been coming in. No earthly power The plan is thus given in the circular | could resist its impetuosity; it is governland's cause as the observer stands on the cessive waves of agitation and insurrec-

> The Emancipation and Repeal movements were waves that rolled landward. and although to the eyes of the ardorfilled generation that followed O'Connell's

to accept the delay, but to accept it with and the sterling patriotism of Smith O'Brien, was another wave, that rolled further inward, but was destined to break when the leaders of the insurrection were condemned to death and when the convict ships finally sailed forth on its crest into the great ocean beyond-but the tide was coming in, it was one of its forces. The Fenian movement of 1867 was another of those waves; for reasons cial world, has almost exhausted its that it would take pages to recount, it force, and there is every prospect of rolled back, like its predecessors, and was lost in the surf beyond, the tidethree years. If so, this is not the time | mark on the beach-still the tide came to abandon the ship when she is in the on and the breakers grew larger and trough of the wave and about to rise to swifter. The Home Rule movement, as conceived by Isaac Butt, was another wave, that was destined to give place to a succeeding one—the Land League of know that such a step often entails Davitt's conception-all receding, but the tide still making. To the Land League succeeded the Parliamentary able. But when the grace of God strikes agitation under Parnell; a mighty wave the soul, as did the light of heaven break a white-crested breaker, that boomed upon the shore and announced its advent from afar. This, too, received a check when the great leader passed from the command—but the tide had been coming in so long, and had now gained such force, that the observer was obliged to seek safety in a land-ward flight. .The passage of the Home Rule Bill by Gladstone was another wave, which receded, trust that the subject of the present before the action of the House of Lords. The success of the Rosebery Government in carrying the elections, was one more wave of triumph, which rushed seaward this year in the presence of the Irish divisions and factions-yet the tide has not been checked, it still moves its ponderous billows towards the land, and rises higher and higher as each succeeding breaker leaves its line of foam upon the beach.

How many more waves must roll up and recede before the great tide shall have reached the highwater mark of Irish autonomy is more than we can say; but this we do know, that the Power from above which governs the rise and fall of the national ocean cannot be checked, and despite all reverses, of we have the courage of patience we may all yet live to see the dream of Ireland's patriots fully realized.

A WELCOME CONVERT.

We clip the following interesting item of news from the St. Mary's Church Calendar for October:

"A very interesting and solemn cere mony took place in our Church on the evening of September 24th. The occasion was the formal admission of Mr. Robert Baker May into the bosom of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Mr. May is well known in our city, and his many literary productions show that he is possessed of a broad, intellectual mind. For some time he had been subect to a feeling of uneasiness regarding his spiritual welfare, and a sense of doubt crept over him as to his security in remaining in the religious bark in sins to be expiated were more those of which he had been sailing. Deep thought other nations than any of her own. But and serious study only increased this just as surely as the Via Dolorosa led to uneasiness and strengthened this doubt. Then it was that our sincere seeker after truth sought light and consolation at the Shrine of Our Mother of Good Counsel. The result was as told above. Mr. May is now a staunch and zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic faith. He has all the courage of his convictions, and will, no doubt, render good service to the tender Mother who has received him in her fond embrace. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. T. O'Donnell, who also acted as sponsor. The other sponsor was Miss S. Sutherland."

In glancing over the file of THE TRUE WITNESS our readers will find a number of very beautiful stories from the pen of Mr. May. "Thorpe Castle" and others gave evidence of the strong, manly principles that the author possessed. When these stories were written for us, and when we published them, Mr-May was still outside the pale of Oatholicity. Although knowing full well that he was more or less a freethinker at the time, yet we perceived in his works the germs of a strong and abiding faith. It may not be out of place for us to here state that many of the controversial articles which we wrote, during the past two or three years, while seemingly to the public having no special reason for immediate publication, were really intended for a number of persons-Mr. May amongst others—whom we knew to be seeking the true path, but, for one reason or another, failed to discover it. The result in more than one case has been most satisfactory, and in no case more than that of our friend in ques-

People, who only look at things through the spectacles of their own immediate interests or desires, often wonder why a Catholic newspaper devotes so much space to the discussion of questions which are generally supposed to belong to the domain of the pulpit: they forget, however, that there are hundreds who read the paper who never attend the Catholic Church, rarely come in contact with our priests, and who are yet anxious to know the real teachings of our Church upon certain dogmas that appear to them as stumbling blocks in the way of conversion. Again, there ally forget all about them, while, if they

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time to study, to meditate on, and consequently to be more thoroughly filled with the various subjects discussed. Thus we see the reason why the present Pope has called the Catholic press a real

pulpit. In the present case we congratulate Mr. May upon the step he has taken and we trust that his splendid example will serve as a model for others who are still outside the line of light that flashes from the Divinely established Church of Christ. We can thoroughly under stand that men of education, refinement and principle should be ignorant of what Catholicity really is; but we cannot understand a person who has conscientiously sought for the Truth, and having found it, continues-for one reason or another-in the ways of error. We great personal sacrifice and many inconveniences that are apparently formidupon Saul on the road to Damascus, there can be no longer any hesitation, for hesitation means temptation, and human nature is prone to give in before the mighty power that would turn man from the right road.

Before long we hope to be able to record other instances of the triumphs of faith over the souls of men, and we article may not only experience all the happiness of spiritual contentment, but also the blessings of temporal prosperity.

CATHOLICS AND MASONRY.

Some time ago the Canadian Craftsman expressed the opinion that in the United States members of the Craft were unduly alarmed over the a /ances made by the Roman Catholic Church. It did not believe in the blackballing of a Roman Catholic candidate. The Chicago Review comments very aptly upon this, and quotes the Voice of Masonry, an organ which says:-

"The allegiance of the Catholics to the Pope is paramount to their Masonic fealty, and in a test of the two, the latter will be sacrificed. When we so say, we testify what we know. We have no prejudice against Roman Catholics as Christians, but because of the Pope's edict against Masonry we would not recommend a Roman Catholic for Masonic initiation." The Review adds: "Under these circumstances it is not too much to say that a Catholic who joins a secret society not only renounces his faith, but also his manhood. He is a fool as well as a knave.''

If any Catholic-and we hope there are none-who has a desire to become a member of the Masonic body, will only read the articles which we are now publishing, from the London Tablet, on that subject, it is very probable that such desire will soon disappear.

It stands to reason that no Catholic can ever be what is called "a good Mason;" much less will Masonry allow any Catholic into its secrets. It is absolutely necessary that the Catholic should make a formal renunciation of his faith, and prove, by an anti-Catholic life, that he is in no way subject to the governing powers of the Church before he can expect to be recognized by the secret societies. And even then there will be a degree of distrust in his regard. He is constantly exposed to be considered an intruder, and to be made feel that his presence is looked upon as a lurking menace to the organization. All this is most natural. It is evident, from the very forms and methods of Masonry that its grand aim is the destruction of Catholicity; consequently, when this fact is corroborated by the history of the order in every land, and at all times, the Catholic who seeks to become a member thereof, is simply asking admission into the camp of the Church's enemy. If he is sincere in his desire to become a Mason, he must have at heart the wiping out of Catholicity; if he is not sincere, he is a spy, a knave, a traitor, and as such should he be treated by the Masonic body. He goes there either as a sincere adherent of the society, or else under false pretences. We do not wonder, consequently, at the attitude assumed by leading Masons in this regard. And if he succeeds in being initiated he well deserves all the humiliations to which he must necessarily find himself sub-

That Masonry, in any form and under any circumstance, is the direct and active enemy of the Church is an easy matter to prove. In the first place, have the members of that organization, either as individuals or as a body, ever been known to express a word or perform an act that could possibly be twisted into a semblance of friendship towards the Catholic Church? Where they do not because such a course would likely result in failure; wherever and whenever there exists an opportunity of assailing the Church with impunity and with a sure chance of effective results, we find the thunders of the society launched against her.

Take Masonry in its outward forms and accepted rites; what do we find? the Universe; the signs, pass-words and to build. The triangle, the square, the hammer, the trowel, the apron, the compasses,-in a word, each and all of their emblems—bespeak the erection of something. What is it that the Masons desire to build up? Nothing other than the temple of Masonry. They wish to lay its foundations sufficiently broad that the superstructure may cover the world. This surely will not be denied by even the most astute guardian of their secrets. In order to construct an edifice —be it material, spiritual or otherwise the first thing necessary is to have the ground whereon to build. Now, that ground has been occupied, during the past nineteen centuries, by the Catholic Church. It stands to reason that before building the Masonic Temple upon that land it is necessary to tear down the edifice that at present occupies the site. As long as the Catholic Church remains there, it is impossible to construct another edifice on the same ground. Therefore, do we find the Masonic influences at work seeking to destroy that Church in order to make room for their own building. The case is very simple; the reasoning very easy to follow.

work of construction has commenced. What that temple of Masonry would be, if ever it were placed upon the ruins of the Church, we can more easily imagine than describe. But, thank heaven, there exists a promise of Christ that assures us "the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against" the Church, and we have the abiding confidence in that promise which enables us to look calmly on at the frantic efforts being made by those architects of destruction. Despite our faith in the durability of the Church, however, we cannot but admit that her enemies are capable of causing much trouble, annoyance and misery; they can draw away souls from the path of light and lead them into the darksome caverns of their secret conclaves. Meanwhile the great work of the Church goes on successfully, and, in the assurance of an ultimate triumph, the Vicar of Christ can well afford to calmly smile upon the assailants of an inextinguishable truth.

Knowing these things, and with the history of Masonry in one hand and that of the Church in the other, we cannot excuse any Catholic—be he ignorant or educated, rich or poor-who for any motive, no matter what it may be, seeks to join the Masonic ranks. And the Catholic who becomes a Mason forfeits all true liberty; he is forever the slave | importance may be attached to Father of his new masters; he is the hireling of the lodges; and whenever-if everhe attempts to assert his independence or manhood, he learns that he has left schools down. It behooves us, in conseliberty behind at the threshold of the arcana—over which may well be written the words over Dante's "Inferno": "All ye who enter here leave hope behind you."

THOSE SCHOOL DONATIONS.

In our second last issue we called attention to a circular letter and tickets, asking the small donation of twenty-five | fest. The opponents of our interests cents, from the friends of the Catholic schools in Manitoba. The Rev. Father | means of securing those schools for the Guillet, O.M.I., parish priest of St. Mary's Church, St. Boniface, under the direction of Mgr. Langevin, is the person who has undertaken this good work. We pointed out that it is not a lottery, and that the few prizes offered are merely to give an interest to the undertaking. It is natural | small sum of twenty-five cents coming that people who are opposed to Catholic separate schools, although they cling fast to the Protestant separate schools of this Province, should strive-inconsistent as it is-to cast obstacles in the way of the minority. It appears that Father Guillet sent a "book" of those tickets to a member of the Irish Protestant Association of Canada. That Association, through its secretary, has "ventilated the matter" in the columns of the Daily Witness; and the Daily Witness finds that the Irish Protestant Association need not complain because an accidental bunch of tickets happened to be addressed, by mistake, to one of its members, but that the real crime committed is the lesson in gambling inculcated by this method of raising funds.

In its first contention the Witness is right. Probably the Rev. Father mistook the person to whom he addressed the circular for an Irish Catholic. Certainly he never intended to enlist the services of any Protestant, or any Protestant Association, in the cause of Catholic schools. It is often very difficult to depend upon Irish names; some of the most Catholic names are borne by ultra-Protestants. Who would ever dream of a McCarthy-particularly a descendant of the clan of MacCaura-posing as the champion of everything anti-Irish and anti-Catholic? Yet, we have an example openly attack Catholicity it is simply of it in Dalton McCarthy, M.P. The world is not supposed to know that he traces his ancestral line back to Diarmid MacCaura, who, in conjunction with an O'Brien of Thomond, sold the cause of his country to an invading monarch. It was no great sin for the Rev. Father to have sent a circular to any gentleman; if it was not acceptable, the simple duty of the recipient was to return it to the sender—as requested by the letter itself. But where the real injustice is done is to Rome to consult with His Holiness

The Pope is said to be preparing a new Encyclical, which deals with the subject of the conversion of the English speak. ing races. It will be a continuation of a former Encyclical, and is intended to complete the details of a comprehensive scheme. It is also said that Cardinal Vaughan will shortly pay another visit

lieve that this is some lottery or gambling scheme. We would not be thanked were we to deal in the same way with the many means used by our Protestant friends to raise funds for their churches or their educational, social and evangel. izing establishments. We don't consider that they teach gambling when they hold their "fairs," or raffle objects in bazaars, or offer prizes of any kind for donations to some cause they hold good. It would be very ungenerous and untruthful on our part were we to do so. But, probably, they think that any argument is good provided it tells against the Catholic schools. Yet, they make a loud noise about the end justifying the means.

We can readily understand that they do not place much value upon the Masses promised to those who donate something to the cause. Yet we cannot see how that takes from the fact that Catholics do value the Masses. And if Catholics prize and covet the privilege and advantage of having Masses said for them, we cannot understand how that affects non-Catholics. Nobody wants them to pay for Masses: But, heretofore, the work of Masonry but, so great is the charity of the Church, has been confined to the destroying, the that they cannot, prevent Masses being tearing down process; so far no positive | said for their spiritual and temporal welfare, for their conversion and for their happiness.

In last week's number of the London (Ont.) Catholic Record there is an admirable article on this very subject, and amongst other things the writer says :-

"There are certain Pecksniffian moralists who have already raised a cry against this bazaar as being a species of gaming or gambling. It is easy to see that the purpose of this cry is to injure the good work of Catholic education. A very small contribution is asked from each one for a good and charitable purpose, and it would be hard for the Pecksniffs to show that the work of charity is vitiated by the fact that a certain number of premiums will be distributed among the generous contributors. These complainants are accustomed to tell us that the Bible is their supreme and only guide in matters of morality and religious belief. Would it not be advisable for them to find some evidence in the Bible to the effect that this mode of extending aid is unlawful, before parading their pet theories as the truth of the gospel? We cannot add much to the foregoing:

it about covers the ground. In fact it may be very useless to refer at all to this matter; however, we think it well to do so, in order to point out to our readers how necessary it is for us to assist in this most charitable work of helping our coreligionists in the far west. We see what Guillet's scheme when it awakens such opposition on the part of the people who are interested in keeping our separate quence, to redouble our exertions in their behalf. If Father Guillet succeeds in raising, by this very simple and very easy process, sufficient funds to keep the Catholic schools of Manitoba open until the vexed question is settled, either by Government or the people, it is evident that the more clearly will the injustice that is being perpetrated be made maniwould be long sorry to find that sucifa Catholics was a success. Consequently, they attempt to throw cold water upon the undertaking; but they forget that cold water generally produces beneficial results when scattered upon flowers. We, therefore, repeat that we hope to see the in from every Catholic to whom a circular is sent; for the result will be greater and more important than many now imagine.

THE Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, has forbidden the use of flowers at funerals. Death, he says, is humiliation and decay; it is the summing up of al that is sad in human life; there seems to be no natural association of sadness and lamentations with music and flowers. As far as the extravagance to which "floral offerings" is carried, we believe that the good prelate is right, for it is a real folly that seems to take possession of people in this regard; moreover, the custom is often a source of unending trouble, unnecessary expense and un-Christian rivalry amongst certain classes. But to say that there is no association of sadness and lamentation with music and flowers, we think is not quite exact. There is nothing more sad or more calculated to awaken sentiments of sorrow than the soft notes of a tender melody, the grand pulsings of a Dies Irae, or the solemn measure of a dead march. And flowers are emblems of immortality. Their perfume and brightness recall the virtues and goodness of the departed; and as flowers die in the autumn, they burst into new life in the spring-so the dear dead undergo the decay of the tomb, but, like the flowers, they again arise and bloom, in undying beauty, at the general resurrection.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MGB. TANOREDE FAUSTI, a distinguished prelate of the Vatican, has recently died. He was a native of Rome, where he was born on the 8th January, 1831, and was promoted to the titular Archbishopric of Selencia Pieria, in 1889. He had been Consultor to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Apostolic Examiner of the Clergy of the Vicariate of Rome, and Honorary Professor of the Legal College. He was one of the great churchmen of our age.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, Prince Max of Saxony, who has given up the military career to embrace the ecclesiastical state, is now on a visit in England. He is the guest of the Dominican Fathers at Haverstock Hill. The Prince is a deacon already, and probably this year he will be ordained priest. Not only are scions of royalty becoming Catholic, but many of those who are born in the Church are joining the ranks of the priesthood.

St. Ann's Bazaar Journal is a most attractive and well edited publication. Miss K. O'Brien deserves the highest praise for the able manner in which she conducts her journal. She has a very talented staff of editresses and the evidence is seen in the bright, sparkling, interesting and often witty pages sent forth every day. We wish the Journal all manner of prosperity, particularly since its success reflects upon the Bazaar in general and adds materially to the financial results of the laudable undertaking.

LAST WEEK the New York Central ran a train from Albany to Syracuse, 148 miles, in 1321 minutes, making 66.2 miles an hour. On the 25th September it ran a newspaper train over the same route in 130 minutes, making an average of 68.3 miles an hour. This is very "rapid transit," and breaks all record for such a distance. At the same time might it not be suggested that this breaking of records is very likely to end in the breaking of necks. It seems to us that it is a real "tempting of Providence," and that the public should be satisfied with the record of accidents without attempting to break that in the future.

A SYNDICATE of Western editors offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best appeal poem to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. Christopher McSheey, editor of the Rocky Mountain, won the prize with the following poem-which may not be inappropriate at this particular season :

Lives of poor men oft remind us Honest toil won't stand a chance : The more we work there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants-On our pants once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue, All because subscribers linger And won't pay up what is due. Then let us all be up and doing. Send your mite, however small, Or when snow of winter strikes us, We shall have no pants at all.

* * ordered from Messrs. Harland & Wolff, less than 20,000 tons register. The veshundred first-class passengers, and steerage accommodation for one thousand five hundred. The reason why the order goes to Ireland is that the Irish firm's price lates upon the question. is much less than those of the two largest German companies of shipbuilders; besides the German builders declare they could not construct such a ship in less than nineteen months, while the Irish firm agrees to have it completed in ten months.

WHEN we hear the praises of any of our great men we feel a gratitude towards the one who will not allow them to be forgotten. In private life it is the same. There is a grand consolation in knowing that our departed are not for--gotten. The month's mind and the anniversary Masses in our Church are an evidence of how faithfully the true Catholic keeps green the remembrance of the friend or the relative departed. This may be attributed, in a considerable degree, to our faith in the union hereafter and our belief in the prayers for the dead. Moore beautifully expresses this thought in the following lines:

"It is not the tear at this moment shed. When the cold turf has just been laid o'er him. That can tell how beloved was the friend that's

fied,
Or how deep in our hearts we deplore him. 'Tis the tear, thro' many a long day wept, 'Tis life's whole path o'ershaded; Tis the one remembrance fondly kept, When all lighter griefs have faded."

One of the clubs of Pittsburg, the be the author of some of the most popular and characteristic songs of his age and country entitles a man to public recognition, decidedly Mr. Foster description, decidedly Mr. Foster description and decided Mr. Foster description and decided Mr. Foster description and decided M

who wrote the one time universally sung. "Oh, Susannah!"—that touching, neverto-be-forgotten melody, "Old Folks at Home,"-and the most widely-known of negro songs, "Old Kentucky Home." Nearly every nationality in the world has its "songs of the people," and, perhaps, none were ever more in keeping with the spirit of a race than the negro melodies of the South. We trust that the fund will be sufficient to erect a monument worthy the departed author.

It is remarkable how many members of royal houses are turning towards Rome, Recently Prince Frederick of Schoenburg-Walenburg, has been received into the Catholic Church. Almost every week a European despatch brings some item of news similar to the above The march of Catholicity is slow and sure; the Church—being imperishable has time at her disposal and her work is never hurried, but is always complete.

THE Presbyterian Church in the South wants no negroes in its fold. The leaders of that denomination find that if the negro is admitted the whites will secede. What kind of christianity do these people profess? They pretend to send missionaries to convert the heathen, yet they make a distinction of race and color at home. If one of their leaders should chance to get into heaven he would probably object to the presence of the Ethiopian saints.

It has been rumored, in the British press, that it is the intention of the present Government to make the House of Lords an elective body. If so the change would necessarily be radical. In fact two popular chambers would be given to the public. But what about the poor Lords? We think that the two-thirds of them would run a very poor chance of election; unless it were so arranged that only hereditary Lords would be eligible for election. We have grave doubts, however, as to the basis of the rumor.

BISHOP MCGOLRICK, of Duluth, Minn., has a colony plan on hand. It is his purpose to establish one close to the Canadian border, where land can be had cheap and where it is considered more suitable to the purposes of colonization. There is no doubt of this. No wonder that such numbers came over with Rev. Father Paradis. In fact we know that there are others in the neighboring Republic who would like well to colonize Canada from end to end; or in other words, to get possession of the whole country. It may seem very patriotic and very American to run down the Dominion; but when it comes to a practical question of securing good land and promising homes, they know how to take advantage of the close proximity of Canada.

THE Independent says that the liquor business is passing out of the hands of the Irish and German Catholics and concentrating in those of the German Lutherans. We are very glad to know this The largest vessel in the world is about fact. Probably the non-Catholic Gerto be constructed in Ireland. The Ham- mans may become a little more charitburg-American Steamship Company has able, on this score, towards their Catholic fellow-countrymen; and perchance, of Belfast, a twin-screw steamer of no the general public may be more just in its expressions of opinion regarding the Irish sel, which will be the largest in the Catholics. Moreover, we don't wonder world, is intended for freight traffic. It at this statement when we consider the will also have elegant cabins for two energy with which the Paulists and other Catholic Orders are attacking the liquor traffic, and the attitude of Archbishop Ireland and other Catholic pre-

> THE Catholic University of Washington seems to be gathering under its roof some of the very best men and most anybody else. promising professors of the country. Judge W. C. Robinson, who for many years was professor of law at Yale College, will lecture in the new McMahon Hall of Poilosophy during the coming term. We heard Professor Robinson last year, and, with the exception of Hon. Francis Langelier, professor of Civil Law at Laval, Quebec, we found him the most interesting and able expounder of legal principles that it was ever our good fortune to hear. He has the happy art of so clothing the dry skeleton of a legal dissertation in the flesh and blood of a live and interesting address that what he has said can scarcely ever be forgotten | final arrangements were made for the by the student.

Count Plater has founded a Polish Alexander street, on Tuesday, 22nd inmuseum at the Castle of Grufenburg, stant. Rev. Father McCallen, S.S., will near Rapperschwyl, on the Lake of Zurich. The Morosini family of Venice have sent Kosciusko's heart to be placed there. Kosciusko died in exile at Saleura, Italy, with his friend Zeltner, in 1817. At his death his heart was preserved by the Morosinis of Venice and his body was laid to rest at Cracow, in the tomb of the Kings of Poland, beside John Sobieski. Bohemian, has opened a subscription In connection with this event we might fund for the erection of a monument to recall a fact little known to the general the memory of Stephen F. Foster. If to public. When Thomas Campbell, the

meet that the remains of the one who sang so feelingly of Poland should rest with the same clay that covers 'Warsaw's last champion.' "

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the coming December Pius IX. proclaimed St. Joseph the patron of the universal church. The quarter century of that important event will be fittingly celebrated this year throughout the Catholic world. The celebration will be held on the third Sunday of Advent, which will fall on the 15th of December. In all the churches and chapels of the Catholic world Masses will be celebrated in honor of the spouse of It Opens Last Wednesday Most Succeeding the Blessed Virgin Mary and the fosterfather of Our Lord. We might remark here, that St. Joseph is also the special patron of the Church in this Province of Quebec, and consequently we have a twofold reason for celebrating that great anniversary.

On the occasion of the centenary of St. Anthony of Padua, the Portuguese Government issued a postage stamp in his honor. Upon it is figured the apotheosis of the Saint with the dates 1295-1895," and a quotation from St. Bonaventura. This year, six hundred after the death of the great Saint, the Church all over the world is doing him; honor. We published last week a very interesting article on the devotional practice known as "St. Anthony's evening is a very bright and animated Bread." To this saint is attributed the special grace of causing all who invoke his aid to find what they have lost. Although generally supposed to refer to the loss of material objects still this blessing: or gift has more to do with the loss of grace and virtue. Let us honor St Anthony on this the sixth centenary celebration of his glorious death!

A ROMAN prelate had a penitent-a real fervent Catholic-who had been the victim of a slanderous tongue. He could never say "I forgive." At last he gave this person a copy of "The Imitation" to read. In a few days the penitent returned to confession and the priest had the satisfaction of hearing the longedfor words "I forgive." The injured one

"The following words helped me more than anything else: 'Behold, it all should be said against thee which the malice of man can invent, what hur could it do to thee, if thou wouldst let it pass and make no account of it? Could it even so much as pluck one hair from thee?" And "What can any one do against thee by his words and injuries? He rather hurts himself than thee; nor can he escape the judgment of God wherever he be.''

LAST WEEK we referred to certain documents, purporting to be of the highest interest, which have been given out at Rome, and which make public the communications that passed between the 1870. Regarding these publications the Boston Republic of last week says :-

"The cable's announcement that the publication of the communications which passed between the Vatican and the Italian government in 1870, after the occupation by the Piedmontese forces of Rome, occasioned great interest in that city, is to be taken with due allowance. It has long been well known—and known in Rome especially—that the Italian Government was profuse in its promises then to safeguard the person of the Pope and the independence of the Holy See. Equally well known was it that Pius IX. refused to believe in the honesty and sincerity of the government's promises, as he could not well do, in view of the fact that King Victor Emmanuel had violated his pledged word by entering Rome. Hence it can be put down as certain that the publication of the documents given out last week contained nothing that was either new or interesting to the Roman people, or, for that matter, to

TEMPERANCE APOSTLE. Father Mathew's Anniversary to be Celebrated.

The monthly meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society was held Sunday afternoon. The meeting was preceded by religious exercises in St. Patrick's church, conducted by the rev. president, Rev. J. . McCallen, S.S., who preached a most cloquent sermon on the necessity and power of prayer. The pledge was afterwards administered to twelve persons. Hon. Senator Murphy presided at the business meeting, and Mr. M. Sharkey occupied the vice chair. After the transaction of the usual routine business, celebration of the anniversary of Father Mathew. The event will be celebrated by a concert in St. Patrick's hall, St. deliver an address, and it is also expected that the Rev. Father Conaty, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, will be present. The musical programme will be under the direction of Mrs. Cornwallis Monk, who will be assisted by a host of well known talent. The proceeds of the concert are to go towards the decoration of St. Patrick's church. Mr. L. C. O'Brien resigned as financial secretary and was replaced by Mr. J. Howard. Mr. Thos. Alty was elected a member of the committee of management. Short addresses of interest to the society were made by

coffin of the dead poet, said: "It is | chair. The rev. director, the parish priest of St. Ann's church, was present, and there was a good attendance of the members. After routine business was over, the question of the concert that is to be held in St. Ann's hall, on November 11th, was discussed at great length. The committee have made good progress with the arrangements, and held a long meeting after the general meeting was over. The secretary, Mr. Thos. Rogers, had the tickets and disposed of a great many to the members present. Everything points to a success. There will be a very interesting programme.

ST. ANN'S BAZIAR.

fully-The Ladies in Charge.

The bazaar, which the Ladies of Mercy of St. Ann's parish hold annually in their hall for the benefit of St. Ann's poor and orphans, opened on Wednesday, the 9th instant, under the auspices of the Redemptorist fathers. The St. Ann's bazaar is always looked upon as one of the events of the season. The ladies of the parish spared no pains for the purpose of obtaining money for the worthy object, and the bazaar has always hitherto been a grand success.

This year the prospects are just as bright and the commencement of its ten days' existence promises to be as successful as its predecessors. The hall is prettily decorated, and the booths, with their large stock of every imaginable object, are most artistic. The ladies, too, are charmingly dressed in fancy costumes and the scene of an one. The officers of the bazaar are Mrs. Wm. Brennan, president; Miss Johnson and Miss Cullinan, vice-presidents, and Miss M. Lesperance, secretary. The ladies in charge of the different tables are as follows:--

Tire-Na-Oge-Mrs. William Brennan, president, assisted by Mrs. James Johnson, Miss Devine, Miss M. O'Brien, Miss L. O'Neill Miss Colfer, Miss McCaffrey, Miss F. O'Neill.
Fish pond—Misses M. K. Cullinan,

and Misses K. and B. Ahearn. Selling table-Miss M. A. Kane, assisted by Miss M. Sullivan.

Lucky dial-Miss K. Kane. Fancy table-Misses E. and A. Mc-

Lottery and harbor of fortune—Miss E. Brennan, assisted by Misses E. Martin and N. Enright.

Flowers and cigars- Misses J. and A. Kannon and K. and A. Finlay.

Furniture booth-Mrs. and Miss Bur-Refreshments-Miss O'Connor, assisted

by Misses R. Lesperance, M. Gillies, B. Callaghan, M. Power, L. Sullivan, Marguerite O'Connor.

Gypsy's tent-Miss Julia Walsh. Fair Journal-Miss Katie O'Brien and

a staff of reporters. A programme on the first night consisting of tableaux and choruses was suc-

cessfully gone through.

Each evening until the 19th instant a good programme of attractions is promised, an especial feature of the 16th be-

ing a progressive cuchre party.

Pretty booths line the hall, which is tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the liberal use of pretty decorations seems to turn the whole into a handsome picture. In the centre of the hall a pretty padoga is situated, under the directi m of Misses J. and A. Kannon Vatican and the Italian Government, in and Misses K. and A. Finlay, who are adepts at inducing the young men to purchase flowers and cigars, even if they do not want them.

A very handsome booth is that at which Mrs. William Brennan, the president, assisted by Mrs. James Johnson, Miss Devine, Miss M. O'Brien, Miss L. O'Neill, Miss Colter, Miss McCaffrey and Miss F. O'Neill, holds full sway. A neat shield informs the observer that it is Tire-na-oge, which, translated, means that at that spot a thousand years is as a day. It is also the polling booth for Leinster. Just next is the office of the Bazaar Journal, which claims the largest circulation of its class. It is a bright, newsy sheet, and reflects great credit on Miss K. O'Brien and her staff of fair reporters. At the Lucky Dial, Miss K. Kane poses as the Goddess of Fortune, and invites the passer-by to try his luck.

At the fancy table, which is also the polling booth for Connaught, Misses E. and A. McCarthy are in charge. A fish pond and harbor of fortune is next, and s looked after by Misses M. and K. Cullinan and Misses K. and B. Ahearn It is also the polling booth of Ulster. The interests of the furniture booth are looked after by Mrs. and Miss Burder. At the selling table, Miss W. A. Kane and Miss M. Sullivan appear to be busy.

At the end of the hall, neatly dressed in pink, is the refreshment stand, where the wants of the inner man are looked after by Misses O'Connor, R. Lesperance, M. Gillies, B. Callaghan, M. Power, L.

Sullivan and M. O.Connor. Dame Fortune, in the person of Miss Julia Walsh, presides at the gypsics' tent and solicits the anxious to take a glimpse into the future. A feature of the bazaar is the contest for the most popular province in Ireland. You can vote as often as you choose. A performance is given on the stage every evening. Last Friday night the junior division of St. Ann's Young Men's Society produced a comedy-drama entitled "The Forbidden Fruit" in a creditable manner. Those who took part were: Thos. Gleeson, Thos. Hogan, Geo. Gummersell, James Odell, A. O'Leary, F. Murray and R. Fitzgerald. This Wednesday evening a progressive euchre party will be held. our prizes will be given.

The following is the programme of events. So far, those comprised in the first mentioned half have already taken place—they were:

Wednesday, October 9th.—Tableau, Gypsy's Camp;" Traveling Tinkers,

Thursday, Phonographic Entertainment—Selections by Gilmour's Band, Sousa's Band, Comic Speeches, etc., under the baton of Mr. Battersby.

Chorus; Dialogue and Drill, The Little Mothers and their Children; Song, The Pleasures of Winter.

Tuesday, Scriptural Tableau from Book of "Esther": Aman and Mardochai; Esther before the King; Assuerus consults Aman; Estner confounds Aman; Mardochai honored by the

The following will take place each coming evening till the end:
Wednesday.—Tableau, Faith, Peace and Glory; Chorus, "Bridal Chorus." Thursday.—Tableau and Pantomime, 'Busy Bees;" Reading and Tableau,
'Abou Ben Adham."

Friday, Pupils of St. Ann's Academy.

Operetta, "The Crown of Virtue;"
Mountaineers' Good-Night.

Saturday .- Drawing of prizes. There will also be a contest for the most popular province in Ireland. Are you for Leinster? Are you for Ulster? Are you for Munster? Are you for Connaught? Come, vote for your choice; vote early and often; sell your votes. A good chance for telegraphers. A gold watch for the winner!

C. M. B. A.

The regular meeting of Branch 232 C. M. B. A., was held on Thursday night in their hall, St. Catherine street, and final arrangements made for their next social entertainment, to be held on Friday evening next. The following committee was appointed to have charge of the evening: Messers. P. Kelly, S. A. Carpenter, L. E. Choquette, W. J. McCaffery, A. C. Coleman, T. R. Cowan, A. Brunet, W. E. Durack, S. P. Ireland and J. J.



Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood. "A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was swell as ever." of the medicine he was as well as ever. FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peniusula Lake, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Promineutly in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure all liver lils, billous-

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The Rainy Day in the Fall

Is inevitable! It can be made endurable, if not pleasant, however, with a good Umbrella and a reliable Water-proof. We can supply both at the cheapest prices. Be sure to see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

UMBRELLAS

FOR BOTH SEXES. Hundreds of new and pretty Umbrellas

to select from. Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas with Natural Handles, only 90c each. Another case of fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas with Sterling Silver Mounts, ex-

tra finish, regular price \$2 and \$2.50, for \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Special value in small rolling, Navy

Blue Silk Umbrellas with up to date handles, prices \$3.50 and \$4.75. Ladies' Gold and Silver Mounted Um-

rellas, samples, to clear at 25 per cent Ladies' Umbrellas in all grades and

qualities. Prices from 35c up. Men' Umbrellas with Steel Rods and Roria Silk Coverings. Prices \$1, \$1.25 \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Men's Durable Silk Umbrellas, with Congo and Cherry Wood Handles (Crooks) and Steel Rods, price \$2.00. Men's Silk Umbrellas, color London Smoke, Natural handles; would be cheap

at \$6, for \$4.75.

Men's Silk Umbrellas of every de scription, from 50c up.

WATERPROOFS.

Ladies' Heptonette Waterproof Garments, guaranteed rain-proof, perfectly porous, free from rubber, and odorless; nothing to equal them for style, fit and Snick A full rook in Court Continued. finish. A full stock in Covert Coatings, Fancy Cheeks and Plain colors. Prices from \$5.75.
Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs, English

make, at bargain prices. Children's Rubber Waterproofs, English make, prices from \$1.35.

Men's and Boys' Rubber Waterproof Coats in all the leading styles and sizes.

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And you will find out that every day is Bargain Day with us. When we have a bargain we don't keep it for Bargain Day, as we have no particular Bargain Day. We know when a bargain is coming in and the moment we receive it we offer it as a bargain.

Here is a Bargain For You.

Amanufacturer's lot of Pure Linen Handker chiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen, they would not be dear at \$4.00 or \$5.00 a dozen. Our price for these handkerchiels is only \$2.00 2 dozen or 17c each.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen and neatly hemstitched, they are cheap at \$2.40 a dozen. Our price for these goods is \$1.40 a dozen or 12c each.

40 inch All Wool Fine Dress Serges i

choice shades, 25c a yard. Nice Tweed Effects Dress Goods, 15c, 25c

Novelties in Crepones and Crepone Effects in Plain, Plaid and Fancy, in Black and

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OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. THOMAS KINSELLA. Seldom, if ever, have we had to record a more painful event than that of the death of the late Mrs. Thomas Kinsella, the beloved wife of our highly esteemed and universally popular fellow-citizen, Mr. Kinsella, of St. Antoine Street. Under any circumstance the loss of such a good woman and loving wife would be a severe blow to all whom she held dear and all who knew her; but to be snatched away, when in health and strength, by such an accident as that which befell the deceased lady, is doubly painful. The sad event was the result of an untimely move when in the elevator of Messrs. John Murphy & Co.'s store, on St. Catherine street. Mrs. Kinsella attempted to alight from the elevator at the third floor, but did so too hastily, and was caught by the car, receiving serious injuries. The General Hospital ambulance was telephoned for, and the injured lady was removed to that institution and placed in a private ward, where she gradually sank and died a few hours after the occurrence of the painful

To say that we deeply sympathise with is merely to express a very feeble amount of the sentiment we entertain. The large funeral cortege, the gathering of hundreds at the solemn service, the universal sorrow demonstrated, all tell how deeply mourned is the loss and how universally esteemed was the deceased. To be thus snatched away, in the midst of life, is trying; but the Catholic soul of her good husband must feel a consolation in the knowledge of her happiness beyond. For truly she was one of those to whom an eternal reward has been promised. It only remains for all who knew her to join her sorrowing relatives and the Church in the fervent prayer that her soul may rest in peace.

PERSONAL.

Numbers of our readers will regret to learn that Mr. J. J. Lanning, Assistant to the General Manager of the Grand Trunk, has been confined for some time to his house in consequence of a severe attack of illness. For over a year Mr. Lanning's health has been far from good, but with that energy and spirit so characteristic of his life, he battled bravely with the ailment. We fervently hope that this severe attack will prove as unsuccessful as all former ones and that he will not only conquer, as is his custom, but will soon be restored to his former good health. We can truly say that there are few men in our day who have as many friends and well-wishers, all over Canada and the United States, as has Mr. Lanning. The number who owe him debts of gratitude is as great as his kindly deeds have been countless.

ST. ANTHONY AND THE FORTUNE TELLER.

The Revuedu Tiers Ordre publishes an interesting report of how a Montreal fortune-teller was suddenly stopped in her operations through the medium of St. Anthony. According to that report, a Montreal lady was in the habit of consulting the fortune-teller, who lived on St. Dominique street, notwithstandi g the advice of a priest, who tried to impress upon her that such consultations implied direct communication with the devil. The lady, however, consented to try an experiment suggested by the priest. He gave her a blessed medal of St. Anthony, together with a prayer which she promised to recite mentally during the whole course of her next in-terview with the medium. On the day fixed the lady acted in accordance with her promise, and the fortune-teller was forced to admit that, for some unknown cause, she was unable to get any information from her cards on this occasion. The lady then showed her a copy of the prayer which she had been reciting, and the fortune-teller made a confession. The spell has been broken ever since. and the St. Dominique street medium has been unable to resume her predictions.

It was a dreary night in the winter of 17- Outside a heavy fog filled the narrow, unsavory streets of the metropolis and the lungs and eyes of such unfo nates as chanced to be abroad. A even invaded the small wooden the night watchman, interfering with slumbers to which the inmates were

both by age and office entitled. Across the river, in the dingy, ill-paved lanes of The borough, the fog seemed at its worst, h light, warmish haze being the only indication of the presence of those shops which still remained open, and around. which small, ill-clad urchins with the most unmistakable intentions persistently hovered.

"A sweet night for footpads," muttered young Dr. Mostyn, as he disengaged himself from a chance rencontre with a post, and felt his way along by tapping with his stout stick at the house walls, a proceeding by which he had already severely damaged the legs of three of his suffering fellow-creatures, and poked a large hole in the kitchen window of a fourth. "And now," he continued, talking to himself for the sake of company, "for home and supper and a fire. Ah, and a patient or two, perhaps. Who

At this cheering prospect his spirits rose, and he banged mightily at the wall with his stick in consequence, until at length, coming to a small street on his right, he turned smartly down, and having made sure of his own door knocked briskly at it.

"Who's there?" came a shrill female voice in reponse.

"It's I, Bet," said her master. "Open the door, my good girl."
"Not if I knows it," was the cheering reply. "You take yourself off, young

man, whoever you are. There's two bulldogs and three men with loaded guns standing by me, to say nothing—"
"Open the door, Bet!" roared her master through the keyhole. "Don't

you know me?"

"Is it 9 o'clock, or is it 11?" propounded the damsel; "because if it's 11 o'clock my eyes deceive me, and if it's 9 o'clock your voice deceives me; for the doctor said he'd be home at 11 and not before, and considering the fog I should say a good deal arter."

"Open the door," said the surgeon, sharply. "I'm back already because my patient's dead. Come; open at once! There was a creaking and shooting of bolts as he finished speaking, and the door being cautiously opened discovered an angular woman of some 35 years, whose nervous face cleared directly she saw her master.

"I'm asking your pardon for keeping you long, sir," said she; "but one never knows who's who, and judging by the noises and runnings, there's been rare doings round the corner tonight." "Anybody been, Bet?"

surgeon, as ten minutes later he sat down to a carefully grilled chop.

"Not a soul," replied his handmaiden.
"And a nice person you would be to open the door if an accident had arrived."

"Oh, I should have opened it at once," said Bet, with decision. "Directly they used the word 'accident' I should have

opened it and chanced it." Her master, smiling at her devotion, drew his chair to the fire and, having carefully filled a long clay pipe, fell to me. I vowed that if for twenty smoking with an air of great enjoyment years he gave me wealth and the possession of her whom I loved better than my likely that he would be disturbed. The wealth had been supported by the foreign and content. Then, thinking it extremes soon of her whom I loved better than my will be a long clay pipe. The world be the foreign and the support while I was the long clay pipe. ly unlikely that he would be disturbed at that late hour, he dismissed his re-

thoughts took a very gloomy direction indeed, and he shook his head despondingly as he thought of his future prospects. His mood was not made more cheerful by the room, which was large and dark, and panelled with oak, and or-namented with oil portraits of dead and gone worthies, with whom he claimed some kindship more or less remote, who seemed to stare at him to-night in a particularly ghostly, not to say wooden manner. Besides all this, he was in love; and he had no sooner built a magnificent castle-in the air-and placed her in it, than an anything but airy

dream was spoiled. He had been sitting thus for some time, nursing his woes and sipping a glass of hot cognac which he had prepared, when he was disturbed by a loud, imperative knocking at the front door, whereat he snatched up one of the gut-tering candles and marched down the narrow stairs to open it. The feeble light of the candle, when he had done so, showed him a tall, strongly-built man of middle age, whose naturally fine proportions were increased by the fog, which clung to them and exaggerated them. The surgeon noted that he was richly clad, and also that the embossed hilt of a sword portruded from the skirts of his coat, while his face, from some powerful emotion, was pale and drawn. "Are you the surgeon?" asked the

landlord called in for the rent, and the

new-comer, abruptly.
"At your service," was the reply.

The stranger obeyed, and waiting un-til the surgeon had secured the door, followed him up stairs.

"Examine me!" said he, taking off his laced coat and standing pale and erect

before him.

"Unfasten your shirt," said the other, falling in with his strange humor and commencing a careful examination.
"Well?" enquired the stranger, when

he had finished. Sound as a bell and as hard as oak." "Not likely to die suddenly?" suggest-

ed his visitor. "No. I should think that would be the last thing to happen to you," re-plied the puzzled surgeon. "Why, what is the matter with you? Do you

feel ill?

"No: I feel hale and strong, capable of enjoying life with the best. "I've never had an illness in my life. But for all that I shall die at midnight."

"Of course," said the surgeon, somewhat provoked at all this mystery, "If

known to me, but I shall never see the lifting of this dreadful blackness which on my last night on earth has fitly inter-posed itself between me and the heaven have renounced."

The surgeon listening to this strange outburst, turned to the table, and filling a glass of brandy handed it to his extraordinary patient. "It will put heart into you," said he.

"But not a soul," said the other; and, shuddering convulsively, drank it at a draught; then placing the glass upon the table, he drew a purse from his pocket and looked at the surgeon. "Your fee?"

"Nothing. I know not what your trouble is; but I wish much that I could help you."

help you." "I'm past all help," said the other, sadly, moving toward the door; then

pausing, as the surgeon took up one of the candles to light him down, he said, in irresolute tones: "As you shall judge, if you care to hear." By all means," said Mostyn heartily.

as, replacing the candle, he poked the fire and drew up a chair for his visitor.

"Twenty years ago," said the latter, accepting the profered seat and leaning toward the surgeon, my circumstances were very different from what they are now. Young and strong, I had at the death of my parents rejected the bread of dependence offered me by relatives, and, full of hope, had come to London to make my the motionless figure in the chair seemed ortune. It proved to be harder work than I had anticipated, and in a very short while I was reduced to the verge of starvation. One dreadful night, of was half crazed with poverty and despair. For two days I had not tasted food, nor did I see the slightest prospect of obtaining any. Added to this I was deeply in horrible fear, he glanced hurriedly at the of those who should have been our best friends kept us apart. As I crouched shivering in the garret, which served me for a lodging, I think I must have gone a little bit mad." He broke off suddenly,

as though unwilling to continue, and stared gloomily at the fire. "Well?" said the surgeon, who had been listening with much interest.

"Have you ever heard of compacts with the evil one?" demanded the stranger.

"I have heard of such things," replied the surgeon, on whose spirit the occasion and the visitor were beginning to

"I made one," said the other, hoarsely. "Crouched by the empty grate, which mocked me with its cold bars and white ashes, my thoughts turned, as though directed by some unseen power, to all that I had heard and read of such compacts. As my mind dwelt upon it, the subject lost much of its horror, until a gentle rustling in the neighborhood of the fire drove me with quaking heart to fell upon his knees and buried his face my feet. My fears, however, were but in his hands. momentary, and with fierce determination I called upon my unseen visitor to sounds suddenly ceased, and a voice seemed to cry in my ear: "Write, write!" Idraggeda small table into the with the prince of darkness, possessed, carts betokened the beginning of another as I did so, with the horrible conscious-

whole life, my soul should be the forfeit. If the next morning brought change of If the next morning brought change of a strange state of alarm that you would fortune, I should take it for a sign that either have died or gone mad if I had into a brown study.

It might have been the fog, or it might have been the unexpected death of his patient: whatever the course in the state of he had accepted my conditions. I signed he the strange that the strange caught the younge the sun was shiping bright had caught the younge the sun was shiping bright had accepted my conditions. I signed he had accepted my conditions. I signed he had accepted my conditions. I signed he had accepted my conditions. I signed had a swange state the he had accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions. I should take it for a sign that either have onto done so."

The strange state had accepted my conditions accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions accepted my conditions accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions accepted my conditions accepted my conditions. I signed had accepted my conditions accepted my con merged the sun was shining brightly into my foul lodging, and below was a messenger who brought me news of a large fortune which had fallen to me through the death of an uncle. God forbid that my rash vow should have aught to do with it! Since then, everything has prospered with me. I married the woman I loved. We have a large family. I have kept my secret to my-self. To-night at 12 my time expires."

"The change in your fortunes was a mere coincidence," said the surgeon un-

easily.
"Another coincidence for you, then," said the visitor, whose face was now livid. The same state of mind, perhaps, though "In the morning, when I awoke, the agreement which I had left on the table the night you wrote your agreement."

"As I supposed my death would be a strictly natural one," continued the stranger, "I thought I would consult a Nor did he; for, aided by his surgeon, in order to see whether my heart was sound, or whether I was to die, as I have said, in a perfectly natural manner owing to its disease. A watch-man whom I met directed me to your

door." "Do you live in the neighborhood?" "No, at Westminster," was the reply. "But having put all my affairs in order, and wishing my dear ones should be no witnesses to my death, I have been roaming about the streets to meet it

"Alone?" queried the wondering

surgeon.
"I—hope so," said the other, shudder-

ing.
"Be guided by me," said the surgeon, earnestly. "Return to your home and forget all about this mysterious compact you fancy you have made."

His companion shook his head and

turned to the door.

"Are you going to roam about in the fog again?" asked Mostyn.

"Unless you will let me stay here,"

said the other, glancing at him wistfully. "You are not nervous? you do not think I shall die?"

"You will die of fright if you die at all," said the surgeon, sturdily. "But

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

And the same of th

The state of the s

Market de de de de de de de de de de

speak with more ourself, you can stay, and welcome, if you will:" And to time than anyb authority as to the "I have n dy else."

suicide," was the stern rejoinder. In was the stern rejoinder. Wes. The manner of my death is unstances. The manner of my death is unstances. The manner of my death is unstances.

no sound save the flickering of the fire disturbed the silence of the room. Then the surgeon arose and, upon hospitable thoughts intent, busied himself with the little spirit case which stood on the side-board; and after sundry most musical gurglings from the bottle as it confided its contents to the glasses, appeared in his place again with two steaming potations and a sugar bowl. "Cognac." said he, "with all its fiery nature subdued, now in its tranquil old age."

"Thanks," said his visitor, taking the proffered glass. "The last toast I shall drink: Long life to you." He tossed off the contents, and again lapsed into silence, while the surgeon slowly smoked his long long pipe, removing it at intervals in favor of the spirit he had so highly commended.

Half an hour passed, and a neighboring church clock slowly boomed the hour of 11. One hour more. The surgeon, glancing at his companion to see what effect the sound had on him, saw that his eyes were closed and that he breathed heavily. Rising cautiously to his feet, he' felt the pulse of the strong sinewy wrist which hung over the side of the chair, and, then, returning to his seat, sat closely regarding him, not without casting certain uneasy glances into the dark corners of the room. His pipe went out; the fire burnt low, and, seen through the haze of fog and smoke, suddenly to loom large in front of him and then to be almost obscured by the

darkness. For a few seconds it seemed his eyes which this is the twentieth anniversary, I closed. When he opened them the fire was out, and the figure in front of him love, though unhappily the interference clock and saw that it was just upon the stroke of 4, then he sprang to the side of his guest and seized the wrist nearest to him. As he did so, he started back with a wild cry of horror, for some slippery thing, darting swiftly between his feet, vanished in the gloom of a neighboring

> Ere he could recover himself, the man in front of him stirred uneasily, and rising unsteadily to his feet, gazed stupidly at him. "What's the matter?" he asked at length in dazed tones.

> "Matter!" shouted the still trembling surgeon. "Why, its four hours past midnight and you are alive and well."
> With a violent start, as he remembered his position, the stranger glanced at the mantel shelf. 'Four o'clock!" said he—"4 o'clock! Thank God, there was no compact! Then another fear possessed him: "Is it-is the clock

"To the minute," said the surgeon, standing gravely by with averted head,

As he rose to his feet the old church clock slowly struck the hour of 4, appearlend me his awful aid. As I spoke, ing to both the listeners to do so with an emphasis as unusual as it was welcome. As the last stroke sounded the stranger, who could even now hardly remoonlight which struggled through the begrimed panes of the window, and with my own blood and the stump of a pen wrote out the terms of an agreement the distant rumble of the early market

"How came I to sleep?" he inquired,

only thing I could do. You were in such

The stranger extended his hand and caught the young surgeon's in a mighty grasp. "You ran a fearful risk. Suppose that I had died. My death would have been attributed to the drug, and you would have been accused of mur-

"I chanced it," said Mostyn, simply "There was no time for consideration." "It has been a strange business." said the other. "What could it have been that was in my garret that night, and

what could have taken the agreement?"
"Rats," said Mostyn, smiling. "One
of them frightened me terribly just now; but it would not have done so if I had not been in a very excited condition.

had disappeared."

Mostyn arose and, taking great care not to extinguish the flames, snuffed the candles.

"As I supposed my death would be a again grasped him by the hand. "You

Nor did he; for, aided by his influence the young surgeon rose rapidly to fame and fortune, which he shared in the most liberal manner with the girl for whom his poverty had long kept him waiting.—Chambers' Journal.

A CENTENARIAN IMMIGRANT.

She Has a Little Joke. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The oldst immi-

grant ever landed at this port and probably the oldest person who ever made a trip across the Atlantic ocean, was discharged from Ellis Island yesterday, in the person of Mrs. Mary Coffey, who gave her age to the immigration authorities as 104 years. She came over with her youngest daughter, who is fifty-six years old, on the Cunard line steamer Auranita. which arrived on Wednesday. They left yesterday afternoon for Plainfield, Ct., where the daughter lives with her husband. Mrs. Coffey speaks no English, only the old Gaelic tongue, which she learned in the County Kerry, Ireland, her birthplace. Peter Gordon, an Ellis Island detective, who was born in the west of Ireland and understands the dialect, interpreted a few words spoken by the old woman.

Why have you come to this country?" he asked.
"To get a husband," she replied, with

a smile.

Mrs. Coffey told Detective Gordon she

hattle of Bal-

she expected to spend the rest of her life with her daughter. She is very small and her snow white hair is above a face that is drawn and wrinkled. Still her eyes are bright and clear and she said she never had worn glasses.

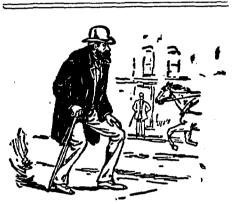
PEOPLE MARVELLED

AT THE RESCUE OF MR. METCALFE OF HORNING MILLS.

BADLY CRIPPLED WITH SCIATICA AND AN IN-TENSE SUFFERER FOR YEARS-FOR TWO YEARS WAS NOT ABLE TO DO ANY WORK - DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORES HIM TO HEALTH.

From the Shelburne Economist.

The completion of the local telephone service between Shelburne and Horning's Mills by Messrs. John Metcalfe and W. H. Marlatt, referred to in these columns recently, was the means of bringing to the notice of a reporter of the Economist the fact of the remarkable restoration to health some time ago of Mr. Metcalfe, the chief promoter of the line. For about two years Mr. Metcalfe was a terrible sufferer from sciatica, and unable to work. While not altogether bedfast, he was so badly crippled that his bent form, as he occasionally hobbled about the streets of Horning's Mills, excited universal sympathy. The trouble was in one of his hips and he could not stand or walk erect His familiar attitude, as the residents of Horning's Mills



"WALKED IN A STOOPED POSITION."

can youch, was a stooped over position with one hand on his knee. Mr. Metcalfe says :- "For about two years I was not able to do any work. Local physi cians failed to do me any good, and I went to Toronto for treatment, with equally unsatisfactory results. I also tried electrical appliances without avail. I returned home from Toronto discouraged, and said that I would take no more medicine, that it seemed as if I had to die anyway. My system was very much run down and the pains at times were exeruciating. I adhered for several months to my determination to take no more medicine, but finally consented to trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strongy recommended by a friend. Before had taken them very long I felt a great deal better, my appetite returned, and the pains diminished. After using the pills for some time longer I was able to stand and walk erect and resume my work, in the full enjoyment of health and strength. People who knew me marvelled at the change, and on my personal recommendation many have used Pink Pills. This is the first time, however, that I have given the facts for publi-

On being asked if the sciatica had ever returned, Mr. Metcalfe stated that once or twice, as the result of unusual exposure, he had experienced slight attacks, but he always kept some of the pills at hand for use on such occasions, and they never failed to fix him up all right. Mr. Metcalfe, who is 52 years of age, is in the flour and provision business, and, as proof of his ability to do as good a day's work as he ever done in his life, we may state that the most of the work connected with the erection of his six miles of telephone line was performed by himself. Mr. Metcalfe also mentioned several other instances in which the users of Pink Pills derived great benefit, among them being that of a lady resident of Horning's Mills. The Economist knows of a number of instances in Shelburne where great good has followed the use of this well-known remedy.

The public are cautioned against imitations and substitutes, said to be "just as good." These are only offered by some unscrupulous dealers because there is a larger profit for them in the imitation. There is no other remedy that can successfully take the place of Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills, and those who are in need of medicine should insist upon getting the genuine, which are always put up in boxes bearing the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If you cannot obtain them from your dealer, they will be sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

A LOVER'S DESPERATE DEED,

Lucan, Ont., October S.—There is great excitement in this village to-day over an awful tragedy which occurred at Dantield on Monday evening. It seems that at about dusk on Monday evening the victim, Miss Mabel Robinson, was in her father's yard milking a cow when John

father's yard milking a cow when John Lang drove by. Seeing Miss Robinson he stopped his horse and without getting out of the rig he urged the young lady to go with him and be married.

This she refused to do. He then jumped from the buggy and said:—
"You will go with me or die." He held a razor in his hand, and grasping the young lady he endeavored to throw her to the ground. In the struggle Miss Robinson's arms and hands were cut in a terrible manner. He finally succeeded in throwing her, and placing his knees on her throat he slashed the razor across her face and neck until he thought her dean. He called her twice, saying: Mabel, are you dead?

The girl, although still unconscious, lay perfectly still with her eyes closed, Mrs. Coffey told Detective Gordon she could remember the famous battle of Ballinamuck, in 1798, when the French troops under General Hoche landed on troops under General Hoche landed on the back of the neck. He then left her, and coming to his own home bade his father and mother good-bye, saying he

went behind the house and cut his throat from ear to ear, dying immediately.

Miss Robinson is 17 years of age and weighs in the neighborhood of 210 As an outpouring of this reverence for pounds. She has an exceedingly pretty face and is quite an accomplished young Father Burke's fondness for the Rosary.

"Hig beds" eavy big first higgs and the strength of the property of the strength of the s lady. She never encouraged the attentions of Lang, and was in perfect dread "were never from his side by day, he of him, he having threatened her last summer. John Lang was 33 years old and lived with his father on the next

FATHER BURKE'S TRUST IN THE

Father Tom Burke's devotion to the Blessed Virgin was tender, strong, filial, fruitful and comforting. How could it be otherwise with him, an Irishman. a Catholic and a son of St. Dominic? From his boyhood up he was her client. He was predestined, as it were, to be one of hers, for he was born on the Feast of her Nativity, and he died on the Feast of the Visitation. "Since I came to the use of reason," he once said, "and learned my Catechism and mastered the idea that was taught me of how God in heaven planned and designed the redemption of mankind, the greatest puzzle of my life has been—a thing that I could never understand—how any one, believing what I have said, could refuse their veneration, their honor, and their love to the Blessed Virgin, Mother of Jesus Christ." 125 cents.

was going to Michigan the next day. He | His immediate preparation for his sermons was always the recitation of three. "Hail Marys," and his last words were:

"His beads," says his first biographer. wore them around his neck at night. . . Sleeping or waking, walking or working, his fingers always held the

farm to Robinson's. The young lady will recover.

"I could sleep," said Father Burkehimself, "without the least fear on the crater of Mount Vesuvius, if I had our Lady's Rosary in my hands." In his last years, when he had returned to Tallaght, broken down in health and making his final preparation for eternity, it. was a common saying among the novices, "There goes Father Burke with his stick and his rosary."-American Ecclesiastical Review.

"THE COMMON PEOPLE,"

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do. not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla. cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hoop's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?

Doctors highly recommend it to those

Who are run down; Who have lost appetite;

Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion: And to Nursing Mothers.

as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis. Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.?

Read what the

DONIS

SAY

And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

"I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELI-

" XIR for affections of the throat and " iungs and that I am perfectly satis-"fied with its use. I recommend it "therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory

V.J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V.C.M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

I can recommend PECTORAL "BALSAMIC ELLXIB, the compo-"sition of which has been made "known to me, as an excellent re-"medy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bron-

"chitis or Colds with no fever." L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

L. ROBITAILLE, Esq. Chemist.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RAL BALSAMIC ELIXIE, I think

" it my duty to recommend it as an

" excellent remedy for Lung Affre tions in general."

N. FAFARD, M. D. Frof. of chemistry at Laval University. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"I have used your ELIXIR ac " find it excellent for BRONCHIA. " DISEASES. I intend employing " it in my practice in preference to

"all other preparations, because it always gives perfect satisfaction." Dr. J. ETHIER.

L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889. "I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIE " in the different cases for which

" is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it is " he public." Z. LAROCHE, M D

Montreal, March 27th 1889. Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonists from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

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Self-Raising Flour

GEO. W. REED,

18 THE BEST and the ORLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should sak for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

and the state of t

FAREWELL SERVICE.

REV. FATHER KIERNAN SEVERS HIS CONNECTION WITH HIS PARISH.

THELD IN HIGH ESTEEM AS THE PIONEER PRIEST OF ST. MARY'S—PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES WITH A WELL FILLED PURSE AND PARLOR LAMP.

A very large congregation gathered in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Mary's yesterday morning to hear Rev. Father Kiernan's farewell sermon. Many Protestants were noticed among the number, a substantial proof of the fact that Father Kiernan has endeared himself to all classes during his ministry in the parish of St. Mary's.

Quebec, asking him if he could spare a priest. Rev. Father Kiernan volunteer ed his services for the field and was soon on his way to Fredericton. A meeting of the parishioners was called in the Indian school house at St. Mary's a day or two after his arrival, for the purpose of inaugurating proceedings for the building of a church. A subscription list was started, under the personal supervision of Father Kiernan, and owing

HIS ZEAL AND ELOQUENT APPEALS enough had soon been raised to build a church, which was pushed along at a lively rate. The presbytery was organized at the same time and the neuclus thus formed for one of the most thriving parishes in York County. The progress during the eight years of Father Kiernan's ministry has been very marked, and he bids his people farewell now with the satisfaction of knowing that he has fought the good fight of faith, accomplished great conquests for his Master and led his flock over barriers into bright places, that at the outset seemed a task well nigh impossible. The devotion of his people, and the esteem in which he is held by all classes throughout the parish, attests to the Christian zeal, and the noble disposition with which the rev. gentleman has always carried on his

The Quebec prelates are evidently desirous of securing his valuable services again, for they have on more than one occasion invited him to take charge of parishes in their diocese, but Father Kiernan feeling that his duty lay in St. Mary's until the pioneer work had been

STEADILY DECLINED THESE OFFERS. Now, however, he has the parish

in such a condition, that it must flourish, as the people themselves have partaken somewhat of their departing pastor's enthusiasm, thus assuring the continued prosperity of the parish with a new leader. Moreover, Father Kiernan's health has been considerably broken down by his mission work, and the field to which he has been called being not nearly so scattered will give him an opportunity to recuperate somewhat. He therefore accepted the call to Sheenboro, Quebec, and leaves for

there Tuesday morning.

His parishioners felt that they could not allow him to go without presenting him with some token of their esteem and devotion, so at the close of High Mass in St. Mary's Church, Mr. James Hughes, on behalf of the St. Mary's was about to take his departure from congregation and those of the surroundtheir midst.—The Fredericton Gleaner. ing districts, presented the retiring pastor with the following address, accompanied by a well-filled purse:

THE ADDRESS.

To the Reverend J. P. Kiernan, Parish Priest, St. Mary's, N.B.:

Reverend and Dear Father,-We, the members of the congregation over which you have presided so zealously and faithfully for the past nine years, have learned with feelings of sorrow that it is your intention to sever your connec-tion with us at an early day, in order that you may carry on God's work in other fields. We are not unmindful of the good results you have accomplished in this parish since your advent amongst us, in creeting a church and pastor's residence at St. Mary's, organizing the congregation and generally in administering to the spiritual wants of your people and carrying the blessings of our holy religion regularly to the more distant points of your territorially large

We think that it would be entirely unnecessary on our part to give you any mere verbal assurance of the esteem your people have for you or of the respect in which you are held, not only by them, but by the people of the parish generally.

The uniform kindness and courtesy you have received on all hands must have sufficiently attested these facts to

While your work here has been an arduous one, your missions long and frequent, we venture to believe that the affection and confidence of your people have to some extent at least compensated you for many disadvantages necessarily incident to the organization and work of a large parish.

We feel deeply the loss which your removal will occasion to our congregation, and in saying farewell desire to express the hope that in your new field of labor you will have none but kindly remembrances for your old parishioners.

Our sincere wish is that the Divine blessing may always rest on you and

Dated Sept. 29th, A.D. 1895. Signed on behalf of the congregation by the following committee: Mesars. James Duffy, Patrick McCluskey, Thomas Morris, Patrick Bowlin, James A. Hayes, James Shortill, Alexander Brogan, Matthew Murphy and Miss Josie Higgins and Miss Annie McSorley.

When Mr. Hughes had read his address and made his presentation, Miss Mary Rush stepped to the front, and in the name of the Sund y School and choir presented the rev. gentleman with a beautiful parlor lamp, accompanied by the following address:

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADDRESS. To the Rev. Father Kiernan, Parish Priest of St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's, York County: DEAR REV. AND KIND FATHER. The

to remove from our midst has been learned with feelings of deep regret. Consumption, Therefore, we, members of your Sunday School and Choir, take this opportunity of publicly expressing our appreciation of your services as our beloved priest of this parish of St. Mary's. Your fidelity and example we are proud of, and beg to

certify to the marked increase in faith

and piety in this parish since your ap-

pointment. Trials and troubles, no

doubt, have crossed your path, but your

untiring energy and devotion and fidelity

to your parishioners and to your duties

have never ceased, and you have given

us much consolation in your sound

advice and cheerfulness in assisting us

to battle with the world. Whether pre-

siding at our meetings or discharging

the duties assigned to you in the other

important offices of your association, we

have always found you courteous, pains-

taking and impartial; and while we

deepl. regret that you are to remove to

a new field of labor, and leave our parish

where you have for so many years made

your home, you can rest assured that there will be no congregation more

pleased to hear of your success than the

congregation of St. Mary's Church. As

a small token of our esteem, love and

friendship for you in our hearts, we hope

you will accept this lamp which we now

present you, and may you find us good and worthy Catholics, and may we be

rewarded (in union with thyself, dear

Father) with eternal rest in heaven

hereafter. There is no good comes from

too much praise, but we are quite aware

that it is no flattery to say upon this

occasion also, that your eloquent, plain,

and practical and earnest sermons speak

for themselves in the work you have ac-

complished in the parish during the

short time you have been with us, and

we hope and pray that you will be long

spared to your estimable father and mother, and the people for whose souls

you are working.

Asking your blessing, dear Father, we

subscribe this address on behalf of your Sunday School and Choir:—M. Rush, M.

Ryan, M. Hayes, B. McNulty, F. McSorley, S. Hayes, M. Ryan, A. Gallagher,

M. Brogan, E. Doon, S. Doon, H. Doon, F. Hughes, A. Rush, M. Rush, F. Daly, J. Hayes, L. McSorley, W. McSorley, E. McSorley, G. McNulty, F. Brogan, A.

FATHER KIERNAN'S REPLY.

reply, after which he preached his fare-

well sermon. He referred to the very

friendly relations that existed between

him and the people of St. Mary's and

on a bright Sunday morning over eight

years ago. He came among them a stranger, but he was received with a

kindness and generous hospitality that

has grown stronger with the passing

years, and which he would cherish in his memory. He referred to the intelli-

gent and willing assistance he had always received from the parishioners,

and said that no pastor could have a

more devoted congregation. In conclu-

sion, he hoped they would continue to

do their duty, and love God as sincerely

as they have done in the past, always re-

membering him in their prayers. The congregation was visibly affected by the

In the evening, Father Kiernan again

spoke words of farewell to a large congregation, all of whom left the church

with feelings of regret occasioned by the

thought that their much esteemed pastor

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this sea-

John's got the Pheumatism

Pains again ehr
Why not
Why not
Menthal Plaster
my wife got me
age it cured

one, il cured

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism In the Back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right.

S. C. HUNTER, Sweet's Corners.

Central Millinery Parlor,

Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days.

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City and District Bank Building.

A. W. Grenier, Q.C.,

very sudden news of your determination Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel.

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F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.

like magic 🏄 🏻

.,. 178 BLEURY STREET.

and Muscular

son, will make you feel strong and vigor-

ous and keep you from sickness later on.

impressive address.

Rev. Father Kiernan made a feeling

Hannebery, K. Hannebery.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Cardinal Logue has appointed the Rev. John Quinn, late of Armagh, Administrator of Armagh.

At Clonmel the All-round Championship of the G.A.A. was won by T. E. Wood, of Enniskeanc.

Thomas Granville Knox, has been commissioned Deputy Lieutenant of County Tyrone, vice Col. Wm. Knox re-

The appointment of sub-postmistress of Ballybunion has been conferred on Mrs. Langford, wife of Mr. Patrick Langford, National school teacher.

James John Shee, solicitor, of Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir, was returned as a Nationalist Member of Parliament from West Waterford, on Sept. 12, without opposition, in succession to Alfred Webb,

The death occurred at Westport, on the 14th inst. of Michael Fergus, merchant and on Sept. 9, at the residence of his father, Bart. Kennedy, of Newport, after a prolonged illness, of John Kennedy, aged twenty-one years.

John Reilly, Councillor for the North City Ward, Dublin, was elected an Alderman for the same ward on the 16th inst., in the room of Mr. Henry J. Gill resigned. Mr. Reilly's elevation to the the surrounding districts during his pas-torate. He first celebrated Mass for them in the little Indian school-house aldermanship leaves a vacant councillor-

The Local Government Board have informed the Glennamaddy Board of Guardians that they are prepared to make an order dissolving the Glennamaddy Union and amalgamating it with the unions of Castlerea, Mount Bellew, and Tuam.

Lince-Sergeant W. Norton, of Newry, has been presented by the colonel of the battallion with the bronze medal and certificate awarded by the Royal Humane Society for his heroic rescue of the late Thos. McParland from the Newry canal.

Constable H. C. Stratton, who has been stationed in Lady Lane, Waterford, for some few years, has retired on a pension of £91 per annum. Sergeant Kelly is transferred to Galway town on promotion. His vacancy has been filled by Constable Lambers.

The Rev. Paul Murphy, rector of St. Mary's Church, Knockbeg, has been tramerred to Clonegal. The Rev. Mr. Cullen, Diocesan Examiner, succeeds Father Murphy as rector of St. Mary's. Father Phelan has been appointed Diocesan Examiner, in succession to Rev. Mr. Cullen.

On Sunday, September 8, Bishop Browne, of Cloyne, ordained in the Fermoy church, the Rev. J. O'Callahan, of Banteer House. He was assisted by the Revs. J. Sisk, Adm., of Fermoy; 4. Noonan, of St. Colman's College; and J. M. O'Callaghan, of Mallow, brother of the new priest.

The deaths of these Dublin people are announced: On Sept. 16, Michael Cunningham, aged forty years. Sept. 16, Mrs. Margaret McEvoy, aged seventy years. Sept. 14, Adam McGregor, Inte of Tralee, aged seventy six years. Sept. 15. Christopher Murphy. Sept. 15, Sarah, beloved wife of John Nolan.

William McGrath, a laborer, of Park Street, Belfast, was whitewashing a yard in Condon Street, on Sept. 7, and commenced to put a gate in a loft by means of a windlass and rope. The rope broke, and he fell out after the gate, a distance of twelve feet. He was taken to the hospital and died on the following morning.

The marriage was solemnized on September 9, at Haggardstown Chapel, by the Very Rev. H. McSherry, Adm., of Dundalk, of Mr. Joseph J. McNally, B.A., only son of E. McNally, of Carrickma-cross, and Miss Esther Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Moynagh, of Dundalk, Crown Solicitor for Louth and Drogheda.

There died suddenly at Kilkeel, on the 12th inst., a figure with which almost every visitor to Carlingford Lough district during the past half century must have been familiar. Harry Doran, the driver of the car between Kilkeel and Warrenpoint, was quite a local "character." For over fifty years he plied be-tween Kilkeel and Warrenpoint twice

A meeting of the Kickham Memorial Committee was held on Sept. 12, at Limerick Junction. William Hurley occupied the chair. Secretary Fitzgerald submitted a financial statement showing, after an expenditure of £70 for a Celtic cross, erected over the grave at Mullinahone, there remained £335 14s. 10d. It was decided that the memorial take the form of a life-size figure of the deceased

A meeting in furtherance of railway extension from Letterkenny to Gweedore was held in the former place on Sept. 13 Mr. Boyd, D. L., presided. Two routes, Meenadreen without a guarantee and the coast Leitrim line, were discussed and the discussion resulted in favor of Meenadreen, but at the instance of the Rev. R. Kane. P. M., the choice was left open for the fuller expression of public

CREAT BATTLES are contin-ually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and Restores Health.

opinion among the residents of the coast | Col. 'man, from St. John's to Castleplunroute requiring a guarantee. The Rev. James McFadden, pastor of Gweedore, who was present, advocated the Meenadreen route.

The marriage was solemnized on Sept. 10, at Mount St. Joseph's Abbey, Roscrea, by the Rev. Denis Cleary, pastor of O'Callaghan's Mills, cousin to the bride, assisted by the Revs. Mark Kieran, brother of the bridegroom, John Glynn, of Nenagh, and J. Benedict Woods, of Mr. Matthew J. Quigley, of Nenagh, eldest son of Mark Quigley, T. C. of Birr, and Maria, only daughter of William Quinlan, of Cork.

Lady Aberdeen has sent a large number of money prizes to the Rev. John P. Connolly, to be distributed to the pupils of the different schools in Achill for their proficiency in the Industrial programme. Bunnacurry School leads the list with two first prizes. Another examination will be held in Achill next April by a committee of ladies from Dublin, by order of Lady Aberdeen, when a large number of money prizes will be given.

A serious outbreak of fever has taken place in Roscrea. Seven patients were admitted in one week to the work-house infirmary suffering from typhoid fever. On Sept. 12, the master reported a fresh case. A shop assistant named Kennedy died a victim to another malady, typhus fever. Impure drinking water in some of the public pumps is said to be the course of the outbreak. The sanitary authority has already accepted plans for a water supply for Roscrea.

The Rev. M. A. Joy, one of the best known members of the Order of the Christian Brothers, died in Mitchelstown on Sept. 12. He had attained his sixty-ninth year, and had devoted more than fifty-one years to the service of the order to which he belonged. Born in Kerry in 1826, he joined the order on June 17. 1844, at Preston, in England. There he ing together a large band of men. The spent two years in the novitiate of the people came forward cheering, and decommunity. He was transferred to Ire-Suir. He was soon called by his superiors to Dublin, and in the metropolis he labored for more than thirty years. He was buried in the graveyard attached community.

from Roscommon to St. John's; Father | are posted in the district.

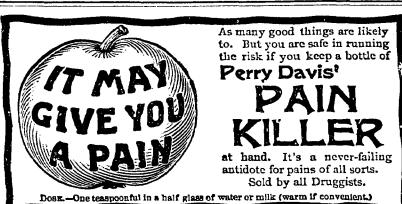
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kett to

Rather Hannon, from CastleplunAthlone; Father O'Keefe, from
to Ballingare; Father Thomas kett to Athione; Father O Rese, from Athlone to Ballingare; Father Thomas Cummins, from Ballingare to Roscommon; Father H. Nangle, from Loughglynn to Ballingare; Father Davis, from Ballingare to Coury, from Coot hall to Ballingare; Father M. Martin to Loughglynn; Father Kelly from Newbride, to Curraghboy; Kelly, from Newbridge to Curraghboy;
Father McLane, from
Strokestown; Father
Strokestown; Pather
Strokestown; Pather
Strokestown; Pather Strokestown to Drumlion; Fasher Fallon, from Drumlion to Elphin; Fasher John Cummins from Flahin to Market 1999

Cummins, from Flphin to Newbyn, ige.

Michael Burke, of Mastergeehy, Kilcummin, Killarney, who was, in 188. with Sylvester Dwyer, of Killarney, comvicted of attacking the house of Cornelius Murphy, at Cools, Muckross, Killarney, when Murphy lost his life by being shot, has been released from Maryborough prison in an apparently very delicate state of health. Burke, with Dwyer, was arrested in Killarney long after the shooting. A well-grounded belief widely prevails that both were wrongfully convicted. Burke looks pale and emaciated, and was accompanied by a warder from Maryborough to Killarney. He left here for Mastergeehy, where his parents reside. Prior to his arrest and conviction he was a fine, manly, athletic young

Some time ago James Treanor, of the Carrickroe district of Errigal Truagh, was evicted from his holding by his landlord, Sir John Leslie. In the spring, however, Treanor labored his farm and had a crop of oats and potatoes as well as a quantity of hay. As soon as the crops were ready to be gathered, emergency men, protected by five policemen, tried to take them away. When they were observed, bells were rung and horns were blown on the hill tops for miles around. This had the effect of gathersired the emergency men to desist. The land in 1846, and spent a few years in latter, however, continued digging the the branch of the order at Carrick-on-potatoes. When the crop was being removed from the ground a shot was fired Others quickly followed, and this compelled the emergency men to desist. One cart laden with potatoes was all to the schools, where already repose the that could be taken away. The emer-remains of two members of the local gency men retired under the protection of the police, leaving almost all the crop. These curates in the Diocese of Elphin | Rewards for information which will lead have been transferred: Father Mulleady, to the arrest of any of the participators



The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE: -210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building.

Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

Capital

\$50,000.

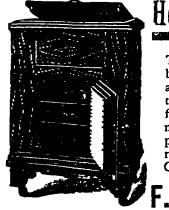
2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

TICKETS.

10 Cents.

Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp for mailing.

"Of all Table Waters the most delicious" Bottled at the Springs, Radnor-in-the Laurentides. To be had of all leading Hotels, Grocers, Restaurants and Clubs! or from Radnor Water Company. New York Life Building, Montreal.



Here's a Refrigerator

That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use, Come and see our stock.

2373 and 2375 St. Catherine Street.

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Mentreal. REPRESENTING: SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURQH, SCO FLAND

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENQLAND Capital, \$5,000,000.

The second of th

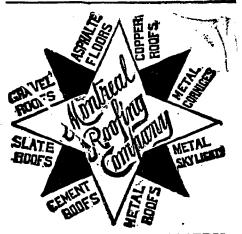
Assets, \$39,109,832.64.

BASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Hallier, M.S.. Capital, \$1,000,000.

CALL ON ::::::

MATT WILLOCK. MERCHANT TAILOR, 141a BLEURY STREET,

OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.



GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

L N-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in

(, _MPBELL'S QUININE WINE A peasant restorative and appetizer. Pure as: # holesome, it has stood the test of years. pared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., we of Imitations.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Silverware, Cutlery, Cabinets, Clocks, Banquet Lamps, from \$5.50, and hand-ome shade Rodgers Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Sterling Silver, Royeitles, Jewelry.

ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BRATEN. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED JOHN WATSON,

2174 ST, CATHERINE ST. Art Association Building, Opposite II. Morgan & Co., east corner. (15 years at 53 St, Sulsico Street.)



Pointe Fortune.

Until further notice, a special train will leave Windsor Station at 10,00 a.m. Returning, will arrive at Windsor Station at 9,25 p.m.

ST. JEROME!

Special Train Jeaves Dalhousie Square

City Ticket Office,

129 ST, JAMES STREET.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station.

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

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

9.45 a.m., 4.15 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C. A. & O. A. & P. S. R's.

9.10 a.m., *7.55 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.10 p.m. [Mixed]—For Brockville. Leaves at 2.05 p.m. on Saturdays.

5.00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.

4.29 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.

8.15 a.m. [Mixed].—For Island Pond.

7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, fruns to Quebec daily].

10.10, p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the 1. C. R'y to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns fon Saturdays this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.]

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.

4.00 p.m.—For St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R'y.

5.15 p.m.—For St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R'y.

5.16 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

9.00 a.m., *6.10 p.m.—825 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R.

9.10 a.m., *6.20 p.m.—For New York via D. & H.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.,

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St., and at Bonaventure Station.



1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. [Near McGill Street.] MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Res. Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Fictures a specialty.



OR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindlins, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarae

Biocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove lengths—

Cut any length. J C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square. Tel. \$255.

Proprietary Medicines Pills That are Utterly Worthless.

When You Ask For Paine's Celery Compound do not Allow Your Dealer to Recommend Something Else.

Yes, there is a vast amount of double deception practised in the country. The double deception imposed on a too-confiding people just means the making of worthless liquid medicines and pills, and putting them into the stores of dealers who often recommend them when Paine's Celery Compound is asked

This work of falsely recommending and substituting is fraught with many evils. It encourages deception and falsehood; it brings the public to the position of slaves to the will of the grasping dealer; it tends to prolong sufferings and agonies when the sick are forced to have what they do not ask for: and lastbuy what they do not ask for; and last ly, the vile work of substituting assists the spread and circulation of prepar-ations that should be prohibited by law.

This work of recommending poor and trashy medicines when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, is meeting with its just reward in many places. The substituting and deceptive dealers are being shunned, and the money for Paine's Celery Compound goes into the hands of upright and honest business men, contented with moderate profits, and who are anxious to give men, women and children just what they ask

for.

The great desire of sick and diseased people is a new life, which means health, strength and bodily vigor. This condition is surely and speedily realized when Paine's Celery Compound is used. This fact is proved every day by the number of testimonials received from cured people. The clergy, medical men, bankers, merchants and the everyday people testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound; such letters cannot be shown by the proprietors of the medi-cines you are asked to avoid.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS

An international Marian Congress may soon be held at Loretto. Bishop Matz is collecting in the arch-diocese of Cincinnati for the benefit of

the Denver churches. The French newspapers announce the

death of Monsignor Cardue, Bishop of Cambodia, at Poompenh.

The Jesuits have decided, at the urgent request of Bishop Schwebach, to reopen their college in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin'

Religious teaching for the first time since 1888 is allowed in public schools in Spain. Attendance at it is not obligatory.

Right Rev. Bishop Horstmann delivered the oration at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding

of Cleveland, O. Dr. Austin O'Malley, one of the brightest of the American Catholic Aterati, accepted the position of professor of lit-

Erature at Notre Dame University. Fifteen thousand persons took part in the great Florentine pilgrimage to the sanctuary at Montenero on the close of the recent Marian Congress at Leghorn.

Rev. Father Van Pommel, after a long service in Muskegon, Michigan, was given a touching farewell reception on his retirement from active duty recently.

Monsignor Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, was recently stricken with apoplexy while the religious procession of "La Deliverande" was passing at Douvres,

Archbishop Kain has notified the St. Louis Seminary Board that it is his wish that hereafter only young men born in this country should be admitted to study

for his diocese. A second preparatory sitting of the Congregation of Rites was held recently to discuss the virtues of the Venerable Antonia Maria Belloni, a professed nun of the Order of St. Clare in the Convent

of Lodi. Cardinal Bourret, of Rodez, has been appointed by Pope Leo XIII. to crown in his name the miraculous images of the Blessed Virgin venerated at Espalion and at St. Geries, in the department of

of Aveyron, France. Brother Wenzel Newman, C.S.R., has been for fifty years a professed brother of the Society of the Redemptorists. His jubilee was observed on the 8th inst., by special services in the Church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours in New Orleans.

The Copts of the East sent a deputation, headed by the Bishop, Mgr. Macarie, of Armenia, to thank the Pope for his interest in his welfare. At Jaffa, Cairo, and Alexandria these people were well received.

Sister M. Rose, of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, died last week at St. Agnes' Hospital, Maiden Choice road, Baltimore, aged 22 years. Her death, Welsh, of Iowa, and entered the order about five years ago. The body was buried in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

Archbishop Corrigan on Sunday dedicated the Church of the Divine Magnoldene at Potantico Hill, near Tarry town, NY The Archbishop was assisted in the ceremony by Mather Coyle as Church, Reury Street, on 28th inst.

deacon, Father Brady as sub-deacon. Father Brann, of St. Agnes' Church, New

York, preached the opening sermon. The following reply was sent on behalf of the Emperor of Germany to the message expressive of homage and fidelity telegraphed by the German Catholic Congress at Munich: "His Majesty has received with satisfaction the homage of the forty-third general assembly of German Catholics, and returns his best thanks,—Lucanus.

Bishop McDonnell dedicated on Sunday the new and attractive Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at Fort Hamilton avenue and East Fifth street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn. The sermon was preached by Rev. John L. Belford. In the evening there was Vespers, and Rev. James N. Mitchell, chancellor

of the diocese, preached.

Bishop McGolrick of Duluth who has done so much during the last few years to start colonies all over the northwest, has now on hand another colony plan. This time it is to establish one in the eastern part of the Red River valley, close to the Canadian boundary, where land can be obtained remarkably cheap. It is not the intention of Bishop Mc-Golrick to make this new colony a haven for people of one nationality or for people of one creed, He wants it as varied as possible.

EFFICIENCY WANTED.

Manitoba Catholics Want None but the Best Schools.

WINNIPEG, Man., October 14.—Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island, preached yesterday at the Church of the mmaculate Conception. Towards the end he alluded to the question of the schools. Catholics here, as elsewhere, he was glad to say, were a unit as to efficiency. Efficient teaching and proper inspection Manitoba Catholics would not now, nor did Archbishop Tache, ever resist. They aimed at superiority in education, not equality or inferiority. The Catholic Church led, not followed. To refuse the settlement of the question on the false grounds of Catholic unwillingness to be reasonable was very poor politics on the part of the local authorities. The better judgment was protest, and Manitoba must repudiate in the end a policy so mischievous. Manitoba should hesitate before continuing a fratricidal fight here or inflicting one upon the rest of Canada. He hoped the question would be settled amicably at once, and all work together for Canadian peace and unity. The sermon made a grand

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

impression.

Grand Field Day for the Boys.

Yesterday the annual sports of St. Mary's College were held. As our forms are all made up we will have to leave a full report of the stirring events for our next issue. Meanwhile the following is a list of the special prizes that have been offered:

Trophy, for team race, silver cup, Mr. Jas. O'Brien. One mile race, medal, Sir William

Hingston.

220 yards race, open to all colleges, gold medal, Mr. Jos. Whelan,

100 yards, open to all schools, silver medal, Mr. F. J. Hart.

Quarter mile, silver medal, A Friend. Bicycle race, one mile, medal, Mr. M. Bicycle race, 3 mile, medal, Dr. Ar-

chambault.
For highest average in senior division,

For highest average in junior division, silver medal, Mr. J. J. Duffy. The programme follows:

100 yards dash, open to schools; broad jump, hurdle race, throwing lacrosse ball, 1 mile run, putting 12-lb. shot, running high jump, half-mile run, throwing baseball, quarter-mile run, mile bicyle race, two-thirds mile bicyle race, open race, 220 yds.; tandem race, tug-of-war; team race, 1 mile.

In the 220 yards open to colleges, the following entries were received:-Wm. O'Brien, St. Mary's; Arthur Trenholme, McGill; H. Trihey, St. Mary's; H. C.

Campbell, McGill. For the 100 yard dash, open to schools, those entered are: J. D. Dixon, St. John's; Fleet, high School; Middlemiss, High School; Jos. Leduc, Tucker's; W. Strachan, Tucker's; H. Maillet, St.

Mary's.
The Police Band was in attendance and furnished music during the afternoon. The clergy were cordially invited to attend the field day celebration.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

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

Whereas, it has been the Divine Will of our Heavenly Father to call to his eternal reward, Richard Phelan, the well beloved son of our esteemed brother,

James Phelan, Be it resolved, that we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, whilst bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, keenly feel the sad loss our brother has sustained;

and be it further Resolved, that we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, tender Brother James Phelan and family our sincere sympathy in this the hour of their sorrow, and pray that our Heavenly Father will comfort and console them in their sad affliction; and beit further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and that a copy be sent to Brother James Phelan and family and to THE TRUE WITNESS.

WILLIAM FORD, Rec. Sec. CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

Last week's concert afforded another pleasant evening, Mr. Feeley presiding. Several ladies kindly assisted in song and recitation. Messrs. Read and Milloy seemed better than ever in their duets Mr. Power and others rendered great serwas from consumption. She was a Miss wice. Several seamen also did well. Another great treat may be offered tomorrow evening, when it is expected some members of the Young Irishmen's

COMMERCIAL.

ANERO CARRILLO CANTONIO CONTRA CO

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.05 to \$4.15. Winter Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.35 to \$3.60. Extra, \$0.00. Superfine, \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.45 to \$1.55. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.65 to \$1.75. OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.70 to \$3.75; standard \$3.60 to \$3.70. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.—Red Winter wheat has sold at points west of Toronto at 64c to 65c; at points west of Toronto at 64c to 65c; but within the past few days sales have been made at 63½c to 64c, although some holders are firm at 65c for white winter. At Fort William No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 62½c to 63½c.

BRAN, ETC.—We quote \$14.50 to \$15.00. Shorts \$15.75 to \$17.50 as to grade.

Moullie \$19.50 to \$21.50 as to grade.

CORN.—The market is quiet and purely nominal at 36c to 37c in bond and 44c to 46c duty paid.

to 46c duty paid. PEAS.—A fair business is reported for export, with sales of about 20,00 to 30,000 bushels reported on the basis of 581c to 59c per 60 lbs. afloat, holders now asking 60c. Sales west and north of Stratford

are reported at 481c to 49 per 66 lbs. OATS.—Sales have been made at 291c to 30c, which are the exact figures we quoted business at a week ago.

Barley.—Malting barley at 50c to 52c, and feed barley is dull at 40c to 42c, but these prices are nominal in the absence

BUCKWHEAT .- Further sales of new buckwheat have been made at 45c to 451c in store; but some holders West

ask 47c to 48c laid down here. RyE.—Prices nominal at 51c to 52c. Sales in the West at 43c to 44c. MALT.—Market steady at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity,

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl.. \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$13.75 to \$14.25; Hams, per lb., 9c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8ic to 9ic; Lard, compound, in pails,

per lb., 6\frac{2}{3}c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 11c; Shoulders. per lb., 8c to 8\frac{1}{2}c.

Dressed Hogs.—One or two lots of 2 to 3 head have been received, sales of which were made at \$7 per 100 lbs. Buyers are getting them fresh from the hook at the abattoirat \$7.25 per 100 lbs.

made at 13c to 134c for 50 to 100 case lots, and one dealer said he could have cleared off his stock at the latter figure, single cased are quoted at 13½c to 14c. Seconds are quoted at 11½c to 12c. These prices show an advanced of fully 1c on

HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c. GAME.—Partridge are steady with sales of No. 1 at 50c to 55c, and No. 2 at 30c

BEANS.—New Western medium beans \$1.10 to \$1.20 in round lots; but small lots are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40 as to

and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4tc to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 6be in time.

Babies' and Children's

Babies' and Children's

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay being quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.00. No. 1 straight

Timothy, \$10.50 to \$11. At country points, \$8.50 to \$9.00 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10.00 for No. 1, according to position.

Hops.—Market is quiet at 71c to 9c. Yearlings 3c to 6c. Some sales are reported in the country of fine stock at 7c. TALLOW .- Market is quiet at 51c to 6c for choice and 4c to 5c for common.

DRESSED POULTRY.-Dressed turkeys have sold in cases at 91c to 10c, and chickens at 7c.

DATRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-We quote: Creamery, Sept. 19c to 20c; Creamery, finest August, 18c to 18½c; Townships, 15c to 17½c; Western, 13c to 15c.

CHEESE.—We quote prices as follows: Finest Ontario, Septembers, 8 to 8 c; Finest Ontario, Augusts, 8c to 81c Finest Townships, 81c to 81c; Finest Queuec, Septembers, 71c to 8c; Undergrades, 7½ to 7½c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET. Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Sales at 71c to

Little Falls, N.Y., Oct. 7 .- Sales at 81c

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 8.—No sales. Madoc, Ont., Oct. 8.—No sales. Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 8.—Sales at 8 to

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 9.—Sales at 8 c to

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 9—Sales at 8c. Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 9.—Sales at 8c.

FRUITS.

Applies.—Fair to Fancy Fall, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bbl; Snow and Fameuse, \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl; Dried, 5½c per lb; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.
ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per

Lemons.—Jamaica, \$10 to \$12 per box; Malaga, \$11 to \$12 per case; \$7 per box. Bananas.-75c to \$1.25 per bunch.

GRAPES.—Concord, 4c per lb; Dela-ware, 5c per lb; Niagara, 4c per lb; Tokey, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per crate. CALIFORNIA PEACHES.—\$1.25 per box; Peaches, Michigan, 55c to 60c per 10

CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per bbl.; Nova Scotia, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per

Dates.—3½c to 4½c per lb. Cocoanurs.—Fancy, firsts \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100. POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c to 50c per bag; on track, 30c to 35c per bag; sweet,

\$3.25 per bbl. Onions.—Spanish, 75c to 80c per crate. FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock steady at 3c to 34c per 1b.

Sain Fish.—Dry rod \$4 to \$4.50, and SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, Pole and Boxes. If the midrem is not 533 Oxford green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Canso 13.5.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Street, London, they are sparious.

herring \$4.00 to \$4.50 and shore \$8.50 to \$3.75. 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. Oysters. - Canadian are in fair supply

at \$3.50 to \$6.00 as to quality.
OILS.—Seal oil to arrive 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil 70c to 75c for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

Mrs. Blobbs: It is strange that a strong man like you cannot get work. The Tramp: Well, yer see, mum, people wants references from me last employer, an' he's been dead twenty years.

A likely place for a fisherman to get a bite—At the mouth of a river.

DRESS Business.

If people dressed according to their their means, acted according to their convictions, and avowed their opinions, it would revolutionize society.

C. D. WARNER.

We are Helping

To revolutionize society by freeing men from tailors' misfits and high prices. Men wearing one of our Suits seldom go by a mirror without smiling to themselves over the \$5.00 they've saved by purchasing their Fall Suits at the old reliable house of J. G. KENNEDY & Co. It's human nature to chuckle over one's eleverness in getting the same suit of clothes for \$7.00 that some one else pays \$12.00 for.

Our Fall Overcoats

Are having their inning, they're in brisk demand this weather, and there's none better.

PRICES—The stingiest man in Montreal can find nothing in our prices to grumble at. We are manufacturers and sell at wholesale prices.

J. C. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 St. Lawrence Street, and 2588 Notre Dame Street

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales of round lots have been nade at 13c to 13tc for 50 to 100 case ots, and one dealer said he could have

Calf Laced Boot, Goodyear Welt

Is Extraordinary Yalue

RONAYNE BROS., Chaboillez Square.

RONAYNE BROS .. Chaboillez Square.

Nothing so Comfortable

As our German Felt Slippers. From 25c upwards.

RONAYNE BROS., Chaboillez Square.

Rubbers

In the newest styles from the best makers.

RONAYNE BROS., Chaboillez Square

Application to the Legislature.

The testamentary executors entrusted with the administration of that part of the estate of the late Francois Xavier Beaudry, bequeathed for charitable purposes, will apply to the Legis-

lature, at its next Session, to ask:
1.—I he modification of their power of alienation of the immoveable property of said estate and authorization to mortgage the same under specified conditions.

2.—That the discharge mentioned in section 7, of the Act 56 Victoria, Chapter 93, shall, after account rendered, apply to the past as well as to the future.

ESTATE F. X. BEAUDRY, F. SAINT-GERMAIN, Manager, 62 ST. JAMES STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

At the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, Oliver Maurice Augé, Q C., Samuel Glensor, importer, Joseph Paul Coutlée, merchant, Francis J Hackett, physician, Michael Donnelly, auctioneer, Thomas Harris, journalist, Jacques Auguste Leblanc, physician, all of the city and district of Montreal, and Ls. Jules Belanger, advocate, of the city and district of Quebec, will apply for an Act incorporating them, and all other persons who shall hereafter form part of said Association, under the name of "The Pro-tective Benefit Association of Canada,"

The aim and Object of the said Association

are the mutual and fraternal assistance and protection of men, women and children. GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,

Attorneys for Petitioners. 13-5

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2421.

Notice is hereby given that Dame Celime Campeau, of the parish of St. Marthe, in the district of Montreal, wife of Ovide Brabant. farmer, of the same place, has, the twelfth day of September last, instituted an action for separation as to property against her said

LAS BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

A Circular has been mailed to each depositor at the last address recorded on the books of the Bank.

Depositors not receiving the above Circular, owing to their not having given notice of their change of residence, are requested to call without delay at the office of the bank having their deposit account, in order to receive communication of the Circular prepared by the Directors and the Advisory Committee chosen by the shareholders and depositors, and also to receive from the officers explanations which they may require.

To facilitate depositors, the branch offices on St. Catherine and Notre Dame Street West will be open every evening, from 7 to 8.30 o'clock, for the above purpose.

J. GRENIER, PRESIDENT. Montreal, 8th October, 1695.

(GNADUAN) FOR THE

HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX."

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