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VOL. XLV., NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EDUCATION IN ROME.

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 benighted policy. Schools ought always to have been very rare in that centre and stronghold of the religion that lives and thrives by ignorance.

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 1577 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 school system.

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.

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 Catholic Church, her popes and her priests are all foes 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.

In every street in Rome, for instance, there are at short distances public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 158,078 souls, has 872 primary schools, with 482 teachers and 14,099 children attending them. Edinburgh so many public schools for

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 facts—and instructive as well as amusing—when we remember the boasting and glorying carried on a few years back, and even to this day, about the Prussian educational 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 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."

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 in spreading knowledge among them as the surest means of binding them more securely with the "trammels of its popish superstition!" That is, the education of the people is sure to result in the "spread of Catholicism," and as a champion of Calvinism—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 any case. In their own countries, where Protestants have the floor, she is to be reviled, and, 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. McCarthy, "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 intestine strife which injured the Irish cause in Great Britain, and, speaking of Mr. Redmond's attitude, he says: "At the present time he and his followers will have to fall into line with us. It will be his duty and his business to oppose the Tory Government—the coercion administration. We shall vote together 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 statesmen will have their constitutional tenure of office, and I see no reason whatever why they should not have it—that means six sessions more of Parliament. It is a long time—it will be for Ireland a dreary time. But Ireland will not die of dis-

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 with."

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 south-eastern 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 establishment, 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. Honoré.

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. Jerome, 1st French course; Mother St. Martin of Tours, 1st English course; Mother St. Isidor, 2nd French course; Mother St. Simeon, 2nd English 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 accede 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 Howland. His Honor and Mrs. Howland 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 I 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 the Island's history. I did not deliver any political addresses on the Island of 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 will be a favorite resort before long if the present arrangements for reaching there are continued. Cape Breton is the home of hospitality. As for the scenery,

it defies description, in mountain, lake and valley. At the Little Bras d'Or picnic there were Scotch Highlanders, Irish and 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 their credit. I had the pleasure of listening to a sermon in that language last 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 Memramook. 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 Capping Scientists.

Apologies 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 speech.

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 the popish world.

Science leads true servants to the Creator; for, according to the words of Pastour, "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 intellect elevates it instead of lowering it and holding it down, as happens to those who fall into the snare of materialism.

A ladder remains a useful implement, although many people, in place of using it to climb to the summit, make of it the means 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 pointers are not made of it.

AN EMINENT PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN

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 today, 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 earnest 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, —Shogeg, seamen; —Carrow, J. Johnston, Walter Mullin; Mr. H. and Miss O'Brien, in a duet, were well received; Mr. Durette, sang jig; Messrs. Power, Read, H. Jones, and others. Miss Roche, Miss Delany and Miss Wheeler, gave a grand assistance. The musical trio, Messrs. Hamell, Broderick and Eaton—

in piccolo, banjo and mandolin, were greatly and deservedly admired, and recalled again and again. A great attraction 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 Seamen's Club.

STATISTICS OF IRELAND.

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 average. The number of deaths was 81,528, showing a slight increase. The estimated 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 eighty-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 COLLINS, 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 extremely popular. He was a long-time secretary of the Greensburg Athletic Club and was one of the happy young 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 twenty-seven 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 deceased 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 Bonaventure Depot to Cote des Neiges Cemetery was an indication of the widely extended feeling of condolence that filled the breasts of friends and acquaintances.

In life young Mr. Collins was a model son, a fond brother, a good citizen and one whose days—short as they were on earth—have surely paved the way to a blessed reward beyond the grave. In conveying the expression of our sympathy to the family we pray that his soul may find the reward that has been promised to every good and faithful child of the Church.

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, 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 the deceased, and particularly to his son, the seafarer, and universally beloved pastor of St. Patrick's, Ottawa, while uniting in a fervent prayer for the repose of the soul departed.

MGR. O'BRYEN OF ROME.

His Views Upon the Manitoba Problem.

Six feet high, straight as a poplar, with beautiful white hair, Bishop O'Brien 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 fifteen 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 nationality. 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 to say 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 question has, I understand, been agitating your country for some time past. I 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 Catholics. In fact, the original arrangement 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 eternal 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 politics entered into the consideration of the question, replied: "Politics have nothing to do with the question. It is not a matter of politics at all. It is a matter of justice. It should be decided quite outside the domain of politics. It 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.

WINNIPEG, 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 at length on the right of parents to educate the child, he went on to classify the schools. He said there were three classes. First, Godless; second, schools where 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 detrimental to religion. If God has a right to enter the schools at half past three, He has the right to enter at any hour of the day. You cannot point your finger to Him and say: "Don't enter; 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. 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 put for 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 Sarsaparilla.

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

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 salt and pepper and a few drops of onion juice, add a little melted butter and thicken with bread crumbs over the top, heating 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 with parsley around them.

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 juicy.

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 the morning drain the tomatoes from the juice and boil the juice and sugar to a syrup; skim it as it boils. Put in tomatoes and boil slowly twenty minutes; then take them out with a perforated skimmer and boil the syrup down quite thick; put in the juice and lemon rind shortly before taking from fire. Put the fruit in the jars first, so as to two-thirds fill them; then fill up with the juice and seal 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 suet. 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 omelet 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 chafing-dish, that the materials be measured and prepared as much as possible beforehand.

FASHION AND FANCY.

SLEEVES AND SKIRTS.

Paris dressmakers are concerning themselves principally with the sleeves and skirts of the future. The large sleeve will die hard, and in Paris they suggest instead of a single balloon puff, a series of four, five, or six, placed at right angles apart, around a tightly

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. 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 all.

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 monotony 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 parleyvoising."

"Yes, and find out if this new fellow has any cakes in his boxes," put in another boy, suggestively. "My trunks haven't come from the station yet."

"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 new-comer's history; how his name was Emile Le Grand, and how his home had been in Paris till his father died, when 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—"

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 use. 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 here."

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 nowhere," a stableman remarked. "He sleeps in one of them top rooms, too," he added, pointing to a floor just below the blazing part.

"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 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.

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

"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 himself able to say, but he thought a good deal more than he said.—Catholic Standard.

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. Hewitt, 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.

"M. A. C." is a brief history of the Mormons and a description of their present condition, 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 fifth article, comes in a good line 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."

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 Salvator, 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 Siena.

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 scurrilous invocation of that name at which every knee shall bend in heaven, on earth, and in the depths beneath.

To this ban of blasphemous profanity the brilliant preacher opposed the antidote of eloquent eulogies of the Divine Nazarene. His august name, and hallowed ransom of our race. Smiting the action to the word, *exemplo res fit carior*, he executed upon a glowing shield of burnished gold the emblematic legend I. H. S. in richly embossed letters, visible to the whole congregation.

In the climax of his thrilling peroration he would raise aloft this illustrious symbol, epitomizing in its triple initials the most stupendous mystery of the Triune Deity—the redemption of the world. The magical effect was instantaneous on the imaginative 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 unrivaled 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 Siena, Ferrara, and Urbino. He is honored in the calendar of the Church on the 20th of May as St. Bernardino of Siena.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. From the Use of Cigarettes. 7. I hereby certify that my son became epileptic from the use of cigarettes, etc., and would have fallen ill as often as 4 times a day. After using all medicines given by doctors in this city without any benefit I commenced the use of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and after only a few days the fits left him and he improved otherwise in health.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nerves. I have tried Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic on a great number of sufferers, and found that in each instance it afforded relief. REV. C. S. KEMPER, Chaplain, Ohio National City Home.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large size, \$1.75, 6 Bottles for \$9.

DON'T FOOL. With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL. is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the disease it was created to cure. 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 abandoned-minded 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.

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

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

A couple of gnat-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.

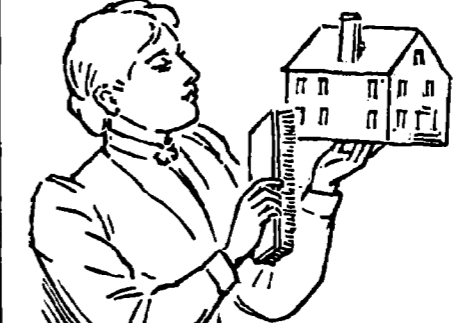
"You can always guess a woman's age if she'll give you three guesses," remarked Sinnick. "I don't believe it." "It is true, though. It's bound to be sixteen, twenty-six or sixty."

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



Women exchange confidences about their own 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 the food. It is a powerful enemy to germs 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 cure 99 per cent. of all cases of consumption if taken in its early stages. A book of 160 pages containing testimonials and such valuable health talk will be sent on receipt of this notice and 6 cents cover postage. Women's Remedial Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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



Cleaning House. 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 it Back. Peddler and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE. Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES WILSON, N. Y.

CASTOR FLUID. Registered, a delectable hair preparation. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street.

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, Mass.; Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, N.Y. city; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Rev. P. Stegford, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P., N.Y. city.

Women's auxiliary committee—Miss Kate G. Broderick, N.Y. city; Miss Elizabeth A. Cronyn, Buffalo, N.Y.; Miss Emily Gaffney, Rochester, N.Y.; Miss Fannie Lynch, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. T. Gavin, Boston, Mass.; Miss E. A. McMahon, Sec. South Boston, Mass.

Rev. Dr. Conaty, 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 location. 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 desire to be relieved of the responsibilities.

RECEPTION TO BISHOP BURKE. After the lecture on music by Father Gaus, on Monday evening, the president, Rev. Dr. Conaty, announced the decision of the Board of Trustees as to the location 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. Conaty, in expressing his feeling at the confidence reposed in him, said with great emphasis words which were easily understood to refer to a recent sensational article in a New York paper about one of the lecturers of the school, and the words were applauded to the echo. Dr. Conaty said:

"The Catholic Summer School of America is a school for Catholic truth. It is set a field in which men may expect to exploit theories in the interest of sensational notoriety, and we must condemn all attempts to use it as such. It is the home of conservative Catholic truth, 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 truth in its full beauty, and not along the lines of danger. Our school is one to which we can invite our prelates and our people, feeling confident of their approbation. We want to assure them that with our consent this school will never be a place for the sensational and the dangerous, but a distinctively Catholic school, in methods and in truth."

Bishop Burke was then welcomed in cordial, earnest words, and the Bishop 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 blessing.

THE MORNING INTRODUCTION. Charles A. Decourcy, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass., was introduced by Rev. Dr. Conaty as a distinguished Catholic layman 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 somewhat 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

of an apologetic one on behalf of the young men—the laymen not there in large numbers.

"It might be said in their behalf—if not in justification, at least in extenuation of their absence—that they are ignorant of and consequently do not appreciate the work that this organization is doing. For one, and speaking for many of them, it was a revelation to me, and standing there, realizing what has led to it and the possibilities of its advance, this thought occurred 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 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 blesteth 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 participants 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. Gaus, on the first—formation—of 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.), Discipled by Westphal. Harmonized by Carl Lang.

II. Jam sals teris (Horace H. 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 Coelhaeus.) St. Ambrose (v.D 383.) Harmonized by H. G. G.

IV. Et queant lagis. Hymn to St. John Baptist. Words by Paul of Aquilina (A. D. 770.) (a) Neuma Notation. Guide of Arezzo, 1050; (b) Letter Notation. Guide of Arezzo, 1050; (c) Changeable Letter. Guide of Arezzo, 1050; (d) Staff and Solmization. French. Gaffori, 1450; (e) Staff and Letter. Cerone, 1505; (f) Square Notes. Walter Orlington, 1240; (g) Harmonized Medieval; (h) Harmonized Modern.

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

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

TUESDAY.

Father Doonan's lecture on Tuesday morning was in answer to the question, "What is the Soul?" The definition has already 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 dependent 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 condition can only be maintained through the 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 instincts. Happiness is the recognition by the soul of the good and beautiful, and as that recognition can only be arrived at through the activity of the physical organism, the capacity of man for happiness is conditional—first, by the inherent resources of his organism for development; secondly, by the development of the organism, and, third, by the subjection of the physiological demands for force to the calm judgments of reason.

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 normal 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 locomotion from place to place in the acquire-

ment of food, but when it is devoted to art, music or science, its action becomes a faculty.

The proper development of the functions and faculties of children, the care to be taken of their physical, mental and moral being; the emotions—love, hatred, anger, jealousy—all these were interestingly referred to in connection with the effect on the happiness of the human being.

THE LECTURES ON MUSIC. The lectures on "Music," by Father Gaus, 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 evolution of music from the time of Homer, whose "Odyssey" and "Iliad" 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.

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A CLEAR STATEMENT. Infallibility, Its Province and Power.

[BY JULIA M'COLLIF.]

What must be the face-to-face antagonist by which to withstand and battle 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 the portions of the earth in which the intellect had been active, and had had a career.

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 excesses.

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 it to introduce such a power into the world. In the beginning, man rebelled against his maker and 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, but 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 perfect 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 Infallibility.

This power viewed in its fullness is as tremendous as the giant evil which has called for it.

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 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 Infallibility 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 ebb and flow of the tide.

In the process of inquiry and deliberation 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; sometimes 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 wild intellects, brought together by the majesty of a superhuman 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. Those 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 demand 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 times and can never be unaided.

Though we may sometimes feel the severities of Authority, we should always submit and be silent, for it is right. If 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 unreasonable 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 Infallible, the Church has a right to act, though it may be regarded as interfering with private judgment and exalting opinion to dogma.

Every day the circle of secular knowledge is being enlarged; new discoveries, certain and probable, have an indirect bearing 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 you 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 Teaching Circle Review.

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

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

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

FREE SHOW—A bicyclist who was riding a very high wheel took a genuine header and turned an almost complete somersault. After he had recovered himself and wiped the mud from his face and clothes he was much astonished to hear one of two small boys say: "Mister, do that again, will yer? This feller didn't see it."

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

SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY.—Medical Examiner: Have there ever been any symptoms of insanity in your family? Applicant for insurance: Yes, sir—that is, my sister once refused a man worth half a million.

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

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.

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

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RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' School. Will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2nd. Pupils will be received on Friday and Saturday, 30th and 31st inst., and on Monday, 2nd prox. 6-2

The MISSES McDONNELL. Will re-open their classes, for girls and small boys, at 675 LaSalle street, on Monday, the second day of September. An Evening Class, for girls, in connection with the School. 6-3

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q. Under the direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE. The course of studies is complete in English and French. Classes will re-open on September 4th. Board and tuition, only \$40 a year. Students received at any time during the year. For Prospectus, address to 6-4 REV. MISTRESS SUPERIOR.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ACADEMY. 37 St. Margaret Street, Will Re-open on September 2

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

For all particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school. 5-3

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Near the Ottawa River.) Classical Course and English Commercial Course. Banking and Practical Business Departments—Best modern text-books are taught by competent professors. Short-hand, type-writing, telegraphy, music, etc. Diplomas awarded. Commencement is convenient by rail or water. Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing \$120 per annum. Studies will be renewed on September 4th. For prospectus or information address to Rev. Jos. Chameroy, C.S.V., President. 3-4

Mount St. Louis Institute, 444 SHERBROOKE ST., MONTREAL. This Institution will re-open Tuesday, September 3rd.

Boards of last year and new applicants as boarders or day pupils will be received on Tuesday. Day pupils of last year, on September 4th, at 9 a.m. 6-5

INTERNATIONAL Business College. Place d'Armes, Montreal. This one of the largest and best organized commercial institutions in America, will open Aug. 29. The course comprises Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Six specialists devote their time and attention to the advancement of students. Separate rooms for ladies. Write or call, for Prospectus. 5-13 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Notre Dame College, COTE DES NEIGES. This well known and popular institution will re-open on Monday, the 2nd day of September next.

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

The parents are requested to send the pupils as early as possible. 49-13

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

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

F. P. HORAN & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, MONTREAL.

Special attention given to stock of Tea, Coffee, Butter, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone number, 3810.

ST. LEON. Perfects the organism and preserves life, "Invaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A card just received direct from Springfield, N.Y., get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical. St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria St.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS WEEK

is the last week of our Bargain Sale, therefore don't fail to take the "bird on the fly," as it will soon be past, then you will be sorry.

READ THIS BARGAIN LIST

16 doz. Leather Belts, all styles and sizes; prices 60c to \$1.35. Your choice, 19c. 50 pieces Printed Challies, dark colors, to clear 3c. Cheap at 10c. Blouse Silks, 27-inches wide, 75c. Price for next week, 35c. 1500 yds. All-wool Dress Goods, 75c and \$1.00. Your choice, 39c. Double width Dress Goods, 35c to 50c. Your choice, 10c. Another lot Japanese Silks, 19c. Cheap at 40c. Lace, 4c, for 2c; 6c, for 3c; 10c, for 5c; 15c, for 7c; 20c, for 10c; 30c, for 15c; 40c, for 20c. Ribbons, large lines at half price. 5c, for 2c; 8c, for 4c; 12c, for 6c; 15c, for 7c; 30c, for 15c.

BLOUSES.

The balance of our Print Blouses, to clear, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. All worth 55c to \$1.50. Print Costumes \$1.00. Duck Costumes \$1.35. Navy Blue Serge Dresses, to clear, \$6.50. Jackets, to clear, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50. Prices were \$5.00 to \$17.00. Capes, to clear, \$2.00 to \$9.75; prices were \$5.75 to \$33.00.

Come Early for Thousands of Bargains.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3888

Clothing.

FOR STYLE AND FIT CALL ON : : : : MATT WILLOCK, MERCHANT TAILOR, 1414 BLEURY STREET, OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.

M. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL

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

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

Renfrew Creamery

Butter, Cream and Milk. FINEST IN THE MARKET. M. McCormick, PROPRIETOR, 2318 St. Catherine Street, Wellington Terrace, MONTREAL.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

CHOICE ARTICLES IN—Silverware, Cutlery, Cabinets, Clocks, Banquet Lamps, from \$5.00, and handsome "Wedge" Rogers' Cutlery, Novelties, Jewelry. ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

JOHN WATSON, 2174 ST. CATHERINE ST., Art Association Building, Opposite H. Moran & Co., east corner. (15 years at 53 St. Sulpice Street.)

T. D'ARCY TANSEY, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeon, 176 BLEURY STREET, Corner of St. Catherine Street. CONTINUOUS GUM WORK A SPECIALTY. Telephone 3963.

J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST.

No. 44 BEAVER HALL HILL. Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. TELEPHONE 3847.

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SURGEON DENTIST. Telephone 2515. 1694 NOTRE DAME ST. Painless Extraction by Nitrous Oxide Gas, Vapor, Electricity, and also by Improved Methods. Preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial Work at Reasonable Prices. Consultations Free.

S. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Practical Upholsterer,

2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET (2 doors west of Crescent Street.) Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid. Mattresses Made Over.

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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.

couched in language that would lead the ordinary reader to suppose that ALL 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 censure.

Reports of the most anti-Catholic Boards 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.

deal with pernicious literature, its importation, publication and circulation, in 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.

penalty. 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.

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.

...ing broadcast over Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

M. SAMUEL, the distinguished Director of the Royal Musical Conservatory of Ghent, a Jew, has become a Catholic.

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.

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.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that the Sultan intends sending to Rome Galliani Bey to solicit the Pope's mediation in the Armenian question.

RECENTLY the Rottian police discovered a woman under the colonnade of St. Peter's. We are not informed whether it was loaded or not.

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 to Rome.

THERE are prominent converts in the United States as well as in Europe. One of the most recent is Miss Julia Irby, daughter of Hon. Senator Irby, of South Carolina.

ON Ascension Day, at St. Clement Dances, the lawyer's church near Temple Bar in London, the old custom of beating the bounds was duly observed.

THAT robber tax imposed by the last Freeman and Radical Parliament of France, known as the droit d'accroissement, has had for direct object to render bankrupt the different religious orders in the country.

ACCORDING to a decree of the Italian Senate, the 22nd of September next, the anniversary of the surrender of their arms and the evacuation of Rome by the Papal troops in 1870, will be a national fête day.

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.

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.

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. Goppert, warden of the Protestant church of St. John, Hammersmith.

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.

THE scourging that Rev. J. Cobourn got from the general press of Canada, and particularly from our energetic and ably-edited contemporary, the Kingston Canadian Freeman, was sufficient to teach young, brainless fanatics that neither the Protestant nor Catholic citizens of Canada are prepared to accept such expressions as he made use of in the Greenwood Methodist Church two weeks ago.

SIGNOR CRISPI makes fine speeches and twists and turns in every imaginable serpentine fashion to escape the doom that hangs, like a thunder-cloud, over his anti-clerical administration.

and of using illegal pressure with regard to the Roman Bank; of presenting falsified documents to the Chamber in connection with the revolt in Sicily; of incitement to and complicity in falsehood; of 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.

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.

"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.

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.

"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 disreputation of the faith, a forgetfulness of some important truths.

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 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 crumpled spats nearly torn from their buttons.

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

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

on October 16th, and will continue until May 15th. Mr. William Brynmor, B.C.A., will be the director this year as formerly.

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.



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, 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."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect.

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Grand Show of Live Stock. Gorgeous Horticultural Display. BENCH SHOW OF DOGS. Agricultural, Mechanical, Industrial Exhibition.

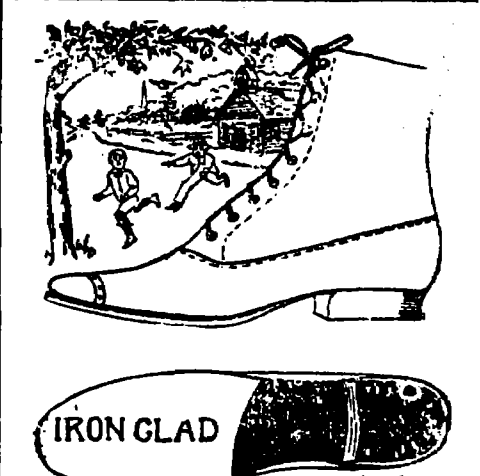
FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT. IT CLEANSSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

Your Boy at School

Should look as well as any other boy. He can have all the nice appearances, and a good deal nicer stuff at a special price, if you buy his Suit here.

J. G. Kennedy, Clothier and Tailor, 31 St. Lawrence Street.

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY 82 City Hall Avenue. WILL RE-OPEN ON Monday, September 2nd.



SCHOOL SHOES.

What does that mean? Shoes of good leather and well put together. For then they can stand rough usage.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St. [Chabollez Sq.]

Cups and Saucers given away with every pound of our 40c Tea. There are many other presents given away on delivery of every second pound.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS REMOVAL Clearing Sale.

Linens and House Furnishings Just Received for Fall Trade, Finlay's Linen Finished Sheetings.

SALE PRICES. Irish Point Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets, 20 per cent off.

Double Damask Table Cloths, 10-4, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, 10-18, 10-20, 10-24, 10-28 sizes, at exactly half price.

JAN. A. OGILVY & SONS, Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse 203 to 209 St. Antoine Street.

"Of all Table Waters the most delicious" Bottled at the Springs, Radnor in the Laurentides, Canada. Empress of Radnor Natural Table Waters.

DECKER BROTHERS Manufacturers of Grand, Upright and Square PIANOS of the Highest Grade. Matchless in Purity of Tone and in Excellence of Workmanship.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street. SOLE AGENT FOR MONTREAL.

COFFEES! COFFEES!

If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible

J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills MONTREAL

BAKING POWDER, "The Cook's Favorite," Use no other, Ladies, and be happy

THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGELUS.

BY WALTER LECKY.

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

A peasant heard the tale Borne by a passing gale, And sang in lower scale: "Et concepit ut 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—Ave 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 Excelsis Domino.

DISUNITED IRELAND.

Is it really disunited? It is the misfortune of our race to use the superlative on nearly every occasion. We call names sometimes with a fluency inexpressible in children.

Yet Ireland, torn with dissension, abandoned, practically, by its English 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 substantially as large and influential for the cause of Home Rule as it did in the most popular period of that measure.

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.

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.

The wobbling of England, the constancy of Ireland—these are the two salient features of the general election of 1895. The moral of them 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?

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."

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 material 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 blow."

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RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

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

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

The disalced Carmelites have resolved to found an international college at Rome.

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

The Pope has named Very Rev. Father Saldafic, ex-Minister General of the Irish Conventuals, as Archbishop of Sarlicia.

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

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

On the 18th 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 Abstinence Congress in New York journeyed 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 site.

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 preparations for his trip.

During a storm in the village of Calastarra in Murcia, Spain, a church which was filled with people was struck by lightning and set on fire. A child was killed and eight adults injured.

From the reports of the Jesuit missionary, Father Sveinsson, it is learned that leprosy is increasing in Iceland. Last year a Danish physician examined the people inhabiting one-third of the island and 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, during which the affairs of his diocese were discussed, particularly the leper colony.

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 McDonnell 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 Manitoba strong bakers'; and we hear that 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 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 \$1.90.

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.

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BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY

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.—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 1c per lb. in Ontario. We quote 52c to 53c for feed and 56c to 58c for malting grades.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices nominal at 50c to 52c.

RYE.—Prices are quoted at 60c to 61c.

MALT.—Market unchanged at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

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FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 34c to 4c per lb.

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

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

OILS.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for Norway.

WATERMELONS.—10c to 18c each. DATES.—34c to 4c per lb. COCONUTS.—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.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains, and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

WALTER KAVANAGH, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

The... DURAND Fire Extinguisher, Manufactured by the CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited.

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:

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited, OFFICE AND WORKSHOP—7 and 9 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

To Nursing Mothers! A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results."

NEVER BUY FURNITURE From a poor Establishment. The largest dealers have the best stock. DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

Wall, Stewart & Co. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS. 23 Bleury Street, Montreal. BELL TELEPHONE 722.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO. 1794 Notre Dame Street. MANUFACTURERS OF STERLING SILVER AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. WM. ROGERS' Knives, Forks and Spoon. Everything in the line of WEDDING PRESENTS.

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 variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths. J. FOLEY, 3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find in J. PIPBELL'S QUININE WINE a pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal.

J. P. MONCEL. Gold Stamping. Society Badges made up on short notice. Hat Tips of all kinds. 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

J. K. MACDONALD. Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Boiler-maker, general Mechanic, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting, Bell, Warehouse, Telephones, etc. Carpenters and Builders' Work to order. 702 and 704 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, Montreal. Bell Telephone 2521.

JOHN QUINLAN. 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 CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. G. H. PEARSON. J. P. CLARKE.

E. HALLEY, GENERAL CONTRACTOR & PLASTERER. 125 PARK AVENUE, MONTREAL. JOBBER A SPECIALTY.

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 674.

J. J. KEATING & SON, TEMPERANCE GROCERS, 237 BLEURY STREET. Lowest Prices for Best Goods.

LORGE & CO., HATTER AND FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

G. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Bonds Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Samuel Kerr, of Rathgar, and C. Pilkington Wilson, of Dublin, have been made solicitors.
John Doris, P.L.G., of Drummilard, 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 merchant.
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 Lisburn.
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 apprenticeship with T. Y. Chambers, of Bailieborough, and intends practising there.
James Corcoran, of Oakley Park, Clareen, James Dooley, of the Pass, Kinnitty, 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 Commission 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. W. Henry, of Kilmoney, 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 Killarney 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 Manely, a Unionist voter, became so excited that he fell dead at the polling booth before he voted. Mr. Manely, who was over seventy years of age, was an ex-argente 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.
Hood's PILLS cure biliousness, indigestion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, in the Superior Court, do hereby give notice, that the undersigned, John E. M. Whitney, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business as such in special partnership with Dame Hannah Jane Mills, of the same place, widow of the late Nathaniel Stevens Whitney, in his life time of the same place; the said Dame Whitney an special partner and the said W. Whitney and the said Mrs. Whitney, do hereby give notice of the death of the said John E. M. Whitney, and do hereby give notice of the death of the said John E. M. Whitney, and do hereby give notice of the death of the said John E. M. Whitney, and do hereby give notice of the death of the said John E. M. Whitney.

EDWARD CAVANAGH & CO.
Manufacturers of OILS, PAINTS, & GLAZING.
HARDWARE, ETC.
2770 2553 Notary Office
26 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
99 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Hon. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., LL.D., A. W. GRENIER, Q.C., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.
DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD, [Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY]
Advocates: and Barristers,
180 ST. JAMES STREET,
City and District Bank Building.
Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel.
The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

LAMSON ELECTRIC CABLE CASH CARRIER.—Diagrams and Estimates Furnished Gratis.
Imitation always suggests inferiority.
Use Only the Genuine.
The most practical Cable Cash Carrier in the World.
Safety, speed and economy combined. Light, strong, durable, of great capacity, and ease of operation beyond anything ever attained in a Cable Cash Carrying Device. The only CABLE CASH CARRIER to receive award and honorable mention at World's Columbian Exposition. Thousands of Stations in use. Write for facts. Title and right to use fully guaranteed. Correspondence invited.
E. ST. AMOUR, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

The Canadian Artistic Society.
OFFICE:—210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building.
Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists.
Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.
Capital - - \$50,000.
2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.
TICKETS, - 10 Cents.
Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp for mailing.

Here's a Refrigerator
That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use. Come and see our stock.
F. H. BARR, 2373 and 2375 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 Carlsbad Pattern, maidenhair fern, with plain gold or stippled gold edge; one Myrtle Green, Pattern strong English ware; one "Pencil" neutral color, also English ware.
IN BREAKFAST AND TEA WARE.
One Dark Blue covered all over Pattern, one Light Blue Old Willow Pattern, one "Lamoges" 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 Repeller 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 ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER
It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most readily 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 ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:
Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais Lavaltrie.
I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable gloss and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, extremely adapted to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth. It is a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this goal. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.
D. MARSO LAIS, M. D.,
Residence, December 19th, 1894.
Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.
I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exert in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.
G. DESROSIERES, M. D.,
St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1895.
For sale everywhere at 25 cts per bottle.

PETER BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.
BIRK'S BUILDING,
14 PHILLIP'S SQUARE,
MONTREAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE
Pointe Fortune.
ST. JEROME!
City Ticket Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

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, Coconia, Little Metis and other sea bathing resorts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Train leaving Montreal at 7:50 a.m. runs through to St. John, N.B., and Halifax. Train leaving at 1:30 p.m. runs through to Little Metis. 7:50 a.m. train runs to Quebec daily.
"DO YOU KNOW"
that the Grand Trunk Railway, to accommodate business men and others desiring to spend Saturday and Sunday at Coconia, Little Metis and other intermediate points, is now running a weekly Seaside Express from Montreal every Friday at 8:40 p.m., reaching Coconia at 7:30 Saturday and Little Metis 11:00 a.m.; returning the train leaves Coconia every Sunday at 8:00 p.m., Metis 11:55 p.m., and reaches Montreal at 7:45 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 Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL SOUTH BUILDING Lots.
Monthly Payments.
M. D. GARROLD,
Room 8, - - 16 St. James Street.
Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 1st Prizes.
Michel Lefebvre & Co
Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves.
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10 pieces pretty 25-inch Challies, worth 9c, for 3c.
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A special line of 32-inch beautiful washing prints, worth 12c, for 8c.

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MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.
SUPPLEMENTARY SALE
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 will offer.
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In order to make this supplementary sale a regular success one of 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 of the dictionary are 9 inches broad, 10 1/2 inches long and 3 1/2 inches thick. S. CARSELEY.

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Ladies' Cloth Capes, to clear, \$1.25. Ladies' Stylish Capes, only \$1.85. Ladies' Golf Capes, only \$3.70. Ladies' Black Jackets, \$3.80 for \$1.95. Ladies' Pretty Colored Jackets, \$3.40 for \$2.70. Ladies' Stylish Colored Jackets, \$5.50 for \$3.25.

ODD LOT No. II.
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 6c. 44-inch Colored Dress Goods, regular price 20 to 25c., your choice at 12c yard. Beautiful 44-inch Colored Dress Goods, regular price 42c to 65c, to-morrow, only 19c. Double-Width Fashionable Dress Goods, regular price 40c to 50c, your choice at 27c yd. Rich High Class Summer Dress Goods, regular \$1.25, at 75c yd.

ODD LOT No. III.
The whole of our stock of Ladies' Duck Costumes. Hundreds of them ranging in price from \$3.80 to \$9.75; your choice only \$2.49 each. Also one splendid lot of Ladies' Brown Linen House Dresses, trimmed with black braid, original price \$6.75, at only \$1.99 each.

ODD LOT No. IV.
Ladies very handsome all-wool Challie Wrappers, in numerous designs, regular prices \$5.65, for \$1.95 each.

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, 35c.

ODD LOT No. VI.
Scotch Door Mats, regular, 35c, for 21c each. Tapestry Carpets, worth 28c, for 20c yd. Reversible Carpets, wide width, at 84c yd. China Matting, this season's goods, reduced to 12c yd.

ODD LOT No. VII.
10 pieces pretty 25-inch Challies, worth 9c, for 3c. 15 Crinkled Zephyrs, regular, 18c to 25c, all at 12c yd. 13 pieces good quality Sateens, 20c to 25c, for 10c yd. A special line of 32-inch beautiful washing prints, worth 12c, for 8c.
ODD LOT No. VIII.
Selling splendidly; reason: prices so low. 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, 30c each. Berry Dishes, 15c each. Berry Dishes, 20c each. Cream Sets, 49c each. Glass Jugs, floral designs, 45c each.
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