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VOL. XLV., NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS

Founded by a Saint-Facts and Figures to Confute the Bigots.

The accusation so persistently repeated by our enemies, and so readily credited by the Protestant public, that the Church is the friend of ignorance and opposed to education, is made to back up the old, long-standing calumny, that she hates, because she dreads, the light, that ignorance is essential to her life and the secret of her power.

If this accusation had the least foundation in truth, then, of all places in the world, the City of Rome ought to furnish the clearest exemplification of this benighting policy. Schools ought always to have been very rare in that centre and stronghold of the religion that lives and thrives by ignorance. One would take it for granted that anything like a tree school there was never heard of. And, if anybody should ever have attempted to undermine the papal throne and the very foundations of the Catholic Church itself by daring to open such a school, of course he must have been seized at once, thrown into the dungeons in the Inquisition, and, after having been properly tortured, left there to rot and

Now it happens that there was just such a man, Giuseppe. Calasanzio by name, and, strange to say, by profession a Catholic priest, and it was in the year 1597 when he did this very deed. And not only once, but ever so many times. The fact is, he is the founder of the first free s hool system. What did Rome do to this man? Only this: she canonized him as a saint, and named him as the only patron of all schools for the common people, and especially of all free schools. Every priest it the whole world to-day celebrates at the altar the festival of this Catholic saint of free

But, if this Saint Giuseppe Calasanzio brought free schools under a system, then such schools must have existed before? Most certainly. Rome had always been solicitous to provide for the education of children, and here is good evidence of it, evidence standing for over four hundred years before the saint himself was born. In 1179 Pope Alexander III., at the third Council of Lateran, had the following decree passed: "Since the Church of God, like a tender mother, is bound to provide for the poor, both in those things that appertain to the aid of the body, and in those which belong to the advancement of the soul; lest the opportunity should be wanting to those poor parents, let a competent benefice be popish superstition!" founded in every cathedral church church gratuitously, by which means the support of the teacher may be assured and the way to instruction opened to learners. Let this practice be restored in other churches and monasteries if, in times past, anything was set apart for this purpose. But let no one exact a price for granting permission to teach.

Popes, prelates, and priests have always shown themselves to be of one mind ever since with this Pope Alexander. What is the result as witnessed today? Free education, in Rome itself, from the great Roman University down through its colleges and seminaries to the last of its numerous schools, forms one of the most striking and, to all but its caluminators, the most pleasing features of the great Capital of the Christian world. The university and all the other institutions of higher education in Rome are free.

Of what other city in the world can the same be said? A comparatively small number of pupils in the parish schools pay a small sum to aid their support. When next my reader hears the charge made that the Roman Cathelia Clarette. olic Church, her popes and her priests are all focs of education, let him stand up on his feet and tell the speaker that his assertion is false, that Rome herself is the Founder of the Free-School system.

Now let us hear a little Protestant testimony about Rome and look at a few igures. Laing, in his Notes of a raveller, thus discourses of the state of education in Rome:

"In Catholic Germany, in France, Italy and even Spain the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals' Which last two elements of true education should be printed in capitals), "is at least as generally diffused and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellect—al progress of the community in Catholic lands, and they might, perhaps, retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they, too, are in the countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is, in reality, not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands and

"In every street in Rome, for instance, there are at short distances public primary schools for the education of the chil-

the instruction of those classes? I doubt it. Berlin with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome, also, has her university, with an average attendance of 660 students, and the Papal States, with a population of 2,500,000 (in 1846) contain seven universities. Prussia, with a population of 14,000,000 (nearly six times as great) has but seven universities."

"These are amusing statistical factsand instructive as well as amusingwhen we remember the boasting and glorying carried on a few years back, and even to this day, about the Prussian e lucational system for the people, and the establishment of governmental schools, and enforcing by police regulation the school attendance of the children of the lower classes.

"The statistical fact that Rome has above a hundred schools more than Berlin, for a population little more than half of that of Berlin, puts to flight a world of humbugs about systems of national education carried on by governments and their moral effects on society."

Now just here I must call attention to the singular value of the evidence of this Scotch Calvinist who was no friend of the education of the "lower classes," and was bitterly opposed to the "state taking up the trade of teaching, monopolizing the business and enforcing by law and regulation the consumption of a certain quantity in every family out of the government shops." (pp. 402-3).

But how can I say that he was no friend of the education of the "lower classes" when he had just lavished such high praise upon what Rome had so successfully done, far away and ahead of Protestant Prussia? Listen to this:

"It is very much owing to the zeal and assiduity of the priesthood in diffusing instruction in the useful branches of knowledge that the revival and spread of Catholicism have been so considerable among the people of the Continent. . . The Catholic clergy adroitly (!) seized on education, and not, as we suppose in Protestant countries, to keep the people in darkness and in ignorance and to inculcate error and superstition; but to be at the head of the great social influence of useful knowledge, and with the conviction" (O wily Roman priesthood!) "that this knowledge reading, writing, arithmetic and all such requirements-is no more thinking, or an education leading to thinking, and to shaking off the trammels of popish superstition, than playing the fiddle, or painting or any other requirement to which mind is applied." (p. 403).

So it appears that Rome is not to be praised after all for taking the lead in educating the common people, but to be reviled for the cunning of its priesthood | Mother St. Jerome, 1st French course in spreading knowledge among them as tunity should be wanting to those poor the surest means of binding them more course; Mother St. Isidore, 2nd French children who cannot be aided by their securely with the "trammels of its course; Mother St. Simeon, 2nd English education of the people is sure to reand assigned to a teacher, whose sult in the "spread of Catholicism;" duty it shall be to teach the and as a champion of Calvinism clerks and poor scholars of the same the stoutest form of Protestantism-he is opposed to this powerful means, devised by wily Romish priests, of keeping up and securing from the Protestant ranks new adherents and slaves to its Popish superstition. This is what he meant by saying that the statistical facts, apparently witnessing to the glory of Rome, were "instructive as well as amusing." The long and short of it is, the Catholic Church must be reviled and downed in

In their own countries, where Protestants have the floor, she is to be reviled, and falsely, for keeping the people in ignorance; and lo! the travelled Protestant philosopher, finding Rome leading the most enlightened countries in the world in teaching the people, tells us she is to be reviled because she does not keep them in ignorance.-Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared.

"HOW STANDS THE IRISH CAUSE."

Mr. Justin McCarthy's Views.

New York, August 26 .- Mr. Justin McCarthy contributes an article to the Tribune on "How Stands the Irish Cause," in which he states that Ireland will have to wait some time for Home Rule. It may be that it will come before a Liberal Government succeeds to power, but he does not build his hopes on that chance. "Let the Tories remain Tories as long as they will," writes Mr. Mc-Carthy, "they cannot prevent the political world from moving. And even Tories feel the movement. But, of course, the great solid strength of Ireland is in herself and her own cause—in the teachings of history, in the lessons of experience. There is not, so far as I know, any people in the world who are so nearly unanimous on any political

subject of Home Rule." Mr. McCarthy deals with the electoral successes of his party in Ireland, of the internecine strife which injured the Irish cause in Great Britain, and, speaking of Mr. Redmond's attitude, he says: "At At the present time he and his followers will have to fall into line with us. It oppose the Tory Government-the cotogether in every lobby, and it may be that the division lobby may come to mean to us the forgetting of old divisions. If we could get even this much out of the return of the Tories to power we should have something substantial to recompense us for what we have lost. Suppose we assume that the Tory states-

appointment in six years. She will be ready for new hope and quite filled with a new energy when the last session of the present Parliament is over and done

ST. URBAN'S ACADEMY.

An Excellent Educational Institution,

The St. Urban's Academy on St. Urban street, above Sherbrooke, is a peaceful and delightful abode. It is surrounded on every side with pretty cottages owned by our city merchants and professional men who seek, with their families, quiet and seclusion after fatigue and agitation. It enjoys the mountain breeze, for it rises at a short distance from the southeastern slope of Mount Royal. Its main structure, of cut stone, faces a neatly trimmed plot of green, with its winding roads for vehicle purposes. In rear, a high brick building was added on in 1893, to respond to a public demand for more room and better accommodation. It contains a reception room, parlors, classes and a graceful Chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament is kept day and night. The class apartments are well-lighted and ventilated, and the bath and wash rooms, with the other requirements, have all the modern improvements and are according to the standard sanitary regulations. A thorough-going hot water heating apparatus keeps up a uniform healthy temperature throughout the cold season. A charming garden lies in the background of the mansion, with the 'Madonna" in her niche of roses at the western extremity, while to the east an orchard of delicious fruits its most tempting to the eye.

This educational estublishment, instituted by the Notre Dame Congregation, to impart a higher grade of studies to girls and young ladies in easy circumstances, was founded September 2, 1889. The extra branches taught are drawing, painting, elocution, physical culture, violin, harp, mandolin, guitar, piano, etc., etc. The pupils are either day scholars or half or full boarders in limited numbers. There are two annual musical competitions and two general examinations held yearly under the presidency of the Lady Prefect of Studies of the Community. Premiums are distributed to the winning pupils at the closing exercises in June. Two gold medals for general proficiency in French and English will be among the prizes at the end of the coming scholastic term.

The first directress was Rev. Mother Ste. Nativity of Jesu-; the second, Rev Mother St. Honore.

The following is the list of the actual Board of Mistresses for 1895-96; Rev. Mother St. Eugenia, directress; Mother St. Mary of Nazareth, assistant directress; Mother St. Martin of Tours, 1st English That is, the course: Mother St. Albina, junior French course; Mother St. Mary, junior English course. Mistress of painting and drawing, Mother St. Mary of the Precious Blood; Mistresses of music, Mother St. Mary Elizabeth, Mother St. Peter, Mother St. Evode.

A deputation composed of the Misses Bella Maloney, of Park avenue, and Beatrice, daughter of the late Colonel Hunter, of the British forces at Quebec, both graduates with singular honors of English and French, excellence in music and classes, in course 1894-95, waited on Rev. Mother-General St. Jean Baptiste. Rev. Mother regrets exceedingly that owing to unavoidable circumstances she is not in a position to acceede presently to any change in the administration.

HON. MR. CURRAN'S RETURN.

The Solicitor-General's Tour Down by the Sea.

The Hon. J. J. Curran has returned from his trip to the Maritime Provinces, and chatted freely on the matter with the representative of THE TRUE WITNESS. He said: "My visit to the Maritime Provinces was a most agreeable one. In Prince Edward Island I was the welcome guest of Lieut.-Governor Howlan. His Honor and Mrs. Howlan are the most popular occupants of the Government House that have held the position for years back. All creeds and classes gave me a generous reception, but naturally l was pleased with the addresses by all the Irish societies of the Island at nearly every point. The Irish-Canadians down by the sea are lovers of the Old Land, but most devoted citizens of Canada. One of my most pleasant recollections will ever be the citizens of Summerside joining with the members of the C.M.B.A. on my passing through and making a family affair of the greeting. The C.M.B.A. is in a most prosperous condition in that part of Canada. Everywhere they have very fine meeting rooms for their branches. The A.O.H. is a very strong society, and is increasing in membership daily. The Benevolent Irish Society, of Charlottetown, is now in the 70th year of its existence, and its roll of membership contains all the most prominent names that have figured in will be his duty and his business to the Island's history. I did not deliver any political addresses on the Island of ercionist administration. We shall vote | Prince Edward, although I spoke at four places there. The Island is a perfect garden, and seems to be in a prosperous way. Charlottetown is a thriving place, but there seems to be more activity at Summerside for the size of the place. They are very fond of sports, and the regular season of horse races are always great events. There are places innumerable for a pleasant summering by the seaside on the shores of the Island. It

it defies description, in mountain, lake and valley. At the Little Bras d'Or picnic there were Scotch Highlanders, Irish | called again and again. A great attracand Acadians, all harmonious, living and thriving together. The reception to Sir Hibbert Tupper and myself was very enthusiastic. The people down by the sea are proud of their public men. The name of Sir John Thompson is dear to them all; they actually revere his memory. Nothing could exceed the heartiness of the reception given Sir Hibbert Tupper. He is a great favorite with all classes, and looked upon as one of the men of greatest promise. The Sydney banquet was an unqualified success. Sir Hibbert's speech was one of the best I have ever heard, and it is very much to be regretted that there were not first-class facilities for reporting it. The Highlanders all speak Gaelic, much to Sunday, at the Grand Narrows. I was sorry I could not understand the words that sounded so pathetically. The Acadians speak French well. They have a fine college at Memrancook. The educational facilities in all the places I visited are first-class. Mrs. Curran accompanied me on my tour, and we are, both delighted with our trip."

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

A Learned Monk Pays His Respects to

Carping Scientists. Apropos of the much discussed subject of the attitude of the Church towards science a contributor who signs himself Le Moine (The Monk) thus writes to a

French paper : Science is good just as language is a useful gift; but it does not follow that science, like speech, may not often be

applied badly. The two thieves saw the sufferings of Jesus and knew his divine patience; the penitent one made good use of this knowledge, prayed and was saved that very hour; the bad thief made bad use of his lesson, blasphemed and was damned with his knowledge and his

We have therefore the best right to repeat that science, even that acquired by a Berthelot, who cannot see beyond his crucibles, is a benefit to humanity, and to affirm that even the discovery of explosives is a boon, although those who are wise in their own conceit find in crucibles the secret of damnation, and in explosives a means of shattering this poor world.

Science leads true savants to the Creator: for, according to the words of Pasteur. "An invincible force impels the human mind to ask what is beyond the starry vault"; the more one advances the more one thirsts to know and the more one admires the divine Architect. Increase of knowledge in the human ntellect elevates it instead of lowering it and holding it down, as happens to those who fall into the muck of material-

ism. A ladder remains a useful implement, although many people, in place of using it to climb to the summit, make of it the ncans of a lamentable fall.

Every discovery recorded to our researches has its useful side; it is a good in itself, and if we do not know how to find this good side, that is our disadvantage. Let us keep on studying; we shall find it, as we have already found it for dynamite and for divers poisons that are

in use as remedies.

M. Berthelot and his crowd pretend that science ought to pull the chariot backward; now this manner of harnessing up progress proves nothing against progress, but against the coachmen.

We do not complain, then, of the

'evils of progress," but of the stupidities of the materialists. For the church, iron is a valuable thing, so long as poinards are not made

AN EMINENT PROTESTANT CLERGY-MAN

On the Manitoba School Question.

Rev. Henry Scott-Holland, M.A., canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and one of the foremost preachers and writers in the Church of England, was in the city to-day, a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall. He is greatly interested in the Manitoba school question, and after a careful study of the whole question, is convinced that the Catholic minority is but demanding its rights. "In England we have to fight against secular schools," he said, "and we are very glad of the assistance of the carnest and pious Catholics who are fighting against the same enemy of religion. I had expected by this time that you had got the whole question satisfactorily settled, and as it seems to be a matter of plain right I am surprised that you have not. But then, I suppose, we foreigners do not understand all the political ins and outs of the question."

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CONCERT. At last Thursday's concert, Mr. H. Jones presided on the stage. This good Club is indeed thankful for the extraordinary success attending their weekly entertainments. The sailors in port assembled in full force, and were well encouraged by the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, a few of whom kindly assisted. The programme was as follows:—Mr. R. Miller was very good in his songs; Messrs. J. Morley, T. Mitten, — Shegog, seamen; — Oarrow, J. Johnston, Walter Mullin; Mr. H. and Miss O'Brien, in a duet, were well den of the lower and middle classes in men will have their constitutional tenure able for a pleasant summering by the neighborhood. Rome with a population of 158,678 souls, has 372 minor many schools, with 482 teachers and long time—it will be for Ireland a dreary there are continued. Cape Breton is the present arrangements for reaching them. Has long time—it will be for Ireland will not die of dishorder of the chiral summering by the able for a pleasant summering by the able for a pleas received; Mr. Durette, sand jig; Messrs. the deceased, and particularly to his son, Power, Read, H. Jones, and others. Miss the scalors, talented and universally be

in piccolo, banjo and mandolin, were greatly and deservedly admired, and retion is promised for to-morrow evening, (Thursday), 29th, when the choir of St. Patrick's, under the management of Prof. Fowler, will give their well-known and valuable talent to encourage the good work of the Catholic Scamen's Club.

STATISTICS OF IRBLAND.

London, Aug. 27.—The annual report of the statistics of Ireland for 1894 was issued by the Registrar-General this morning. The report shows the number of marriages to have been 21,602, which is slightly above the annual average for the last decade. The number of births was 105,354, a slight decline from the a verage. The number of deaths was 83,528, their credit. I had the pleasure of listening to a sermon in that language last ated population in the middle of the year was 4,600,599.

OUR VENERABLE POPE.

"What impression did the Holy Father make upon you?" was a question put to Cardinal Gibbons the other day in London.

'The feature that impressed me most strongly," the Cardinal answered, " was his extraordinary mental vigor. He, buried in the Vatican, knows all, understands all. No detail escapes him. Moreover he is-and this is truly remarkable for one in his cighty-sixth year-abreast of if not in advance of the times and as keenly alive to the importance of current events as the youngest of those around him. Besides, he is a convinced progressist. The spirit breathed by his later encyclicals is the spirit of the man himself. Physically he is not robust. His face is as white as yonder wall. His cheeks are transparent, yet through the fleshy veil an indomitable spirit shines. The quickness of his intelligence is marvellous. He better than any other, understands that the watchwords of the Church must be 'Progress,' not 'Reaction,' 'Energy,' not 'Apathy.'

OBITUARY.

THE LATE THOMAS COLUMNS, JR. Two months ago the home of Mr. Thos.

Collins, 178 Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, rejoiced in a visit from one of the sons of the family, Mr. Thomas Collins, Jr., of Greensburg, Pa. The young gentleman was then in good health and to all appearances was likely to have a long lease of life and many years of usefulness in store for him. During the past nine years he had resided at Greensburg, where he was universally admired and men who make friends wherever they go We can imagine the severe stroke to all his relatives and friends was the sad news of his death, which took place on the 18th instant at Pittsburg, Pa. He was in the prime of life, just twentyseven years of age, with a bright future ahead and every prospect of a useful career. To lament his early death he leaves a father and mother, seven brothers and three sisters. No family is better, more widely and more favorably known in Point St. Charles. In fact we might say that the father and mother of decased were amongst the very earliest pioneers of what is now an important section of our city. In their sorrow they have the general sympathy of the whole community. The largely attended funeral on Friday, from the extended feeling of condolence that filled he breasts of friends and acquaintances. son, a fond brother, a good citizen and one whose days—short as they were on earth-have surely paved the way to a conveying the expression of our sym-THE LATE MR. LAWRENCE WHELAN.

It was with deep regret and sincere sympathy that we read, last week, of the death of one of Ottawa's most esteemed citizens and early pioneers, in the person of Mr. Lawrence Whelan. About a year ago, Mrs. Whelan, the beloved and faithful companion of deceased, passed quietly to her eternal rest; ever since that sad event the aged and sorrowing husband has been ailing and almost continuously confined to the house. He was born in 1814, in Courtown, County Wexford, and in 1846 married Annie Fitzpatrick, of the same place. In 1847 he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Bytown, now Ottawa, then entering the employment of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., with whom he remained until 1888, when he retired from active business life. The late Mr. Whelan was highly esteemed, and was known to a large circle of acquaintances in the city and vicinity. There was a reserve in his manner which had no place in his spirit, which was, when reached, found to be singularly simple, unselfish and genial, as well as manly, tolerant and straightforward. He leaves one son, Rev. Father Whelan, parish priest of St. Patrick's, and one daughter, Miss Sarah Whelan, also of Ottawa, to both of whom the community in general extend their sympathy. In this time of bereavement, THE TRUE WITNESS desires to convey the expression of a sincere condolence to the surviving relatives of loved pastor of St. Patrick's, Ottawa, while uniting in a fervent prayer for the orgh so many public schools for time. But Ireland will not die of dis home of hospitality. As for the scenery,

MGR. O'BRYEN OF ROME.

His Views Upon the Manitoba Problem.

Six feet high, straight as a poplar, with beautiful white hair, Bishop O'Bryen is a notable personality who, in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, this morning, attracted general attention. The bishop is a ripe scholar, who for the last fitteen years has occupied the position of rector of the Church of Saint Andrea delle Frate at Rome. He speaks and writes in Italian, and wields a trenchant pen in the religious papers of the Eternal City. Previous to this appointment he had charge of a mission at Liverpool. On a short visit to this country, his Grace is stopping at the St. Patrick's rectory for a few days.

Very faintly one catches a mellow accent which might betray nativity. The manner is polished, the smile cordial, the whole personality is engaging.
"Remember that I am only a visitor here, and have no authority to speak," was the answer when His Grace was asked tosay a word or two on the attitude of the Church toward the education of

its children, with reference to the Manitoba school question. 'The attitude of the Church is too well known to need any description. The Church believes in the religious education of the young, holding that this mortal state is a probationary one, and that the man is made for eternity largely by the kind of religious training he receives in youth. This Manitoba school cuestion has, I understand, been agitat-

ing your country for some time past. 1 remember well when poor Bishop Tache was rejoiced to think that the question was settled, and settled forever. University, intermediate and primary schools were settled, as he thought, upon a basis which did equal justice to the Protestants and the Catholies. In fact, the original irrangement was made in the interests of the Protestants, who were then in the minority. But as soon as the minority became a majority they overturned this arrangement, which was conceived in their own interests. Now, I apprehend that this question will be settled, and settled in justice. There can be no other settlement. The Privy Council has given its decision in favor of the Catholics.—It remains to carry that decision into effect. It is not a question of expediency. It is a question of right—of cternal right and justice. The Catholics have appealed to the highest court in the empire, which affirmed the justice of their cause. It remains to be seen how speedily the proper authorities will give effect to the supreme ruling.'

His Grace being reminded that polities entered into the consideration of the question, replied: 'Politics have extremely popular. He was a long time nothing to do with the question. It is secretary of the Greensburg Athletic not a matter of politics at all. It is a Club, and was one of the happy young matter of justice. It should be decided should be decided calmly and equitably, without the passion or strife of politics entering into the discussion. I believe it will be satisfactorily decided in the long run, for with justice on the Catholic side, with the law on their side, they cannot well be denied a satisfactory settlement.—Daily Witness, August 26.

MGR, LANGEVIN.

His Grace Delivers a Sermon on the School Question.

Winniped, August 20.-Last evening in St. Mary's, Archbishop Langevin officiated at Vespers. He delivered a strong sermon on the school question, taking for his text: "Hast thou children? Instruct them." After dealing Bonaventure Depot to Cote des Neiges at length on the right of parents to edu-Cemetery was an indication of the widely cate the child, he went on to classify the schools. He said there were three classes. First, Godless; second, schools where In life young Mr. Collins was a model religion was taught the last half hour of the day, and third, the truly Christian schools. Godless schools he didn't want. As to the second class, he said they were blessed reward beyond the grave. In detrimental to religion. If God has a right to enter the schools at half past pathy to the family we pray that his three, He has the right to enter at any soul may find the reward that has been hour of the day. You cannot point your hour of the day. You cannot point your promised to every good and faithful child linger to Him and say!: "Don't enter; of the Church. it is not 3.30 yet!" "Nevertheless," said Mgr. Langevin, "such schools are better than Godless schools." What he wanted was purely Christian schools. He claimed that Catholics were not alone in demanding religious schools. Every Protestant minister in Manitoba wanted them. The majority of the people wanted them. If, then, the majority of the people wanted religion, he would ask what religion? Surely the majority would allow to the minority the liberty of conscience. Let Protestants have the Protestant religion in schools, and the Catholics the Catholic religion. But at present the public schools of Manitoba were Protestant, pure and simple. "Be fair," he said. "Be honest, you majority of Manitoba. Be logical. Give to the minority what you know is their right."

He deprecated the abuse of journalism in daily publishing fierce articles, tending to keep alive the spirit of bigotry. He expressed the hope that very soon a final settlement would be arrived at. In the meantime, he trusted in God, in the honesty of fair-minded men who would obey the constitution and give to Catholics the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. He said his words were not for politicians, for they would hardly suit their purpose.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsa-

parilla.

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

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BOILED CUCUMBERS. Pare them and boil slowly in salted water until tender. Serve on toast, with drawn butter poured over them.

BACON FOR INVALIDS.

Slice the bacon very thin, almost thin enough to look through; broil on a gentle fire, turning very often; broil until the corners commence to curl; then serve on dipped toast.

FRIED CUCUMBERS.

Pare and cut into lengthwise slices half an inch thick and lay in ice water an hour; wipe each piece dry with a soft cloth, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and dredge with flour. Fry a light brown in lard or butter.

JELLY CAKE FRITTERS.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter or olive oil, one cup of milk, one well-beaten egg, strawberry jam or peach jelly, stale spongecake or plain cake. Have some of the butter hot in the chafing-dish dip slices of cake in the egg and milk mixed, and dry a light brown on both sides. Lay on a hot dish spread thickly with jelly or jam, and pile neatly together. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

BAKED TOMATOES.

Tomatoes are within the reach of almost every one now. They are excellent baked in the following way: Without peeling, cut off the top. take out the inside and chop it with a part of a cucumber season with sale and possession. ber, season with salt and pepper and a few drops of onion juice, add a little melted butter and thicken with bread crumbs over the top, heaping them up, and bake about half an hour. Stick a piece of parsley in each one and serve on the platter around broiled chops.

BAKED CUCUMBERS.

Wash good-sized cucumbers and cut them lengthwise down the centre. Remove the seeds and soft part. For three cucumbers use half a cupful of bread crumbs, butter the size of a small egg, salt, and a little cayenne pepper. Mix well and refill each half of cucumber; place in a dripping pan with a little water and bake three-quarters of an hour, or until tender and light brown. Serve has any cakes in his boxes," put in another boy, suggestively. "My trunks haven't come from the station yet." PEACH BUTTER.

To one bushel of peaches allow from eight to ten pounds of granulated sugar Pare and halve the peaches; put into the kettle and stir constantly to prevent sticking until perfectly smooth and rather thick. Some of the peach stones thrown in and cooked with the peaches give it a nice flavor, and they can be afterwards skimmed out. Add the sugar a short time before taking from the fire; put in jars and cover tight. Peaches should be neither too mealy nor too

YELLOW TOMATO PRESERVE.

Sixteen pounds of tomatoes, ten and a half pounds of sugar and the juice and grated outside rind of eight lemons. Remove the skins of the tomatoes and as you skin them drop in a colander to let the surplus juice drain off; then put them in the preserving kettle, cover with the sugar and let stand over night. In hair sticks up all over like a blacking the morning drain the tomatoes from brush. He'll do for your chum, Edwards; the juice and boil the juice and sugar to you don't play games either. A pair of a syrup; skim it as it boils. Put in to-softies together! Ha—ha!" And off matoes and boil slowly twenty minutes; then take them out with a perforated As Jagger's words carried a good deal skimmer and boil the syrup down quite of weight in St. Francis College, it was thick; put in the juice and lemon rind shortly before taking from fire. Put the full them is then fill up with the juice and lemon rind pretty generally thought that Emile was not "up to much," as the saying goes; and for the first few days, at any rate, the was left a good deal to his own comseal tightly.

HUCKLEBERRY ROLY-POLY.

Remove the strings from half a pound of beef suet; chop it fine and mix with a very little flour; sift together a pound of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pick over a quart of sound huckleberries, dust a little flour over them and mix them with the sifted flour and chopped suct. Have a large pot of water boiling on the fire; dip a large square pudding cloth into the scalding water, and then dust it thickly with flour; quickly stir into the mixture just enough cold water to hold them together, and pour the dough upon the pudding cloth. By pressing outside the cloth shape the pudding into a long roll and securely tie it up in the cloth. Plunge it into the boiling water and boil it steadily for an hour and a half. Meantime make a sauce of sweetened cream. or of butter, sugar and boiling water. Season with nutmeg and add wine or brandy if desired.

ORANGE OMELET.

Three oranges, grated rind of one, two tablespoonfuls of butter, six tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a saltspoon of salt, four eggs. Pare and slice two oranges and sprinkle with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Grate the rind of the other orange and squeeze out the juice. Beat the yolks of the eggs until lemon-colored and thick; add the rest of the sugar and rind and the tablespoonfuls of orange juice. Beat the whites of the eggs until very stiff, then cut and fold (do not stir) into the rest of the mixture. Have the butter very hot in the cutlet pan, and pour in the omelet. As it begins to thicken well, spread over the sliced oranges, fold the omelet over them from the sides of the pan, cover and finish cooking over the hot water pan.

The oranges may be prepared and the eggs beaten beforehand, spreading a damp cloth over the bowls containing the beaten eggs to keep them moist. It is a point to be emphasized in the graceful and expeditious use of the chafingdish, that the materials be measured and prepared as much as possible before

FASRION AND FANCY.

SLEEVES AND SKIRTS.

The state of the s

Paris dressmakers are concerning them

fitted sleeve. This is in the nature of a compromise, as the upper puff is around the armhole, and gives the broad effect now in favor. The Parisienne who adopts Marie Antoinette styles accepts the close-topped sleeve with a small puff at the elbow and a flowing ruffle around the wrist. But in all the Louis XVI. Eve gowns Worth sends to this country he uses the puffed sleeve of to-day, but in moderation, that the anachronism may not be too conspicuous. Redfern predicts a return to the early Victorian styles, with long shoulder seams as their notable feature. These seams are well enough for those who have prettily turned shoulders, but the large sleeves with the shorter seams above them hide the lack of this beauty and are becoming to

The full skirt will continue another season, but with variations. Tablier breadths, panels and flounces are talked of instead of the plain skirt now in favor. Flounces are seldom liked for heavy fabrics, but the front breadth of a contrasting material breaks up the mono-tony of the plain skirt, and has the further advantage of offering a good plan for increasing the width of a skirt left over from a previous season. The new styles promise to bring combinations of two or three materials for one dress into use, and such plans make for economy.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

PLUCK.

"What's your name young 'un?" asked Jim Jagger in a patronizing manner of the new boy, as he leaned against the gymnasium door on the first day of the term. "Speak up-I shan't bite your head off!"

"I no talk much of Engleesh—I am from France."

"Oh, a Frenchy, are you?" said the

other as he scanned the dark-eyed stranger rather contemptuously. "Well, I'm not much good at talking your language. Here, one of you chaps," he shouted, "fetch up that weekly boarder, young Edwards; I want him to do some parley vousing."

"Yes, and find out if this new fellow

"Edwards," cried the domineering Jagger, as a pale delicate-looking little lad was thrust forward through the crowd which had collected, "air your favorite French a bit, and find out from this Mossoo chap if he will join the baseball team."

Very shyly at first Bertie Edwards began his questioning as the others stood laughing and giggling behind him, but soon recovering his composure, had the newcomer's history; how his name was Emile Le Grand, and how his home had his grandfather, who lived in New York, had brought him here.

"He knows nothing about baseball," Bertie explained to his audience; "has never seen it played, and—"
"Well, that settles it!" Jagger burst

in. "I guessed he was a softy, for his necktie is made like a girl's bow, and his walked Jagger in scorn.

he was left a good deal to his own com-pany or to that of Bertie Edwards, a studious, sensitive little lad, whose health did not permit of his joining in games of football and baseball.
"I say, you fellows," Higgins Junior

cried out one afternoon as he came running towards the ball ground where practising was going on; "you should go into the 'gym' and see that little Mossoo chap figuring about on the ropes and bars. Edwards and I have been watching him. He's a perfect acrobat. He'll take it out of you, Jagger, at the high jump," he added mischievously.
"Will he? We shall see," the other

exclaimed not over-pleased at the suggestion. "It takes pluck as well as activity for that. I doubt if the little Mossoo has much of that commodity."
"Yes, he has!" a small voice exclaim-

ed rather hotly, and turning, the boys found to their astonishment a little champion for Emile in the shape of Bertie, whose usually pale face was now flushed crimson. "Why, his father was an awfully brave soldier."

'A fine lot you know about such things, young book worm," the bigger boy exclaimed patronizingly. "Well, get out of the way; and, Higgins, you take a turn at pitching now.'

But it was soon generally recognized that Emile shown in the gymnasium, even the old drill-sergeant complimented him, and day by day the forlorn little French boy began to make friends among his schoolmates, till an event happened which at once placed him in the posi-tion of the most popular boy in the school.

It occurred in this way.

One Saturday night, just as the supper bell had rung, a report went through the school that a large haystack of a house was on fire about two miles distant, and the blaze of it could be seen from the play ground. A rush out of the doors followed, and sure enough, away across the fields a thin column of smoke on which a lurid light was thrown every now and then was plainly visible.

"It is in the direction of Mr. Edward's house, I am afraid!" Brother John ex-"Dear, dear! and the nearest claimed. fire-engine is Blackton, four miles away. Boys, we may be of help," the kind Brother added. "Each of you get a pail or can, and come with me over to the

Nothing could have pleased the whole school better. I doubt if ever the good Brother had been such a popular man as he was at that minute, when each boy, selves principally with the sleeves and skiris of the future. The large sleeve will die hard, and in Paris they suggest. Instead of a single balloon puff, a series of puffs four, five, or six—placed at salight distances apart around a tightly

The second of th

As the party drew near they quickly discovered that it was indeed Mr. Edward's house which was ablaze, and the idea that Bertie might be in it added to their alarm.

"How kind of you to bring help!" Mr. Edward's exclaimed, as he hurried forward and wrung the Brother's hand You see the west wing is almost beyond us. Form in line here, boys," he called, and pass the buckets along as quickly as possible. We have plenty of water, I am thankful to say, and it cannot surely be long now before the engines are

Everybody worked with a will, and it gave heart to all when they saw that at last the fire was diminishing. Then a terrible thing got whispered from one to another in the crowd, One of the children was missing and must be somewhere in the burning building.

"I ain't seen Master Bertie nowheres." a stableman remarked. "He sleeps in one of them top rooms, too," he added, pointing to a floor just below the blazing

Bertie"-the name caught Emile's ear.

"Jagger, take you, please, my bucket," he said in his broken English. Played out, are you, Mossoo? Well,

hand it over then. Mossoo's a regular fright, he's as white as a ghost," Jagger said to the boy standing next to him, as Emile disappeared from his place in the crowd of helpers.

The fire once more seemed to be gaining ground, creeping and licking its way along, filling the place with the ghastly flickering glare, and crackling and throwing out showers of sparks, which went floating and twinkling away amidst the curling brown smoke into the night. And how hard everybody worked, passing buckets and saving furniture, when suddenly the doubtful whisper became a terrible certainty. Bertie was missing and the stairs leading to the west wing were now ablaze.

Just as this fact was known a face appeared at a window on the top floor, and a cry of "There he is!" went up from those working below.

A ladder was placed against the house, but, alas! it did not reach far enough to be of use, though Mr. Edward stood on the top with outstretched arms. Then the horror of the situation began to dawn upon every one.

Suddenly the window was pushed open and a boy's figure, without coat or waistcoat, was seen upon the parapet outside, with something on his back.

"Mossoo! It's little Mossoo. And he's got Bertie!" a number of voices cried, as a bright blaze showed the pale but firm face of Emile perched up in the dangerous position.

Then they saw him peer down over the stonework edge, evidently trying to judge how near the ladder reached. It was seen that Mr. Edwards was telling him what to do, and everybody watched, saying to himself, "But what can be done?" "It works all right, Bertie," Emile was saying to his friend. "Look not you

anywhere, only hold you tight.' Then quickly the boy turned himself around, and, with his human burden been in Paris till his father died, when sholding on for dear life, lowered himself gently over the parapet towards the anxious father below. The crowd stood motionless. Would the boy's muscles stand the strain of such a weight? Lower-lower-yes, another moment and Mr. Edwards' strong arm was around his son and his preserver, and a loud and prolonged cheer broke from the excited crowd below, as with his double burden

> the rest of the building was declared safe, and the St. Francis' boys walked home again, all but Emile, who, at Bertie's earnest request, was left behind.

> On Monday morning, however, when our hero appeared hurrying up the drive, the whole school turned out to meet him, and, much to Emile's astonishment, in a twinkling he found himself shoulder high and then on the backs of the boys. and amidst hurrals was carried into the



fidences about their own health and that of their husbands. health and that of their husbands. A man's physical well being is closely watched by a thoughtful wife.

It is part of her duty in the world to keep him well. If she sees him running down, she should take measures to stop it. Very few men enjoy being sick. They won't admit even to themselves that they are sick. They will go on losing flesh and vitality—working too hard—worrying too hard—taking little or no care of their health. Maybe they need only a little help to be made well. Maybe a good simple tonic is all they require. Maybe it is something more serious. Whichever it is, it should be attended to. When a man gets really sick, his work stops. He can't tend to business. He loses all he has previously gained. Actual want may stare him in the face. It doesn't pay to get sick, or to stay sick. There's no need of doing either. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent sickness. It is a blood helper and a flesh builder. It restores perfect digestion and insures perfect assimilation of a flesh builder. It restores perfect diges-tion and insures perfect assimilation of the food. It is a powerful enemy to germs and will search them out in all parts of the and will search them out in all parts of the body, forcing their evacuation. It has been proven by the written testimony of hundreds of grateful people that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will even cure og per cent. of all cases of consumption if taken in its early stages.

A book of 160 pages containing testimonials and much valuable health talk will be sent on receipt of this notice and 6 cents to cover postage. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

CENTRAL Millinery Rooms. Latest Novelties in Millinery from

Paris, London and New York.

Inspection respectfully invited. 178 BLEURY Street.

school-room. During the morning recess the first to come up to our hero was

"I-should like to teach you baseball if you would let me," he said.

"I would be so glad to learn," replied
Emile, looking very pleased, "if you
thought I really could."

Rather!" was all Jagger found him self able to say, but he thought a good deal more than he said .- Catholic Stand

NEW MAGAZINES. The massive proportions of the July American Catholic Quarterly Review are pleasant to see, even before the table of contents discloses the titles of the articles filling its 225 pages; for there is never any doubt that the papers will be worthy of attention, "padding" being unknown in this magazine. The first article, "The Russian State Church," by Mr. Bryan J. Clinch, is a lucid exposition of the relations between the Czar and his people, and dwells somewhat on the question of unification of the Russian schismatics with the Church. In the next article, the Very Rev. A. F. Hewit, C.S.P., writing under the title of "Pure vs. Diluted Catholicism," discusses the question of general unity, shows why the yielding of the Pope, fondly dreamed of by some good Protestants, is impossible, and lays down a policy for those Catholics who would assist in hastening the dawn of unity. "About the Utah Saints," by "M. A. C.," is a brief history of the Mormons and a description of their present condition with some greedeter of the with some anecdotes of the relations of Brigham Young with the Catholic priest resident in Salt Lake City and with the visiting Sisters of Mercy. "Old Testament Subjects in Early Christian Art," by the Right Rev. Robert Seton, D.D., is equally interesting to the learned and the ignorant, for the statements which serve the former to round and complete history of the past are delightful fairy tales to the latter. _ "Gustavus Adolphus," by the Rev. Dr. Reuben Parsons, the tifth article, comes in a good time when a flood of Polish, Hungarian, German and Swedish novels overwhelms the popular understanding of history The bravery of the Lion of the North is so effective in fiction that careless and unlearned readers are likely to be blinded to his real character, and most Protestants misrepresent him and his time with entire disregard of truth. Dr. Parson's paper is especially valuable therefore in a country not Catholic, and "Italy's Silver Jubilee," by the Rev. William Poland, S.J., is also very timely. Mme Roland, herself a criminal in the name of liberty, indulged in a dying apostrophe, which England and the United States devote themselves to illustrate by admiring any license, rebellion, or warfare labelling itself "Liberty," or "For Liberty," always provided that they themselves are not the victims, and consequently, they have encouraged such deeds in Italy as would never have been tolerated within their own borders, all the time crying, "In Liberty's name." By statistics of taxation and emigration, by formidable lists of robberies, by plain statements of Legislative brawls and dishonorable intrigues, by a picture of 'United Italy" as she actually is, and of the unfortunate Italians as they really are, Father Poland has prepared such an argument as must convince any sensible American, however strongly anti-papal in sympathy, that the Kingdom of Italy is founded in dishonor and is hastening he descended the ladder.

Then up dashed the fire-engine, and streams of water were soon directed upon and everybody worked with ally troublesome because not fully able to the descendent the ladder.

Then up dashed the fire-engine, and crowds of immigrant Italians, occasionally troublesome because not fully able to the ladder. to use their new freedom, but sure in a very few years to become valuable, patriotic citizens of a country which gives them real liberty instead of its painted semblance. "The Opening of a Judicial Instruction in accordance with the late Document, 'Cum Magnopere', by the Rev. Dr. Peries, of the University of Washington, resembles Dr. Seton's paper in being equally absorbing to the learned who must study it, and to the unlearned who read for anusement. Its historical illustrations and its delicate distinctions are keenly interesting. The Newly Discovered Syriac Gospel, in regard to which an immense quantity of rough and ready Protestant disquisition and raw rationalism has been poured forth, is gravely considered by the Rev. A. J. Maas, S.J.; "Controversy in High Places," by Mr. A. F. Marshall,

> Andrew Lang in his excellent paper on Tendencies' in Fiction," and considers the improvement in "Female Criminals," Major Griffiths, Inspector of Prisons, being the writer of the paper; and "Yachting and Cycling," both good things of which the price of the paper. things of which the Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson expound the uses. The latter writer also tells some of the dangers emanating from bicycle-riding, but he regards the wheel with favor. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics contributes a paper on "The Turning of the Tide," and Professor Goldwin Smith's paper on "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" shows a very wholesome tendency on his part to re-pudiate the school of writers briefly characterized by Mr. Kipling as "always thinking of their insides." "Leo XIII. and the Social Question," by the Rev. J. A. Zahm, is an authoritative exposition of a matter misunderstood by Protestants and wilfully misrepresented by politicians; but perhaps it would have been wiser not to cite Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Ireland, and Dr. Keane as Anglo-Saxons. Would not Americo-Celtic have been as accurate, and possibly more pleasing to men who can join Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in his grateful thanksgiving that whatsoever else he may be, he is not English? The necessary touches of lightness are given to the magazine by Mr. Albert D. Vandam's Second Empire gossip, and a piece of unwittingly funny writing, entitled. "The Menace of Romanism," from the pen of

considers the recent controversy between

His Grace of Salford and the English

Bishop of Manchester; and "A Bene-

dictine Restoration," by Mr. R. F. O'Con-

nor; "Catholic Protectories and Refor-

matories." by Dr. Richard L. Clarke; the

"Scientific Chronicle," by the Rev. T. J. A. Freeman, S.J., and the book reviews,

complete the number. (Philadelphia:

The North American Review for August follows the hint given by Mr.

Mr. Charles A. Hardy.)

the President of the A.P.A. Why, oh! why was Artemus Ward permitted to appropriate that excellent descriptive phrase for the use of the harmless Kangaroo. There are so many human creatures of whom it is the only accurate definition.- review of the Boston Pilot.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

History and Meaning of the Letters I. H. S.

It is difficult to understand why the true meaning of the letters I. H. S. is not known more generally. The device is one of the simplest in Christian symbolism. It means Jesus Hominum Salvato, i.e., Jesus, the Saviour of Mankind. It comes from Italy, the motherland of religious inventions in the olden times. The credit of the ingenious contrivance belongs to a young Tuscan nobleman, named Albizeschi, who was born in a town of the Republic of Sienna.

Young Albizeschi, having entered the ministry, attained brilliant distinction in pulpit eloquence, becoming one of the most efficient preachers of his age and nation. The Italian peninsula was in those days, 1380-1444, rent asunder by politico-religious strife. The Guelphs and Ghibellines were in their hottest fever of internecine conflict. In the rancor of party violence coarse language soon led to an epidemic of profane imprecation. Wanton misuse of sacred appellations found its zenith in the sacrilegious invocation of that name at which every knee shall bend in heaven, on earth, and in the depths beneath. To this bane of blasphemous profanity the brilliant preacher opposed the antidote of cloquent eulogies of the Divine Nazarene, His august name, and hallowed ransom of our race. Suiting the action to the word, exemplo res fit clarior, he executed upon a glowing shield of burnished gold the emblematic legend I. H. S. in ichly embossed letters, visible to the largest congregation. In the climax of his thrilling perforation he would raise aloft this illustrious symbol, epitemizing in its triple initials the most stupendous mystery of the Triune Deity-the re-demption of the world. The magical effect was instantaneous on the imagina-tive people of sunny Italy, whose indignation against profane speech was so effectually enthused as to result in the obliteration of the vulgar nuisance.

Envy and jealousy were, however, likewise aroused in cautious interference. Albizeschi was accused of fomenting novelty, superstition, idolatry. The question was taken before the last tribunal of appeal at Rome, and debated with historic earnestness by a commission appointed by Pope Martin V. The outcome is best described by the sequence of favors bestowed upon the apostolic preacher, and the unrivalled popularity which down to the present has pursued his endearing symbol. The latter is simply ubiquitous in the liturgy, in sacerdotal apparel, in ecclesiastical ornament, furniture, utensil, or manual of devotion. The preacher was advanced to positions of trust, and was within twelve years obliged to refuse the bishoprics of Sienna, Ferrara, and Urbino. He is honored in the calendar of the Church on the 20th of

May as St. Bernardine of Sienna, Few Italian cities have more artistic and religious attractions for the antiquarian tourist than the beautiful and quaint Sienna. Yet it is not privileged to exhibit, as the curious traveler would naturally expect, the far famed circular tablet of its distinguished citizen, which has since supplied the Jesuits with their coat of arms or regimental escutcheon. The original device of the I. H. S. was shown the writer some thirty years ago in the vestry of the triple basilica of Assisi, in Umbria.

Among the common people, ignorant of the Latin, the acceptation, I Have Suffered, has long been in extensive use. But it is quite unauthorized and wholly inaccurate. The reference to the Greek is likewise arbitrary. It can only be explained as an anachronism based upon a misconception of the primitive signal or password of the early persecuted Chrisians in Jerusalem and at Rome.

In our Saviour's day, as Latin was the egal and Hebrew the literary tongue, so Greek was the language of commerce throughout Syria and Palestine. The Christians adopted the Greek word for fish as a symbol of the Master, the letters



Hard work or easy work, just as you choose. If you find it hard work, it's because you won't use Pearline. You'd rather waste your time and your strength with that absurd rubbing and scrubbing. Of course it's hard—that's why Pearline was invented, that's why Pearline is a household word. You don't know how easy it can be, until you let Pearline do the work.

Then house-cleaning slips right along. It is over before you know it.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline ine." IT'S FALSE—it Back Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer heads you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

Registered; a delightfully refreshing PREFARATION for the Hair. It snould be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 2. cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence tree.



Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1892

I hereby certify that my son became epilepticfrom the use of cigarettes, etc., and would have
falling fits as often as 4 times a dy.
After using
sil medicines given by doctors in this city
without any benefit i commenced the use of
Pastor Roenig's Nerve Tonic and after only a
few doses the fits left nim and he improved
otherwise in health.
There are many here who can testify to my
son's condition and I am willing to prove to all;
who wish to know what Pastor Koenig's Nerve
Tonic has done for my son, and I cannot say toomuch in praise of it.

Edward Marrin

Edward Merrin. Dayton, O., September 8, 21
I have tried Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic on a great number of sufferers, and found that its each instance it afforded relief.

REV. C. 8. KEMPER.

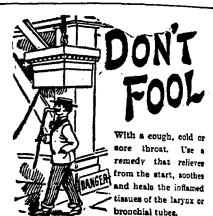
Chaplain, Chio National Military Home.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Discesses and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

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

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, iii. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6for \$5.

Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NEISON. 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street,



YNY-PECTORAL

is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

forming an emblematic acrostic, used in sundry relations of life, and carved upon the tombs of the Christians in contradiction of the pagan world. But the familiar device of the days of the catacombs has no bearing whatever upon that of the fifteenth century.—Rev. Hugh Flaherty in New York Sun.

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

Unpardonable Obliviousness. - The Little Viscount to Baronness de V.: You wouldn't believe how absentminded I am, Baronness. It is difficult to imagine how any one can be so thoughtless." "What have you done this time?" "I had bought you a bag of sweets, and while coming along— "You lost them?" "No, I ate them."

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

Some time ago a letter appeared in the Irish Times in which a medical student complained of the insufficiency of instruction in medicine, and suggested that evening lectures should be started by some one. These, he declared, would be extensively patronized by his class, and would be sure to benefit the undertakers."

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

Miss Kenneth: How is it that you do not use the telephone in Russia? Mr. Potter: Well, you see, "hello" in Russia is tzizakenfitkrajanjanski—hence the telophone has not been introduced into that country.

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

A couple of gaol-birds were drinking together, when one of them took out his watch. "Bless me," exclaimed his astonished companion, "you've got a watch." "Looks like it." "And how much did it cost you?" "Six months."

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

"You can always guess a woman's age if she'll give you three guesses," remarked Sinnick. "I don't believe it."
"It is true, though. It's bound to be

sixteen, twenty-six or sixty." The National Society of Sculpture No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

WANTED A LUNCH.-Landsman, at yacht race: What's that craft out yonder? River Man: That's the stake boat. Landsman: Row me over to it. I'm hungry.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$160 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE MEETING.

THE INTEREST UNABATED—SUMMARY OF THE COURSES OF ABLE LECTURES—LIST OF THE OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING-" THE SCHOOL IS BY THE SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AND THERE IT WILL REMAIN."

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at 2.30 p.m., Monday, August 5th. Rev. Dr. Conaty presided, and made a full and lengthy report of the year's work. Reports were received from the secretary and treasurer, chairman of executive committee, and chairman of reading circle union.

The matter of Plattsburgh as a site was discussed and once for all it was settled by the authorization of the president, to deny all stories and announce that the work of improving the Summer School grounds would begin at once.

Rev. Dr. Conaty, despite his objections, was unanimously re-elected president, and the following is the list of officers:
President—Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Worcester, Mass.

First vice-president-Rev. P.A. Halpin, S.J., New York city.

Secretary-Warren E. Mosher, Esq., Youngstown, Ohio.

Treasurer-M. M. Sheedy, Altoona, Pa. Executive committee—Hon. John B. Riley, Plattsburgh, N.Y., chairman; Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Worcester, Mass; Warren E. Mosher, Youngstown, O.; Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, N.Y. city; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Rev. F. P. Siegfried, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P., N.Y. city.

McMillan, C.S.P., N.Y. city.

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Rev. Dr. Walsh, V.G. of Plattshavek

Rev. Dr. Walsh, V.G., of Plattsburgh, and Hon. E. C. O'Brien, of New York, were added to the Board of Trustees. The school management, after the

meeting, authorized this dispatch: "It was unanimously voted to instruct. the president to deny any intention of change, and to announce to all the friends of the school that financial plans were made by which the building of cottages and the improvement of the school property would begin at once, and the next summer would find the session in the Summer School building. Rev. Dr. Conaty wishes to assure all friends of the school that there is no truth in the rumors of change of location, that the school is by the shores of Champlain, and there it will remain. Its success this year is solid and well grounded. and gives every assurance of still greater growth when the ideal of the Summer School, with lake and wood and bluff, shall be realized, and the scholars shall be removed from the dust and bustle of the city, and enjoy recreation and study by the cool breezes of its lake home.

The Administration Building is now occupied by scholars to its full complement, and double the number of rooms might be occupied if they were ready, showing the great popularity of the lo-

"This is Rev. Dr. Conaty's third year as president, and the confidence of the trustees was seen in the determination to have him continue to lead, despite his ire to be relieved of the responsibili-

RECEPTION TO BISHOP BURKE.

After the lecture on music by Father Ganss on Monday evening, the president, Rev. Dr. Conaty, announced the decision of the Board of Trustees as to the locainon at Plattsburgh, and the announcement was greeted with prolonged applause. The news that the present officers of the school were re-elected also called forth rejoicing. Rev. Dr. County in expressing his feeling at the confidence reposed in him, said with great emphasis words which were easily under stood to refer to a recent sensational article in a New York paper about one of the lecturers of the school, and the words were applieded to the echo. Dr. Conaty

"The Catholic Summer School of America is a school for Catholic truth. It is not a field in which men may expect to exploit theories in the interest of seasational notoricty, and we must contruth, where the men who have acquired fame in the legitimate fields of honest research and sound scholarship come to teach and not theorize—to tell us the our people, feeling confident of their apthat with our consent this school will

cordial, earnest words, and the Bishop son gave a hearty acknowledgment of his appreciation of the welcome accorded to him, and expressed his delight with the school, its Catholic spirit and loyalty. He was particularly pleased with the President's announcement that the School would be on its own grounds next year. He then proceeded to show the many advantages to be derived from the School in the upbuilding of the Catholic character and the training of the mind in ways of Catholic truth. He wished the School every success and every bless-

THE MORNING INTRODUCTION.

Charles A. Decourcey, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass., was introduced by Rev. Dr. Conaty as a distinguished Catholic lay-man from Massachusetts and a pupil of Father Doonan whom he would introduce. He said :

"I have heard musicians say that if you play the same air in two or three different keys you are liable to produce a discord, but I noticed yesterday on the grounds that although the keys were a mewhat different yet the result was decidedly harmonious, and I felt listening there to the proceedings of this organization that there ought to be another key struck, and that was in the nature

large numbers. It might be said in their behalf-if appreciate the work that this organizame, and standing there, realizing what ing. has led to it and the possibilities of its advance, this thought oc-

curred to me. In Massachusetts —and probably the same is true in other States-very many of the young Catholics are descendants of people who came here a generation ago unable to obtain the advantages of an advanced education. They gave themselves with all their energy to the task of wage earning, and they gave to their children what was denied to them-the advantages of advanced education.

"Naturally a large number of them entered the Church, and their work speaks for itself in a manner that needs no explanation. Many, too, went into

the professions. But the time had come, it seems. when there was need of a centralizing of those efforts for more effective influence. and at that time, with a wisdom to be commended, the founders of this school prepared the means.

There had come with this means the forming of societies, and coming here together from different parts of the country there was the influence of one upon another-that most delightful social influence, that blesseth him that gives and takes. Dr. Conaty struck that note clearly, and an influence will be the result to those who are actual members and participators in the work of the school.

"If the possibilities of this work were known to the young men they would be here, and then, and then only, can this school go forward and do the work which devolves upon them outside.

THE NATURAL MAN.

Prof. Vallette, of Brooklyn, introduced Dr. Flick, of Philadelphia, who delivered an able lecture on "The Natural Man," in the course of which he dealt with man as a normal being; his genesis; his adaptability and adaptation to environment; man as an organic being; the chemistry of the human body; life; the physical laws of life, and the maintenance of the normal. Dr. Flick displayed a thorough mastery of his subject, and was closely followed by his audience.

THE EVOLUTION OF MUSIC.

The evening lecture was by the Rev. Henry G. Ganss on the first-formationof the four epochs in the history of music. The following headings will give a more adequate idea than we otherwise can of the comprehensive character of this learned lecture:

I. Pythian Ode to Apollo. Greek Music. Pindar (522 B. C.), Disciphered by West-phal. Harmonized by Carl Lang.

II. Jam satis terris (Horace II. Ode. Bk I) Roman Music. Sappho (650 B.C.) Greek Melody attributed to Sappho. Words composed to melody by Horace (65 B.C.)
III. Ambrosian Melody. (Set to words

of "Veni Creator" by Cochiaeus.) St. Ambrose (v.D 333.) Harmonized by H.

IV. Ft queant lagis. Hymn to St. John Baptist. Words by Paul of Aquilea (A. D. 770.) (a) Neumae Notation. Guide of Arezzo, 1050; (b) Letter Notation. Guide of Arezzo, 1050; (c) Changeable Letter. Notes Walter Odington, 1240; (g) Har- ginning, man rebelled against his maker monized Medicaval; (h) Harmonized

V. Chanson de Roland. (About 800-350) Ignotus. Attributed to Charlemagne.

VI. Crusiders Hymn. (About 1050) Ignotus. Harmonized by H. G. G.

TUESDAY.

Father Doonan's lecture on Tuesday norning was in answer to the question, 'What is the Soul?" The definition has dready been given.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF HAPPINESS.

Dr. Flick lectured on that complicated and important question, "The Relation of the Spiritual to the Physical Part of Man." Man, said Dr. Flick, is dependant on body and soul for his powers and resources in the pursuit of happiness, For the untrammelled exercise of the faculties of the soul it is necessary that the physical organism be preserved in a normal condition. Such normal condidemn all attempts to use it as such. It | tion can only be maintained through the is the home of conservative Catholic strong control of the body by the soul in the ever varying conditions of practical life. Man's life must, therefore, be a life of reason, and not a life of carnal intruth in its full beauty, and not along the lines of danger. Our school is one to which we can invite our modulates. to which we can invite our prelates and | rived at through the activity of the physical organism, the capacity of min for probation. We want to assure them happiness is conditional-first, by the inherent resources of his organism for never be a place for the sensational and development; secondly, by the development development, secondly, by the development of the organism, and, third, by the tholic school, in methods and in truth." Bishop Burke was then welcomed in for force to the calm judgments of rea-

It has been said that the education of the child should begin one hundred years before its birth, and this paradoxical statement has a good foundation in physiological truth. To be born with a normal, fully developed, competent organism, means to have ancestors nor-

mal in their make-up.

The development of the organization is the work of education. Education, in the popular mind, means gathering a certain amount of ready information upon many subjects, which will prove of use to the individual during life. In its true sense, education is the drawing out of the faculties for the development of character and ability. By faculties are meant those powers which man possesses by virtue of the soul. The powers of the body are called functions. When the functions are turned to secondary uses through the instrumentality of the soul they become faculties. The locomotive system of the human organism, for example, performs the functions of locomo-

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of an apologetic one on behalf of the ment of food, but when it is devoted to young men-the laymen not there in art, music or science, its action becomes

a faculty. The proper development of the funcnot in justification, at least in extenua- tions and faculties of children, the care tion of their absence—that they are to be taken of their physical, mental and ignorant of and consequently do not moral being; the emotions—love, hatred, anger, jealousy-all these were interesttion is doing. For one, and speaking ingly referred to in connection with the for many of them, it was a revelation to effect on the happiness of the human be-

THE LECTURES ON MUSIC.

The lectures on "Music," by Father Ganss, not only proved intensely interesting, but drew some of the largest and most delighted audiences. His first lecture on the "Formative Period of Music" was especially enjoyable and instructive. In a brief space of an hour, by a lucid exposition and an accompanying illustration on the piano, he showed the evolvtion of music from the time of Homer, whose "Odyssey" and "Hiad" were accompanied on a four-stringed lyre, called a Phorminx, to the time when Pythagoras added to the last tone, which gave us eight notes of the scale. He contended that owing to the absence of all harmony and melody, that the Greeks had but rhythm to fall back upon, and summed up Greek music with the declaration "that the music of the Greeks consisted in their language.'

Concluded on page 6.

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

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

Infallibility, Its Province and Power.

[BY JULIA M'COLIFF.]

What must be the face-to-face antagonist by which to withstand and baffle the energy of passion and the corroding scepticism of the intellect in religious inquiries?

The tendencies of reason are towards simple unbelief in matters of religion. hence in the pagan world when our Lord came, the last traces of religious knowledge had all but disappeared from those portions of the earth in which the intel-lect had been active, and had had a

In these latter days, outside of the Church, things are tending with greater rapidity than in the old time to atheism in one shape or another.

Experience proves that the Bible does not answer a purpose for which it was never intended; a book, after all, cannot make a stand against the wild living intellect of man, and the Bible testifies to its own power as an universal solvent acting upon religions.

God himself, saw fit to interfere, and make provisions for retaining in the world a knowledge of himself so definite and distinct, as to be proof against human scepticism, by introducing a power invested with the prerogative of Infallibility in religious matters, as an effective means of withstanding the difficulty.

This is the claim of the Catholic Church; adapted by the mercy of the Creator to restrain too great freedom of thought and rescue it from suicidal ex-

Unaided reason, when rightly exercised, leads to belief in God, in the immortality of the soul, and in future retribution; but no truth, however sacred. can stand against faulty reason in the long run. There is nothing surprising that God should think fit to introduce such tower into the world. In the beand became possessed of evil; the human race is terribly out of joint with the purposes of its Creator and has brought about the divine interposition which placed a suitable antagonist to resist it, not simply by teaching and preaching, out by an inward spiritual power or grace, of which the Church is the channel.

She has it in charge to rescue human nature from its misery by lifting it to a higher level than its own, and she teaches that each individual man must be in his own person one whole and per-fect temple of God while he is also one of the living stones which build up the visible Church.

For doing this great work, the Church has been granted the power of Infalli-This power viewed in its fullness is as

remendous as the giant evil which has

The Catholic Church claims to know for certain, the very meaning of every portion of the Divine Message which was committed by our Lord to His Apostles. It claims to know its own limits, and to decide what it can determine absolutely, and what it can not, and to have a hold

on statements not directly religious. In the course of ages, Catholic inquiry has taken certain definite shapes, and has grown into the form of a science with a method of its own, under the intellectual handling of great minds, as St. Augustine, St. Thomas and other Fathers. In the matter of new dogmatic definitions which from time to time have been made, they are but the clothing of the Catholic doctrine as already defined and we accept them unquestioned.

The Church can impose silence on all matters which it has pronounced dangerous, and Catholics receive this first with

submission and loyalty. Such restrictions may seem at sight to weigh down the intellect, but this impression is not borne out in the history of the conflict between Infallibility and reason; the energy of the human intellect thrives under the terrible blows of the divinely fashioned weapon.

Every exercise of Intallibility is brought into action by an operation of reason, both by its ally and by its opponent, and Catholic Christendom presents a continuous picture of conflict between Authority and private judgment, alternately advancing and retreating as the club and flow of the tide.

In the process of inquiry and delibera-tion which ends in Infallible enunciation, individual reason has been paramount, and some of the great Councils have been guided in their decisions by the commanding genius of individuals, sometimes young and of inferior rank. This shows that the Church does not destroy the energy of Catholic intellect, nor the independence of the mind, as her whole

history proves. Take the Middle Ages, when the Church was the repository of all learning and arts, the intellect of the educated

classes was never more active; controversies might proceed for years and Rome remain silent ; after a long while they may come before the Supreme Power; the questions have been viewed on every side and Authority is called upon to pronounce a decision; some-times the whole must be gone through again; this tends to give liberty and courage to individuals. Of course, there are cases of an urgent nature where an appeal to the highest Authority must be made at once, but ordinarily, by reason of their great power, Popes are slow in the use of it.

The Church is a vast assemblage of human beings with wilful intellects, brought together by the majesty of a su perhuman Power.

Infallibility is a supply for a need. Its object and its effect, is not to enfeeble the freedom or vigor of human thought in religious speculation, but to resist and control its extravagance.

Its great work has been to put down Arianism. Lutheranism and all schisms and heresies which have risen up from time to time.

The great truths of the moral law, of natural religion and of Apostolic faith are its boundary and foundation : it must be guided by scripture and tradition nothing can be presented to me in time to come as a part of the faith, but what I ought to have already received; nothing can be imposed upon me contrary to what I already hold.

For instance, the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, over which the Protestants stumble, Catholics have no intellectual difficulty on this subject; there is no burden in holding that the Blessed Virgin was conceived without original sin: it has been defined as a dogma because Catholics did believe it These who defended it in past ages had not attained precision in their view of it; it cannot be called new, as it has taken about eight centuries to promulgate it.

The great trial to reason is the august prerogative of the Catholic Church to an indirect jurisdiction on subject-matter which lies beyond its own proper limits. It could not act in its own province unless it had a right to act out of it; to judge in secular matters of philosophy science, literature and history, and to de-

mand our submission to her claims. The Catholic Church claims to censure books, silence authors and forbid discussions. This is done as a measure of discipline; it must be obeyed without a word, and perhaps in time it will recede from its own injunctions. In these cases it is never a question of faith; whatever is a matter of faith is true at all imes and can never be unsaid.

Though we may sometimes feel the severities of Authority, we should always submit and be silent, for it is right. Hi we study the past, we will see how the initial error of what afterwards proved a heresy, was the urging forward of some truth against prohibition, at an unseasonable time. The one who presents it may seem a martyr to free opinion, and though the case may not fall within the subject-matter in which Authority is Infullible, the Church has a right to act, though it may be regarded as interfering with private judgment and exalting pinion to dogma.

Every day the circle of secular knowldge is being enlarged; new discoveries, pertain and probable, have an indirect searing upon religious opinions, and the adjustment of the claims of Revelation and natural science; things suspected, not ascertained, are presented by the schools as facts, and souls are in danger of being led away by too liberal thought about the unseen and future. It is called the education of the lay world, but it is really opening the door to evils which are not comprehended, and a plausible scepticism is called the development of human reason.

But, "The Lord shall fight for you and ye shall hold your peace." We have cause to be thankful for the blessing of Infallibility; for having so clear a direction in a matter so difficult .- In the Catholic Leading Circle Feriew.

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Customer hesitatingly: I suppose—en you have some—er—suitable books for a man-er-about to be married? Bookseller: Certainly, sir. Here, John, show this gentleman some of our account books—largest size.

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HE WANTED TO SEE THE FUN.-New Office Boy: A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago. Editor: What did you say to him? New Office Boy: I told him I was sorry you weren't in.

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WEDNESDAY,.....AUGUST 28, 1895

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

The secular press of Canada has been. for the past ten or twelve days, full of the report sent in by the Ontario Departmental Commission on the separate schools of Ottawa, and of those under the Christian Brothers in particular. We are not in a position to discuss the details of that report, which seems very favorable to the "Sisters" and very unfavorable to the "Brothers." Moreover we are at too great a distance to be able to enter into all the merits and demerits of the commission. It suffices to say that the wholesale publication of a wholesale condemnation is liable to be productive of grave injustice and to give rise, as it already has, to very false conclusions. Two dangers at once flash before us: Firstly, this report upon the efficiency of those special schools in Ottawa is made use of as an argument against the separate schools of Manitoba. Secondly, there is no limitation to the condemnation, and the whole Order of the Christian Brothers, with their methods, their successes, and their very usefulness is set before the world to be judged by the standard of this report upon exceptional and isolated cases.

Before dealing with each of the two oints at issue we desire to daw attention to the fact, which the press overlooks, that the school trustees, or a number of them, in Ottawa, have long since been anxious to get rid of the Brothers in order to secure positions for secular teachers, and naturally the most pugnatious amongst them have left no stone unturned to render the path before the Brothers very difficult to walk. For some years this storm has been collecting and for a long time the Brothers have felt that they were not wanted, that the fact of having for long years taught the best schools at the Capital would not weigh in the balance, and that not even common gratitude would recall the blessings, since the pioneer days of the city, they had bestowed upon the thousands of prosperous citizens who received their commercial training under their roof; consequently, they must have felt that all efforts put forth to improve the schools would be rewarded as were those of the past. Be that as it may, the Ottawa Board acted most ungratefully towards the benefactors of thousands, and as a result the Brothers to-day leave the Capital with the superadded load of this very unfair report to carry with them.

When we style the report unfair we do not mean to deny the truth of many of its accusations. There are facts which we have not been able to investigate and which-leaving aside all question of animus-may be sufficiently well-founded to give color to the censure contained in the report That a certain percentage was not made in arithmetic, geography, composition and other branches is quite possible; that the teachers of English in French schools are not always masters of the former language we readily admit; that the student's pronunciation of English may leave much to be desired-whether that pronunciation has been acquired on the streets of Lower Town or in the school—we do not dispute; that in some classes pupils are taught more by "memory answers" than other wise there is no doubt; herein we have the whole of the accusations brought against the Brothers in the Ottawa separate schools, and we have those accusations without any of the corresponding perfections and praiseworthy methods. In fact, the Commission—with all due respect to its impartiality—deliberately indicates every flaw in the schools, and seems to avoid most religiously the mention of ny commendable quality. And this

Catholic separate schools came under its hammer, and that the whole Order of Christian Brothers, the world over, was the subject of its sharp analysis and cen-

Therein lies the biting injustice of that report; also therein do we find the unfairness of the manner in which it has been circulated. With these few conreaders to permit a somewhat lengthy editorial investigation into the question above mentioned. In order not to weary we will be as brief as the case will permit, yet so vitally important is the subject that we cannot allow it to pass without, at least, thoroughly sifting it to the bottom. It will be remembered that we write from a distance and away from the whirl of political and other excitement, also under very unfavorable circum. stances. But "truth needs no set phrase ofspeech," and when our duty calls us the hand must indeed be feeble that will not grasp the pen.

Firstly-It has been argued, by the non-Catholic press, that this report condemning the methods and efficiency of the Catholic separate schools of Ottawa reflects upon the separate schools of Manitoba, and is an argument in favor of the Greenway contention and against remedial legislation.

We unhesitatingly state that the argu-

ment does not apply and that the very contrary is the case. To begin with, the Manitoba question is one of minority right and not one of efficiency of schools. No matter what the status of the Manitoba schools was, or is, it does not affect the question of constitutional right. This has been explained over and over again by Mr. Ewart and by numerous writers on the subject. The Catholics are as anxious as are their non-Catholic fellow-citizens to have first class schools; the Catholic parent is desirous of having full value for the money he spends upon his children's education. What, however, he does want, and what the constitution guarantees him, and of which the Legislature would deprive him, is the right to send his children to schools where he can have them instructed according to the dictates of his own conscience. There is the sum and substance of the Manitoba question. The persons who invoke the Ottawa incident as an evidence of the defectiveness of separate schools merely argue from the exception to the rule and from the particular to the general. Even in the Ottawa case it is from the Catholics themselves that comes the demand for more efficient schools. Therefore, this one straw of an antiremedial argument is snapped in twain by the very circumstances of the two cases. If this were the only wrong that now famous report gave rise to, we would be thoroughly satisfied. But, we are sorry to notice that the tone of the report, the general terms in which it is couched, the wholesale manner in which it censures the methods and teachings of the Christian Brothers most probably will be the source of untold injustice to some of the greatest and truest benefactors that modern humanity has ever known. We come, then, to our second and far more important consideration.

of the condemnation in that report, the whole Order of the Christian Brothers, their schools at large, and their methods of instruction, are liable to suffer-not in the eyes of the people who know them and have had experience of them, but in the estimation of the numbers who are ignorant of all they have done and are doing in every quarter of the civilized world. The selecting of an isolated and exceptional case-apart from the strange combination of circumstances that surround it-and the basing thereon a general censure is as unjust as it is ungenerous. We may be told that "the object of the Order's foundation was 'elementary instruction':" but since the days of Venerable De La Salle times have changed and men have had to change with them. The new conditions of social and civil life have opened out wider horizons, and the Order ha had to develop itself in accord with the elasticity of educational requirement. The Order of the Grey Nuns was originally founded for works of corporal mercy as Sisters of Charity; but new surroundings, different circumstances, necessitated its developing into an order of teachers. The requirements of the times and not the original idea of a founder must govern the enlargement of every sphere of usefulness. Whosoever contends to the con-

Seconly-Owing to the general terms

trary is not to be argued with. Having laid down the foregoing, we condemnation that, dealing with a soli. tary case under particular circumstances, launches its arrows at the stonewall of educational strength with which this wonderful Order has surrounded itself.

Take a rapid glance over the Englishspeaking world of to ay and behold the educational heights that the members of the Order have scaled—they are Alpine The flung broadcast over Canada, of the Christian Brothers in Ireland, the five members, whose duty it would be to newly developed whim, passion or pro- long, slanting roof; the deep, over- from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets 10 cents.

ordinary reader to suppose that ALL throughout the land accord the palm to the humble Friars, whose methods agree so admirably with all requirements and correspond so successfully with the needs of the various classes. Of some great merit must be a community that draws to its ranks the loveable, gentle and learned Gerald Griffin, and that to-day numbers amongst its teachers some of the very first educationalists of the land. siderations in view we will beg of our It was only last week that the Catholic Summer School of America was electrified by the general erudition and extensive scientific knowledge of Brother Potamian, who came all the way from London, England, to impart a portion of his treasures to the great Catholic public of America.

Take the Christian Brothers in the United States, and what a splendid refutation you possess of the general insinuation that the Ontario Commission's report contains. On the science of instruction and advanced methods of training they have produced some of the standard works of the day, and at the Chicago World's Fair, through the zeal of Brother Maurelian, they established for all time their right and title to the first educators of the country. Small and mean does the report appear when held in one hand. Brother Azarias that you hold in the chase.

Walk over the whole American educairrefutable evidence of their worth, out ever looking at the title or seeming Radiating out from Manhattan to the to have any particular choice-took an the land is studded with their institutes, colleges and academies, while the various walks of life are thronged with the suc-Chicago, Boston and other large centres | school. We became more interested and and count the number of their graduates. as we had several hours of leisure we City and hand it to the hundreds of the young man got off, and the young the Order and their ideas concerning the precious document in question.

Come nearer home. Do not go outside the City of Montreal. Will the man, who has a thorough knowledge of Mount St. Louis and its work, place any faith in a wholesale condemnation of the Order that built up that magnificent college and secured for Canada the honors that its exhibits drew from the united educationalists of the world two years ago? Go down to St. Ann's and examine the pupils; put the students and professors to the severest tests; ransack their curriculum; attempt to discover a "memory answer" system of instruction; and, after going through all the inquisitorial gymnastics performed by the Ontario Commission, confront the report in question with the result of your honest investigation.

No system, that is human, is perfect in all its details; exceptions to every rule will be found; circumstances alter cases; but let not the crying injustice of general attack upon one of the finest orders of teachers in the world, be handed from press to press without, at least, the fair play of giving credit where it is due. Not one word of commendation in that report, hence we see that it is built upon the flaws, abstraction made of the good qualities. But worst of all is the glaring fact that upon the isolated case of a difficulty between one branch of the Order and the lay educators of a certain locality, is based the general condemnation of a community of eminent and extraordinary instructors of youth. FIAT JUSTITIA.

UNWHOLESOME BOOKS.

We read considerable about light literature, the danger of bad books, the crimes committed by the readers of sensational novels, and the lives ruined by the poison of immoral writings; but we do not often find any good, practical suggestions as to how this plague is to be destroyed. As long as the devil exists and man has talents to be perverted there will be immoral writers; as long as there are such authors there will be publishers found to send forth their abominable conception to the world; and as long as the world lasts there will be innocent souls to be polluted by the filth of impure and infidel literature. These are facts that we cannot prevent—they are there and must be accepted as they stand. By education, by good religious instruction, now come to the consideration of the by moral training, by the encourage-Christian Brothers in general, and we ment of elevating and pure literature, trust that when the reader has carefully by the circulation of moral works, and perused the following few paragraphs he by a hundred such means, much can be will smile at the insignificance of the done to counteract the effects of the poison. But these methods will produce their results more upon the coming generations than upon the present oue. What we actually require, at this juncture, is some general supervision by the authorities, whereby the circulation of notoriously bad literature may be prevented. In fact, we would advocate a ing principles and teachings of Chrisgeneral bureau, under the Government, tianity, the first step is to remodel the

couched in language that would lead the reports of the most anti-Catholic Boards deal with pernicious literature, its importation, publication and circulation, n the same manner as the license inspectors deal with the vendors of liquor, or the Inland Revenue Department deals with the distillers, brewers and cigar manufacturers. Each product should bear the official stamp of the department, or else be subject to confiscation and the one making or selling it subject to a fine-We could not better illustrate our idea than by relating a fact that took place a few days ago, and which we witnessed.

We were on board one of the many splendid steamboats that ply up and down the St. Lawrenc; during the course of the day a man passed around amongst the passengers selling nuts, apples, cakes, candies, cigars, books and periodicals. Twice he offered us copies of the leading magazines and of various books-principally paper-covered specimens of light literature. .Thus we learned the names of some of the works he had for sale. Not far from where we sat were a young girl and young man, t.,e former about sixteen, the latter about twenty-one. They seemed to be from some country town and were returning home from a visit to Montreal. The young man bought some fruit and they apparently enjoyed the eating of it. Most certainly and compared with the works of the late | it was more beneficial than his next pur-

When the vendor came around a second time with books, the young man tional field, and on all sides you behold asked the young girl to take one. He the monuments of their success and the | paid the twenty cents and the girl-withextreme limits of the civilized horizon, attractive looking-covered volume and placed it carelessly beside her. Neither the young man nor the young girl knew what had been purchased. For fully an cessful and polished men who received hour the volume remained on the seat, the basis of their education—and many and we saw, by the title and the author's of them their complete instruction-at | name, that it was one of the very worst, the hands of the Christian Brothers. Go lowest, filthiest of immoral romances; into the business houses of New York, it was a degrading sample of the Zola Take that report of the Ontario Commis- kept an eye upon that young girl and sion to the first merchants of the Empire | her book. Soon we reached a port where prominent citizens who have come forth | girl, being alone, took up her book. the from the De La Salle Institute on Fifty- read fully fifteen chapters as we watched ninth street; ask them their opinions of her closely. If her mother could have only seen the kaliedoscopic changes upon her daughter's face, as her innocent soul drank in the first intoxicating draughts of the poison, she would have shuddered and wept. We felt that we were gazing upon a moral suicide and watching the first blow that murders a soul: and we asked, is there a preventative?

THE NEW WOMAN.

In the editorial notes in Donohoe's Magazine for July, notes which are always interesting, there are some very pertinent remarks concerning the "New Woman" and the mad length to which | Wives-none, for divorce and license will | the C.P.R. This shrine is on the grounds people-otherwise apparently sane- have ruined the domestic hearth : of Bourget College, and is under the dicarry this fad. It appears that while mothers-none, for the "New Woman" the "new woman" is to have everything that heretofore belonged alike to man and woman, fixed up after a special fashion for her use, she includes in the list the Bible. Here are a few specimens of the new biblical version taken from the humorous "Charivari," of Paris:

"On the sixth day, God created woman, and called her name Eve. "As she was weary in the Garden of

Eden, and fell asleep from fatigue under a palm tree, the Lord took one of her ribs and made it a man, and called his name Adam.

And Eve, when she had looked upon her husband, after she awoke, made a curious grimace, which clearly signified, What is this fellow doing here? And with a prophetic glance into

the future, she foresaw the quarrels, the hair-pullings, and the divorces that were henceforth to be the lot of coupled humanity, Adam had been forbidden to taste of the fruits of a single tree, an ordinary apple tree that produced acrid fruit of a

detestable flavor-which fact caused Adam to frequent the vicinity of that particular tree, One day, not being able to restrain himself, he plucked an apple and, without even offering a single bite to his

companion, he ate the whole himself. How well we recognize here the vile taste and the abominable egotism of

In punishment for this disobedience, they were both banished from the terrestrial paradise, and the innocent Eve suffered for the guilty Adam."

Farther on we read: " Madame Noah alone was given the task of saving creation, which otherwise would have perished in the universal deluge. She built the ark and caused a pair of each kind of animals to enter into it. But she made a mistake in admitting a representative of the male sex, for here was a good opportunity of letting it die out. No one would have missed it. . . ."

Amusing as may be the humor of the charivari," there is nevertheless a couple of serious lessons to be drawn from the fact that the "new woman"that is to say, the woman of the worldso far deviates from the path traced out for her by the finger of duty, as to expose her sex to the ridicule of the public and the contempt of all serious people. That this creature should want a new Bible is not surprising; it is a generally acknowledged fact, that as soon as man, or woman, falls away from the pure and elevat-

pensity. It has ever been so; the Bible, that is to say the Word of God as written and as preserved through the Ages of Christ's Church, is the first object to suffer mutilation. Hence the numberless Bibles, versions of Bibles, sections of Bibles and forms of Bibles that to-day constitute the fuel that feeds the great conflagration of division between the different sects of the non-Catholic

Apart from the natural tendency of the "New Woman" to tamper with the Bible, we behold, in this movement, an evidence of the error, misery, shamelessness, and eventual moral chaos that are the direct consequences of the falling away from the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church. No matter how her enemies may assail her; no matter how she may be criticised, abused, calumniated, misrepresented and hated by those who have rejected her all-saving dogma; no matter what arguments may be used to prove-what can never be proved-that she is in error and that her teachings are other than purely Christian, still, despite all such opposition, we have not yet found the non-Catholic who has dared to accuse the Catholic Church of sanctioning divorce, or permitting aught that might violate the sacramental character of matrimony. So high is the Catholic ideal of woman, so pure is her brightest model of womanhood, so glorious is her respect and veneration for the Blessed Mother of God, that she stands there as a perpetual angel of protection extending her giant wings over the women of the world and forcing man to bend in homage before the noble creature given to him as a helpmate by the Almighty.

It is only when the frail human being falls from faith and grace, rejects the Catholic Church and her teachings, seeks to find in some new Bible a pretext for guilty indulgence of lawless passion, that the sacrament of marriage is ignored, divorce permitted, the ties of family broken, the rights of children trampled upon, domestic happiness shattered, and all the long train of ills un-tered, and all the long train of ills un-years that should haunt those corridors, known to the virtuous and true pour in, like a deluge, upon society; it is only then that the "New Woman," with her new Bible, her new code of morals, her impudence, her wantonness, her heart of lead and face of brass, steps in upon the scene and transforms all that is levely the proprietor, has no fear that the raisand loveable in her sex into that most ing of ghosts migh injure his trade, I repulsive of brutishness-the more or less offensive virago.

While we fully appreciate the spirit in which the Parisian journal seeks to ridicule the extravagances of the modern woman of the world, we still feel that there is a more serious phase of the question to be studied. If this unwomanly spirit continues to spread, please tell us where are the wives and pilgrimage of about 1200 souls, from Monmothers of the future to be found? Our Lady of Lourdes, Rigand, P.Q., on will not want to bear children, and she will find means to escape that duty. Oh! for universal Catholic Influence!

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TRI-FLUVIAN HOTEL.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

Can you imagine two very narrow strects meeting almost at right angles, tall, crazy, staring houses on either side, an ancient hostlery of the last century style forming the corner; a dark laaden sky, wild with scudding clouds overhead, gutters that might be navigable for a bark canoe under foot, snow hail, rain, wind, sleet, and sudden and fitful dashes of sunlight interjected? If you can conceive the picture, you have my surroundings on a mid-August day, at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Antoine Streets, in Mr. Joseph Cloutier's Windsor Hotel," in the ancient, hospit

able and historic city of Three Rivers. It is of this Tri Fluvian Hotel I would peak. It has peculiar attractions not to be found in any other town in Canada, nor in any other house that I have ever inhabited. Betweeen the gusts of wind, and the quickly passing showers, when the sun struggles out from the confusion of gray clouds and shoots a golden arrow at the head of Laviollette's statue, or floods for a moment the grey stone walls of St. Ursule's Monastery, the silence is broken by the tinkle of a hand-bell and the voice of the "town-crier" announcing the loss of a brown cow with a white face. You peep out the small, port-holelike window, and around the corner darts a goat harnessed to a small cart, in which is a boy and a large tin can of goat's misk. The quaint vehicle disappears down the very narrow street beyond and you are left once more to your reflections and the contemplation of the ghosts of an historic past that must surely frequent the old house—the grand, comfortable, hospitable old house that is is styled the 'Windsor Hotel."

Again, to "return to our mutton," and the very best of mutton is upon that generous table—it is of this Tri-Fluvian Hotel I would speak. The house is after the fashion of the old regime,-three stories high, and yet the lower entrance, being on a level with the street, and the first floor below that level, it has the general appearance of a two-storied house. It is within a few minutes' walk of the wharf and the post-office, and within two steps of the market. The walls are about four feet thick and deep in them are cut niches that domestic econ-omy has translated into cupboards, wardrobes and clothes-presses. The building rambles off around the corner and down the side street in a variety of queer gables and additions, each one of which seems to have been added

balancing eaves; the small, old-fashioned windows; the well-protected doors; the huge stone archway—like the entrance to a feudal castle—that cuts the edifice in two, and, like a tunnel, runs out of the front street and opens upon the public market behind; the huge rafters, ponderous beams, solid floors, low ceillings, narrow corridors, large rooms, immense parlors,—all, all suggest some ancient edifice of Normandy, or the wing of a crusader's castle in La Basse Bretagne. And this is a modern hotel. On the first floor, and below the street, in a mysterious yet very accessible locality, is the indispensable ouvet, where the people of the surrounding country say that the very best of refreshments are to be had-even as if they had been drawn from the cellars of the primitive owner of this ancient establishment.

But were it not that you were told of the locality where such refreshments were dispensed, you would never suspect its existence. All through the house a very monastic quiet reigns; not a whisper, not a sound, to tell the traveler that others inhabit the same building. From morning till night and night till morning the same quiet reigns supreme. One is tempted to ask if its close vicinity to the monasteries of the Ursulines and the Precious Blood has the effect of producing this convent stillness. Yet go to one of the back windows overlooking the great court behind, and watch the confusion of life and business upon the public market below, and you will feel that you have suddenly stepped from a hermit. age into a vortex of activity.

In olden edifices one is generally prone to look for cobwebs, blue mould, rust, dampness and dust. Here it is exactly the contrary. Picture to yourself a section of a midieval chateau, where the hand of cleanliness had touched every object, where the walls are bright, the floors carpeted, the air dry and warm, the odor of the surroundings most delightful, the linen like driven snow, the tables loaded with feudal munificence, and the faces of the people radiant with perpetual smiles indicative of old-time benevolence, and you have the interior of this very unique inn, this strange caravansary, this Orien'al khan, this connecting link between a long dead past and an extensively lively present. Such is the Tri-Fluvian Hotel—inside and out.

It has a peculiar fascination for onethis comfortable, silent, and yet ever busy place. It seems to me that there must be some legend connected with those old walls, some story of feudal times that, ivy-like, should cling to those steep passages and peculiar stairways. The spirits of hospitality and comfort

have certainly clung to the place.

I will make it my business to find out the real history of the "Windsor Hotel" -the name seems too modern for such a grand old house-and if Mr. Cloutier, will tell the story, at another time to the generous and dear readers of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Three Rivers, 24th August, 1895.

PILGRIMAGE

To the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes of Rigaud, P. Q.

On August 10th, feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a large treal, went to pay a visit to the shrine of College, where they give a complete theological, philosophical, scientific, classical, commercial and preparatory course of studies. They have a complete English commercial and literary course also. The Fathers of Bourget College are to be congratulated upon the success they obtained in promoting the devotion of pious pilgrims to Our Lady of Lourdes. On September 2nd., the Irish Catholics of Montreal will make a pilgrimage to the Bourget College Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, Rigaud, per steamer Duchess of York, under the direction of Rev. Father Strubbe, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. Several hundred pious pilgrims are expected. They are all welcome by the Bourget College Fathers.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

Successful Examinations of Pupils.

At the last Teachers' examination for the Province of Quebec, four young ladies-Susie McGarity, Elizabeth Wesler, Cassie Kiely and Mary Cherry-received Model Diplomas. Likewise, in 1894, three pupils from St. Ann's carried off the same honors. We heartily congratulate these talented and clever young ladies on their success, as also Rev. Sister St. Alphonsis, the Superior of the school, and her efficient staff. Such examinations speak for themselves and are the highest testimony in favor of the grand work done in this splendid institution, which comprises nine classes and ten teachers. Their courses will re-open on September 2nd. We wish them a most successful year.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

Washington, D.C., August 23.-The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Amcrica completed its work yesterday. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, D. W. Lynch, of Delaware; First Vice-President, John F. Bohan, of Canada; Second Vice-President, Miss Kate Gorman of Rhode Island; Treasurer, M. Dober, of Pennsylvania, and Secretary, Augustus H. Boyle, of Pennsylvania.

Almonte Father Mathew Total Abstin ence Society

At the last meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, of Almonte, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term :- Chaplain, Very Rev. D. F. Foley; president, J. O'Reilly; 1st vice-president, M. Hogan; 2nd vice-president, E. Letang; treasurer, P. Daly; secretary, Jas. R. Johnson; assist-secretary, W. H. Maher. Committee of Management: Jos. P. O'Connor, G. W. Smith, W. McAuliffe, J. Lynch, A. Perrier, F. Johnson, P. Frawley and Sullivan.

The National Society of Sculpture No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

M. SAMUEL, the distinguished Director of the Royal Musical Conservatory of Ghent, a Jew, has become a Catholic. His conversion was brought about by & course of theological and scientific study which he had taken for the purpose of writing his work Christus. Mme-Samuel was baptized with her husband.

In a suit to test the divorces granted by the Probate Judges of Oklahoma, the Supreme Court of the Territory has affirmed its former decision to the effect that all such divorces are void and that subsequent marriages of the persons so separated are illegal. This is one of those decisions that should produce a good effect and that is certainly in ac cordance with the natural, the divine and the civil law.

REV. FATHER BRADY, of Hamilton, Ont., has been in Montreal for the last two weeks on a visit to his brother, the Reverend pastor of the Fullum Street Church. On Saturday last, Father Brady sailed for Europe, by the steamer Labrador. He purposes visiting Rome and several of the great European centres, and expects to return home about the end of pleasant, happy, successful trip and a zafe return.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that the Sultan intends sending to Rome Galliani Bey to solicit the Pope's mediation in the Armenian question. It is not wonderful that all the great powers of the world-Catholic, Protestant, Mahometan, Pagan-are unanimous in acknowledging the genius and influence of the Roman Pontiff; a handful of fanatics, called A. P. Aists, or P. P. Aists, alone cast ridicule and insult on the sublimest figure of the century.

RECENTLY the Roman police discovered : abomb under the colonnade of St. Peter's. We are not informed whether it was loaded or not. It would not surprise us to be told that one policeman placed it there in order that another might find it. It would be very interesting to be able to show the ecclesiastical authorities how carefully the civil authorities watch over their safety. Rome is, after all, a great centre of political contradictions, as well as the grand centre of Christian unity.

THE first proof of that tolerance which the Czar promised to the Catholic clergy is in the fact that two priests from Warsaw, who have celebrated Mass at Toulouse in the Basilica of St. Sernin, were the first able to leave Russia with authority from the government without having to declare that they would not go tyranny.

daughter of Hon. Senator Irby, of South fullest extent the Catholic Church through the instrumentality of those very nuns whom an ignorant, blatant clergyman, in Canada, had dared to rank amongst the lowest of creatures. May Italy. heaven send a ray of light to convert that benighted young man!

parish.

Freemason and Radical Parliament of to style himself an "ordained libertine?" France, known as the droit d'accraissment, Yet his language would give color to the has had for direct object to render bank- truth of the assertion, although the inrupt the diffrent religious orders in the justice to his character might be on a country. Some thirty superiors of vari- par with that which he perpetrated ous orders recently met and, having con- against the religious and noble women sulted the foremost Catholic juris-con- who sacrifice their lives for the good of sults of the land, came to the unanimous | humanity and the glory of God in our conclusion that the tax was not binding convents. The sooner rank bigotry, upon the conscience. They will strive to find a means whereby they can legally defeat this abominable law and save the the better for Christianity and the property of God from confiscation. As yet no special plan has been adopted; but the Catholic world will pray that they may be enlightened as to their course. The law is an outrage on civili-Zation.

his characteristic speeches on the motion | her to bear his name; of false witness.

that thus became law, and he was cheered by the assembly. This year two very peculiar quarter-centennial celebrations take place; that of Prussia, in commemoration of the defeat of France in 1870, and that of anti-Papal Italy in commemoration of the red-shirt triumph over the aged Pontiff in the same year. Now for the pertinent question: Twentyfive years hence, which party will celebrate Gravelotte, and which will commemorate the Porta Pia?

THE Catholic teaching concerning marriage and divorce will inevitably have to be adopted by the Christian world, or else the whole social fabric will soon go to pieces. Not long ago Justice Gaynor, in deciding a case of separation, said: 'Married people must bear with each other, and this hard-working husband may occasionally be irritable, but the wife must remember her own nervous condition from her chronic state of health, which must be very trying to her husband." The fact is that if divorces can be obtained upon the mere ground of irritability, the day is at hand when marriage will be a mere farce. As well let men and women live together on trial, or as long as their inclinations correspond, and then separate of their own accord. What on earth would become October next. We wish Father Brady a of the future offspring of our people were there no Catholic Church?

> According to the Liverpool Catholic Times some very important conversions have recently taken place. In one of our late issues we referred to that of Mr. C. E. Goppet, warden of the Protestant church of St. John, Hammersmith. The Baroness Frida Ranzau, a relative of Prince Bismarck's son-in-law, embraced Catholicity in the chapel of the German College, at Rome, The wife of the Spanish Ambassador acted as godmother and presented her to the Pope. Prince Frederick of Schoenburg-Waldenburg has joined the Catholic Church, the event causing a great sensation in the royal and Protestant circles. Two distinguished English ladies have been received into the Church: they are the Countess of Cottenham, widow of the third Earl (who died in 1881), and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys, sister of the present Earl, who was born in 1878. And thus does the cause of Catholicity advance the world over.

THE Christian Advocate, a Methodist organ, says that the errors of Rome, or the Roman Church rather, are the cause for the disintegration of Italy. Very strange! Yet for the past twenty-five years Italy has been going from bad to worse, divisions unforseen have arisen on all sides, while during all that period the Catholic Church has had absolutely the divinity of Him whom she connothing to do with the government of ceived. In the Eastern Church, for exto Rome. Small as this ray of hope may the country. The Italians are far from which cannot be ignored: To them that appear, still it is a real flood of freedom being a homogeneous people; in the say that the Virgin Mar- was not a to the persecuted Catholics of that land North Teutonic, in the South Neapolitan, and after childbirth; Anathoma A of semi-barbaric government and Tartar | Sicillian, in the centre divided in language-or dialect-manners, customs and sentiments-they suffer the conse-THERE are prominent converts in the quences of their own divisions, and their United States as well as in Europe. One only hope lies in some species of local of the most recent is Miss Julia Irby, self-government that may agree with a central authority. Ever since the rob-Caroliana. This young lady learned to bery of the temporal power by the know the truth and to appreciate to its | brigand patriots of young Italy the country has been going to ruin. The inevitable outcome of all this turmoil is very obvious—the restoration of the Pontiff's rights or the destruction of

THE scourging that Rev. J. Cobourn got from the general press of Canada, On Ascension Day, at St. Clement and particularly from our energetic and Danes, the lawyer's church near Temple | ably-edited contemporary, the Kingston Bar in London, the old custom of beat- Canadian Freeman, was sufficient to ing the bounds was duly observed. The teach young, brainless fanatics that parish officials, armed with blue and neither the Protestant nor Catholic yellow wands, headed by the beadle and | citizens of Canada are prepared to accept ollowed by a number of school-boys such expressions as he made use of in carrying bamboo canes, marched to the Greenwood Methodist Church two Temple Bar and around the boundaries weeks ago. So very low and un-Christian of the parish. The boys whacked with was his attack upon our convents, that their canes; in olden times it was the we do not deem it necessary to repeat boys who were whacked in order to his words. We would, however, like to impress on them the boundaries of the know how Mr. Cobourn would relish similar language applied to his own most cherished female friends or to himself. That robber tax imposed by the last | Would he feel pleased were some person combined with crass ignorance, can be banished from the non-Catholic pulpit, country.

Signor Crispi makes fine speeches and abroad. twists and turns in every imaginable serpentine fashion to escape the doom that hangs, like a thunder-cloud, over his anti-clerical administration. Sharp According to a decree of the Italian and pointed are the accusations that Senate, the 22nd of September next, the Signor Cavallotti has launched against anniversary of the surrender of their him, and yet the Italian Premier cannot arms and the evacuation of Rome by the make a reply. He accuses Crispi of Papal troops in 1870, will be a national casting off his lawful wife after twentyfete day. Si mor Crispi delivered one of | five years of married life, and forbidding |

and of using illegal pressure with regard on October 16th, and will continue until to the Roman Bank; of presenting falsi. May 15th. Mr. William Brymner, B.C.A., will be the director this year as formerly. fied documents to the Chamber in con- The session of 1895-96 will extend over nection with the revolt in Sicily; of in- two terms, the first term being from the 16 citement to and complicity in falsehood; of October to the 3rd of February, and of collusion with those interested in preof collusion with those interested in preventing an inquiry into the state of the Roman Bank, and of accepting twenty thousand francs from Tanlongo (Governor of the Bank) within less than four days after his speech in the Chamber by which he had averted an enquiry; of obtaining the Grand Cordon of the Order of Saint Maurice and Lazaire for Cornelius Herz, who had bribed him with fifty thousand francs. And to all those open, public accusations, the great Premier has not a word to say. And Italy is governed by such a man and calmly submits. The writing is surely upon the wall!

THE celebration of Archbishop Croke's silver jubilee, which took place at Thurles, a few weeks ago, was a most brilliant affair. The Freeman's Journal devotes over fourteen columns to a report of the proceedings. An American contemporary, dealing with the subject of the well-deserved tribute to Cashel's great prelate, says :-

" All the newspapers of Ireland join in tribute to his Grace, in which directly or indirectly assisted the Irish people all the world over. In Thurles, it is reported, every house in the town was decorated with the most tasteful and elaborate tokens of rejoicing. Over the streets and roads were suspended streamers bearing words suggestive of the sentiments of the people, and during the day from all parts of Irel and came hundreds of people anxious to testify by their presence their affection for the great Archbishop. The hierarchy was represented by its most distinguished prelates, headed by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and priests from every quarter of the land lent the influence of their presence to an occasion which was unique in the life of Catholic Ireland, and the importance and significance of which it were impossible to exaggerate.''

WE believe that the various sects of Protestantism will yet be brought into the Church through the very instrumentality of the one they most ignore-the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin publishes a church periodical called the "Arrow." The March number of this paper contains a remarkable article on the revival of the Ave Maria, or the Hail

"To use the Hail Mary," says the Arrow, "is to confess the faith in brief, to strengthen its hold in the heart and mind. The omission of the Hail Mary by individuals and communities, like all omissions, has helped to bring about distroportion of the faith, a forgetfulness of some important truths. To continue to omit it will bring to succeeding generations, as heretofore, other ignorant attempts to deny Mary's virginity and and after childbirth: Anathema, Anathema, Anathema."

THE increased numbers of the members of our religious sisterhoods certainly should demonstrate the high favor in which those holy communities are held by the best and truest of the female world-all the rant and billingsgate of certain firebrands to the contrary. The Republic has the following very pertinent paragraph in a recent issue:

"If there be any lack of vocations to the secular priesthood, as some of our Catholic contemporaries have lately intimated, it is evident that there is no deficiency in the number of young women who are seeking the means of leading a religious life according to the rules of our Catholic sisterhoods. Most every day's issue of the secular press records the receptions of many such persons into the several communities they select to join; and the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee chronicles in its latest issue the admission of no less than seventy-five novices at Notre Dame Convent in its city."

THE New York Sun has, at times, a humorous way of referring to certain grotesque subjects. It is thus that it alludes to the peregrinations of the chairman of the Republican national committee:

" Hon. Thomas Henry Carter, of Montana and the Argentine Bad Lands, was observed scudding over southeastern Nebraska late yesterday afternoon, his chin whisker streaming in a sixteen-knot breeze and his ermine spatts nearly torn from their buttons. The silver speaking trumpet was still lashed to his mouth, and he was throwing out word ballast at the rate of about a ton a minute. He is making a great voyage, but there seems to be no way of bringing him into port this side of the Ural mountains."

The description reminds us of Washington Irving's picture of Ichabod Crane, and we often thought that the latter suited some of our own political knightserrant when the election hurricane is

The fifteenth year of the advanced classes of the Art Association of Montreal for the session of 1895-96 will open

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For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

to the 15th of May. It will be optional to students to attend by the session, term or month. The water color classes wil be under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Moss, and will begin on September 14, lasting until the end of October.

BAZAAR.

The bazaar in the new monastery of the Precious Blood, at Notre Dame de Grace, will be continued until the 4th of September next. Parties residing in the city, and who desire to visit it, may take the Park and Island Railway cars at Western Avenue (Westmount) to the Cote St. Luc Road, near the monastery The banquet takes place this evening. It is expected that His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will be present, and also the Hon. J.J. Curran, who will come from the capital particularly for the oc-



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by discuse, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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Pianos.

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

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"The Cook's Favorite,"

Use no other, Ladies, and be happy

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS]. A CHROMATIC SCALE.

BY ROBERT B. MAY, Author of 'Bell & Place," Thorpe Castle,"

III.

et ., etc.

Early on Friday morning Tom and Flumer started for town. The latter to present his final report, which, I am pleased to say, was highly favorable to the future reputation of the firm. Tom was commissioned to bring home some music selected for the morrow's entertainment. This left me free to do some work around the house, sadly neglected of late. The hen-coop was the most pressing, so I hammered and cobbled with the discarded wire until interrupted by Mandy.

"Please sir, a gentleman to see you." I took the card she held, and, pulling down my shirt sleeves, followed her. Mrs. Black was in the kitchen. "Who is it?" she asked.

"Most likely an insurance man." I turned the card and read: 'Mr. Julius Gentle. We were fairly thunderstruck.

What ever can be the matter?" said my wife. "He was never expected; of that I'm sure. Was anything so unfortunate. Look at the state of the children and myself-and Tabitha not up yet. She had her breakfast in bed, and didn't want to be disturbed. Go you; and it is lucky you're at home.

I could not help wondering, as I obey ed, how a morning visitor always seems to upset some families. I found my anan, standing with his back to the empty fire grate, contemplating the finger nails of his left hand and looking very neat and cool. Dressed entirely in black, his frock coat was buttoned with close and studied precision, set of cuffs much deeper than usual and fastened with diamond studs. The same adornments glittered in an elaborate neck-tie. Black eyes and black hair, almost painfully sleek, contrasted with a complexion of perfect pink and white, unrelieved save by a slight moustache.
"Mr. Black," said he, coming forward,

with a sunny smile. "I suppose," he resumed, as we were seated, "my cousins or yourself would sooner expect to see the grand Turk. But, the fact is, I am on a visit to our New York agent, and as some of Miss Gentle's affairs required her signature. I thought I might as well call on my way and get it, besides having the pleasure of meeting relatives of whom I had heard so much. Not, however, that there was any very urgent business necessity. Perhaps, now as I think of it, before I see Miss Tabitha, your good wife would so assure her. You know, certain ladies become frightened at the very name of business, and my sudden appearance-you understand?

"I should hardly think such a precaution necessary; the pleasure must fully equal the surprise." Yes, that is true. And, no doubt,

the lady has already convinced you of her aptitude." "No more than is implied in the plac-

ing of all such matters in your hands,".

replied. A most profound bow, and, at the same instant, Miss Tab herself appeared. fancied the pinky color warmed a little, but not wishing to intrude, after a brief general conversation I retired. Meantime, I reflected the more. And the more I thought, the more I thought it strange. However, the hen-coop wasn't ished. We were to have a late dinner, so Tom and Flumer returned just in time, and in due season we all sat down to the great ceremonial-the first since our free and easy life together. Flamer gave me a comical grimace across the table. But we really did have a very pleasant time, and the arguments and clever fencing between the man of science and the man of the world were something for Tom to remember and And Miss Tab came out splendidly. Not a word, however, about the instrument, although Julius did remark the two pianos. We told him about the little concert, but he said he was sorry he would have to leave before then and very much regretted the neces-

As soon as possible, Flumer and I escaped to the workshop, as we had much to do in reference to the firm's business and also preparing the instrumental programme. We worked steadily the rest of the afternoon, and, after tea, continued until it was quite dark.

"Now," said my companion, "if you have the lamps quite ready you had better take them down and screw on the brackets. Don't put them too high or there will be an ugly reflection of the flame. And try all the slides together and separately. Just one drop of oil on all the lower pivots will be enough."

With a lamp in each hand, and the brackets under my arm, I went down. The parlor was quite empty. I pulled the piano-case a little away from the wall and opened the folding doors into which the back was now divided. Then I crawled inside as far as possible, and set to work with as much ease as my cramped position would allow. "This comes of being a smaller man than Flumer." I growled to myself. The gas was turned down low in the room, which suited my purpose, as I should have to try the reflectors, and the less light outside the better. The wood was hard and the screws dumpy, and the brackets would insist on turning upside down, but they were placed at last, and I took the lamps and lit them both. The onling was easier to do, but I had to be careful. So absorbing was this part of the job that Miss Tabitha and Julius were in the room and seated at the table, opposite each other, before I knew the fact. I was quite hidden, and unless I bobbed my head around the corner, they were equally invisible to me. Of course I could hear distinctly. I think I should have come out, but they fell to business in such a hurry that I lost my chance.

"Now, my dear cousin. if you perfectly understand, all that remains is to take your signatures. If you wish I will turn up the gas and read you the documents, up the gas and read you the documents, but time is pressing, and my cab will be here directly. We shall double the estate in a twelvementh." He appeared to be spreading out a number of papers, for Thered the crinkling of folds and the crinkling of folds and the crinkling of the

more into details, Julius, and you do not say what my income will be pending these arrangements."

outside matters, such as this idea of helping the German, must be given up; and I don't know but what you might have to live in quieter style." "And shall I have no money to please

myself with," she asked. "That will be determined by future

even**ts.**' "And the will I made three years

ago?"
"My dear Tabitha, we talked all this over before. Surely a woman of business like you can grasp the point at once."
"Yes, but, Julius, why could you not have waited until my return home?"
"Don't I tell you—I had to come."

My oil can had travelled as far as first space f, and f sharp was waiting its turn, when his cab drove up to the door. Now, quick, sign here, and here, and here. Great Scott, can't you see-there's light enough for that-just where my finger is-black ink, not red; and for

goodness' sake-Sh *** Sh *** and, instantly, the room was filled with prismatic light. It seized upon the walls and bathed them in a lurid glare. Shafts of yellow, blue and pink and green crossed and laced themselves in empty space. The feeble jet of gas became an amber star set in a violet mist. And, down upon the table, athwart the unsigned deeds, in sullen heaviness, rested a crimson bar. For a few seconds they stood in silence; then Miss Tab, casting the pen aside, with a loud scream, fell down in terror. The man gazed upon the instrument with some interest and turned to me, who had emerged and stood, very hot and very much ashamed, before him. "I am your debtor, sir. I shall not forget." The scene was worthy of a Drury Lane pantomime. The colors were still flaring, and Miss Tab's alarm had, of course, brought every soul into the room. We were all beautifully tinted and (none of us knowing what was really the matter) our attitude and expressions were sufficiently varied. Only Julius Gentle seemed master of the situation. He quietly gathered up his papers into a small bundle, walked to the front door and called the cabman. With a slight bow he silently followed his valise, and was driven rapidly away.

" Hadn't somebody better shut off the dazzler," quoth Tom. He had been hovering about for some time, evidently

charged with great news.
"Out with it, Tom. What's the mat-

ter now," I asked. "Only last night's London cable-'Rumored suspension of Gentle & Co. S nior partner absconded. Panie among clients. Fugitive supposed to be making for Pacific coast. Nearly every available asset gathered in."

Tom read his paper with a very 'I-told-you-so' air, but before he had half finished my wife had got Miss Tab around the waist, as if in expectation of another faint. I cannot say that we were much surprised, although it did seem hard to see the trust and confidence of years abused.

'I want to know," said Flumer, "did you open all the slides at once on pur-

" No, that was quite an accident." "Cousin Bella, you let me alone, if you please," cried Miss Tab, with a sudden dash across the room. "Max Flumer, you have saved me every scrap of property I own, and I'll christen that machine to-morrow. Come, Octavius Gentle, say good-night, good folks."

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.] THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE MEETING.

WEDNESDAY,

A representative of the Regents of the New York State University, in the person of Mr. Charles F. Wheelock, attended the Sunfmer School on Wednesday evening, by his presence and words giving to the movement the endorsement of New York's great institution of learning. Father Mullany, to whom was delegated the pleasant task of introducing Mr. Wheelock, in doing

"Ladies and Gentlemen-Before performing the agreeable task that has been assigned me this evening, of introducing o you an old friend and officer of the Regents, I wish to congratulate the Catholic Summer School on the excelduring the past five weeks. They reflect great credit on the Board of Studies. I wish also to congratulate the people of Plattsburg, irrespective of creed or nationality, on having the question of the location of our School forever settled. I hold now, as I held four years ago, that our site on the shores of your beautiful lake is the best that could be secured in America.

"I now have the honor of introducing to you a representative of the Regents of the New York State University, an institntion which has done much for secondary higher education in this country. It was my privilege to place one of the first of our Catholic schools under the auspices of this noble institution, and I am pleased to say that since then we have nearly fifty of our best Catholic academics made part of this great University. The latest is our Catholic Summer School of America. I now present to you my friend and State officer of the Regents, who honors us to-night, Mr. Charles F. Wheelock."

Mr. Wheelock was warmly received.

and said: "After listening to the very kind words of Father Mullany, I wish I had the faculty of speech of his lamented brother, to whom I have so often listened. that I might reply in fitting terms. But I have promised to occupy only three minutes, to give way for the delightful

entertainment which is to follow. "The Catholic Summer School of America has its charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and it affords me great pleasure to-night as the representative of the Regents to manifest by my presence here their interest in your object, to bring you

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

and to wish you God-speed in your work
—the great work you are so successfully iese arrangements."

carrying on. In looking over your syllabus this afternoon I was impressed with the broad character of the instruction you are giving. Your work is cast in no narrow lines. Science and literature and art are all provided for. You have recognized clearly and positively the fact that we need to give attention to those branches that broaden the vision, that enlarge the soul, as well as to those that relate to our more immediate physical necessities. It seems to me especially wise that your work has taken this direction at this time and in this country, where the haste and bustle of business life is so sapping our energies This School will be an oasis of rest for weary workers in the years to come.

It has always seemed to me that the name you have adopted is very significant. It indicates a grand purpose, a magnificent conception. This is not the edge that man attains to.

Summer School of Plattsburg—not the "The mind of man is this world's true Summer School of Plattsburg-not the Summer School of the Champlain Valley—not even of the State of New York not even of the United States, but it is the Catholic Summer School of America. Confined to no limited section, and to no limited field of work, but as broad as this great continent itself, it is planted here by this beautiful lake, like a beacon light, the rays from which shall penetrate to every dark and gloomy corner

of ignorance throughout the whole land. May its success be as broad as its name would indicate it ought to be, and as its wise founders evidently intended it to be.

The cordial manner in which Mr Wheelock's happy remarks were greeted showed warm appreciation of his pres-

SIMPLICITY AND SPIRITUALITY OF THE SOUL The third lecture of Father Doonan's course on Psychology took up the consideration of the simplicity and spirituality of the soul. Some, however, per mitted the treatment of only the first question, that is, the simplicity of the

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY.

The third lecture in Dr. Flick's course on the physical conditions of happiness, consisted of a survey of the part which the activity of the machinery of the body and the exercise of its powers plays in the construction of human happiness BEETHOVEN-THE CLASSIC PERIOD.

The interest aroused by Father Ganss iectures on music continued unabated. The lecture Wednesday night on Beethoven was rendered more than ordinar ily enjoyable by the additional interest aroused by the singing of Miss Cronyn whose interpretation of the Haydn and Mozart numbers displayed a beautiful voice, artistic method, and much feeling.

The lecturer began by stating that Bach, Handel and Gluck are three names which no music lover can mention with out pride, since they mark the entrance and ascendancy of a new people in the history of music. A new people, and not a new school, for where in the world are two men to be found who have less the appearance of brothers of one school than Bach and Gluck? They contrast in all things. What they have in common is, that at the same time with Handel they arrived at definite results in the art of composition. Before them music had nothing definite, except the choral song of St. Gregory, and the poly-phony of Palestrina.

The legitimate successors of Bach, Handel and Gluck were Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.

genius. He is the Addison of music, these organs is called in general sensa-tion; better, perhaps, sense perception. ing with dew, and there is no time but morning, no season but spring.

To Mozart the all-absorbing idea in life was music. A musician by intuition, he lived in an atmosphere of his own creating. All that he saw, heard thought or dreamed was music.

The greatest of all, however, was Beethoven, before whose titantic genius all names in musical history, however great dwindle. What Goethe says of Raphael that it was he who set the apex on the pyramid of art, over which no one looms, and beside which no one dare stand"can be most appositely applied to Beethoven.

The vocal illustrations embraced selections from Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Figaro," and were most charmingly rendered by Miss Cronyn. The piano illustrations consisted of extracts from lent course of lectures we have had the pleasure of hearing in this auditorium and on the Steinway Grand Piano sounded almost orchestral in volume and brilliancy of tone.

THURSDAY.

Father Doonan's fourth lecture on psychology on Thursday had for its subject matter the Spirituality of the Soul.

FUNCTIONAL IMPEDIMENT. The physical conditions of happiness, said Dr. Flick in Thursday's lecture, may be broadly divided into two kinds, first those conditions which are conducive to happiness, and second, those which interfere or circumvent its attainment. The former lectures treated of the conditions conducive to happiness. In this lecture he treated of those conditions in the human organism which interfere with the proper working, by reason of injury or defectiveness in any of its or-

gans, inherited and acquired. WAGNER-THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

The concluding lecture of the series on the "Evolution of Music" came to a termination Thursday night. The audience was one of the largest of the entire term, and the appreciation was manifested by frequent outbursts of applause and other manifestations that clearly indicated that the lecturer carried his audience with him.

The lecturer began by maintaining that men of superior talent always awaken lively sympathies and arouse profound antipathics. They are praised and hissed, applauded and hooted in turns. Enthusiasm and detraction walk beside them, now fondling, now lashing them. While hope is showing them a future, and they are carnestly striving to give a living form to some new con-ception, quick-looted hatred and evileyed jealousy entangles them, and they hear behind them the biting and harsh laugh of sarcasm and derision. Those of whom we speak, however, do not allow themselves to be disconcerted by

"I should like to have gone a little their warmest greetings in their name this rasping and harmless noise. Conscience and the true artist's instinct says: "Go on," and on they go, without disturbing themselves about praise or blame, knowing very well that death in the end will consecrate them king, and posterity give a ready, even a joyful allegiance.

The instant a great genius appears all the theories of the past are aimed against him, to prove that he ought to have presented himself in a well-known way, that is to say, that he should have renounced precisely that which constitutes his greatness—individuality. This individuality once established they are most eager to discuss, dissect or deny its existence or its work.

FRIDAY.

The lecture in the course in Psychology delivered at the administration building by Father Doonan on Friday was on Knowledge, the various kinds of knowl-

demension," since in God's design the world is not only man's dwelling place but has as further reason of its being than to lift man to the knowledge of Him, who made it; it is also equally sure that "Knowledge is the measure of the mind." Hence it must not surprise

First in man's mind we find an appetite To begin and know the truth of everything."

Few subjects, therefore, of graver importance or deeper interest can engage our attention than the inquiry into the nature of knowledge and by what means man acquires it. Considering its importance and looking to the consequences of its possession, we may reverently reecho the late Laureate's prayer:

"Let knowledge grow from more to more, But more of reverence in us dwell; That mind and soul, according well, May make one music as before."

To pass from Tennyson to Dr. McCosh, whose death of recent date is a loss to sound philosophy throughout the English-speaking world, the Princeton doctor thus introduces us to our subject.

"What is knowledge? To this, the reply must be, that we cannot possibly define knowledge, so as to make it intelligible to one who did not know it otherwise." As the learned Doctor suggests, we may resort to an analysis of the subjective states of our being, as disclosed to us through the medium of consciousness, and so come the better to understand what it is to know-acquire a knowledge of knowledge.

We observe certain conspicuous differences both in the quality of the several kinds of mental life and in the manner in which the latter put the mind (ourselves, if you choose), in relation with an object distinct from itself-the mind -or ourselves. These activities assume one or the other of two generically differ-

Every mental act or energy constitutes relation between the mind or subject and the object or terminus of that act.

Our cognitive faculties are organic and inorganic: the former are radicated in the human composite, having, that is to say, both soul and body of man for their principle; the latter are radicated in the soul, with, however, a certain extrinsic dependence upon the body, to be explained later.

Organ is a part of the body having a peculiar structure suitable for exercise of some vital function. More special portions of the body endowed with the property of reacting, to appropriate stimuli so as to evoke these particular Haydn was the father of instrumental groups of subjective modifications by music. With him each instrument has which preception is had, are called sense its individual character-has its distinct organs. The faculty of perceiving through tion; better, perhaps, sense perception.

Where perception is had without the activity of any organ, the faculty is inorganic.

LECTURE ON DISEASE.

The concluding lecture of Dr. Flick's very able course on the physical condiions of happiness, dealt with the ancient and modern theories about disease; what constitutes disease; parasitism and protection against disease. These lectures have shown the combination of the learned physician and philosopher, and have contained much of value to the masses, showing man's functions and powers and the manner in which they can be conserved for the attainment of the allotted lease of life.

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

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Legislature will in all probability be called to meet this year in October instead of November, in order that the session may terminate before the Christmas vacation and its cost be reduced by curtailing its length.

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

She: I'm glad you admire my gown, but I don't like it. It makes me look older than I am. He gallantly: Oh, impossible, Miss Clara.'



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IN DEEP DESPAIR

MONTREALER RELATES HIS WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE.

HE HAD TRIED FOREIGN AND LOCAL PHYSI-CIANS AND WAS OPERATED UPON WITHOUT SUCCESS-DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS: CURED WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAILED.

Instances of marvellous cures by the

From the Montreal Herald.

use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are numerous, but the one related below is of special interest, owing to the peculiarity of the illness, and also to the fact that in the present instance the gentleman is well known in Montreal. Mr. Charles Frank, inspector of the mechanical department of the Bell Telephone Co., at 371 Aqueduct street, and who resides at 54 Argyle Avenue, in an interview with a Herald reporter, related the following wonderful cure by the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Frank, who is 25 years of age, is a Russian by birth, exceedingly intelligent, speaks several languages fluently, and is now apparently in good health. "My illness came about in a peculiar way," said Mr. Frank. "Up to three years ago I was in the best of health. About that time while in Glasgow, Scotland, where I was employed as a clerk in a hotel, and while sculling on the Clyde, a storm came up, and I had a pretty rough time of it for a while. I evidently must have injured myself internally, although I felt nothing wrong at the time. On my way home, however, I fell helpless on the street, and had to be conveyed home in a cab, as my legs were utterly unable to hold me up. I was confined to bed for several days in the same helpless condition, when I rallied, but found that my urine was of a strange reddish hue. I called in a



Caught in a Storm on the Clyde.

physician, who prescribed, but did me no good. I then called on Sir George McLeod, M.D., who also prescribed and advised me to go to the hospital. I was averse to doing this, and he advised me then to try a change of climate, telling me that my bladder was affected. I acted on his suggestion as to change and came to Montreal. I did not do anything for about a year, as I wished to get cured. All this time my urine was tainted with blood, although I was suffering no pain, but this abnormal condition was a source of continual anxiety. I finally went to the General Hospital where the physician in charge advised me to stay, which I did. After remaining there for five weeks with no benefit, a consultation of physicians was held and an operation suggested, to which I this time agreed. After the operation was performed I was no better, my condition remaining absolutely unchanged. From this out I was continually trying medicines and physicians, but derived anithing or was in despair, as the physicians who had operated on me could not decide as to my trouble. I visited the hospital once more, and they said they would operate again; but I did not care to undergo a second and perhaps equally unsuccessful operation. Some physicians thought my trouble was consumption of the bladder, others that it was Bright's disease, but not one could cure that strange bloody condition of my urine.

"Finally I went to work for the Bell Telephone Co. some two years ago, where I worked myself up to my present position. But I was in a state of constant anxiety, as I felt myself getting weaker all the time, and was listless and sleep! and weak in the legs. I was also pale and ill-looking, no doubt, owing to loss of blood. From a naturally cheerful man I became morose, and gave up all hopes of ultimate recovery. One Saturday, some months ago, while walking along Bleury street, having seen the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Montreal Herald, I stopped at John T. Lyons' drug store, and bought a box. I had tried so many medicines that I said to myself, 'If they don't cure me I can't be any worse off than before." After taking the first box I felt stronger and more cheerful, although there was no change in the bloody condition of my urine. But I felt encouraged and got three more boxes, determined to make a thorough trial of Pink Pills. After I had finished the second box I found my urine was getting clear, so I continued the use of the pills, taking two after each meal. When I had finished the third box my urine was quite clear, for the first time in three years. I was delighted, and continued taking the pills until I had finished six boxes. I am strong now and have had no recurrence of the trouble, and as you can see, the flush of health shows itself in my face. To think that I was cured by the use of \$3.00 worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after trying a number of physicians and undergoing an operation in vain is a puzzle to me, and I am sorry that I didn't know about this grand medicine before. I would have willingly given \$200 or \$300 to have been guaranteed a cure by anyone."
"I am willing," said Mr. Frank, in

conclusion, "to see anyone who wishes to verify this interview, as I consider it my duty to my fellow-men and a matter of gratitude for the marvellous cure their medicine has effected. I have come to the conclusion that Pink Pills are the best blood builders in existence, and I think everyone should try theni."

Professor, lecturing upon the rhin-oceros: Gentlemen, I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed upon me. Comic Outs.

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and are sold by all vendors of medicine through-out the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGELUS. BY WALTER LECKY.

Many Many Many Many Many

At eve, with coming gray, Ere darkness leads the way, I heard an old bell say: Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ.

A peasant heard the tale Borne by a passing gale, And sang in lower scale: Et concepit ne Spiritu Sancto."

A shepherd on the height Bid sleepy day "good-night." And prayed with all his might, Ave Maria.

The bell then sweeter spoke, A woman's voice awoke, And through the air it broke-"Fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum."

The shepherd-peasant made A bow, and softer prayed, Invoking Virgin's aid— Are Maria.

Then louder rang the bell,
As if to break a spell,
And make this poor world well— "Et verbum caro factum est."

A monk within his cell Dropt on his knees to tell The message of the bell—
"Et habitavit in nobis."

When ceased the changing note, The scribe in heaven wrote, "From these be sin remote"— Gloria in Excel is Domino.

DISUNITED IRELAND.

Is it really disunited? It is the mis-Is it really distinct ? It is the mis-fortune of our race to use the superla-tive on nearly every occasion. We "call names" sometimes with a fluency inex-cusable in children. "Traitor," "pledge-breaker," "factionist," etc., are the vocabulary of political scolds, applied so freely that those words lose their meaning when translated into the language of ordinary thought.

Yet Ireland, torn with dissension, abandoned, practically, by its Fnglish Liberal friends, disturbed by a new element of discord in the person of T. M. Healy, and deprived of aid from its outside friends has returned a delegation side friends, has returned a delegation substantially as large and influential for the cause of Home Rule as it did in the most popular period of that measure. That is not a sign of disunion. As the London Westminster Gazette remarks :-

In the rush and whirl-so unexpected in its sweep—of the Unionist reaction in Great Britain the other great feature of the election is in some danger of escaping due attention. It is, of course, the remarkable and significant staunchness of the Irish Nationalists' vote. "You English," said one of the Irish leaders, in a memorable interview a few years ago, "have attempted to put forward the Irishman as a volatile, mercurial and impressionable animal, in contrast to the steady-going and phlegmatic John Bull. But, we Irishmen, on the contrary, regard you as the volatile and mercurial creature. It is the Englishman who is the creature of whims and passions, blown about by every passing gust of feeling. Perhaps. added the Irishman, "it is natural. You English have got your liberties and can afford to take things lightly. We are in chains; the volatile down by our fetters, we are bound to a killed and eight adults injured. single cause, and in us, therefore, you ment of truth in them which present circumstances illustrate very power-

Perhaps, after all, as the shrewd English critic observes, the Irish are not so fickle or so volatile as is generally supposed. For more than a dozen years they have clung with marvellous tenacity to a cause apparently hopeless in the beginning and, as some think, entirely hopeless now; but as the same English authority remarks, it is not Ireland so much as England that has been "wobbling" on the question of Home Rule. To quote again:

The wobbling of England, the constancy of Ireland—these are the two respectively is not so diverse as are the phenomena themselves. Will there be among the victorious party any statesman bold enough and far-seeing enough to note the point of connection and grasp the opportunity which now offers? We all profess-English and Irish, Tories, Liberal-Unionists and Liberals alike-to desire to see the "Irish question" out of the way. But how is it to be got there? "The wobbling of England." Surely that fact carries a warning with it. What the English elector calls black one day he may yet live, under the impression of some new sentiment, to call white another day. In 1886 he was off with Home Rule; in 1892 he was on; in 1895 he is off again. In 18— he will be—what? And meanwhile there is the other great fact of the elections—"The constancy of Ireland." If the course of events since the autumn of 1890 has done nothing to weaken the force and volume of the constitutional demand of Ireland, to what can any far-seeing Unionist look for abatement? Just as coercion could not break the spirit of the Nationalists, and the policy of sops did not bribe their fidelity, so neither have external discouragements and internal dissensions Its magnificent majority, to recognize the facts and to put the settlement of the Irish question in train by laying the foundation on truly imperial lines of real self-government for Ireland in all purely Irish affairs!

In a word, Irishmen, like other people, have the defect of their virtues. Because they are by nature incapable of sub-

they are by nature incapable of submitting to wrong, they are incapable of being subdued, in the long and the wrong run.

All that is needed to make the run short is united action. Humiliating as it is to read of factions and counterfactions, of "McCarthyites," "Parnellites" and "Healyites" and every other descriptian of "ites," one need not despair of the coming of a Nationalite party which shall subordinate every other consideration to that of country.

to \$3.85. Straight rollers are offered in the west at \$3.30 f.o.b. Spring Patent \$0.00 to \$4.15. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.60 to \$3.85. City Strong Bakers, best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers \$3.75 to \$3.90. Ontario bags—extra \$1.65 to \$1.75. Straight Roller, bags \$1.80 to \$1.95.

OATMEAL.—We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$3.80 to \$3.90; standard \$3.70 to \$3.80. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.95, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.85.

It may not be the worst thing for the Irish Nationalists to learn that their strongest hope of success rests with themselves alone. The moral and ma-terial sympathies of the outside world have their great potency; but it is true now as it ever has been, that, "Who would be free, themselves must strike the An additional blow will always be given when needed; but let Irishmen only stand together, and even that ready and willing aid will be superfluous .- The

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The oldest Bonaparte living is Cardinal Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien.

Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher was recently consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Goul-

The discalced Carmelites have resolved to found an international college at

Archbishop Flood, of Trinidad, is at present in Rome, at the house of the Irish Dominicans, to which Order he be-

The Pope has named Very Rev. Father Saldatic, ex-Minister General of the Minor Conventuals, as Archbishop of Sardica.

Among the recent distinguished visitors to Rome is Mgr. Girolamo Thome da Silva, Archbishop of Bahia and Primate

A noble and heroic figure has gone from the Irish priesthood by the death of Very Rev. Canon Hoey, pastor of Castleblanev.

On the 13th ult. Cardinal Ledochowski Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, celebrated his Silver Sacerdotal Jubilee.

The friends of Governor McKinley emphatically deny that he is a member of the A.P.A. and say that he is opposed

to that un-American order. At the convent of the Sisters of Mt Carmel, New Orleans, fifty sisters of the Order recently took perpetual vows and

ten made religious profession. Many of the delegates to the Total Ab stinence Congress in New York journey ed to the convention on bicycles. Boston sent a distinct club on the silent steed.

The new theological seminary, built by Most Rev. Archbishop O'Brien in Halifax, is completed at a cost of \$40,000, which does not include the sum paid for

The corner-stone of the new Covington Cathedral will be laid with most impressive ceremony on September 8th. This will be one of the finest churches in the United States.

A telegram from Rome says that a conference on the union of the German Protestant and Catholic Churches will be held in that city commencing on the first of October.

Rev. Brother Dositheus, for many years connected with the Christian Brothers' Academy at Albany, N.Y., has been appointed director of the La Salle Institute, Providence, R.I.

Right Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, D.D. bishop of Albany, will make his visit ad limina to Rome probably the latter part of this month. He is now making pre-parations for his trip.

During a storm in the village of Calastarra in Murcia, Spain, a church which was filled with people was struck by

From the reports of the Jesuit missionand found 141 lepers.

Mother Annunciata of St. Mary's, Notre Dame, was elected Mother-General of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of the United States. The term is for six years. Sister Pauline of Ogden, Utah, succeeds to the management of St. Mary's. The A.P.A. of Massachusetts swears

vengeance against Senator Hoar for daring to express his honest opinions. He will be a candidate for re-election very soon, but the bigots will cut but a small figure when the Legislature meets.

Right Rev. Bishop Ropert, Titular Bishop of Panopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands, had a private audience with the Holy Father recently, salient features of the general election during which the affairs of his diocese of 1895. The moral of them were discussed, particularly the leper

When Bishop McDonnell returns from Europe he will be asked to approve the plans for a monastery on Long Island near Brooklyn, for the Trappist monks.

Rev. Edmund Obrecht, superior of the Trappists at Tre Fontane, in Rome, has the project in charge. During Bishop Loughlin's administration he would not consent to the presence of any order of monks in his diocese, but Bishop McDon-nell is more liberal. The Trappists wear white robes and a cowl that practically covers the head and face. They excel in agriculture and are exceedingly devout

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—The flour market has been quiet and easier, and any new business in either strong bakers' or straight rollers has been done at lower prices. Of course, deliveries have been made of best brands of strong bakers' at \$4.35, but they were on old contracts, the same with Manitoba patents at \$4.50; but new business has been done at \$4 to \$4.10 for Manitoba patents, and at \$3.90 for Manidestroyed their hope. What a chance is toba strong bakers'; and we hear that presented to the new Government, with even lower figures have been made for Manitoba strong bakers'. It is maintained, however, that these flours are not best brands. In Ontario straight rollers we have to report a further decline in values, car lots on track having been offered freely at \$3.60 to \$3.65, showing a decline of 15c to 20c per barrel during the week. In smaller lots we quote \$3.75 to \$3.85. Straight rollers are offered in



and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, Erc.—The market for bran is firm at \$17.00 to \$17.50; but business is limited through scarcity of supplies.

Shorts are also scarce and firm at \$19.00 to \$20.00. Moullie in small request, and prices are more or less nominal at \$21.00

WHEAT.—The local market is practically closed, as there is no business, on account of there being scarcely anything to sell. In the West sales of new Ontario wheat have transpired at 68c to 69c, showing a further drop of 1c to 2c on the week. The Chicago market is 3c to 4c

lower on the week. CORN.—No change in this market, and we quote No. 2 mixed Chicago at 45c to 46c in bond, and 53c to 55c duty paid.

Peas.—Peas are purely nominal at 70c

to 71c per 66 lbs. OATS.—The market is decidedly weak and lower, sales of No. 2 white having transpired at 35c, and subsequently at 34c per 34 lbs. No. 3 has sold at 34c, and new are offering to arrive at 32c.

BARLEY .- The market is dull, the only sales reported being for feed at Ic per lb in Ontario. We quote 52c to 53c for feed and 56c to 58c for malting grades.

RYE.—Prices are quoted at 60c to 61c. MALT.—Market unchanged at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

Buckwheat.—Prices nominal at 50c

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- In pork there is an easier feeling, and prices are being shaded in order to effect new business. Heavy Canada mess pork has sold at very irregular values, sales being given us at \$16 to \$16.50 and \$17, small quantities bringing \$17.50. Chicago mess pork continues to come, but it is mostly on through bills for Newfoundland. In lard there have been sales of round lots at \$1.35 up to \$1.40 and \$1.45 for smaller lots. We quote: Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$17.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$15.00 to \$15.50; Wess pork Apperion now partial \$15.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$15.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Hams, per lb., 9½c. to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8¾c. to 9½c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6¾c. to 7c.; Bacon, per lb., 9½c. to 11c.; Shoulders, per lb., 8c to 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.-The market has been quiet but steady during the week, shippers having taken a few lots of creamery at 17½c to 18c for finest. Two lots aggregating about 220 pkgs were placed at 171c to 18c. In dairy butter there has been some transactions in Eastern Townships at 151c, about 60 tubs being sold at that figure. In Western dairy two lots aggre will find on the great political issues no choppings or changes." These remarks recur to us with much emphasis to-day, recur a Danish physician examined the finest July-Aug., per lb., 17c to 18c; Creamery, fair to good, 16½ to 17c; Townships, 15e to 16e; Morrisburg, 13e to 15c: Western, 131c to 14c.

CHEESE.-A decidedly improved business has taken place, and values are higher all round. At the boat on Monday 3,000 boxes of French sold at 71c to 71c. part August. In Western goods there have been sales on spot at Sc for finest, with prices at some of the country boards about as high, and in some instances higher. The great fear now is that prices may be hoisted above the export basis and a check put to the improvement that has manifestly taken place. We quote as follows: Finest Ontario, 74e to 84e; Eastern Townships, 74e to 8e; French, 74e to 74e; undergrades, 61c to 74c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eags.—Prices slightly in favor of buyers, sales of 50 to 100 cases of fresh can-Hed stock having been made at 11e up to 111c for single cases, with 12c obtained for a few exceptionally choice cases. No. 2 have sold at 9c to 10c.

TALLOW .- Market remains unchanged, and prices are quoted 5c to 6c.

Hops.—Market remains quiet, and prices are more or less nominal. A few single bales of new have been sold, but prices are no criterion for general values, which we quote 5c to 8c for yearlings.

Honey.-Market duli. Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 61c to 71c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 41c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. Beans.—Market steady at \$1.65 to \$1.75 for good mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY .- Market easier and lower. No. 2 shipping hay, \$9.00 to \$9.50. No. 1 straight Timothy, \$10.00. At country points, \$8.00 to \$8.50 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 for No. 1.

FRUITS.

Apples continue to come in very plentiful, the receipts greatly exceeding the demand, consequently prices show a decline of 25c to 50c per barrel curing the week. Oranges are firm and the supply is limited owing to the recent adply is limited, owing to the recent ad vance in the New York market. Lemons in fair demand at steady prices. California peaches and plums show a decline of 25c to 50c per box.

APPLES.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 0c to 0c per lb.; Medium, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel; Fine, \$1.75 to

Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls. and \$2.00 in bags, Delaware, \$3.50 per carrier; Niagara California Peaches.— \$1.40 per box; Pluins, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; CALIFORNIA

Pears, \$2.75 per box.
Pears.—H. R. Bartlett, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per keg: Clapp Favorite \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel. PLUMS, Canadian-75c to 90c per bas-

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

GRAPES, Canadian-40c to 45c per bas-WATERMELONS .-- 16c to 18c each.

DATES -31c to 4c per lb.
COCOANUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75
per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred.
POTATOES.—New, 40c to 50c. per bag; do, 90c to \$1.10 per barrel.

FISH AND OILS.

4c per lb. Salt Fish.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$7 to \$7.50.

Canned Fish.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25 and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

Ohs.—Scal oil to arrive is quoted at

Fresh Fish.-Cod and haddock 31c to

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



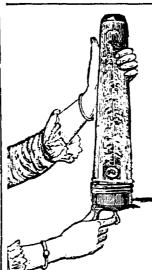
WALTER KAVANAGH,

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING:

SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURQH, SCO I LAND Assets, \$39,109,332,64.

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

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Hallian, N. S. Capital. \$1,000,000



DURAND Fire Extinguisher,

Manufactured by

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited,

Is preceminently the MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER ever placed before the public. It will immediately arrest the progress of a severe fire. It is easy to handle and operate: a child can use it as well as a grown-up person, and they should be in every household. The great value of the DURAND EXTINGUISHER for Manufacturers, public and religious buildings, is already well appreciated, and many such buildings are provided with a number of them.

The DURAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER is approved by all competent authorities, amongst others:—

others:—
Messrs, M. P. Benoit, Chief Fire Department, Montreal; J. H. Carlisle, Chief Fire Department, Vancouver, B.C.; C. Coates, Department Public Works, Chief Inspector for Dominion; A. Raza, Provincial Architect; from Government Inspectors, etc., etc.

The Durand Fire Extinguisher

has already demonstrated its efficiency on many occasions when used in an emergency. Among others may be cited the following, where prompt use of DURAND EXTINGUISHERS prevented large conflagrations, and saved much valuable property:—

Peloquin Hotel, Back River.

F. X. Dubuc, of Dubuc, Desautels & Cic., 1513 St. Catherine street.

Albert Jette, furniture dealer, 1243 Ontario 5 Mdme, G. Cyr., 447 St. Andre street.

Miller G. Cyr., 447 St. Andre street.

street.

R. Beullae, manufacturer of church ornaG. Dubois, Sub-Chief, Fire Station, No. 4,
ments, Notre Dame street.

J. A. Rousseau, furniture manufacturer.
Ste Anne de la Perade.

Toussaint Larivière, Sault au Recollet.

All of whom gave certificates of their excellent working. By providing your premises with a sufficient number of Durand's Fire Extinguishers you may lower the cost of your insurances. The Company also manufacture Extinguishers of larger sizes, 2 and 5 gallons, especially for the use of Fire Departments of cities, villages and municipalities, to take the place of Babcocks or other apparatus of that kind. The Montreal Fire Department have already purchased 12 of the 5 gallons size.

Prices of Hand Fire Extinguisher, \$24.00 per dozen. Prices for larger sizes on application.

CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited

OFFICE AND WORKSHOP __ 7 and 9 St. Peter Street. MONTREAL.



To Nursing Mothers!

"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NEVER____

BUY FURNITURE

From a poor Establishment. \$2.25, 25c to 30c per basket.

ORANGES.—Rodi, \$8.25 to \$3.50 per box.

LEMONS.—\$4.00 to \$4.50 per box.

BANANAS.—40c to 90c per bunch.

GRAPES.—Concord, \$2.50 per carrier;

The largest dealers have the best stock.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS.

Personal supervision given to all business.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 GRAIG STREET.

Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited.

Wall, Stewart & Co



PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND

WINDOW GLASS.

23 Bleury Street, Montreal. - - BELL TELEPHONE 722.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

1794 Notre Dame Street. MANUPACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER

AND FINE . . .

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. WM. ROCERS' . . .

Knives, Forksand Spoons, Everything in the line of

WEDDING PRESENTS

At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE.

1794 Notre Dame St. **BRODIE & HARVIE'S**

Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

West-End DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

Dry Goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Dress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great yarlety. Carpets and Oll-cloths.

J. FOLEY. 3240,3242,3244, Notre Dame St., A lew doors west of Napoleon Road,

V-NERVED, TIRED JIPBELL'S QUININE WINE A persant restorative and appetizer. Pure at A rolesome, it has stood the test of years.

paredonly by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,

of Imitations. J. P. MONCEL.



Hat Tips of all kinds.

210 St. James Street, Room 5.

J. K. MACDONALD Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-happer, general Machinist, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting, Bells, Warehouse Telephones, etc. Carpenters' and Builders' Work to order, 762 and 764 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, Monthern, Bell Telephone 2521. 21-G

JOHN QUINCAN. General Contractor and Builder. 679a Wellington Street, Montreal.

Estimates given for all kinds of Cut Stone and Masonry. Jobbing promptly attended to.

G. H. PEARSON & CO., FINE TAILORING

22 CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. J. P. CLARKE. G. H. PEARSON.

E. HALLEY,

GENERAL CONTRACTOR & PLASTERER 126 : PARK : AVENUE,

> MONTREAL. JOBBING A SPECIALTY CO

GALLERY BROTHERS. BAKERS : AND : CONFECTIONERS, Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS

TELEPHONE 2895. DOYLE & ANDERSON.

WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS DIRECT IMPORTERS. 564 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

P. S. DOYLE. | R. J. ANDERSON.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK,

Special rates for charitable institutions. Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets. TELEPHONE 6474.

J. J. KEATING & SON, TEMPERANCE - GROCERS.

> 237 BLEURY STREET, Lowest Prices for Best Goods

LORGE & CO.. HATTER : AND : FURRIER.

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

MONTREAL. C. A. McDONNELI,

ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

BOTTO CONTRACTOR VI

Samuel Kerr, of Rathgar, and C. Pilkington Wilson, of Dublin, have been made solicitors.

John Doris, P. L.G., of Drummillard, Rock, has been sworn in a magistrate or County Tyrone

E. Cullinane, of Union Hall, Leap, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Cork.

J. F. Young, B.A., T.C.D., who served his apprenticeship to R. H. Orr, of Belfast, has been sworn in a solicitor. Stephen Perry, of Cork, was sworn in a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Cork on July 22. Mr. Perry is a leading

Sergeant White, of Fintona Station, has been promoted to the rank of head constable, and allocated to the charge of a district in County Sligo.

Sergeant Atwell, who for many years had charge of the station of Warrenpoint, has been promoted to the rank of head constable, and transferred to Lis-

Sergeant Lehane, who acted in the capacity of county inspector's clerk for many years, has been promoted to the rank of constable, and is allocated to the charge of a district.

At the recent ordination held in the Irish College at Rome, the Rev. M. Cronin, of Dublin, was raised to the priesthood. He also took his degree of theology after a brilliant examination,

W. L. B. Cochrane, son of John Cochrane, of Bailieborough, has been made a solicitor. Mr. Cochrane served his apprentideship with T. Y. Chambers, of Bailieborough, and intends practising there.

James Corcoran, of Oakley Park, Clareen, James Dooley, of the Pass, Kin-nitty, and Michael Fitzpatrick, of Deerpark, Mountrath and Lismoney, have received the Commission of the Peace for King's County.

Miss Kate Josephine King, daughter of the late Thomas King, of Knockbridge, known in religion as Sister Mary Clare, received the black veil at the Convent of Mercy, Ardee Monsignor Murphy, V.G., officiated.

William White, P.L.G., of Mullenberg, Piltown, has been appointed to the Com-mission of the Peace for County Kilkenny. He has been president of the local branch of the Federation for the past seven years.

Charles P. Tracey, son of Richard Tracey, of Roseville, Naas, has been sworn in solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. Mr. Tracey took sixth place at the recent final examination and intends practising at Naas.

Patrick J. Burke, of Tubbercurry, brother of the Rev. M. Burke, of Swinford, and brother-in-law of the Rev. M Henry, of Kilmovee, and the Rev. W Henry, of Gurteen, was sworn in on the 15th ult., as magistrate for County Sligo.

John O'Flinn, of Castlewellan, has been sworn in as Justice of the Peace for County Down. Notwithstanding that the district is very Nationalist, Mr. O'Flinn is the first Catholic and Nationalist resident of Castlewellan ever appointed to the Commission of the Peace there.

The Killarney Fete was opened July 24 The object is the raising of £4,000 to defray the outstanding debt on the Killar-ney Industrial Schools. The project had the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, and thanks to the former, the use of the beautiful grounds of Killarney House was secured for the fete.

The Irish-American handball players -Dunne and Casey-visited Carlow, on July 24, and an exhibition match was hastily arranged between the visitors and the two best local men-Michael Nolan and James McGrath. The match, which consisted of a rubber of eight games, came off in the Racquet Court. At the close of the game the score stood: Dunne and Casey, 5 games; McGrath and Nolan, 3.

At Coagh, during the election on July 22, Jeremiah Maneely, a Unionist voter, became so excited that he fell dead at the polling booth before he voted. Mr. Maneely, who was over seventy years of age, was an ex-sergeant of constabulary, and for twenty-seven years was an inspector of fisheries for the west shores of Lough Neagh, a post he resigned about three years ago.

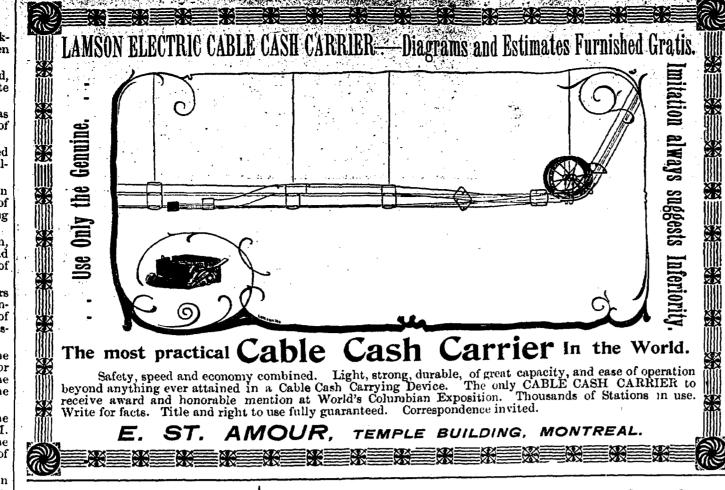
At the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Dundalk, on July 16, three young ladies received from Cardinal Logue the black veil-Sister M. Benignus, daughter of D. Farrell, of Toomavara, County Tipperary; Sister M. Xavier, daughter of W. Carey, of Tullow, County Waterford, and Sister M. Antonia, daughter of the late J. Finegan, of Drogheda. Miss Flynne (in religion Sister M. Imelda), daughter of P. Flynne, of Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, received the white veil.

A strike of girls, numbering 500, began on July 23, at the Limerick Clothing Factory. The managing director of the concern, it would appear, suspended a "viewer" in consequence of his having, as alleged, passed bad work, about which he was previously cautioned. When the girls heard of the suspension, they struck. On the other hand, it is stated that the displaced man had been in the same employment for a great number of years, and the employees consider it unfair to change his position.

HOOD'S PILLS THE BEST.
"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and find them excellent medicine. Hood's Pills are the best that I have ever used, and we recommend them to our friends and many of them are now using them." Mrs. McFarland, 129 Bardon street, Toronto, Ont.

Hoon's Pills cure biliousness, indiges tion.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court. No. 6dl. John E. M. Whitney, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business as such in special copartnership with Dame Hannah Jane Milles of the same place, widow of the late; Nathaniel Severas: Whitney in his life time of the same place; the said Dame Whitney as manager, under the style of "J. E. Whitney as manager, and the stid Whitney as manager, of the same place; the said Dame Whitney as manager, and the stid Whitney as ma



ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has appointed Abbe J. V. Leclerc ecclesiastical superior of the Sisters of Pity; Auguste Dugast, vicar at Notre Dame de Grace Euclide Chagnon, vicar at Hochelaga; F. X. Mondor, assistant at St. Ignace de Lergola; J. H. Mongeau, vicar at St. Bridget; Joseph Picotte, vicar at Sacre

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

HOME RULE COLLECTION.

KINGSTON, Aug. 23.—The returns from the archdiocese of Kingston in regard to the Home Rule collection have been received. The full amount totals over \$800. Archbishop Cleary and Senator Sullivan subscribed \$25 each.

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

CONFECTIONERY.

Cakes and Pastry, fresh daily. Candies in great variety. All our own manufacture.

MADE DISHES, for Parties:

Ice Cream, Jellies, Russes, etc Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Luncheon and Dining Rooms.

> CHARLES ALEXANDER, 219 St. James Street.

OF CANADA, (Limited.)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Every Wednesday.

Value of Prizes Ranging from

\$4 to \$5,000,

Tickets 25 cents,

Value of Prizes ranging from

\$2 to \$2,000, Tickets, 10 cents.

ADDRESS-

SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame Street, - - Montreal.



GURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS. 99 St. James Street,

MONTREAL. Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., LL.D., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L. A. W. Grenier, Q.C.,

DOHERTY. SICOTTE & BARNARD. [Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.]

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 Docember, 1894.

every Wednesday.

\$50.000. Capital 2,85! PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed

And a number of other Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00.

TICKETS,

10 Cents.

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



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 circu'ation 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 BARR, St. Catherine Street.

Stock Patterns=

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

IN DINNER WARE.

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

IN BREAKFAST AND TEA WARE.

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

A. T. WILEY & CO.,

1803 Notre Dame St. : 2341 St. Catherine St.

WHAT IS

HAIR RESTORER

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natunul color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair tyen, for it does not stain the skin and is most maily applied One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. - Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of RUBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsol via Lavaltrie,

I have used several bottles of Robson's Haiv Restore, and I cannot uo otherwise than highly praise the metits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its orannal color and in addition acquires an incomparable pilancy and listes. What pleases me most in this Bestorer is a smooth, cleaginous substance, reminently calculated to impart nourishment to the asir, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Bestorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Rosson's Restorer is above all cantions to produce an article of real value, regardless of the common economy to stiain this cod. It is with pleasure that I recommend Rosson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that mature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

facting ty of G. Desrosiers, St. Pelix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Rostorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves use original color of the bair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glosry, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Entwing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this presentation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude in frown to exercise in a high degree an emulational softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its the state of the softening in the same persons that is prematurely gray and who wish the same of the

PETER BROWN,

Surgeon Dentist. BIRK'S BUILDING,

14 PHILLIP'S SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

ANADIAN

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

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.

JEROME

Special Train leaves Dalhousie Square at 9 a.m. every Sunday for St. Jerome and intermediate stations. Returning, will arrive at Dalhousie Square at 9.45 p.m.

City Ticket Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

RAILWAY.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

"DO YOU KNOW" that the Grand Trunk Railway is now running through Parlor Cars on their fast day trains between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach? Trains leave Montreal at 7.50 a.m., 8.40 p.m. and 11.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Train leaving at 11.10 p.m. on Saturday nights runs only as far as Island Pond.

"DO YOU KNOW"

that the Grand Trunk Railway is now running two trains daily (except Sunday) to Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and other sea bathing resorts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Train leaving at 7.50 a.m. runs through to St. John. N.B., and Halifax. Train leaving at 11.10 p.m. runs through to Little Metis. 7.50 a.m. train runs to Quebec daily.

that the Grand Trunk Railway, to accommodate business men and others desiring to spend Saturday and Sunday at Cacouna. Little Metis and other intermediate points. is now running a weekly Seaside Express from Montreal every Friday at 8.40 p.m., reaching Cacouna at 7.30 Saturday and Little Metis 11.00 a.m.; returning the train leaves Cacouna every Sunday at 8.00 p.m., Metis 11.55 p.m., and reaches Montreal at 7.48 Monday morning.

For tickets, reservation of berths in Pullman Palace Sleepers, or seats in Parlor Cars, apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street, or at Benaventure Station.

BUILDING Lots.

Monthly Payments.

M. D. GARROLL,

Room 8, - - 16 St. James Street.



Registered Trade Mark Lion-L-Brand.

& 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST

ESTABLISHED 1864.

C. O'BRIEN. House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Allorders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Bleury, Office, 647 " MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone 6720. WALTER RYAN,

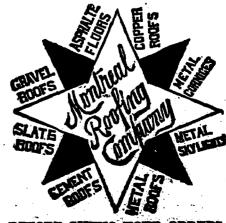
Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter

263 St. Urbain Street. All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

GEO. R. HEASLEY, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps

Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan. 2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

Clothes, Wringers, &c.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Bushy Lane. TELEPHONE 180.

The state of the s

GREATEST STORE

Of Odd Lots. During the remainder of August S. Carsley will hold a grand supplementary sale in order to clear out several odd lines in various departments remaining over from the

FINAL CHEAP SALE READ THE DAILY PAPER.

The public should read the Daily-Papers, English and French, to keep posted with the Bargains S. Carsley wilk

S. CARSLEY.

In order to make this supplementary

Webster's Large Unabridged Dictionaries

will be given to all purchasers of \$30 or. over in one day, or with \$50 purchased in one week of six consecutive days.

THE DIMENSIONS.

inches long and 31 inches thich. S. CARSLEY.

Read About Odd Lots

ODD LOT No 1. Ladies' Cloth Capes, to clear, \$1.25. Ladies' Stylish Capes, only \$1.85.

\$2.70. Ladies' Stylish Colored Jackets, \$6.50 for **\$**3.25.

Ten pieces of Best, all wool Challies, 32: inches wide, original price, 25c to 28c yd. S. Carsley's Price now 7c yd. Dress Goods, original price, 12c, reduced price 5c.

inch Colored Dress Goods, regular price 20 to 25c., your choice at 121c yard. Beautiful 44-inch Colored Dress Goods,

Double-Width Fashionable Dress Goods, regular price 40c to 50c, your choice

ODD LOT No. III.

Costumes. Hundreds of them ranging in price

Also one splendid lot of Ladies Brown Linen House Dresses, trimmed with black braid, original price \$6.75, at only \$1.99 each.

Ladies very handsome all-wool Challie

ODD LOT No. V. Ladies' Blouses, good patterns, worth 48c to 68c; reduced to 29c each.
Ladies' High Class Blouses, regular \$1.40

to \$2, all to be sold \$1.10 each. Ladies' Duck Waistcoats, regular price, \$1.25; only 49c. 99 Ladies' White Lawn and Brilliant Blouses, regular 50c to 60c. Final sale price, 85c.

ODD LOT No. VI. Scotch Door Mats, regular, 35c, for 21c each.

Tapestry Carpets, worth 28c, for 20c yd.

ODD LOT No. VII.

10 pieces pretty 25 inch Challies, worth 9c, for 3lc. 15 Crinkled Zephyrs, regular, 18c to 28c, all at 121c yd. 13 pieces good quality Sateens, 20cto 28c,

for 10 c yd. A special line of 32-inch beautiful washing prints, worth 12c, for 81c.

ODD LOT No. VIII-

Ice Cream Dishes, 5c each. Ice Cream Dishes, special design, 6c each Ice Cream Dishes, new shapes, 7c each. Ice Cream Dishes, 8c each.
Salt and Pepper Castors, 3c each.
Flower Vases, 12c each.
Flower Vases, large sizes, 25c each. Butter Dishes, 8c each. Celery Dishes, 20c each. Grape Dishes, 25c each. Fruit Dishes, on stand, 80c each. Berry Dishes, 15c each. Berry Dishes, 20c each.

Cream Sets, 49c each. Glass Jugs, floral designs, 45c each.

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

S. CARSLEY

Notre Dame and St. Pater Street

NOT ALL.

sale a regular success one of

of the dictionary are 9 inches broad, 10g

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Golf Capes, only \$3.70. Ladies' Black Jackets, \$3.90 for \$1.95. Ladies' Pretty Colored Jackets, \$5.40 for

ODD LOT No. II.

regular price 42c to 65c, to morrow,

Rich High Class Summer Dress Goods, regular \$1.25, at 75c yd. Remember These Prices

The whole of our stock of Ladies' Duck

from \$3.80 to \$9.75; your choice only \$2.49 each.

ODD LOT No. IV.

Wrappers, in numerous designs, regular prices \$5.65, for \$1.95 each.

Reversible Carpets, wide width, at 81cyd. China Matting, this season's goods, reduced to 12c yd.

Selling splendidly; reason: prices so low-

For Rainy Weather.

The store in Montreal for them is