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A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

THE IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS.

An interesting account of this institution in the past and present.

The Irish College is situated in the very heart of the old Latin quarter of Paris, where the streets, for the most part, are still as narrow and as quaintly irregular as they were in the days of Henry of Navarre. A few blocks away stands the Sorbonne, a modernized edition of its former self. Within some yards of the college, the Pantheon, now no longer a temple of public worship, looks down in the direction of the Luxembourg gardens, where the staid and embourgeoised dwellers through its stately arches, while in close proximity to the Pantheon one can see the Church of St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris. The Rue des Irlandais, in which the Irish College is located, is a winding, narrow and somewhat dingy street, remarkable alike for its provincial silence and its massive paving stones. The college, which forms its principal building, is a large but not externally a very prepossessing edifice. It has more pretensions to rugged strength and solidity than to any architectural beauty or grandeur. Over the broad arch of the doorway is a map, surmounted with oak branches and palm leaves, all carved in stone, and artistically setting off the inscription, "College des Irlandais." Entering the outer door, one sees in the vestibule that is bounded by the court, a marble slab bearing the names of such illustrious benefactors of the institution as Louis XIX. of France, Bishop O'Mahony of Limerick, and the Rev. Malachi Kelly. Over this list are the words: "France - Ireland: Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, Cashel." In the ante-room to the right of the vestibule—a chilly, cheerless apartment, by the way—there is a list in French on the wall of the Irish bishops who were once students in the establishment. Among them I noticed that of His Grace, the present Archbishop of Cashel. The college at present accommodates some thirty or one hundred ecclesiastical students, all of whom are of Irish nationality, and are destined for the Irish mission. The professors, with a few exceptions, are of the same nationality. Dr. McCallan, Vice-Chancellor, who is known to be a master hand in the moral and intellectual training of the Catholic youth. These devoted gentlemen are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction of the Government of the Republic. The superior general of the Vincentians and the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. The property of the college consists of some real estate in Bordeaux, and funds left from the old College of the Lombards. The country house of the establishment is situated in a charming retreat in Arcueil, one of the suburbs of Paris.

BISHOP COLLEGES OF THE PAST.

The Irish College, Paris, was one of several which were started on the Continent for the education of Irish ecclesiastics aspiring to the priesthood, at a time when the Catholic religion and Catholic education were alike proscribed by ruthless legislation in Ireland. These institutions were founded in Louvain, Rome, Salamanca, Paris, Lisbon, Lille, Toulouse, Lyons, and Orléans. Three of these only survive to-day: the Irish colleges of Rome, Paris, and Salamanca. The French capital was from an early Christian period, the home of eminent Irish ecclesiastics. St. Elmer, who assisted in the conversion of the Gauls, and who was one of the earliest of the patron saints of the cathedra of Paris, was a native of Down. St. Dunstan, whose Irish nationality, however, is questioned by some, first realized himself by his plea for the immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin before the learned fathers of the Sorbonne. It was only toward the close of the sixteenth century that Paris was asked to open its arms to young Irishmen destined for the priesthood at home. Sixteen of these youths, who were sent to everything save in their love of God and fatherland, were admitted as students to the College de Montaigu, an establishment which was attached to the Sorbonne. Here the exiles had to learn to cultivate theology on a minimum of oat-meal. The fare was almost as meagre as that of a Trappist monastery—barley and herring being the sole edibles at the two daily repasts. This penitential period came to a close in 1665, when the Irish were transferred to the College of Navarre, and subsequently to that of the Lombards, which was the first exclusively Irish seminary established in the French capital. Louis XIV., a monarch who took a very deep interest in the preservation of the Catholic faith in Ireland, was practically the founder of the College des Irlandais, and endowed it from his own purse. It had been previously the home of such illustrious Knights Errant of Catholicity as St. Francis Xavier and Ignatius Loyola. Louis XV., continued the royal patronage, and moreover, ordered 1,500 francs to be paid yearly to enable the students who became priests to return to their native land, where a mother's love awaited many of them in the home duties. Several Irish bishops, writing from 1735 to 1740, recorded their conviction that the Catholic faith would have become extinct in their respective dioceses, were it not for the young men who braved the perils of the Anglo-Saxons, to keep the lamp of religion burning in various districts in the old land. It may also be of interest to state that the Abbe MacGeoghegan, the chaplain of the Irish Brigade, retired on

several occasions to a cell in the college, where he penned many pages of his "History of Ireland," of which John Mitchell's was a complement.

THE IRISH COLLEGE OF TO-DAY.

In 1770 the Lombard College, not having accommodation enough for the alumni who were flocking to its gates, a large house and garden were purchased in the Rue de Cheva Vert, now Rue des Irlandais, on the site of the present edifice. Here all the Irish students in Paris subsequently resided. Things went on well with the institution until the stormy period of the Revolution, when society was so to speak, torn up by the roots, and chaos prevailed throughout the length and breadth of Paris. One day, during the Reign of Terror, an angry mob surged up the Boulevard St. Michel, past the Pantheon, and dashing into the Rue des Irlandais, commenced to storm the seminary with sticks, stones and other missiles. Fortunately for the safety of the college, the crowd were met at the door by a tall, well-built, muscular young Irishman, student Patrick McAnn, who, with pistol in hand, threatened to shoot down like a dog the first man who would dare to force an entrance into the grounds. The superb audacity of the youth was too much for the mob. They retreated a few paces and gazed at him with open-mouthed astonishment, while, in a torrent of fluent French, he reminded them that they to a house they were going to storm belonged a huge number of thousands of whom died fighting on the battlefields of Europe for the glory and integrity of France. This enthusiastic harangue had a magical effect on the multitude. Several of the ringleaders apologized to McAnn, pleading as an excuse that they thought the college was an English institution, and adding that if they had known it was Irish, they would not have touched a stone in the structure. The crowd immediately scampered off to other fields and pastures new. It may be of interest to note a few particulars regarding McAnn's subsequent career. He afterwards joined the French Marine, and was one of the Francorch officers under Humbert's command in the expedition to Killala. On the failure of that attempt, he succeeded in escaping from Ireland, and rejoined the French Navy. Some fifteen years afterward, he retired on a pension, and settled down in Boulogne-sur-mer, where his martial figure and his sympathetic Irish face, bronzed with smoke of many a campaign, made him a great favorite of the fair sex, one of whom, the wealthy young widow of a gun manufacturer, succumbed to the Irishman's charms, and became his wife. McAnn did not disdain to carry on the business that was left in such a flourishing condition by his predecessor, and eventually died full of years and honors.

THE CELEBRATED ABBE KEARNEY.

McAnn's heroic defence of the Irish College only preceded its suppression by a few months; for a law having been enacted by the National Convention, confiscating all the various nations then at war with France, the Irish Colleges of Paris, Douai, Toulouse and Lyon were closed, and their revenues transferred to the hands of the Government. The president of the Irish College in that crisis was the Abbe Kearney, one of the most beloved clergymen of Paris, a gentleman of splendid nobility of character and goodness of heart. The gentle priest's popularity, however, did not save him from the insane hostility of that day, which rose up in arms at the very sight of a clerical cassock. The Abbe was arrested, thrust into prison, and would have been guillotined, were it not for the intervention of several Irish Republicans in Paris, who were then members of the Jacobin clubs. I cannot refrain here from quoting the testimony in his regard of Col. Miles Byrne, the Wicklow chief, who knew the priest well and who afterward took a prominent part in the '98 insurrection in Ireland, and in the campaigns of the Irish Legion throughout Europe: "The Abbe Kearney cared little about what he had to eat or drink himself, though generous and hospitable to his guests whom he used to entertain whilst at table with many amusing anecdotes, as well as with good cheer. He was always gay and good-humored, never speaking harshly of any one. He was low in stature, well built, with a very agreeable and benevolent countenance. He had very little to live on before he became Superior of the Irish College, and still, with that little, he was ever endeavoring to be useful to his friends and fellow-countrymen. I met him one day with a rather large parcel under his arm. He told me it was one of his pantaloons he was taking to a poor exile of Erin. He hoped it would fit him, for he was to present him at three o'clock to a French family, where he expected to have him placed as tutor or preceptor." This simple anecdote is enough to show the bent of the good priest's character. He died at a ripe old age in 1825, and his remains were interred in a vault of the Irish College. I may add that in 1793 he and another Irishman, the Abbe Edgeworth, chaplain of Louis XVI., were the only priests who witnessed, in the Place de la Concorde, the execution of that ill-fated monarch.

THE COLLEGE UNDER NAPOLEON.

When the Reign of Terror had spent itself out, and the star of Bonaparte was in the ascendant, Dr. Walsh, an eminent Irish ecclesiastic in Paris, was successful in inducing the Corsicans to use his influence in reopening the Irish College. Shortly afterward, the decree ordering its suppression was annulled, its property was restored, and it then became a lay institution for the education of the sons of the French and Franco-Irish nobility. The sons of various ex-officers of the

Irish Brigade, O's and Macs for the most part, studied at that time within its walls. O'Sullivan, Dillon, and Blake, who subsequently distinguished themselves in the Grand Army of Napoleon, were also among its alumni, the best-known of whom, however, was no less a personage than the First Consul's own brother, who was afterward King of Westphalia, father of the late Prince Jerome (Bon-Plon), and grandfather of Prince Victor, the present Bonapartist pretender to the "Crown" of France. On that account chiefly, as well as for other reasons, Napoleon took a lively interest in the Irish College, although he refused to invest it with its original functions as a purely ecclesiastical seminary. **NOW THE IRISH BISHOPS WERE SWINDLED.**

It was not until the Bourbons were definitely restored to the throne, in 1815, that the Irish College became once more the nursery of the Irish priesthood. At that time the French Government thought fit to make compensation to the Cabinet of St. James for the raid made by the Revolutionists on British property in France, including that of the various colleges in the provinces. Of the lump sum, amounting to \$500,000, handed over for this purpose to the English, the Irish Catholic prelates demanded \$150,000; as their lawful portion of the grant; but the demand of the episcopate was rudely refused by John Bull, who characteristically pocketed every centime of the French coin, and distributed the cash only among Englishmen whose houses or lands in France had been appropriated by the Jacobins. The Irish College in Paris, however, thanks to Dr. Walsh and to the money left it by various benefactors for generations, was enabled to re-commence life under very favorable auspices. Not having succeeded in their efforts to make the Anglo-Saxon disgorge, the Irish episcopate petitioned the French Government to transfer the funds and revenue of the Irish College to Dublin, where it was assumed that young men could be educated for the Irish priesthood less expensively than in Paris. The descendants of the Irish Brigade in the French Capital protested against this violation of the just wishes of the benefactors, and the petition of the Irish bishops was not accordingly acceded to.

THE COLLEGE IN LATER DAYS.

Since then the career of the Irish College has been less stormy than at any previous epoch, the only exciting event that marked its history having been a second attempt on the part of the Paris Revolutionists to take it by storm. This was in the March days of 1848. A barricade was raised by the students at one of the entrances to the Rue des Irlandais, and taking his stand on the pyramid of paving stones the Abbe O'Connell made an impressive speech, in which he dissuaded the Republicans from tampering with Irish property. Some months afterwards the Irish College opened its gates and tendered an enthusiastic reception to Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher, both of whom had been deputed to go to Paris to present the congratulations of the Irish people to President Lamartine on the triumph of Republicanism in France. Next year, after having led the wild career of outlaws and borne their load of ill, Stephens, Doheeny and O'Mahony were welcomed and entertained within these same walls by Dr. Croke, now of Cashel, who himself had been a '48 man, and who after his departure from Ireland was appointed to the chair of professor in the seminary.

The Irish College is, on the whole, an excellent training school for aspirants to the priesthood. Those of them, however, who wish to furthermore utilize their stay in Paris by acquiring a knowledge of the French tongue will find very few facilities at their disposal for that object. While the Irish of French professors who lecture in French and Latin, the students of the Irish College are instructed by teachers who employ either the English or Latin, but never the French language. Hence a young Irishman might almost as well pass his time in Maynooth or Thurles as in Paris, so far as practical progress in French is concerned. He may be able to jerk out a "Comment vous portez vous?" or a "bon jour" to the Parisian tailor or shoemaker who visits the college for an hour every week, or he may assimilate a few hundred words or so during his vacation in the country, but still he will not be able to understand the language when it is spoken, or speak it intelligibly himself, even though he might translate "Massillon" and know "Telemaque" in the original at his fingers' ends. This is no radical defect, however, in the curriculum of the Irish College; for in Ireland, of course, as well as in most other countries, the knowledge of French, though a decided accomplishment, is by no manner of means a necessity.—**ERGENE DAVIS in Pilot.**

A SAD REVELATION

Concerning the Life of one of the Irish Members of Parliament.

LONDON, September 4.—Patrick James Foley, M. P. for the Connemara division of Galway, hitherto supposed to be one of most courted bachelors of the Irish party, has a wife confined in the insane ward of the Lancaster poor house, of which she has been an inmate for ten years. Mrs. Foley was admitted in February, 1881, by the London Board of Guardians, and the authorities did not know that she was the wife of a member of Parliament until recently. As she was supposed to be a pauper inmate, no attention was paid to anything she said, but finally a newspaper got wind of the affair and worked up a story. Mrs. Foley, on being interviewed said she was not insane and she did not know why she was

there. The managers of the institution sought Mr. Foley, who reluctantly admitted that the woman was his wife, but said she had been unfaithful to him and had deserted him. Therefore he would not give a single penny towards her support. The woman on being brought before the board said: "What Mr. Foley states about leaving him is true, but he promised to come to an agreement, which he failed to fulfil, in regard to making me an allowance. I was only away from him two years when I was locked up, and never had my liberty since. As for persecuting him, I assure you if I had my freedom I would not walk on the same side of the street on which he might happen to be. During those two years I was never sure of getting anything from him. As regards being an abandoned woman, I am not, for if no one else has any respect for me, I have respect for myself. His false accusations and cruelly compelled me to separate from him." Mrs. Foley related two instances of cruelty and said she had had her cheek bone broken by Foley. The board summoned Mr. Foley to appear and show why he should not contribute to the support of his wife. Mr. Foley appeared with his solicitor and was shown that his wife had cost the parish during the ten years \$262. Mr. Foley was then asked if he would contribute to his wife's support, and he emphatically answered no. The board has decided to prosecute Foley in a police court. In an interview Foley stated that his wife had left him with another man and had later become an abandoned woman.

HEALED AT THE ALTAR.

Mrs. Catherine Gartland Lays Aside Her Crutches and Walks.

The following story of a wonderful cure, which was told in the Boston Globe of Sunday, will be read with interest by those who recall the incidents attending the case of Miss Hanley some years since. That the age of miracles has not yet passed was fully evidenced by a miraculous cure which was effected in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Roxbury, during the services recently. Mrs. Catherine Gartland, the lady who has been thus signally favored, is a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Stoughton, Mass. She has been afflicted with a painful disease during the past three years, which partially paralyzed her limbs and made her almost helpless. She could not raise her right arm, nor assist herself in any way. With the help of crutches she could walk a little way with great difficulty, but the effort to do so was very painful. She has been unable to raise herself from the bed without assistance, and at times her sufferings were intense. Mrs. Gartland has been attended by the most skillful physicians, and they unanimously declared her illness to be incurable. Mrs. Gartland said to a Globe reporter yesterday afternoon that about two weeks since a Protestant lady who had heard of the many cures performed at the church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help urged her to come. Mrs. Gartland took her friend's advice and began a novena in honor of the mother of God.

The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was observed with the usual solemn services, and the church was decorated elaborately in honor of the great festival. The shrine of our Blessed Lady was radiant with many twinkling lights, while exquisite bouquets of flowers breathed forth sweetest fragrance, conveying messages of love and peace to many world-weary hearts, and it was at this hallowed spot that Mrs. Gartland regained the use of her limbs. Mrs. Gartland attended mass at 7 a.m., and received holy communion. While offering her thanks giving she felt a peculiar sensation, which was succeeded by a slight faintness stealing over her senses. She fainted in a moment, however, and found that she was perfectly able to walk. Scarcely realizing that she was really cured, she rose from the pew, and taking her crutches deposited them at the foot of the altar and walked home without assistance in the presence of hundreds of people. Mrs. Gartland was seen by the writer at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McCann, 50 Bumstead lane, with whom she is staying and she was in an ecstasy of delight at being thus miraculously restored to health. As yet she is feeling quite weak, but every hour brings increased strength. Mrs. Gartland is refined and educated, and is of very prepossessing appearance. The extraordinary event caused a great deal of excitement in Roxbury, and the McCann's home was thronged with people who had come to congratulate the happy and favored lady.

Guide to Montreal.

Mr. N. Murray, of this city, has recently published a very useful little book under the title of "Murray's Illustrated Guide to Montreal and vicinity." It contains interesting sketches of the principal objects of interest; an historic review and full directory of the hotels, institutions and churches. There is also a street directory and a clearly drawn map of the city. The hand book will be found of the utmost value not only to all strangers visiting Montreal but also to residents as well.

The Church in England.

The question of "leakage" from the Catholic Church in England, which formed quite a topic of discussion in the Wigwag Catholic Conference, is pronounced by Cardinal Manning as unreal. Souls are lost in England, as they are in the Catholic countries of Continental Europe, he said, owing to the growing wickedness of the times, and the inability of the Church to furnish sufficient men and means to cope with the enormous masses of population; "but," added

the Cardinal, "since 1851, when the hierarchy was re-established, there has been continual advance all along the line, despite emigration, etc. Previous to 1851 there was undoubtedly an enormous loss of souls simply because there was no real pastoral oversight, but it is now a Catholic's own fault if he does not find an opportunity to practice his religion." After this pronouncement by the greatest authority in England, we ought to hear less of the talk about "the decline of the Catholic Church," which has been giving much consolation to those outside the Church, to whom the "wish is father to the thought."—**N.Y. Freeman's Journal.**

THE C. P. R.

Annexing the U. S. to Canada—Its Mail-Carrying Capacity.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker is devoting his attention to the question of facilitating the delivery of transcontinental mail matter. The delivery record of the Japan mails via Vancouver, B. C., to Liverpool has been 25 days. The system sought to be established by the Postmaster-General, it is believed, can reduce this time to twenty-one days. The mail by the Empress of Japan, which arrived at the Grand Central Station at 4:45 o'clock this morning from the point named, was immediately transferred to the steamship City of New York, which shortly afterwards sailed for Liverpool. The time of the delivery of this mail will be particularly noted by the Post office department, which has supervised its transit to New York and its shipment on the steamer. The train arrived at the Grand Central station at 4:45 o'clock. The City of New York was due to sail at 5 o'clock. The question was, "Could the mails be transferred from the Grand Central station in seventeen minutes?" The Canadian Pacific people in this city and Superintendent Jackson of the railway mail service, had seen the Inman people and arranged for holding back the vessel a few minutes, quick as lightning. Assistant Superintendent Bradley, who had come down on the special train had twelve foreign mail bags dumped into a truck, and jumping in, had the driver whip the horses into break-neck speed throughout the streets. The horses were equal to the emergency and shortly after 5 o'clock the dock was reached and the ship set sail at 5:10 a. m. The trial was a grand success. If the vessel makes the voyage in her usual time, Liverpool will be reached on September 7, landing the Empress of Japan's mails 20 days from Yokohama. The journey from Yokohama to New York not only beats the record for travel between these two points, but surpasses any known record in the world.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 2.—An experimental fast mail train was run over the eastern division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad last night from Morristown to Utica, being the trial trip with a view to establishing a fast mail between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans over the Canadian Pacific, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and New York Central railroads. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg portion of the line was covered in 108 minutes, including stops amounting to eight minutes. The distance is 123 4/10 miles. The train consisted of two carloads of mail from Japan.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., September 2.—This morning Engineer Edward Chase broke all previous records for fast time on the Mohawk division of the Grand Hudson road. He left Utica with a coach and mail car at 12:21 a. m., and arrived in Albany at 1:05, making the distance, 95 miles, in 89 minutes.

A Fall to Death.

Joseph Garnier fell from the top of Ogilvie's Glenora Mill to the ground, a distance of 80 feet, about one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Death was instantaneous. He was on a scaffold with his father-in-law, painting the building, when something gave way and Garnier lost his balance. The other jumped into the building through a window. The General Hospital ambulance was called. The man was taken to his home at 134 St. Martin street. An inquest will be held.

St. Margaret.

The eighth centenary of the death of St. Margaret, which occurs in November 1893, will be celebrated by the opening of a church under her invocation at Dumfriesline. A suitable site was secured some time ago, through the generosity of a gentleman since deceased, and preparations for commencing the building, including the very necessary one of soliciting subscriptions, are being busily carried on.

Involt Condemned.

Mr. Pamphile Lemay's poem on the death of Dr. Chenier, one of the patriots of 1837, is severely criticised in the Quebec La Semaine Religieuse by Abbe Benoit, who takes exception to the assertion that "the right to revolt exists."

A Great Change.

A few years ago Quebec Liberalism took its journalistic inspiration from men like Senator Penny and kindred spirits like Holton, Young or Dorion. Today Farror, a traitor, a lieling, and an annexationist preaches the party doctrine! "O, what a fall was there, my countryman."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP.

Silver Jubilee Celebration—Solemn Triduum—Impressive Ceremonies. A Miraculous Cure—A Sacred Picture.

Twenty-five years ago the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, otherwise known as Redemptorists, were entrusted by the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX., with a miraculous picture entitled "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," in order that it might be venerated in the various churches which are in charge of their order. Since that time regular religious exercises in connection therewith have been periodically held on the third Sunday of each month in those churches. Of late years the devotion has become widespread, and it is claimed that there have been several instances of sufferers being completely and instantaneously cured of their maladies, as a result of their supplications to Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

A remarkable instance of this excited much interest and wonder among the citizens of Boston, Mass., a few years ago, when the daughter of Colonel P. T. Hanley, of the Ninth Mass. Regiment, (one of the most popular men in the "Hub") who had been an invalid for years, and was declared by medical men to be incurable, was, after a Novena to Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in the church dedicated to her honor in Boston Highlands, instantly cured. The happy recipient of this extraordinary favor afterwards joined the religious community of the "Holy Name of Jesus and Mary" of Quebec.

This year is the silver jubilee of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and being an event of unusual significance, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. ordered a solemn triduum to be held in all the churches of the Redemptorist Fathers throughout the world, a plenary indulgence, under the ordinary conditions, being granted to all those who would visit their church during the triduum. This solemn religious ceremony was observed in St. Ann's church on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the services on each occasion being most impressive and conducted on a scale of grandeur befitting the occasion. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, at which His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated, assisted by a number of other dignitaries. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Warrich, C. S. S. R., of New York, one of the most gifted and eloquent preachers of the American metropolis, in the course of which he gave a history of the famous picture and of the divine favours which veneration of it had produced amongst the faithful. On Sunday evening Pontifical Vespers were sung, after which another sermon was preached by Rev. Father Warrich, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The musical part of the services, as was to be expected, was very grand. The excellent choir of male voices (comprising the Choral Section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society) under the direction of Mr. P. Shea, Organist, and Rev. Father Strubbe, C. S. S. R., Conductor, was supplemented by a full orchestra, the whole producing a fine effect.

The exercises of the triduum were continued on Monday and Tuesday, solemn High Mass being celebrated each morning at seven o'clock, with sermon, and in the evening Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was preceded by a sermon. All the sermons of the triduum were preached by Rev. Father Warrich, and at each of the exercises, both morning and evening, the sacred edifice was filled to the doors with devout worshippers, many of them coming from other parishes of the city. On Tuesday evening His Grace the Archbishop officiated pontificaly, when the miraculous picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, which had been exposed over the High Altar during the whole of the exercises of the three days, was carried in procession through the Church, and the triduum was brought to a close.

A New Order.

There was a large gathering of French Canadians in St. Joseph's Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon, when a new Benefit association was organized. It will be known as the "Progressive Benefit Order." After many speeches by those acquainted with the objects of the new society, the election of officers was proceeded with as follows:—President, J. M. Lavoie; vice-president, Chas. Landreville; secretary, J. A. Chabot; treasurer, M. Vignat; executive committee, M. Lavoie and A. Gauthier. In the evening, Mr. Dupont, of Boston, presided over another largely attended meeting, when a new branch named after St. Joseph was instituted. The officers elected were: President, Alfred Pinard; vice-president, Oscar Leclair; 2nd vice-president, A. Bureau; secretary, Solomon Leveille; treasurer, Napoleon Lalonde; masters of ceremonies, F. H. Dionne and Elgar Pelletier. A correspondent who sends in this item asks whether it would not be better for these people to have joined the C. M. B. A.

The Steeple of St. James' Catholic Church.

The Building Inspector has condemned the steeple of St. James' Catholic Church on St. Denis street as unsafe. The cure of the parish, on the strength of the notification received from the inspector, has in turn communicated with the authorities of the seminary, and it is quite probable that Mr. Lacroix's suggestions will be carried out without delay. A considerable portion of the steeple may have to be taken down.

THE QUEBEC BOODLERS.

YET MORE AND MORE REVELATIONS.

Fraud—Deceit—Perjury—Excuses Still Being Exposed—A Sad Exhibition for the Public.

Ottawa, September 2.—The Railway Committee of the Senate met again today, Mr. Vidal presiding. The chairman stated that messengers had been sent all over the city yesterday so as to be able to serve a subpoena on Mr. R. McGreevy, who was said to be in Ottawa then, but they were not able to find him.

Mr. Power then examined Mr. C. N. Armstrong in reference to some matters affecting the Ontario bank and its connection with the Baie des Chaleurs railway, but which had no particular reference to the matter under enquiry. The witness said that all the subsidies, both Provincial and Dominion, were paid over to him on his order. The amount of subsidies paid on the first sixty miles was \$87,000, and in addition to this sum, which was all paid out, he also paid out of his own pocket on the road about \$10,000 and \$15,000 of borrowed money. Every cent was expended on the work. In regard to purchasing Mr. McGreevy's stock in the road, witness said that he paid him \$10,000 in cash and \$32,000 out of the subsidies, and still owed him \$5,000. To his knowledge Senator Robitaille never got one cent from the company, but he put into the company many sums of money out of his private funds. All that Mr. Robitaille got was the \$24,000 from the new company. In answer to a question as to whether he had dealings with Mr. Pacaud besides the \$100,000 transaction, he said that in June last Mr. Pacaud accepted a draft of his for \$2,000. In reply to Mr. Kaulbach, witness said that he did not understand that the \$100,000 was to be paid in claims of Mr. Mercier's. Mr. Pacaud telling him only that he had urgent claims to pay. The inducements brought to bear on Mr. Garneau to issue these letters of credit was told to him by Pacaud that he (Pacaud) threatened to cable Mr. Mercier if he (Garneau) would not issue these letters, so that the men might be at work on the road before Mr. Mercier returned. The Premier gave instructions to have the matter settled before he returned.

To Mr. Barwick, witness said that the reason for his paying McGreevy \$50,000 was to get him

out of the company.

As he would not go on with the contract if he had anything to do with it. The money was paid out of witness' own pocket as he earned it. So far he received \$12,000 and the remaining \$8,000 he would receive when witness got the remaining portion of his subsidy, which was not yet earned.

The witness then filed a document from Mr. J. Murray Smith, and which gave the details of \$85,000 of the remaining sum of \$118,000 said to be embezzled (embezzled).

Mr. Langelier objected to the statement going in as evidence, but the committee decided to receive it, it being understood so yesterday.

Mr. Barwick fully explained this. The statement gave full particulars of the disposition of money, showing the parties to whom it was paid, and that the money had gone into the road. To this Mr. Armstrong bore testimony. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. O'Leary, inspector of Dominion police, was called and said that he served Mr. Lesage, deputy minister of public works, with a subpoena on Saturday. Mr. Lesage said it was "all right."

Mr. M. S. Longman, one of the directors and counsel of the new company, was called and examined by Mr. Langelier. He examined his connection with the company. The arrangements, he said, were organized by Mr. Thom. The first thing the company recognized had to be done was to remove Armstrong. He seemed to know very little of what had been done prior to the organization and there was nothing new in his evidence.

Mr. Power was asking some mysterious question of witness regarding certain names of some one offering to take so much and to oppose the bill, when Mr. McInnes asked: "Is it true that a member of Parliament offered to take a sum of money and withdraw his opposition?" Witness replied, "No."

Mr. Tasse said that he would like to examine Mr. F. Langelier, the counsel for the Quebec Government, on oath.

Ottawa, September 3.—The Senate Railway Committee closed its investigation this morning into the Baie des Chaleurs railway matter. Mr. Vidal occupied the chair. L. P. Godin, of the Dominion police force, appeared before the committee and testified to having served summonses to attend the committee on P. Valliers in Quebec. Mr. Valliers laughed, and said it was all right.

Mr. Tasse said that as the evidence desired from Mr. Lesage had been obtained from others there would be no object gained by insisting on his presence. The names of Messrs. Garneau, Pacaud and Grenier were reported to the House for their disobedience in refusing to attend the summons served on them to appear before the committee.

Mr. Tasse called attention to the evidence of Mr. Pelletier, where he said that all the notes which he signed in connection with the \$100,000—that is, the Pacaud transaction—were made after the elections on March 5. Mr. Pelletier's evidence was read in this regard. A telegram was produced from Mr. Webb, manager of the Union bank, showing that one of the notes for \$5,000 each was dated February 28, 1891, which was, of course, prior to the time mentioned by Mr. Pelletier.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong presented a certificate of work done on 20 miles, from the 40th to the 60th, by Mr. McFarlane as certified by Mr. Leduc, C.E., and which certificate is accepted as correct by Mr. McFarlane. The total amount to which Mr. McFarlane was entitled was \$200,814.55, against which he has received subsidies of \$138,000, leaving a balance still due to McFarlane of \$281,457. It was then decided that all the evidence had been received and that

the case was closed. The counsel for both sides were asked to address the committee if they were so inclined. Mr. Langelier was first heard. He said that as regards the charges against the Quebec Government he would say nothing; they would be tried in another place. He would also say that notwithstanding how much had been said over the French meaning of the word "embezzlement," there was not one word of it reported in the official report. It appeared to him that much time had been wasted by the committee in that respect. At any rate, in looking over Mr. C. L. Langelier's evidence before the committee, the word "misapplied" had been used by him, and the translator had used the words "detournement des fonds." That, in his opinion, was better testimony than hunting up French and English dictionaries. He would like to know whether the statement filled by Mr. Armstrong was taken as evidence because, if so, the Ontario bank would have no legal standing before that committee. They could have no justification, real or pretended, if there was no such claim as that of McFarlane.

The chairman replied that the statement was not to be accepted as evidence. Mr. Langelier then went on to speak of the expenditure on the railway. He said that by the figures of Mr. J. J. Macdonald there were from \$12,000 to \$13,000 per mile spent on the road. According to Mr. Light the cost would be \$14,000, therefore, he would take \$13,000 as the estimated cost, which would amount to \$780,000. From the statement put in by the Railway company there remained to be paid on the first sixty miles \$299,000. Mr. McFarlane has a claim for \$200,000, which makes the total liabilities \$499,000. What did the company receive for this? They got \$524,175 from the Dominion Government as subsidies and \$320,054 from the Quebec Government, making a total of \$844,229. There is work, therefore, paid by them of \$282,000, so that they have \$562,229 of local and Dominion subsidies which have been misapplied and which they cannot account for. There was also evidence that \$10,000 had been paid to Messrs. Riopel and Macdonald which was recouped and remains in the hands of the company. There was also the \$40,000 to Mr. Robert McGreevy paid out of the subsidies by Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Barwick said that he appeared for Senator Robitaille because of that gentleman's physical infirmities; otherwise he would require no one to speak for him in answer to the charges which had been made against him. In the first place he desired to point out that in regard to the figures of Mr. Langelier, counsel for the Quebec Government, to the effect that \$282,000 had only been disbursed by the company, take two accounts alone and over \$510,000 had been paid. There was, for instance, \$262,000 paid to Mr. Taylor and \$278,000 to the Quebec bank. Again, as to the statement regarding the \$10,000 to Mr. Riopel, that \$10,000 was placed in the hands of the company. When it was discovered it was paid in error it was afterwards returned. The same is true in respect to the \$12,000 to pay Mr. Robert McGreevy that amount before he took hold of the road, as it was already in evidence that Mr. Armstrong would not go into it while Mr. McGreevy was connected with it. There is yet \$8,000 due to Mr. McGreevy before he assigns his stock. Mr. Armstrong in his evidence made that plain. The counsel for the Quebec Government knew that the record does not show a dollar against the old company.

Mr. Barwick then showed how Mr. F. Langelier had placed in the hands of the committee what he called a statutory, but what in reality was no statutory, document at all, to the effect that he was going to prove that \$118,000 of moneys of the company had been embezzled. These were his words. That document should not be put in as evidence at all. It was obtained from Mr. Taylor by Mr. C. J. Langelier for an entirely different object and used for one of the basest purposes. The evidence of Mr. Taylor was afterwards obtained and he contradicted the contents of the document. The object of all this was to injure Senator Robitaille. It, however, had been clearly proven, after Senator Robitaille demanding the fullest investigation, that he was wholly innocent of the charge.

Mr. Barwick showed that while Mr. Langelier maintained as counsel for the Quebec Government in the first instance that the committee had no jurisdiction, yet the moment that an opportunity was presented to injure Senator Robitaille he accepted of all the assistance the committee could render him in carrying out his object. Not only did Mr. Langelier say that he could prove his case by a statutory document, but he held that criminal proceedings were started in the Quebec courts and the money was therefore refunded. There were no criminal proceedings and no statutory document.

Mr. Barwick in conclusion, dwelt ably on the injury which was attempted to be cast on Senator Robitaille without a cause.

Mr. Langelier, in reply, said that if there were no criminal proceedings there might have been.

The committee will meet on Tuesday to prepare its report.

In the Morning.

"Four years ago," writes Col. David Wyllie, Brockville, Ont., May, 1888, "I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and could not stand on my feet. The pain was excruciating. I was blistered and purged in true orthodox style but all to no purpose. I was advised to try St. Jacob's Oil, which I did. I had my ankles well rubbed and then wrapped with flannel saturated with the remedy. In the morning I could walk without pain." Many get up and walk in the same way.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

A Common Origin.

All skin diseases of whatever name or nature are caused by impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a natural foe to impure blood, removing all foul humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. But it must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinions of the paper. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strictly in confidence.]

C. M. B. A.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—I notice that some members of the C. M. B. A. (no doubt influenced by the misrepresentations, &c., of the two papers under the entire control of the family compact, viz.: the Catholic Record and the C. M. B. A. Journal) are taking advantage of the non-attendance of members to have resolutions passed at some of the branch meetings, demanding separation from the Supreme Council, as is evident by the paragraph in the August number of the C. M. B. A. Journal, wherein it is stated that six of the Montreal branches have passed such resolutions, and a promise of two other branches doing the same, which I am led to think will be only at such time as a favorable opportunity presents itself of springing such resolutions at their meetings. For the information of members of the C. M. B. A., more especially those who have been so influenced by the writings of the two aforesaid journals, I respectfully request an answer to the following questions from Brothers Coffey & Co.:

1st. Why is it that among all our Catholic papers the Catholic Record and C. M. B. A. Journal are the only ones who advocate separation from the Supreme Council?

2nd. Did not Brother Coffey, of the Catholic Record, vote against having a separate beneficiary granted to the Grand Council of Canada at the Cleveland Convention?

3rd. Was not said Brother Coffey an aspirant to the office of Supreme President at said Convention?

4th. Was it not from the time of the imagined indifference shown said Brother Coffey in not electing him to said office that the Catholic Record commenced its vigorous advocacy of separation?

5th. Was it not about the same time that another member of the family compact encouraged the starting of the C. M. B. A. Journal for the same purpose?

6th. Was it not about that time that the several deputies of Montreal and their friends commenced delivering their eloquent orations in favor of separation at the installing of officers of old and new branches?

7th. Will the annual saving of the paltry sum of 75 cents cents or so to each member of the C. M. B. A. in Canada justify in any measure the action of the aforesaid journals, in the course they have been pursuing to cause such division in our ranks, that may prove so disastrous to the grand objects for which the association was established.

Furthermore, I can positively assert, without fear of contradiction, that the action of six Montreal branches at this time of the year, passing resolutions in favor of separation, is no proof whatever that the officers elected in the several branches in Montreal last December were not elected because they were opposed to separation, and well the editor of the C. M. B. A. Journal, and his friends, (advocates of separation) can testify, as any one at all acquainted with societies must know how easy it is at some meetings to pass such resolutions.

J. O'FARRELL.
Ottawa, Aug. 31st, 1891.

The Best Advertising.

The most efficient advertising in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that which comes from the medicine itself. That is, those who are cured by it, speak to friends suffering similarly, who in turn derive benefit and urge others to try this successful medicine. Thus the circle of its popularity is rapidly widening from this cause alone, and more and more are becoming enthusiastic in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it actually demonstrates its absolute merit. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial. If you need a good blood purifier, or building up medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Pope and the Irish Cause.

The new Nationalist daily paper in Belfast, The Irish News, which made its appearance for the first time on Saturday—and a very creditable first issue it was—has been launched under very high auspices. The Bishop of the diocese, who, so to speak, stood sponsor to it, has obtained, through the intermediary of Archbishop Kirby, the Pope's blessing on the new journal. The Venerable Archbishop of Ephesus and Rector of the Irish College in Rome, who feels a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Irish Church and his native land, in a recent audience with the Holy Father brought under his consideration Dr. McAlister's project for the establishment of a daily journal in Belfast for the purpose of defending the civil and religious rights of the Catholics of Ulster. He informed his Holiness of the great disadvantage under which Catholics laboured with regard to the public Press in that province as contrasted with their fellow-subjects of other religious denominations. For whilst the Catholics, who are upwards of one half of the entire population, have only four weekly newspapers to represent them, the non-Catholics are represented by over 40 daily and weekly journals. To mitigate this grievance, Bishop McAlister, with the co-operation of many zealous priests and faithful laity, has established a daily newspaper to defend the interests of the Catholic population by making known their wants and their opinions, and by promptly repelling the calumnies and misrepresentations with which they are so continually assailed. His Holiness listened with marked attention to the statement, and expressed his cordial approbation of the Bishop's views and intentions, and charged Mgr. Kirby to write to his Lordship in his name, and to express to him his entire approbation of the project, with his best wishes for its success, together, with his Apostolic benediction for the Bishop and for those who will co-operate with him towards its realisation. Monsignor Kirby adds: "I feel confident that the approbation of the Vicar of Christ will

be a pledge to you of the divine blessing on your undertaking, and of the hearty co-operation of the Catholics of your diocese and of the entire province, who know so well that the true glory of Ireland is her undying fidelity to the Catholic faith, which is the true safeguard of the sanctity and purity of family life, and the source of all real happiness, both temporal and eternal."

TO PREVENT BOODLING.

The New Government Bill to Prevent Contract Corruption in the Future.

Ottawa, September 3.—The most important bill of the session was introduced in the Senate this afternoon by Hon. Premier Abbott. It is entitled an Act to Prevent Frauds Upon the Government, and is especially designed to cover all the cases which have been brought to light by the various investigating committees of Parliament. Under its provisions any employe of the Government who accepts a bribe, or is otherwise guilty of fraud or malversation in office; any person who bribes or attempts to bribe any Government official, or any contractor for the Government who may attempt to suborn an employe of the Government, will be liable to punishment. The penalty is fixed at a fine varying from \$100 to \$1,000 or six months imprisonment; and, moreover, any Government contractor found guilty of bribing or otherwise corrupting an official will be debarred from receiving any further contracts from the Crown. The measure is a most thorough one, carefully drafted and will prevent any attempts to defraud the Government. It will not, however, be retroactive. The introduction of this measure is another proof, if proof were needed, of the determination of the Government to stamp out all the frauds and irregularities which have been discovered in the public service.

What steam is to the engine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is to the body, producing bodily power and furnishing mental force.

Le Canada says that it is rumored that ex-Superintendent Senecal has gone to Italy.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Contempt is the proper punishment of affectation.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION PROVINCIAL SEPTEMBER 17th to 25th 1891. PRIZES: \$25,000.00. SILO. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. WILD WEST SHOW. ROMAN: HIPPODROME. WORKING: DAIRY. BENCH SHOW OF DOGS. HORSES - CATTLE - SHEEP. S. C. STEVENSON, Man'gr & Sec. 76 ST. GABRIEL STREET, MONTREAL.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA Agricultural Society. FALL EXHIBITION, To be Held in Connection with the Provincial Exhibition.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fortham, New York City. Adjoining Bronx Park. Studies resumed September 2nd. Post-Graduate and Senior Classes September 9. Students received at any time. Under Battalion in command of an Army Officer appointed by the President of the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. The leading English Institution of Catholic Education in Canada. Theological, Philosophical, Classical Scientific, Engineering and Commercial Courses.

BOURGET COLLEGE, P. Q., NEAR THE Ottawa River, on the Montreal & Ottawa R.R. Classical and English Commercial Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent professors.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Stick Cleaners, Etc. 25 & 27 St. James Street, Montreal. Telephone 6119.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass. Glass cut, drilled or polished. Office: Telephone 2881. 613 LACOMBES STREET, Montreal. Bell Telephone 1890.

Ottawa College. Among the new professors at Ottawa University this year are Rev. Wm. Whelan, of Armagh county, Ireland, and Dr. McArthur, of Rome. The former will act as assistant prefect of discipline, in the senior department, and the latter will be professor in history. Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, an old and well known student, now of the diocese of Peterboro, has also returned to continue his theological studies at the seminary.—Citizen.

Fall Hats. Our assortment of the latest styles is now complete in small, medium and large shapes. We have two splendid lines of BOYS' DERBYS, At \$1.50 and \$2.

THE GREAT Worm Remedy. DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. For Sale by all Druggists 25c. a box. THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1853. W. S. WALKER. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE :: DIAMONDS. set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. 311 St. James street. C-19-3.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT. The Classes re-open in this Institution September 3, 1891. 5-3. COLLEGE DE NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES. The return of scholars to this institution for children from 5 to 12 years is fixed for 1st September. Pupils taken at any time. 6-7. MONTREAL COLLEGE. Classes will be resumed THURSDAY September 3, 1891. Sherbrooke Street. F. LELANDAIS, P. S. S., Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fortham, New York City. Adjoining Bronx Park. Studies resumed September 2nd. Post-Graduate and Senior Classes September 9. Students received at any time. Under Battalion in command of an Army Officer appointed by the President of the United States. A Preparatory School for lads from 10 to 14, under the same direction. Apply for Catalogue to REV. JOHN SULLY, S. J., President.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1605. Orders given prompt attention.

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WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator. 45; St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

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Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPHALT & DEVO'S ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalamine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. 51 University Street. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates : and : Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

Montreal : : : ROOFING : : : Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS. ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED. Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephones—Bell, 180; Federal 1602. Post Office Box 909.

Curtain Stretchers. LACE Curtain Stretchers: 12 ft. \$2.50; 14 ft. \$3.00. Clothes Horses, Paste Boards, Rolling Pins, &c., at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Lawrence Street (late of Notre Dame Street.)

THE MEDICAL HALL Drug Department of the COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square. Friends are invited to inspect our MODEL DISPENSARY, in which Physicians' Prescriptions are accurately dispensed. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

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A VISIT TO IRELAND.

BY MARY LOCKE. We are all alone, my darling; and life's outlook is dark and gloomy...

A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS.

CHAPTER V. Meantime, while the excellent Dr. Marsden congratulated himself on the evident impression his adopted daughter had made on Aubrey...

Granville, as he styled himself, preserved the traditions of his peculiar line of business only too faithfully in his capacity of husband and father...

He must never marry: the race of De Vaux must be left to die out with him. Of the old generation, Adele de Vaux had taken the veil...

Madame de Vaux was a deeply religious woman, although her religious nature was somewhat of a morbid character...

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Table with columns: 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00, CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00, LIST OF PRIZES, Ticket, 11 Tickets for.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCHEON. Make SANDWICHES with Johnston's Fluid Beef. Spread on thin slices of Bread and Butter.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, etc.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y. 1891—SEASON—1891. The following is a list of the routes and dates of departure...

EVERY MOTHER Should Have It In The House. JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING.

Its Action is Like Magic. ONE TEASPOONFUL PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer. In a little sweetened water, HOT WATER PREFERRED.

Accidents Happen - AND - SICKNESS COMES TO ALL. Derricks & Winches. MILLER BROS. & TOMS. I CURE FITS! EPPS'S COCOA.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE CHAFING-DISH. Miss Parlow, in the Ladies Home Journal, writes as follows on the use of the chafing-dish— One begins to use the chafing-dish and the variety of savory dishes you can cook—all of which also can be cooked on the ordinary range—will surprise you. Here are a few more in addition to those which I had the pleasure of contributing to the April Journal. I feel sure of their giving satisfaction to any careful housewife who follows the directions here given. One advantage in using a chafing-dish is, that the operation of cooking being performed at the table, gives a good appetite, if it be needed. There is something rather fascinating about the little lamp, and food seems to about a hundred per cent better for having been daintily prepared right before one. Especially in the summer does the chafing-dish demonstrate its value; for the cook-keepers can easily cook palatable, succulent, or little suppers with it, avoiding the labor and discomfort incidental to keeping the kitchen fire burning.

LITTLE PIGS IN PLANKETS. Eighteen large oysters, an equal number of slices of boneless breakfast bacon, and a plate of toast, should be allowed for three persons. Get the bacon where you can get a machine for cutting it, and use it as a thin as a shaving. If you cannot get it out in this way, it is better to cut the bacon in the piece and cut it with a sharp knife yourself. The slices should be as thin as one could almost see through them. Wrap each oyster in a slice of the bacon, and fasten it with a wooden toothpick. Light the lamp, laying the wicks rather high, and place the granite-ware dish over it. In a few seconds put in as many "little pigs" as will lie flat on the bottom of the pan. Turn constantly with a fork until they are brown on both sides; serve at once on a plate of toast. Put in another layer and cook as before. With a dish of common-size slices of eight can be cooked at a time.

KIDNEY SAUCE. Your kidneys should be used for three weeks. Wash them, remove the skin and hard white cores, and cut them into thin round slices. Have the lamp wicks lit. Place the granite-ware pan over the lighted lamp, and put into it two tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of flour. Stir until the butter begins to bubble, then put in the sliced kidneys, and season with one teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Stir with a fork for three minutes turning the pieces of kidney over, so that each shall come in contact with the bottom of the pan. Now add two tablespoonfuls of lemon-juice and a glass of cold water. Stir until the sauce begins to boil, as a high temperature would harden it. Serve with toast. Instead of the lemon and salt, you may add to the kidney half a pound of stewed tomato, cold. When this begins to boil, blow out the lamp and serve at once.

TOAST. For three people use eighteen large oysters three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of lemon-juice, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of mixed mustard and half a teaspoonful of cayenne. Drain the oysters. Put the butter in a granite-ware dish and light the lamp. When the butter is hot, add the oysters and another ingredients. Stir until the oysters begin to curl on the edge, when they are in about four minutes. Serve at once on hot toast. For cooking this dish, the wick of the lamp should be kept high to produce a good heat.

STEWED MUSHRROOMS ON TOAST. Cut the stalks from some fresh mushrooms. Have two bowls; one half full of cold water. Rinse the mushrooms, one by one, in the water, and drop them into the second bowl. (They should not rest a moment in the water, as that would impoverish them). For one pound of mushrooms put into the upper pan two tablespoonfuls of butter; cut the mushrooms into this, and sprinkle over them one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook them gently for ten minutes, having the wicks of the lamp low, and serve on toast.

BOMBAY TOAST. For three persons use four eggs, four slices of toast, one tablespoonful of anchovy paste, one tablespoonful of chopped capers, half a teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne and generous tablespoonful of butter. Break the eggs into a bowl, and beat them well; add the salt, pepper and capers. Put the butter in the upper pan of the chafing-dish and place over the boiling water. As soon as the butter is melted, stir in the egg mixture and the anchovy paste. Stir until the mixture is a creamy mass, then remove at once from the hot water and continue stirring for half a minute. Spread on thin slices of toast; then cut these into squares and serve at once. This dish requires moderate heat; therefore, have the wicks of the lamp low.

Singular Signs. In the Isle of Man, over the top of a barrel who supplies customers with all kinds

of fishing tackle, the writer was amused to read the following: "Piscatorial Repository, Tonsorial Artist, Physiognomical Hairdresser, Cranium Manipulator and Capillary Abridger, Shaving and Haircutting with Ambidextrous Facility, Shampooing on Physiological Principles." On a sign-board in the town where the writer lives may be read this phonetic announcement: "Shews Maid and Mend dead Hair," and when we add that it is over a cobbler's shop, the reader may discover its meaning.—Chamber's Journal.

CALUMNY AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Dublin Replies. The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Dublin Evening Mail by the Archbishop of Dublin in reply to a calumnious attack upon the Catholic Church published in the Mail in defence of Mr. Parnell's performance in the registry office at Steyning:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, DUBLIN, 7th August, 1891. SIR,—I have read with amazement the following sentences in a leading article in the Dublin Evening Mail of yesterday, devoted to a discussion of a letter of mine, which I wrote to the editor of the Irish Catholic, on the subject of Mr. Parnell's "marriage" in the registry office at Steyning:

"The Anglican communion takes—as regards the Sacrament of Marriage—the same view as the Catholic Church—viz that it is indissoluble by anything but death. It goes further than the Holy Roman Catholic Church, for it does not admit even of the possibility of dispensations." And again: "Parnell, if he were a Catholic, could have gone to Rome, and got permission to break all the moral laws of his Church, and might not only have been 'married' at Steyning, but have had his nuptials blessed by even an Archbishop."

If I had not read all this in the editorial columns of a newspaper usually so well informed in religious matters as the Dublin Evening Mail, I should not have believed that any section of my Protestant fellow-countrymen, or even any individual amongst the educated Protestants of Ireland, could have been so deplorably at sea as to the teaching of the Catholic Church regarding the indissolubility of marriage. But having read your article, I see the necessity of asking you kindly to give me the opportunity of stating the following points for the information of your readers, if it not for you own.

1. Whatever may be the doctrine of the Anglican communion as to the indissolubility of "the Sacrament of Marriage"—and I may observe in parenthesis that I am glad to find it stated on such excellent Protestant authority as yours that the Anglican communion distinctly recognizes the existence of that sacrament—the teaching of the Catholic Church as to the indissolubility of marriage does not directly regard the Sacrament of Marriage, but the marriage contract.

2. The statement that, in reference to the indissolubility of marriage, "the Anglican communion goes further than the Holy Roman Catholic Church," is not only inaccurate, but ludicrously so too. 3. I must make the same observation—upon your statement that "Parnell, if he were a Catholic, could have gone to Rome, and might not only have been 'married' at Steyning, but have had his nuptials blessed by even an Archbishop."

4. As to a subsequent "marriage" in the case of persons divorced, there is, indeed, a difference between the teaching of Lambeth and of Rome. But the difference, so far from being such as you seem to suppose, lies quite the other way. In the Anglican system, as formulated at Lambeth, in the case of a divorce such as that granted to Captain O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell, a broad distinction is made between the guilty and the innocent party; in the case of the guilty party the refusal to give religious sanction to a subsequent marriage is absolute; but when there is question of a subsequent marriage of the innocent party, the teaching of the Lambeth Conference holds. "Recognizing the fact that there always has been a difference of opinion in the Church on the question whether our Lord meant to forbid marriage to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery, the Conference recommends that the clergy should not be instructed to refuse the sacraments or other privileges of the Church to those who, under civil sanction, are thus married." Now, it should be unnecessary for me to say that Rome does not and cannot recognize such distinction. In both cases her attitude is inflexible, her refusal is and must be absolute and unqualified.

5. To illustrate your singular view of the teaching of the Catholic Church as to all this matter, you have recourse to an imaginary state of things. I take a really existing one. "If Parnell," you say, "were a Catholic, he could have gone to Rome for a dispensation, and might have had his nuptials blessed even by an Archbishop." Now, to see how wildly at variance with fact this statement is, we have only to look to the position of Captain O'Shea. That gentleman is a Catholic. Furthermore, in reference to the shameful transactions brought to light in the London divorce court last November he is the innocent party. Surely it cannot be necessary for me to state for the information of any educated Irish Protestant that the idea of even Captain O'Shea's position in the case being one that would enable him to obtain at Rome a dispensation authorizing him to enter into a new marriage, during the lifetime of his divorced wife is nothing short of a ludicrous absurdity.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, W. J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. T. A. Stoum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Asthma—Use it. For sale by all druggists. "I will never forget that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry saved my life. Five years ago I had a terrible attack of summer complaint and was given up by the doctor and my parents. A friend advised Fowler's Strawberry and at the second dose I was relieved and soon was well as ever."—Maggie McGillivray, Falkenburg, Ont.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

SOMETHING ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

A highly interesting and instructive lecture on electricity was delivered on May 20 before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Columbia College, by Nikola Tesla. Nature has stored up in the universe infinite energy, said Mr. Tesla. The eternal recipient and transmitter of this infinite energy is the ether. The recognition of the existence of ether, and of the functions it performs, is one of the most important results of modern scientific research. The mere abandoning of the idea of action at a distance, the assumption of a medium pervading all space and connecting all gross matter, has freed the minds of thinkers of an ever-present doubt, and, by opening a new horizon—new and unforeseen possibilities—has given fresh interest to phenomena with which we were familiar of old. It has been a great step towards the understanding of the forces of nature and their manifold manifestations to our senses. It has been for the enlightened student of physics what the understanding of the mechanism of the fire-arm or of the steam engine was for the barbarian. Phenomena upon which we used to look as wonders baffling explanation, we now see in

A DIFFERENT LIGHT. The spark of an induction coil, the glow of an incandescent lamp, the manifestations of the mechanical forces of currents and magnets are no longer beyond our grasp. Instead of the incomprehensible, as before, their observation suggests now in our minds a simple mechanism, and although as to its precise nature all is still conjecture, yet we know that the truth cannot be much longer hidden, and instinctively we feel that the understanding is dawning upon us. We still admire these beautiful phenomena, these strange forces, but we are helpless no longer. We can in a certain measure explain them, account for them, and we are hopeful of finally succeeding in unravelling the mystery which surrounds them. Of all the forms of nature's immeasurable, all-pervading energy, which, even and ever changing and moving, like a soul animates the inert universe, those of electricity and magnetism are perhaps the most fascinating. The effects of gravitation, of heat and light we observe daily, and soon we get accustomed to them, and soon they lose for us the character of the marvelous and wonderful; but electricity and magnetism, with their

SINGULAR RELATIONSHIP with their seemingly dual character, unique among the forces in nature, with their phenomena of attractions, repulsions, and rotations, strange manifestations of mysterious agents, stimulate and excite the mind to thought and research. What is electricity, and what is magnetism? These questions have been asked again and again. The most able intellects have ceaselessly wrestled with the problem; still the question as yet has not been fully answered. But, while we cannot even to-day state what these singular forces are, yet we have made good headway towards the solution of the problem. We are now confident that electric and magnetic phenomena are attributable to ether; and we are, perhaps justified in saying that its effects of static electricity are the effects of ether under strain, and those of dynamic electricity and electro-magnetism effects of ether in motion. But this still leaves the question, as to what electricity and magnetism are, unanswered. First, we naturally inquire, what is electricity, and is there such a thing as electricity? In interpreting electric phenomena, we may speak of electricity or of an electric condition, state or effect. If we speak of electric effects we must distinguish two such effects opposite in character, and neutralizing each other, as observation shows that two such opposite effects exist. This is unavoidable, for in a medium of the properties of ether we

CANNOT POSSIBLY EXERT a strain or a displacement or motion of any kind, without causing in the surrounding medium an equivalent and opposite effect. But if we speak of electricity, meaning a thing, we must, I think, abandon the idea of two electricities, as the existence of two such things is highly improbable. For how can we imagine that there should be two things, equivalent in amount, alike in their properties, but of opposite character, both clinging to matter, both attracting and completely neutralizing each other? Such an assumption, though suggested by many phenomena, though most convenient for explaining them, has little to commend it. If there is such a thing of electricity, there can be only one such thing, and excess and want of that one thing possibly, but more probably its condition, determines the positive and negative character. The old theory of Franklin, though falling short in some respects, is from a certain point of view, after all, the most plausible one. Still, in spite of this, the theory of the two electricities is generally accepted, as it apparently explains electric phenomena in a most satisfactory manner. But a theory which explains better the facts is not necessarily true. Ingenious minds will invent theories to suit observation, and almost every independent thinker has his own views on the subject. What, of all things, the existence of which we know have we the best reason

TO CALL ELECTRICITY? We know that it acts like an incompressible fluid; that there must be a constant quantity of it in nature, that it can be neither produced nor destroyed; and what is more important, the electro-magnetic theory of light and all facts observed teach us that electric and other phenomena are identical. The idea at once suggests itself, therefore that electricity might be called ether. Nothing would seem to stand in the way of calling electricity ether associated with matter—bound ether; or, in other words, that the so-called static charge of the molecule is ether associated in some way with the molecule. Looking at it in that light, we would be justified in saying that electricity is concerned in all the molecular action. Now, precisely what the ether surrounding the molecules is, wherein it differs from ether in general, can only be conjectured. It cannot differ in density, ether being incompressible; it must therefore be under

some strain or in motion, and the latter is the more probable. To understand its functions it would be necessary to have exact idea of the physical construction of matter. But of all the views of nature the one which assumes one matter and one force, and a perfect uniformity throughout, is the most scientific and likely to be true. An infinitesimal world, with the molecules and their atoms spinning and moving in orbits in much the same manner

AS CELESTIAL BODIES

carrying with them ether, which is probably spinning with them—in other words, carrying with them static charges—seems to my mind the most probable view: one which in a plausible manner accounts for most of the phenomena observed. The spinning of the molecules and their ether sets up other tensions or electrostatic strains; the equalization of ether tensions sets up other motions or electric currents, and the orbital movements produce the effects of electro and permanent magnetism. About fifteen years ago Professor Rowland demonstrated a most interesting and important fact, namely, that a static charge carried around produces the effects of an electric current. We can conceive lines or tubes of force which physically exist being formed of rows of directed moving molecules; we can see that these lines must be closed; that they must tend to shorten and expand, etc. It likewise explains in a reasonable way the most puzzling phenomenon of all—permanent magnetism—and, in general, has all the beauties of the Ampere theory without possessing the vital defect of the same, namely, the assumption of molecular currents. Without enlarging further upon the subject I would say that I look upon all electrostatic current and magnetic phenomena as being due to electrostatic molecular forces. The possibilities which are opened by modern research are so vast that even the most reserved must feel sanguine of the future. Eminent scientists consider the problem of utilizing one kind of radiation without the others as a rational one. In an apparatus designed for the production of light by conversion from any form of energy into that of light, such a result can never be reached, for no matter what the process of producing the required vibrations, be it electrical, chemical or any other, it will not be possible to obtain the higher light vibrations without going through the lower heat vibrations. It is the problem of imparting to a body a certain velocity without passing through all lower velocities. But there is a possibility of obtaining energy, not only in the form of light, but motive power and energy of any other form, in some more direct way from the medium. The time will be when this will be accomplished, and the time has come when one may utter such words before an enlightened audience without being considered visionary. We are walking through the endless space with an inconceivable speed, all around us everything is spinning, everything is moving, everything is energy. There must be some way of availing ourselves of this energy more directly. Then, with the light obtained from the medium, with the power derived from it, with every form of energy obtained without effort, from the store, forever inexhaustible, humanity will advance with giant strides. The mere contemplation of these magnificent possibilities expands our minds, strengthens our hopes and fills our hearts with supreme delight.

A Narrow Escape.

"I would probably have been in my grave to-day had it not been for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. For two years I suffered from bowel complaint and became very weak and thin, but after using half a bottle of the Extract I was completely cured and have since had no return of the complaint."—Miss Hilton, 34 Huntley St., Toronto.

Moral suicide.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun.—Sir: The letter published in your influential newspaper in answer to Felix Adler's views on the ethical aspects of suicide, and signed "A Catholic Layman," is welcome and appropriate in spite of its tardiness. No sane person will be disposed to challenge the principle of justice that tempers the broad humanity of the Catholic doctrine on this subject.

Dr. Adler's vaunted panacea for the ills of the world is so old that it is in the last stages of putrefaction, and, with the solitary exception of Dr. Adler, no one has been found willing to approach its fetid core. The theory of suicide as a resource has been refuted on purely philosophical and social grounds since the remotest antiquity. Thus to cite a well-known example in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar," Marcus Brutus, in answer to Cassius's query: "If we do lose this battle, What are you then determined to do?" replies: "Even by the rule of that philosophy by which I blame Cato for the death which he did give himself. I know not how. But I find it cowardly and vile, For fear of what might fall, thus to prevent the term of life; arising myself with patience To await the providence of those high powers That govern those below."

It detracts from his glory that Brutus did not live up to his words. Napoleon, devoured by a cancer in his desert island prison, and Grant, tortured by a cancer in his solitary mountain cottage, are higher exemplars of heroism and dignity than the Napoleon of Austerlitz and the Grant of Vicksburg.

There is, however, a grotesque side to this whole matter that has not been touched upon. To see a man well advanced in years, who does not believe in Moses or Jesus Christ, but is a firm believer in himself, detailing to an audience of children that should have been studying orthography or playing ball, when they would be justified in committing suicide, and when not, is a spectacle that would be unpeppably monstrous were it not superlatively asinine. DR. H. L. DE Z.

Several Seasons.

"For several seasons I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and find that it makes a perfect cure even of the severest attacks of summer complaint and diarrhoea. It is as precious as gold."—Mrs. F. C. Winger, Fonthill, Ont.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place semi-annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we superintend arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties, and we subscribe the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Grand Monthly Drawing WILL TAKE PLACE at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table of prizes for the Grand Monthly Drawing. LIST OF PRIZES: PRIZE OF \$300,000 in 100,000 numbers... \$300,000. PRIZE OF \$10,000 in 10,000 numbers... 10,000. PRIZE OF \$5,000 in 5,000 numbers... 5,000. PRIZE OF \$2,500 in 2,500 numbers... 2,500. PRIZE OF \$1,000 in 1,000 numbers... 1,000. PRIZE OF \$500 in 500 numbers... 500. PRIZE OF \$250 in 250 numbers... 250. PRIZE OF \$100 in 100 numbers... 100. PRIZE OF \$50 in 50 numbers... 50. PRIZE OF \$25 in 25 numbers... 25. PRIZE OF \$10 in 10 numbers... 10. PRIZE OF \$5 in 5 numbers... 5. PRIZE OF \$2 in 2 numbers... 2. PRIZE OF \$1 in 1 number... 1.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1 for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense.

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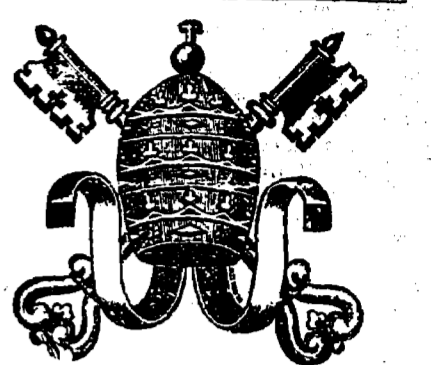
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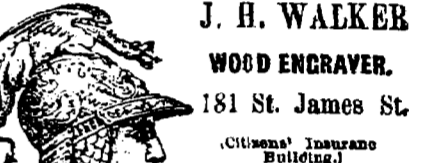


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French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (CORNER OF ST. CASSIEL.) CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their ADDRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOOM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are consequently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitutions are weak, debilitated, become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENTLE PALLIATIVE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If externally rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Croup, Colds, and Green Ache. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, etc.

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 555, EXETER STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities. Persons who may keep the American counterfeits in sale will be prosecuted.

Job Printing of every description done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.

Ladies' Corner.

The coming bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral is a subject which, no doubt, will interest many of our readers...

THE GREATNESS OF THE WORK begun by Monsignor Bourget and now being carried on with so much anxious zeal by His Grace the Archbishop...

THE MOST EAGER WORKERS in many cases feel at times almost disheartened from the and strain of continually rowing against the tide...

WHAT CAN BE DONE during the few remaining days will naturally be asked and the reply is that as "Little drops of water..."

A FEW USEFUL ARTICLES that could be made of scraps of silk, cloth or sateen, which abound in almost every house...

Strange Disappearance. Windsor, Sept. 2.—The residents of Maidstone township, in the vicinity of Elmstead station on the C. P. R., are very much excited over the mysterious disappearance of Susan Kerr...

Elmstead station on the C. P. R., are very much excited over the mysterious disappearance of Susan Kerr...

The small articles enumerated represent the insignificant "grains of sand" already alluded to...

well managed, could be made to bring in large revenues, as letters on such occasions are invariably overvalued...

The New Route London, Sept. 4.—Public interest is taken here in the rapid transit of the mails of the "Empress of India" for Vancouver to New York...

English Labor Congress. NEW YORK, Eng., September 7.—The English labor congress opened here this morning...

Point are what people say keep your own counsel. Use your sense and judgment in all that you do...

A meeting of Catholic ladies interested in organizing the Grand bazaar to be held on the 14th inst. in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's cathedral was held in the drawing room of the Archbishop's palace...

Windsor, Sept. 2.—The residents of Maidstone township, in the vicinity of Elmstead station on the C. P. R., are very much excited over the mysterious disappearance of Susan Kerr...

Physicians Couldn't Cure Him. SEDASVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1890. One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely after physicians had tried it unsuccessfully for 6 months to relieve me of nervous debility...

Best of All. CHICAGO, May, 1893. I consider it my duty to recommend to all sufferers of nervous disease Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic...

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk...

Best Body Brussels Carpets. See my advertisement of best choice Brussels Body Brussels at special prices...

"Indigenous Bitters" The most economical and at the same time the most efficient stomachic and aid to digestion.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint...

PROVINCIAL NOTES. Cowansville people are taking steps to establish a new cemetery. Some fifty men are now at work on the Pontiac county buildings at Bryson...

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk...

Best Body Brussels Carpets. See my advertisement of best choice Brussels Body Brussels at special prices...

"Indigenous Bitters" The most economical and at the same time the most efficient stomachic and aid to digestion.

S. LACHANCE. 1535 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET MONTREAL. NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

PROVINCIAL NOTES. Cowansville people are taking steps to establish a new cemetery. Some fifty men are now at work on the Pontiac county buildings at Bryson...

PROVINCIAL NOTES. The indications at present are that the number of men in the Upper Ottawa shanties this winter will be larger than usual...

COMMERCIAL. Flour—Business in flour is very quiet and prices steady. We quote: patent spring...

FARMERS' MARKETS. Cattle—Cattle sold at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per head...

MODEL RAILWAY. The Huntington, Rockville, C. B. & Q. R. R. operates 700 miles of road, with termini at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver...

S. Carsley's Column. MANTLE DEPT. CHOICE GOODS. Receiving daily all the most choice goods of the season direct from the principal manufacturing centres of Europe...

Mantle Department. STYLISH JACKETS. For the Autumn. In all New Shades. In all New Styles. NEW PLEASANT JACKETS...

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Manchester Dept. TABLE NAPERY. Hemstitched Table Covers. Hemstitched Table Napkins. Hemstitched Carving Cloths...

Manchester Dept. TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS. New Dundee Crash. New Barnsley Crash. New Russian Crash...

Manchester Dept. HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES. Unbleached Table Damasks. Half Bleached Table Damasks. Full Bleached Table Damasks...