

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The True Witness

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT

VOL. XLIII, NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly;" there is always a certain amount of delay in matters that have to do with the law; consequently we are not yet in a position to announce our exact prospects for the future. "Rome was not built in a day," is an old saying, but once built Rome became the Eternal City. In a day or even in a week it is not possible to build up that which has been shaken almost to its foundation; it is necessary to commence at the very bottom and continue steadily, but as rapidly as possible, until a lasting and immutable structure arises upon the site of the one that has crumbled. In consequence of the many obstacles to be overcome, the various arrangements to be perfected and the care necessitated in such an important crisis, we are unable this week to make the announcement promised in our last issue. However, we are in a position to state that next week's **TRUE WITNESS** will positively contain the results of negotiations, also the plans and programme of the future.

MGR. SATOLLI, accompanied by Cardinal Gibbons and several members of the American hierarchy, paid a visit to Niagara Falls last week. It is the Royal Delegate's first visit to Canada. Some time ago one of our evening contemporaries raised the question of a rumored desire on the part of the Catholic Church in Canada to have a Papal Delegate here, and that we have as much need of such a representative of Rome as has the United States. We might say that the rumor is entirely baseless. There is no movement going on, nor were there ever one in contemplation, in Canadian Catholic circles, upon this subject. The letter which appeared in support of the contention was written to and received by the editor of **THE TRUE WITNESS**; it merely stated that Mgr. Satolli's commission mentioned the United States and no more, and the terms of the commission constitute the law regulating the jurisdiction of the envoy of Rome. If the authorities in Rome considered that a delegate apostolic were required in Canada they would not wait for suggestions from the Canadian press to appoint one; nor is Rome likely to be influenced in such matters by the secular press.

MR. LOUIS FRECHETTE—poet laureate—has an article in the "Forum," in which he informs his readers that if ever a conflict should arise between England and France, he (and others whom he designates as we) would side with the latter country. The *St. John Telegraph*, commenting upon this strange statement of an employee under the British crown, says: "As a war between Great Britain and France is among the possibilities the Minister of Militia will do well to keep a close watch on Mr. Frechette. What would have happened if a war had broken out when Sir Adolphe Caron was at the head of our militia?" The an-

swer to the question is somewhat difficult, seeing that during Sir Adolphe's term there were no such wild statements made by even the most nationally inclined subjects; at that time no one ever contemplated such a possibility; then Mr. Mercier was not abroad preaching independence; and the party of anti-Canadian sentiment had not yet commenced to show its teeth. Moreover we don't know that it matters very much, either to England or France, on which side these "loyalists" might range themselves.

OWING to the difficulties referred to in our last issue our many correspondents will have to excuse us if replies have not been sent to their communications. At present we are unable, on account of circumstances beyond our control, to satisfy the different writers of letters addressed to us. As soon as all the details connected with the present state of affairs will be arranged we hope to be able to attend fully to all the desires of those who have written us on one subject or another. If it is unpleasant for some of our friends to be unable to receive satisfactory replies to communications, we can assure them that it is far more disagreeable for us to be obliged to forego the pleasure of answering their inquiries.

THE death of the late Rev. Father Sorin, C.S.C., founder of Notre Dame, Indiana, has cast a deep gloom over the Catholic world of America. A real patriarch has been called from the scene of his life's labor to the reward that undoubtedly awaited his good and great works. A venerable figure in the army of the Church Militant has disappeared, but he has left a glorious monument behind him. The great and dourishing institution over which he presided shall perpetuate his memory for long years after the present generation shall have passed away, and his name shall be enshrined in the hearts of thousands who loved and appreciated his many virtues and his grand characteristics. In joining the fervent prayer of the Church that his "soul may rest in peace," we desire to extend to his friends, associates, companions, pupils and relations the sincere expression of a true sympathy.

REV. FATAER LACASSE'S recent book, "In the Enemy's Camp," must have struck a good many nails on the head, if we are to judge from the noise it has created in certain journalistic, political and social circles. It is wonderful to see how many writers have suddenly cropped up to slash away at the author of that volume. And even the old trick of libel suits has been resorted to in order to vindicate themselves against the exposures made by the able author. In truth there is a very "Reign of Terror" commencing; it is no longer safe for any man, bishop, priest, or layman, to openly express his views nor to criticise the principles and expressions of a certain

anti-clerical set. It suffices to speak out boldly in order to draw down upon one's head the thunders of the law. Yet these same gentlemen have become hoarse crying out for the "liberty of the press," "freedom of speech," and "liberty of conscience," while they refuse to grant to others the same concessions that they demand; they do not wish that anyone—except an anti-clerical—shall have the right to make use of a similar freedom of expression. Such inconsistency merely indicates a weakness that is beyond all terms of qualifications. How long will this last?

THERE has been considerable talk about monuments of late: one party is anxious to see the Nelson monument removed; another party wants a monument erected to the memory of Dr. Chenier; a third party is striving to secure funds for the de Maisonneuve monument and to see that patriotic work accomplished. We would rejoice to see Montreal a real city of monuments; we would like to see every act of heroism and every deed of merit recognized, the names of the great men of our country perpetuated, and each race and each section of our Canadian nationality have its monuments. We do not, however, see why one monument should be destroyed because another is in contemplation. We agree with Mayor Desjardins that before steps are taken to commemorate the patriotism of Chenier, we should make sure of success in that far more important enterprise of honoring the memory of the immortal founder of Montreal. But why the Nelson monument should be removed we cannot tell. A somewhat rabid writer states that Nelson was an immoral man and that being a British commander his statue is an insult to the sons of France. As to his private life we know that Nelson was not a saint but there are grave doubts as to whether his Palermo adventures are not calumnies arising out of jealousy or real facts. But if his private errors are to detract from his merit as a heroic commander, then the two thirds of the honored heroes are unworthy of statues for:

"If the veil from the heart could be torn,
And the mind could be writ on the brow
There are many we'd look on with scorn,
Whom we're lauding with honors just now."

If Nelson's monument should be removed because he was a great conqueror and that his memory honored is an insult to the feelings of a section of the community, then we should commence by tearing down Wolfe's monument in Quebec—since he was a hero, a British commander, and the immediate conqueror of *La Nouvelle France*. Then if we should remove Wolfe's monument—for that reason—we would have to destroy the other one that stands in the Governor's garden in Quebec, and which bears the names of Wolfe and Montcalm. That would be the wiping out of the symbol of a union of races that was consummated, in peace and love, when harmony was restored in 1763. In a

word this talk about Nelson's monument and all such unhappy allusions can serve no good purpose; the only result can be the creation of a disunion and a discord that cannot be tolerated in our cosmopolitan country.

THE Catholic Standard, referring to the widespread idea that Rome is a city of beggars, has the following interesting paragraph: "An English visitor to Rome during the past week was so much surprised to find the Piazza de Spagna and neighborhood almost deserted by its inevitable contingent of persistent beggars. 'I remarked that Rome is no more pestered than other cities with beggars,' he observed naively. He did not know that these beggars only arrive when the winter season brings its *foresteriers*, and that they, too, enjoy a long *villegiatura* in districts where many, indeed most of them, possess a small house and all the necessaries of life. They only exist in those quarters most frequented by the victimized visitor."

Amongst other items of Roman information that we find in our able contemporary, the *Catholic News*, is the following upon the subject of the Gregorian calendar:

"The astronomical tower near which His Holiness passes his summer vacations recalls to mind that it was on an October 4th that the calendar was reformed under the authority of Pope Gregory XIII. by the introduction, or rather intercalation, of ten days. Before deciding this important question the Pope passed ten years in the study and discussion of all the formulae which were laid before him. His preference was given to that of the two brothers, Aloysio and Antonio Lilio, and in the year 1577 he sent copies of the new calendar to all the princes, republics and Catholic academies in Christendom; and when assured of their unanimous approval and consent he published it on October 4, 1582. The Gregorian calendar was accepted in Spain and Portugal immediately; in France shortly after its publication. In 1700 it was used in Holland. It was not universally received in England until 1753. The only place in Europe where the Gregorian calendar is not used is Russia. In the East, however, it has not been received."

WE MUST not forget that the month of November is the month dedicated to the souls in purgatory. Some people are under the impression that with All Souls' Day the devotions specially intended for the relief of the suffering ones are over, and that the remainder of the month is not particularly set aside for their benefit. On the contrary, no day of this month should be allowed to pass without that some prayers, sacrifices or alms be offered to God in behalf of the dear ones gone before us. There is no sentiment more noble than that of gratitude, and ungrateful is the Catholic who can forget the friends who now sleep beneath the sod and whose faces and names and lives were once dear to us. On the other hand, the dead who are in purgatory are of the number of the future saints; they possess every fine and ennobling quality; and amongst their other attributes is that of gratitude. Most decidedly if we help to release them from their pains, the day will come when they will return the obligation a hundredfold.

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

Cardinal Gibbons on the Prospects of American Catholicity.

The Extraordinary Growth of Ritualism Evidences a Tendency Toward Catholic Doctrines—Many Conversations Being Made—Prejudices Against the Church Passing Away.

The following interview with his Eminence was accorded recently to a representative of the Baltimore Evening News and published in that paper:

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

It was of the growth of the Catholic Church in America that he first spoke, and he is hopeful and confident of her mission. "It is by the light of her past that we must read the future," he said. "You must remember that the Catholic Church is the oldest institution in this country. Here, as in the old world, with the passage of time, everything else has changed. Her organization, her principles, her doctrines, her rites, are precisely the same to-day as they were when Columbus first landed. The forms of government have altered, new nationalities with new customs and new ideas have come in, there are a hundred new religions that have been established, and others are constantly springing up daily; but the teachings, the procedure, the forms, the structure of the Catholic Church are identically what they were when the first Catholic priest raised the cross on American soil. We could have no more absolute evidence of truth, because truth is in this world the one thing that never changes, and, as it proceeds from God, never can change. Hither came our missionaries with the command that our Lord himself gave: 'Go ye and teach all nations.' Alone, or two or three together, they penetrated the unknown regions, facing all dangers and enduring all privations, until by degrees they left no part of the land unvisited. Silent testimony of their work is left in the names they gave to the rivers and streams, and even villages and towns. Not only did they lead heroic lives, but many of them paid the penalty of their intrepidity by dreadful suffering and death. No mission but that sacred one which was theirs could have inspired such courage."

"Now," said the Cardinal, "if we look at the humble beginning of the church in this country, and what she has passed through, and all the difficulties she has surmounted, the missionaries working single-handed—the struggles against the obstacles of nature, the hostility, first of the Indians and afterward of the unreasoning enemies to Catholicity—if we consider all this and how she has grown from so simple a beginning to be what she is at present—ten millions of Catholics to-day, where formerly there were so few—what may we not count upon, under the Providence of God, in the future? With our superior organization, and the kindlier view that is taken of us as we become better known and prejudice is dispelled, I think we have reason to entertain the brightest hopes."

"My hopes are also based on the fact that Americans are an order-loving, law-abiding people, eager to assimilate any element that contributes to the stability and perpetuity of civil virtues, and, on close study, the American people cannot fail to see that the Catholic Church, which upholds authority and law, apart from her divine mission, is the most conservative factor in sustaining and maintaining our political institutions."

His eminence was asked if the Catholic Congress and Parliament of Religions would not have a good effect in leading to a better knowledge of the Catholic Church.

"Undoubtedly," he said. "The Parliament of Religions was a convocation of the greatest importance, the degree of which was probably not realized by some."

"Was it not significant that Your Eminence should have been invited to lead the opening prayer and make the closing address?"

"There can be no other view. Here were assembled representatives of all the religions and most of the leading sects in the world. I, as the representative of the Catholic Church, was invited to make the opening invocation. Not only was this a high compliment, but it was a circumstance of the deepest significance,

since it was a virtual acknowledgment that the Catholic Church is the rightful and supreme exponent and teacher of Christian truth. And I may say that when I led the prayer, I followed the Catholic form, and stipulated that I should do so in advance. I could not have done otherwise, because there was a principle involved." The Cardinal spoke these words with great earnestness.

Presently the subject of the jubilee came up and the Cardinal said: "I should not have the celebration were it possible to avoid it, as such public demonstrations are not to my taste. A little quiet observance of the occasion would, perhaps, have been all; but the pressure brought to bear was very great, and then, when I learned that the Holy Father wished to recognize it, I could resist no longer. I was firm, however, in my determination not to receive the present of \$10,000 that was proposed. It was too much, and I knew that some in the goodness of their hearts would contribute who could not afford it, and thus the jubilee might afterward not be altogether so pleasant a memory as I should like it to be."

UNITY OF CHRISTIANS.

Something brought up the topic of a return to unity of all Christians. "There is a heartfelt desire for it, I am sure, among all good men," said the Cardinal. "You see evidences every day. The Parliament of Religions was one. But the essential principle of unity is a head, and there can be no union of Christians without a central authority. Our American system of government probably more nearly reaches the ideal of democracy than any other that ever was established; but you see that even we must have an executive, without whom there soon would be confusion. The successor of St. Peter is the head for members of the Christian faith, appointed by the Lord Himself."

His Eminence was asked if there were many conversions to the Catholic faith. "Great numbers," he said. "We keep a record, and there were, for instance, 756 last year in the diocese of Baltimore alone. There is no parade made over those who come in, because, in the first place, we recognize that it is the work of God, and that our priests are but the instruments, and then it is distasteful to most of those who enter the church to have the matter talked about. We therefore discourage any mention of particular converts. There are everywhere signs of a return to the old church, not only in the extraordinary growth of ritualism, but in the proceedings of sects formerly bitterly antagonistic to our institutions and practices. Thus, for instance, there has been lately established in the Methodist Church the Order of Deaconesses. What is this but a copy of our poor reviled sisterhoods? And not only have the Methodists now their sisterhoods, but the Presbyterians are also discussing the establishment of similar orders, and their formation is only a question of time. The general tendency is toward Catholicism—slowly, but steadily and unmistakably. The Low Church of to-day would have been regarded as High Church not many years ago, and the present High Church is as nearly Roman Catholic as imitation can make it. We should have many more conversions among Protestant ministers who would like to become priests but for one thing—the celibacy of our clergy. There are men longing to enter the fold of Christ; but they have wives and children to care for. In their hearts they are true Catholics."

Judge Dugas on Race Prejudices.

In passing sentence on a prisoner last week, Judge Dugas made some very strong remarks about the respect which the different races and religions should pay to one another. The prisoner had violently assaulted complainant in the case, and when interfered with threatened to "go for every French-Canadian in the place." His Honor said: "This is a mixed community, we are Englishmen and Frenchmen—Protestant and Catholic, and Frenchmen speaking of the English race should do so with the greatest respect, and Englishmen ought to do the same in speaking of the French. Unfortunately, among a certain class of people this is not done, and they cause enmity and strife where there should be peace. I do not speak only to you" (naming the prisoner), "but I wish the

public to know that I would be glad if these people could be reached and put down." The Judge's words were earnestly and forcibly delivered, showing a laudable desire for abolition of race and religious sectionalism.

SAINTS OF THE MONTH.

(By the Editor of the School and Home Magazine.)

St. WINIFRED, V. M., Nov. 3.—This Saint was born about the close of the seventh century, in North Wales, of very noble family, and her pious parents readily gave consent to have her consecrate herself to God, and she served God in a small convent built by her father near Holy-well. She afterwards became Abbess of a great monastery in another part of the kingdom. The son of one of the princes fell violently in love with her, and when he was spurned in his approaches, he brutally murdered her. A famous well is said to have sprung up at the place of her martyrdom. An old chronicler writes: "The stones of its basin were stained red as blood, and a fragrant moss grew on the sides under the stream." It is enclosed in an exquisite chapel built by Henry VII.

St. EMEGIO, Nov. 4.—It may be an item of more than ordinary interest to know that it was this Saint whose name was given to America. He was son of the pious St. Stephen, King of Hungary, in the eleventh century. He became a very popular prince, and in the fifteenth century under the Italian form of Amerigo was conferred upon Vespucci who extended the knowledge of the discoveries of Columbus and gave his name to the continent, America.

St. CECILIA, V. M., Nov. 22, 230.—This glorious Saint is supposed to have lived in the third century. She was the daughter of a wealthy Roman who embraced the Christian religion. Cecilia especially excelled in music and was the inventor of the organ, which she consecrated to the service of God. At the age of sixteen, her parents wished her to marry Valerian, a young patrician of rare qualities of mind. Although she had made a vow of chastity, yet with implicit trust in God, Cecilia obeyed. Nor was her confidence misplaced, for Valerian was converted by the words of the youthful Saint. On returning to his home after baptism, Valerian found his bride kneeling in prayer, and standing by her side was an angel holding in his hand two beautiful crowns which he placed on the heads of Cecilia and Valerian, at the same time telling the latter that whatever he desired should be granted. The young man asked for the conversion of Tiburtius, a brother whom he dearly loved. God heard his prayer and Tiburtius was baptized. Shortly after, they were brought before the prefect, Almachius, who ordered them to sacrifice to the false gods. Their refusal won for them the crown of martyrdom. Almachius, desiring to gain possession of their vast wealth, caused Cecilia to be seized and brought before him. He threatened her with fearful tortures, but the holy martyr was immovable. Then Almachius commanded her to be cast into her bath filled with boiling water; still she was unharmed. As a last resort he sentenced her to be beheaded. The executioner performed his work badly, inflicting three wounds, but failing to sever the head from the body. The holy Virgin lingered three days; then having given instructions concerning her beloved poor, she passed to the arms of her Spouse to receive the crown she had so nobly won, and hear the consoling words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Catholic Sailors' Concert.

Mr. P. J. Gordon occupied the chair at the Catholic Sailors' weekly concert last Thursday evening. Those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were: Messrs. Walter Jack, J. Milloy, H. Dion, M. Kavanagh, J. Reid, H. Bradley, Geo. Smith, W. Ryan, H. E. Carpenter, W. Traynor, H. Walker, Geo. E. Parker, W. Dowd and W. F. Finn, whilst Mr. Ed. Brennan accompanied on the piano.

A bald-headed man fainted the other day and was very indignant when he was coming to at hearing a cockney exclaim: "Give him hair! give him hair!"

Foggs—Hullo, old fellow, I hear you are to marry Miss Williamson.
Trotter—So did I. I'm going up now to ask her if the report is true.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is thought that Jean d'Aro will be canonized within a year.

Rev. D. S. O'Begley, formerly of Leadville, is now stationed at Breckinridge, Col.

St. Agatha's parish, Chicago, Ill., of which Father Bonfield is pastor, is to have a new church.

Bishop Lemmens, of Vancouver, is in Rome, and has had a special audience with the Holy Father.

Bishop Meershaert has secured four priests in Belgium for missionary work in the Indian Territory.

St. Mary's Church, Avoca, Pa., damaged in a recent storm, is to be repaired, enlarged and improved.

Archbishop Riordan dedicated the new Franciscan Church of St. Elizabeth, Fruitvale, Cal., on Sunday week.

Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., sailed for Europe on Saturday on his first visit ad limina to the Holy See.

The negro priest, Father Augustus Tolton, is building a \$35,000 church for the Catholic colored inhabitants of Chicago.

Rev. Edward F. Somers has fully recovered from a severe illness, and is now stationed at the Church of the Holy Rosary, New York.

Rev. Henry A. Adams, the well-known Episcopalian minister who recently became a Catholic, called upon Cardinal Gibbons last week.

Archbishop Williams will bless the new Home for Working Girls at 89 Union Park street, Boston, Mass., November 29, instead of October 26, as was announced.

On Nov. 26, St. Cecelia's Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated by His Excellency Mgr. Sactli. The Monsignor will pontificate and Bishop McDonnell will occupy a throne on the Epistle side of the altar.

The Sisters of St. Francis, who, a few years since removed from the diocese of Louisville, Ky., to Dubuque, Iowa, have purchased property in Clinton, Iowa, where they will erect the mother house and novitiate.

One hundred and thirty-nine students are enrolled in St. Thomas' Seminary, St. Paul, this year. They are divided among the various departments as follows: Theological, 85; philosophical, 24; classical, 80.

A church for German Catholics is to be erected in Folsom street, between Precita avenue and Army street, San Francisco, by the Franciscan Fathers. The new structure will be named in honor of St. Anthony.

A committee has been formed in Rome for the purpose of providing a gold medal to be presented to Leo XIII, on behalf of the workmen. On this medal His Holiness is to be represented in the act of writing his encyclical on the labor question.

The final works of the Church of St. Joachim are being pushed forward with great activity in order that, with the aid of benevolent Catholics, they may be completed and solemnly inaugurated at the close of the Jubilee year of Leo XIII.

Very Rev. Father Schoch, O.M.E., Prefect-Apostolic in the Transvaal, sailed from Southampton recently in the Tartar, accompanied by nine Sisters of the Holy Family, destined for various missions in the Transvaal, Cape Colony, and the Free State.

The Congregation of the Propaganda has received from Chang si terrible details as to the effects of the famine which prevails in that region. Half of the Christian population, numbering over 2,000 without counting the catechumens, have died of hunger or have been sold into slavery.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, the well known woman suffragist, died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18, aged seventy-five years.

Cumso—Wait a minute, Fangle. I want to step into the dressmaker's and pay my wife's bill.

Fangle—Why don't you give her the money and let her go and pay it?

Cumso—She'd order another dress.

The end of it all—He: I would propose to—to you if I knew what to say. She: You wouldn't if you knew what I'd say.

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A Description of the Methods—An Account of the Locality—The Need and Objects of the School.

The summer school is one of the modes devised by modern educationists for imparting knowledge to the masses. In these establishments, lectures are given, and practical work is done in some of the subjects of a university curriculum, during some weeks in the summer, when relaxation or a change of occupation is sought by many engaged in literary, or commercial pursuits. Such institutions have been found most successful in satisfying, to some degree, the aspirations of thousands who have not the time or the means to acquire, in the ordinary way, the higher education they long for. Religious denominations have been successful in carrying on summer schools, in which lectures by prominent educators, and speakers of their persuasion, have shed some light, for the multitude, on ethical and scientific problems, and have been at the same time a plea for unity among members. This paper is designed to give Canadian readers, our students especially, a brief account of the origin and development of the Catholic Summer School.

The idea of a Catholic Summer School took definite form in 1892. During the summer of that year a programme of lectures, on subjects deemed of interest to Catholic hearers and readers, was carried out at New London, Conn. The committee of organization, approved by prominent members of the clergy and laity, had but a few weeks to secure lecturers and make the necessary preparations. But in spite of this fact, Catholics assembled from all parts of the country, in goodly numbers, to usher in with all due eclat, this new venture in Catholic education. The brightest anticipations of its promoters were surpassed; instead of having, as they expected, an average daily attendance of about one hundred and fifty, they were forced to accommodate almost five hundred. If the fathers of the project, ever entertained the slightest doubts of its success, these were quickly dispelled, by this convincing proof of the unbounded interest that the Catholics of America, showed in the Summer School, the year of its birth. During the season of '92, three lectures were delivered each day, but it was quite evident that this was too great a strain upon both lecturers and students. As a consequence, the committee of the present year decided to have only two lectures a day; one in the morning, the other in the evening. Thus, those attending the meetings, are left free during the heat of the day, to enjoy themselves in whatever manner they may desire.

The great success of the session of '92 compelled the committee to seek a site suitable for the permanent location of the school. The sub-committee appointed for this purpose spent several months in visiting the different places proposed for its site. After due consideration on the part of the supreme council, they decided to locate permanently at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Many towns offered special advantages to the school, but the citizens of Plattsburg, more enterprising than those of much larger and wealthier cities, bestowed upon the committee, the munificent gift of four hundred and fifty acres of hill and dale, gently sloping to the shores of the placid Lake Champlain. This donation should be all the more highly prized, coming as it does, from a town the majority of whose inhabitants is Protestant, and it is a convincing proof, that at length racial prejudice and religious bigotry, are fast giving way to that brotherly esteem and love, which should ever exist between Catholics and Protestants. We should rejoice that the benevolent spirit of "The Father of his country" is being rapidly infused into the hearts of his compatriots.

During the session of 1893, the lectures were delivered in the Opera House and Normal School. These buildings were placed at the disposal of the committee through the commendable generosity of the citizens of Plattsburg, who paid all expenses connected therewith. But during the coming year, the committee intends to erect assembly buildings, and lecture halls of its own. After sufficient space has been set aside for this purpose and

for the roads, walks, and gardens, the committee has resolved to sell, or to let the remainder of the land to those who wish to erect cottages, and bring their families with them to the meetings of the school. All the proceeds from these sales will be placed to the credit of the institution and thus it is hoped that it will become self-supporting.

Situated, as it is, upon the shores of the picturesque Lake Champlain, at the town of Plattsburg, around which cluster so many memories dear to the Catholic heart, the Summer School is blessed indeed with a favorite site. He who comes hither to quaff of the "Pierian spring," can drink deep of the lore of Greece and Rome, and at the same time be renewed in health and strength, by the invigorating breezes of the historic lake, which lies beneath him.

In this sequestered spot, the scholar is brought into contact with kindred spirits, his intellect is sharpened, and he renews his youth. Here Cooper found the materials for his characteristic American tales, which have lured more than one European scholar to forsake his beloved mother-land and come to dwell beneath the young flag, which proudly floats over such a delightful region. Champlain has been the scene of many a hard fought battle between the French and the English as they struggled for the supremacy over the vast continent of North America. It is enriched with the blood of patriots, who died fighting for the Stars and Stripes, in the long and weary war of Independence. The smiling waters of Lake Champlain roll calmly and peacefully over the corpses of scores of sailors who nobly perished in the defence of the land they called their home, during the sanguinary and foolish war of 1812.

Religion, too, has its memories still green in the hearts of Catholics, for that saintly man Champlain, whose name now rests upon the lake, was the first to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel to the poor benighted children of the forest. Remembering such patriotic deeds, indissolubly connected with the truths of religion, no Catholic American can fail to be aroused to that degree of enthusiasm which is always an unfailing harbinger of success.

A few remarks about the need and objects of the summer school will not be amiss. We Catholics in America have many colleges and universities scattered here and there throughout the land; but hitherto, we have no link, no tie to bind us together into one unit and collect into one vast assemblage our most prominent and learned priests, professors and laymen. We had a somewhat hazy indefinite idea that Professor A— was a clever man, that Mr. B— was a fluent ready speaker, but we had never listened to the erudite lectures of the former, nor revelled in the sparkling eloquence of the latter. The school on Lake Champlain supplies this long-felt want; it brings together our men of sciences; it makes them acquainted with one another, and we are enabled to hold communication with "The choice and master-spirits of the age."

We are all recognizant of the inestimable benefit to be derived from this meeting of Greek with Greek upon the battle-field of Minerva. This school then, will be national in its character; the representatives of the sunny South will mingle in solemn conclave with the sturdy delegates from the North. Each will derive many benefits from that meeting.

Are we Canadians to hold aloof from this concourse of learning? No; we are cordially invited by our American cousins to take part in its deliberations, and we surely shall not fail to profit of such a golden opportunity. If the Catholics of Canada unite with those of the States the result will be beneficial to both; they will come to know each other better. There will be an intermingling of thought, an exchange of ideas, a comparison of their different methods of teaching.

We do not see any valid reason why the Catholics of Canada should not join hands with their American brothers and make the Summer School, what its founders intended it to be—the centre and quintessence of Catholic thought of North America. If this desired result could be obtained, then indeed, would Champlain shed a brilliant lustre upon the Church in America and cause it to be a credit and glory of the See of Peter, which has withstood the trials and tribulations of well-nigh twenty centuries.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the Catholic Summer School has been an undoubted success as is amply testified by its increased number of students this year, netting a daily attendance of almost a thousand. The excellence of the course is made manifest by a brief glance at its syllabus for '93, which comprises five lectures on "Science and Religion," four on "Logic," one on "Columbus and the Discovery of America," one on "The Representative Women of the American Revolution," five on "Educational Epochs," five on "Studies Among Famous Authors," one on "Catholic Educational Institutions," one on "The Life and Lyric Poetry of Longfellow," one on "Genius and Society," three on "Evidences of Religion," two on "The Celtic Element in English Literature," one on "What we owe to the Summa of St. Thomas," one on "The Narrative Poems, Dramatic and Prose Works of Longfellow." The Syllabus also includes conferences for teachers and organizers of reading circles.

In addition to all the advantages we have mentioned, the Summer School has received its charter of incorporation from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and will be thus enabled to place at the disposal of its patrons the treasures of the state library.

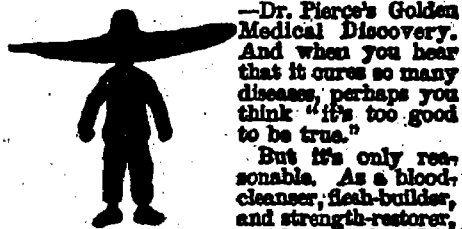
Since then, the school is so highly favored and is under the ægis of that church which has ever been the torch-bearer of universal truth, one need not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, to predict for it a brilliant future.—ALBERT NEWMAN, '93, in the Ottawa University "Owl" for October.

OBITUARY.

We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Mr. Robert O'Keefe, son of our esteemed friend Mr. John O'Keefe, formerly of Ottawa and Plantagenet and now of Montreal. The sad event took place at the Hotel Dieu Hospital on Friday the 10th instant. The funeral was on Saturday afternoon, the 11th November, from the Hospital Chapel to the Roman Catholic cemetery at Cote des Niegés. The deceased was in his thirty-first year and fell a victim to that dread and lingering disease consumption. His protracted struggle was suffered with great patience and fortitude, and his death was truly exemplary. Mr. O'Keefe has the sincere sympathy of his many friends; this is the eighth death in his family during the past few years—all the prey to the same disease. We trust that Providence will spare the bereaved father for many a day and will not allow the angel of death to revisit his home for a long time to come. The TRUE WITNESS extends its sympathy to the relatives of deceased and expresses the hope that the soul departed may rest in peace.

Nearly half a century ago the Apostleship of Prayer was established among the young Jesuits of Vals. The golden jubilee of the founding of the League of the Sacred Heart will be celebrated all over the world next year.

IT COVERS A GOOD DEAL OF GROUND



—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true." But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy. In Dyspepsia, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

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

THE WORLD AROUND.

The government's interest in the Union Pacific railway will be amply protected.

Fifteen new brigades, equivalent to 150,000 men, have been added to the Russian army.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, accepted Monday the resignation of his entire cabinet.

President Carnot has decided to be a candidate for re-election to the presidential chair of France.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador, has leased a house in Princess Gardens, London, for several years.

The British Parliament met Thursday in adjourned session. Mr. Gladstone arrived in London looking unusually robust.

It is said the Emperor of Austria has decided to dissolve the Reichsrath, and that he hopes to avoid accepting Count Taaffe's resignation.

A dispatch from Berne conveys the news of a crushing defeat for the Socialists throughout Switzerland, only one of their candidates being elected.

The Fithian bill for the free admission to America, of ships built in foreign countries, was ordered to be favorably reported to the House by committee.

The steamer *Lucania* sailed from Liverpool, Saturday, with five hundred thousand dollars in gold bars, consigned to Lazard Freres & Co., of New York.

The Grand Opera House of Paris has the distinction of being the largest theatre in the world. It covers more than three acres of ground and cost \$63,000,000 francs.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, this week accepted the resignation of the members of the cabinet. Count Karl Hohenwart zu Gerlachstein has been asked to form a ministry.

One of the significant evidences of the universality of the regard felt for Cardinal Gibbons was the telegram of congratulation sent from Philadelphia by the Jewish Rabbis assembled in conference there.

General Margello, commander-in-chief of the Spanish troops at Melilla, in Morocco, was shot dead last Saturday while leading a sortie against the Rifians. Seventy of his men were killed and 122 wounded.

The iron and steel manufacturers have decided to force the Amalgamate Association to accept a cut of 10 per cent in wages. If they refuse to accede, the mills will be operated by non-union men. Eighteen thousand workmen are affected.

The chief mosque of Damascus was burned on the night of the 14th ult. The fire extended to and destroyed all the houses on the street adjacent to the mosque. The loss is estimated at £1,000,000. The Sultan has contributed £500,000 to help rebuild the mosque and relieve the poor sufferers.

The explosion of a barrel of whisky in the big warehouse of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, Thursday afternoon, caused a big blaze and the destruction of half a million dollars worth of property in Pittsburg, while eight people were seriously injured and a score of others more or less hurt.

OBSTINATE COUGH CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of. JOSEPH GARRICK, Goderich, Ont.

Brother Valerian has sent to the association of Mary Immaculate, in Paris, France, 756,000 cancelled stamps. These stamps are sold, and the proceeds applied to the conversion of the heathen.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

Dizziness is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood-Bitters for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B.B.B. entirely cured me." James Wright, Chesterfield, Ont.

How Time Passes—Tom: I was thinking of taking a fortnight's holiday tomorrow. Sam: That's what I call "killing time." Tom—squeezing fourteen days into one.

CATHOLICS IN SCIENCE.

Their Prominence in this Regard in England.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has completed its yearly meeting in Nottingham. Ever since Cardinal Wiseman awakened in British Catholics an interest in the work of showing that true and proved science cannot be opposed to revealed religion, these annual gatherings are closely watched by all anxious to use knowledge in the service of the Church. Much can be learned from them and not the least is the importance of educating our sons in, at all events, an elementary acquaintance with the chief branches of natural science. Nearly all our Catholic colleges, in these islands and in the United States, are now furnished with chemical and physical laboratories, but we think the time has come when a biological laboratory might be added for the practical and interesting study of Botany and Zoology. That these sciences can be brought down to the level of every boy has been proved by the work done under the direction of Father Girard, S.J., at Stonyhurst. The addresses delivered and papers read at the British Association this year are full of facts, but no great discovery of world-wide importance is announced. Professor Burdon-Sanderson delivered the presidential address, which chiefly dealt with physiology. He pointed out that "every link in the chain of living action, however uniform that action may be, is a response to an antecedent influence." This, of course, is the chain of influence which leads the Catholic mind to God. The professor showed how the misuse of words leads to misconception, and said: "To assert that the link between A and B is mechanical, for no better reason than that B always follows A, is an error of statement which is apt to lead the incautious reader or hearer to imagine that the relation between A and B is understood when in fact its nature may be wholly unknown." Speaking of the modern science of psychology, he went on to show how important it is to study psychology in the light of physiology, and said, "In our own universities, in those of America, and still more in those of Germany, psychological students of mature age are to be found who are willing to place themselves in the dissecting room side by side with beginners in anatomy in order to acquire that exact knowledge of the framework of the organism without which no man can understand its working." He then demonstrated that experiment had established a wonderful fact in memory, so that the labor of acquiring and reacquiring by heart can be measured, and consequently the relation between them, and that this ratio varies according to a simple numerical law. He also mentioned the beautiful proof that certain of the very smallest microscopic beings can perceive light and color, and are even armed with eyes.

We point to these portions of the Oxford Professor's address as being of current interest, but we do not necessarily agree with all his views. When he inclines towards the opinion that "the development of any individual organism is but a memory, a recapitulation by the individual of the development of the race," we are not in agreement with him. Professor Pohie, of the Washington Catholic University, and others have years ago pointed out that this apparent recapitulation is simply the necessary framework requisite to carry the being through the various planes which must be passed over to reach his higher life. This view at once shows the so-called rudimentary organs of all animals to be the remains of the mechanism which was absolutely needed to build up their organism in the very first days of that organism's growth. So, therefore, these rudimentary organs are not useless heirlooms from a former ancestry, but the remains of the scaffolding and building plant of the individual. Captain Williams read a very interesting paper on Canada, in which he regretted that the Catholic Churches in that now notorious part of Africa had been burned. He said they were fine buildings; and admitted that some good had been done by the missionaries. Papers of great interest were read in the divisions of anthropology, geography and geology. Catholics know the great names of their creed who have labored to all the sciences; and even that very modern science of

geology owes perhaps its first debt to the celebrated Orosius, a Spanish priest and disciple of St. Augustine. He suggested the real nature of fossils. Leonardo da Vinci was the first to establish a geological museum in Rome, and Bishop Steno's treatise on geology was the earliest attempt to systematize that science. Monsignor Rendu, Bishop of Annecy, in his contribution laid before Academy of Sciences of Savoy, was one of the first to point out the plasticity of glaciers and their river-like motion, which has since been established by patient observation and measurements; and which fact has had so great an influence in modifying geology. Many Catholics are more or less unaware of what their co-religionists are doing in the field of natural science. All over the world we have modest laborers who do not cry out, but whose services will be appreciated in the generations to come. We wonder how many English-speaking Catholics are acquainted with the natural history work, especially the life-long study of ants, done by Father Weemann, S.J., and the annual return of the British Association should urge us to do our part.—*Catholic Standard.*

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

Results of Researches at Innisfallen Abbey, Ireland.

The Antiquarian Society, who are about repairing the ruins of Innisfallen Abbey, are having researches made there. Some fifteen yards direct in from the quay, in a grassy mound with a white thorn tree close by, the remains of a tomb were found. Within the ruins of the chapel seven grave or tombstones have been discovered, the nearly obliterated outlines of a cross are to be seen on some of them, on one of which is chiselled the following: "Da Fegan Tic." On another of the grave-stones appears a very neat carving of a Celtic Cross, and on the east side of the chapel are the remains of the altar, about 10 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 2 feet high. Dressed stones which formed windows and doorways have been unearthed. A small coin or medal, about the size of a halfpenny, with traces of Irish letters on one side, and a Celtic Cross with a wreath of Shamrock on the other side, was found, as also a bronze and bone weather gauge, or cock in the shape of a salmon. A number of human bones were also turned up. It is to be hoped that the Antiquarian Society will now progress with their wonted energy in the research for the long buried mementoes of the lovely and sacred Isle, and that the grand old ruins of St. Finian will, as far as possible, be again restored. The Franciscan Fathers intend celebrating Mass the first Sunday after the chapel has been cleared of the debris.

A. O. M. B. A. AT HOME.

Successful Social Reunion.

Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. celebrated the tenth anniversary of its formation by an At Home in Glenora hall Monday evening. It was also the regular meeting night of the branch. The members assembled at 7.30 for the transaction of business. Mr. John H. Feeley, president of the branch, occupied the chair. The various reports were submitted and read, and several new members were admitted. Considerable routine business was promptly transacted and the meeting adjourned at 8.30. By this time the ladies and friends of the branch had arrived in large numbers and were admitted to the hall. President Feeley again took the chair and made a few happy remarks of welcome, during which he gave a brief but lucid resume of the aims and objects of the association. The president's address was followed by a choice selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which the following took part:—Miss Mary McCaffrey, Miss Tansey, Miss Reynolds, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, Mr. T. C. O'Brien, Mr. J. Palmer, Master Palmer, Miss May Milloy, Jas. Milloy, G. Parks and others.

Dancing was next indulged in, and was well kept up by the lovers of the light fantastic. Refreshment were served about 10.30. The officers and members of the branch were most assiduous in their efforts to make all present enjoy themselves and feel at home, in which they evidently succeeded, judging from the remarks which were made by many who had the good fortune to be present.

The invited guests were Mr. Q. K. Fraser, grand president, and Mrs. Fraser;

Mr. F. N. Fournier, president of advisory council, and Mrs. Fournier; Mr. P. O. Shannon, vice-president advisory council, and Mrs. Shannon; Mr. Joseph Beland, ex M.L.A., 2nd V.P. advisory council, and Mrs. Beland. Amongst those present were Hon. J. J. Curran, Q. C. M.P.; Mr. J. H. Feeley, Miss Feeley, Mr. T. J. Finn and the Misses Finn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Misses Reynolds, Mr. A. Brogan, N.P.; Mr. M. Sharkey, Mr. Joseph Archambault, Mr. Edward Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Costigan, Master Costigan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Palmer, Master Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGillis, Miss McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Tansey and Miss Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, Mr. Thos. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Coughlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. L. Quinlan, Mr. Thos. T. Flynn and Miss Flynn, Mr. H. J. Ward, Mr. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keating, Mr. E. J. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Jas. Milloy, Miss Milloy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Corcoran, Mr. J. P. Connaughton, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. O'Brien, Mr. James Manning, Mr. Robert Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCaffrey, Mr. L. McDonald, Mr. W. J. Delaney, Mr. John McCaffrey, Mr. L. E. Simonsen, Mr. and Mrs. Coogan, Mr. T. J. Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss Smalshire, Mr. T. P. Tansey, Mr. Thos. Tansey, Miss Smith, Mrs. Joseph McCaffrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Miss Mary McCaffrey, Mr. L. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Albert Read, Mr. M. Britt and Miss O'Brien and a large number of others.

WARNING TO CATHOLIC EDITORS.

They Must Not Attack or Find Fault With Ecclesiastics, Especially Bishops.

At the meeting of the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church which was held in Chicago in September, the question of the hostile attitude of some of the Catholic journals toward the hierarchy came up for discussion. The result of the deliberations on this question has just been made known, through a communication which has been sent to the editors of Catholic journals throughout the country.

The Archbishops decided that, in accordance with decree 230, Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, they ought to take some measure for abating the injury done to religion by scandalous publications in Catholic papers. After the subject had been fully discussed, it was unanimously resolved to have decrees 230 and 231 of the Third Plenary Council, of which the following is a copy, published and circulated for the direction of Catholic editors:

"It is a source of sadness and humiliation to us that our position forces us again and again to caution editors of Catholic newspapers, that neither they themselves nor those who assist them should attack ecclesiastics, and above all Bishops; nor should they constitute themselves the judges of Episcopal decisions, decrees, and other such matters pertaining to the administration of a diocese, or find fault with them, and thus expose them to the ridicule of the faithful and non-Catholic. Rather let them heed the word of the Apostle and learn to be obedient and submissive to superiors. Let them by their words and by their example teach that authorities be properly respected. They may well recall the wisdom-fraught counsels of the great Father and Teacher of the faithful.

"Above all, let the name of Bishops be sacred among Catholic writers, for to them reverence is due because of their high office and dignity. Nor let them think themselves privileged to examine critically what divinely appointed pastors, in exercise of their power, have established, for such conduct disturbs good order and creates intolerable confusion. This reverence, which no one may omit, should shine as an example in Catholic journalists.

"And lest the present evil, a daily growing source of scandal to Catholics and others, should continue to flourish, we judge well to meet it, not by caution and advice merely, but also by ecclesiastical penalties. Wherefore, for the future, laymen or clerics who themselves, or through others associated with or encouraged by them, in public print assail

by wanton words, ill-natured utterance, raileries, those in authority—much more if they presume to carp at or condemn a Bishop's methods of administration—all these, principals, partners, and abettors, disturbers, contemners, and enemies of ecclesiastical discipline, as they are, we declare, guilty of gravest scandal, and thereby, their fault being proved, deserving of censure."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections; also, a positive and radical cure of Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYNS, 331 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

"SOCIALE" said Mudge to a friend. "Why, that fellow wouldn't be in a deaf-and-dumb asylum twenty minutes without getting on speaking terms with all the inmates."

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

BE READY FOR THE FRAY

Be prepared for King Winter and his cohorts of Cold! "The early bird," and well-to-do snarl of November have been so far at least—'sudden and low,' but that's nothing to goby. The old gentleman has a wonderful belief in the modern scientific doctrine of the "conservation of energy," and before his thirty days have expired, is like enough to have quite made up for his idleness in the past. At all events if he don't, his brothers and sisters will.

Winter Comfort, therefore, in the shape of Blankets, Bed Comforters, Flannels, etc., is an absolute necessity. In these lines our stock is complete in every detail; our quality is the best and our prices low down. We invite inspection.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

All makes, English, Scotch, Canadian, all weights from 5lb to 12lb. All sizes now in stock.

PRICE LIST.

Large White Wool Blankets, from \$2.50 per pair.
Large Colored Wool Blankets, from \$1.75 per pair.
Extra Fine Quality Colored Blankets, former prices from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per pair.
Choice of the balance of our Stock for only \$5.00 per pair.

The Store for all kinds of Blankets is JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

White Flannel, from 10c per yard.
Cream Flannels, from 10c per yard.
Gray Flannels, from 10c per yard.
Scarlet Flannels, from 2c per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, from 2 1/2c per yard.
French Printed Opera Flannels, from 35c per yard.
New Fancy Shirting Flannels from 25c per yard.
Embroidered Flannels, in all colors.
Flannellettes, in Plain, stripes and Checks.
Flannel Sheetting, in White and Gray.
Plain Opera Flannels, in all colors.
Bleached Canton Flannels, in all Prices.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, in all Prices.

We offer great value in all kinds of Flannels. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BED COMFORTERS

EXTRA VALUE.

In Sateen, Cretonne, Chintz and Cotton Coverings, all new patterns.
Large sized Bed Comforters, from 75c each.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

REAL EIDER DOWN QUILTS.

In the Following Coverings.

Silk, Satin, Sateen, Chintz, and Cotton, all new and handsome patterns. Prices from \$5.50 to \$30.00 each.
For the best value in Eider Down Quilts come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

REAL EIDER DOWN

Real Eider Down Pillows, in all sizes, in Silk, Sateen, Satin, Chintz and Cotton Coverings.
Real Eider Down Tea Cozies, in Satin, Silk, Chintz and Cotton Coverings.
For the best value in Eider Down Pillows and Cozies come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St. Terms Cash and only one price. Telephone 3108.

LETTERS FROM ALASKA.

ANOTHER INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION.

News from the Far-off North, and the Missionary News of that Region.

We have pleasure in giving our readers another of those most interesting letters from Rev. Sister M. Winifred:—

HOLY CROSS MISSION
ALASKA, July 9, 1898.

DEAR BELOVED PARENTS.—The new Sisters early in the evening of the 3rd inst., bring the mournful news of my dear brother's death. What a trial for my dear aged parents! was my first thought, then turning to my dear brother in Heaven, I said, how happy! to be called to a better land. How sudden, and so soon after my departure for Alaska. I know your greatest grief was not to have me near you then, and the thought that I would be a whole year without sharing your sorrow must have doubled the weight of the burden; but be consoled, loved ones, our dear Lord, who separates hearts for a time, brings them together again, even on this earth, although in an invisible manner, as the following will show: Our dear Peter died at the moment I was praying most for him and his. After telling me the sad news, Sr. Superior handed me two letters addressed to Sr. M. Francis, Sept. 10; one was from Rev. Sister Assistant, and the other from Sr. M. Good Shepherd, each of which contained detailed news of the sickness, manner, time and place of his death. The date struck me immediately. I glanced backward to find what my feelings were at that period, and I found myself in earnest and ardent supplication before the Throne of Mercy begging for help and courage, strength and generosity for each of you in the hour of trial. For different reasons permitted by God I did not pronounce my perpetual vows until Sept. 18. My preparatory retreat began Sept. 7. I am sure I never prayed so fervently for you as I did then. My fervor could not have increased had I known the news, and what is very strange and consoling I had a remarkable devotion to the souls in purgatory. I made the way of the cross for them two or three times a day, and my dearest petition to God was to deliver them all the day of my profession. My heart was with them in a special manner, and my joy was great indeed when I thought my request could not be refused in that day of days. Does this not prove in a special manner the providence of God for His children. My devotion for the dear souls in purgatory has increased every day since. I often wondered at this, but now I clearly see it was a permission of God, for which I will always feel grateful. I am sure these strange occurrences will console you as much as they did me. Sr. M. Francis spoke to me of your resignation to God's holy will, and that pleased me more than anything else. I trust you will ever cherish a deep love for this only true Friend and Father, who permits and ordains everything for the greater good of His children. My act of resignation was made long before the news reached me, so the hour of trial found me strong and ready. My numerous friends in San Francisco received the news through the Sr. M. Joseph Cal., and they had several masses said for him, and for me I have daily communion for the repose of her soul. Does not all this console your still bleeding hearts. I have so much more to say, but this is our busiest season. There is no vacation here, we keep the children here until they are able to do for themselves. We exchange this transient vacation for an eternal repose in heaven. I have not said my favorite word to each in particular. How is Mr. and Mrs. Kirnan, Willie and Grand Papa Kirnam. Sr. M. Francis says they are well and happy, but I am not satisfied with that, I want to hear it from you myself. Patrick is home from Chicago, but forgot his pen and ink. Ed. is very silent too, I sincerely hope and pray that he is getting serious by this time. Peter's sudden departure from our midst ought to be a warning for us all, to live as we would wish to die; and which of us can flatter ourselves with the privilege of being as well prepared as he was. We must not mourn but rejoice that our dear Peter has been called to the de-

lights of heaven and beg the same bliss for those near and dear to us. Please give my most heartfelt sympathy to dear Mary Ann and tell her that I hug the dear little ones from afar. I will ask Patrick to write the journal at home and Lizzie at her own home, and I will see who will write the longest. Be faithful to the date especially, when you receive my letters, tell me if you received my two journals together; what your impressions were comide to your journal immediately; what you do not understand of my journal. Perhaps I am forgetting my English and do not make things clear. Then will be the time to write the question you would like to ask me for next year. They will be new for me when they reach me. I would send some ink to Patrick, but I know it would freeze on the way. If anybody is uneasy to know what to send me, I would be overjoyed to receive a box of tools. Alaska never saw a letter and more useful thing than that would be. We see our own carpenters without any tools. I think I gave the inventory list somewhere. If any one takes the hint to send any of these indispensable implements address them to carpenter Winifred, for fear Brother John would get his hands on them. This will only prove to you how strong and well able to work I am. We have sunshine for the last three days, our gardens will improve now. I believe the cabbages are growing a half an inch a day, they have five leaves at present, July 17; when will they get them the rest? I forgot to tell you we had some white frost some day last week, but wonderful things of that description are not unfrequent in Alaska. I am sure I am tiring you out with all these novelties, but I encourage myself with the thought that you will have a year to rest. It's too bad I did not leave any room to preach. I mean it all in these words. Be fervent, serve God faithfully, He is a good Master and rewards without measure. Kissing you all very fervently, I am your loving
Sr. M. WINIFRED.

THE SEMINARY'S WEALTH.

Friendly Suggestions and the Superior's Declaration.

The Presse publishes another four-column article in refutation of the attacks of the Patrie against the Sulpicians. Referring to the charge made that the Sulpicians accumulate, render no account, and that if they fulfilled their obligation the heavy burden laid upon the people for education and the care of the sick and poor would be much less heavy, the writer says that, outside of the group represented by the Patrie, there are several other hidden enemies of the Sulpicians who continually make the same charges before the people, and the people who pay heavy taxes and have no means of knowing if the charges made are right, accuse the Seminary of accumulating millions. He adds that it is his duty to state that all the religious orders are under the same accusation. Is the charge true or false? The writer does not know, but his ignorance on this point would not justify silence. He then considers it his duty to warn religious corporations of the charges made that they may be in a position to refute them. Influential bodies such as the 'Chambre de Commerce' have taken a step in the matter. The 'Chambre' proposes to ask, in view of those alleged accumulations, for the abolition of all tax exemptions and of all grants to educational and benevolent institutions. Persons whose convictions and sympathies are well known, have been asked what should be done to avert the danger, and their reply was that two things were necessary. The first is to do what the Seminary, who respect the law, never refused to do, as proven by the declarations of their superior; render accounts and show to the people who are deceived by agitators, and who cannot have an exact idea of the charges imposed upon the benevolent institutions of a large city, that those charges increase more rapidly than the fortune of those institutions. The second thing to do is to anticipate the demand for the suppression of tax exemptions, and to contribute, as much as possible, to the expenses of the province. Having thus become rate-payers, these institutions would then have the right, more than ever, to meddle with state business, which business would be better of having the enormous influence of such a powerful and enlightened element for

the cause of order, of authority and of the good administration of public business.

In another column the Presse also publishes the following declaration, made to one of its reporters by the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary:— 'The Seminary is not so rich as people say, anyway, it has no objection to render an account to the proper authority, only it is its right and even its duty to oppose the charges of those who denounce it before the tribunal of public opinion as a band of traitors and brigands.'

A Bazaar at St. Ann's.

A grand bazaar, in aid of the poor and orphans, is being held in St. Ann's hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, and will continue until the 18th instant, inclusive. The lady managers are making greater efforts than ever to entertain the patrons of the bazaar, and tableaux, comedies, etc., are being presented nightly to appreciative audiences. One of the features of the fair is a competition between the C. M. B. A., the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the trophy being a handsome banner presented by the ladies of St. Ann's parish, which will become the property of the society gaining the greatest number of votes. The admirers of the respective orders are working hard for their favorite society, and the contest promises to be keen. Extra preparations are being made for the night of Thursday, the 16th inst., when the Ancient Order of Hibernians, headed by their band, will march to the hall, and their visit will doubtless make the evening a memorable one.

The Ladies of St. Patrick's.

The Windsor hall was full of life and bustle last evening. There were ladies and gentlemen eating and drinking—cup that cheer but not inebriate. That is, they were drinking these cups or the contents of them. Pretty maidens solicited one to purchase beautiful flowers, and cigars that were not beautiful. Crowds were being inveigled by charming ladies to take chances on national races—these were horse races, and the horses bore such names as O'Connell or Maisonneuve. Toys, tea sets, ten o'clock teas, confectionery and their vendors tempted one on every hand. Animated groups were seen in every direction. One was laughing at a burlesque entertainment on the stage, and this proved so attractive that the booths suffered. Then there was the electric elevator. It elevated one four feet higher than the ceiling, and those who went behind the screen for the operation did not divulge the secret. Father McCallen was everywhere at once and never was busier. This was the annual bazaar of St. Patrick's parish for the benefit of the poor, and last night's part of it was a success.

The A. O. H. Concert.

The concert of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on the 23rd instant, in Windsor hall, promises to be the best of the season. Some of the best talent that could be got in their respective roles have been secured for the occasion. The Irish National minstrels which have received the highest praise from the press, in general, have been engaged for this occasion. Mr. P. Shea will be the musical director.

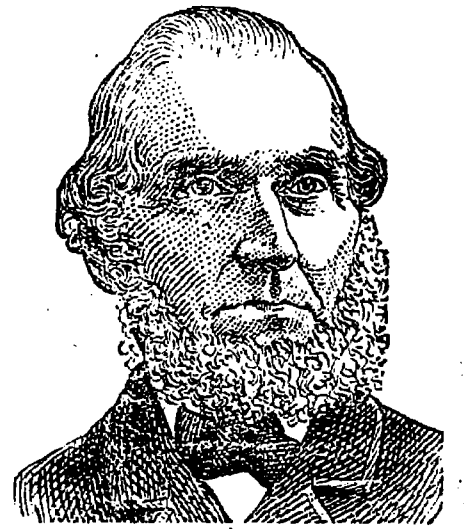
Patronage Refused.

An Ottawa despatch of the 18th November states that social circles are somewhat agitated over the refusal of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen to give their patronage to an amateur performance of the Mascotte to be given in aid of the charity fund of Grace church. This performance has caused some difference of opinion amongst the church members, some of them objecting to the opera on account of its questionable morality and to meet this objection the third act is said to have been considerably toned down. The Journal to-night published the following as the Government House view of the matter: "Enquiries having been made as to the views held by the Governor-General with reference to the question of theatrical entertainments on behalf of church purposes, it is understood from a reliable source that his Excellency considers that in each case where such a question comes up for consideration special stress ought to be laid upon the point as to whether there is practical unanimity on the part

of the congregation interested. Any proceeding, however unobjectionable in itself, might lead to division in the congregation, would obviously involve a serious drawback which might justly be regarded as sufficient to make any such method of raising money in that particular case undesirable. Of course, it is assumed that care would be taken to secure that the piece suggested for performance would be absolutely unobjectionable from the point of view of good taste and high tone. And, indeed, without reference to the particular purpose for which any theatrical representation may be given, Lord and Lady Aberdeen's own opinion is that the drama is so important an institution and affords so wide a scope for interesting and suitable recreation, that it is most desirable that it should be as much as possible kept free from the undesirable elements which have so often been imported into it, and which have caused many thoughtful people to regard the theatre with misgiving and even disapproval."

The American Tariff.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—A revenue of \$50,000,000 is expected by the Democrats of the Ways and Means committee from the moderate income tax which they propose to incorporate in the new Revenue bill. The rate of the tax will probably be 2 per cent, and the exemption will be high enough to exclude the great mass of laboring men and people on small salaries. The limit now under discussion is from \$3,500 to \$4,000. If the income tax is adopted in the form now under consideration other changes in the international revenue laws will not be necessary. There will be no increase in the beer tax, the whisky tax, the tax on manufactured tobacco or cigars. The question of duty on sugar is still an open one, but it is not unlikely that a duty will be imposed of about one cent per pound on both raw and refined sugars. The treatment of bituminous coal is an open question with the Democrats of the committee. Coal was on the free list in the original draft of the Tariff bill in accordance with the pledge of the Democratic national platform to modify the McKinley law in the direction of free raw materials. The protest from the coal districts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Alabama has been so strong, however, that some of the members are weakening and may vote to retain a small duty.



Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S
SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner PILLS. assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

DUBLIN'S COLLEGE GREEN.

BUT FEW CHANGES PERCEPTIBLE.

Thrilling Scene as the Last Speaker of the Irish Parliament Declared That Body One of the Things of the Past.

It is now close upon a century since last an Irish Parliament assembled in Dublin, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, but much as the surroundings have doubtless altered, time has wrought but few changes upon the noble edifice in College Green, where such men as Grattan, Curran, Flood and Daly exerted all their eloquence in their country's cause.

In 1727, in consequence of the decayed condition of the old building, which had formerly been the town residence of the Chichester family, it was determined to erect a house better adapted for the accommodation of the Lords and Commons. On the 3d of February, 1728, the foundation-stone of the new building was laid by Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant, with full Masonic honors. The general elevation of the building is simple yet graceful. The principal front, which looks towards College Green, is a colonnade in the Ionic order, and consists of a facade and two projecting wings. The erection of this colonnade alone occupied ten years and cost £12,000. In the tympanum are the royal arms, and above this the directors of the bank have placed three female figures, elegantly sculptured, emblematic of Hibernia, Commerce and Fidelity.

The chief public apartments within this part of the building were the House of Commons and the House of Lords, besides lobbies and committee rooms.

The House of Commons before the fire in 1792 was circular, with a domed roof, which led the irreverent to apply to it the nickname of "The Goose-pie." After the fire the chamber was reconstructed, as mentioned above, as an octagon in a square. The benches were arranged round the room in concentric tiers, seats for strangers being provided in a gallery round the upper part in the space between the pillars on alternate sides of the octagon.

A THRILLING SCENE.

A few relics of the Commons are scattered about Ireland. The Speaker's chair is at Antrim Castle, the seat of Lord Massereene, a descendant of John Foster, the last Speaker of the Irish Parliament. Barrington thus describes the final scene in the House of Commons and Foster's emotion: "When he had pronounced the fatal sentence, 'The ayes have it,' for an instant he stood statue-like. Then, indignantly and with disgust, he flung the bill upon the table and sank into his chair with an exhausted spirit." He declined to surrender the mace of the House of Commons, declaring that until the body that entrusted it to his keeping demanded it he would preserve it for them, and it is now in the library at Antrim Castle, along with the Speaker's chair.

The House of Lords, has been more fortunate. In the first place the room remains in almost the same condition as it was 100 years ago. In form it is a rectangle, measuring 40 feet by 30, with a recess for the Viceroy's throne. The walls are paneled, and above the fireplace hangs a fine piece of tapestry, representing the crossing of the Boyne, with a corresponding one of the siege of Derry on the wall opposite. These tapestries were executed by one Robert Baillie, in 1728, and formed part of a scheme of six tapestries intended for the ornamentation of the Houses of Parliament. The tables and chairs remained as they were, but the viceroy's throne has been removed, and is now in the possession of the Royal Dublin Society. It has been slightly altered to suit its present use as the "chair" in the society's board room. In its place in the House of Lords is a statue of George III. in marble. A feature in this apartment is the magnificent mantelpiece of very handsomely carved oak. The roof is also fine, particularly in the alcoves at either end of the room.

The entrance to the House of Lords was at the eastern front in College street. This front consists of six elegant Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and pediment. This portico marks the limit to which the houses of Parliament extended on this side, and the western portico in Foster Place was

likewise the termination on that side. The lofty arch in College street and the corresponding arch in Foster Place, as well as the buildings occupied by the military guard and the gateway leading thereto, are additions made to the building by the governors and company of the Bank of Ireland, who acquired it after the union for £400,000 and a rent of £420 per annum.

It is a matter of regret that the directors of the bank in the earlier part of this century did not see their way to preserve the Commons Chamber in its entirety. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the House of Lords is taken every care of, though it is of little use, being required only once a year for the annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

ROME IN AMERICA.

An Anglican Writer Says the Church Will be a Source of Safety to the Republic.

There is a common idea, no less absurd than it is widespread, that the spirit of Roman Catholicism is hostile to all progress; that it is a monarchical and reactionary spirit, utterly opposed to freedom of thought or opinion in matters of religion, education, or politics. It is this idea which animates the enemies of the Church of Rome the world over, and which is strikingly prevalent among non-Roman Catholic thinkers in the United States of America. There, many worthy, but somewhat shortsighted and prejudiced individuals, see in the establishment and increase of Roman Catholicism in their midst, nothing but the ultimate destruction of the unity of their Republic, the hindrance to all progress, the death-blow to all freedom. Some regard the Church of Rome as a hopeless anachronism, a feeble survival of mediævalism; others, as a source of constant menace and danger. And yet, if that Church but carries out her highest aims, acts up to her loftiest ideals, she will, in the end, be a source of safety, and not of peril, to the great Republic, in whose midst she has taken so firm a root. This is a bold assertion; but it is not made without good grounds, and without a well-founded belief in its sincerity and truth.

I may here state that, although myself a staunch adherent of the Anglican Church, I went recently to the United States, taking with me letters of introduction from Cardinal Manning to the chief American prelates, in order that I might make a careful study of this question on the spot. I trust, therefore, that I am fairly well qualified to express a duly thoughtful opinion on the subject.

In the first place, then, it must be remembered that the spirit of Rome is to be ever the Church of the Nation in which she lives. Without conceding one jot or tittle of those principles and dogmas which she holds dearest, which are the very foundations of her well-being, and upon which, as upon a rock, she is so firmly established, that she cannot be shaken, yet, in matters of policy, as in affairs of State, it is surprising to note how frequently she moves forward on clear, broad, well-defined lines—lines laid down for her by those whose experience is the experience of ages. In whatever country, therefore, she seeks to establish herself, she recognizes, in matters of civil government, that the form which has been adopted there is the legitimate one.

Nowhere is this more clearly seen to be true than in the United States. Here, the Roman Catholic Church is on her trial as she has never been since that moment when she first reared her temples amid the palaces and glories of Imperial Rome. Here for the first time in the history of the world, and with a sharpness of contrast hitherto unseen, the old and the new are confronted with one another. Here, face to face they stand—the Grand Old Church, the Glorious Youthful Republic; and meanwhile the world looks breathlessly on. For a crisis is at hand. This is a tide in the affairs of Rome, which, if she take it at the flood, will lead her on to such fortune as even she has never before experienced.

I make three suggestions concerning the work, both present and future, of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and the position she can make for herself in the great Republic.

In the first place, she must exist in the people, for the people, by the people. She must set herself, if she is to do any

good at all, or if she is to obtain any firm or lasting establishment whatever, to the bettering of humanity. In the persons of her priests and bishops American Rome must show to the world that, what Mr. Stead has well termed a humanized Papacy, is not only possible, but an absolute, warm, living, pulsating, energizing fact.

Secondly, and this follows the first as the night the day, she must show herself not only abreast of the times, but in advance of the times. And if she keep herself abreast of the times as they are in the United States, then she is abreast of the whole world.

And thirdly, she will probably—nay, almost certainly—prove herself a political factor of the highest importance in the preservation—or, indeed, in the very building up—of the unity of the mighty Republic.

That the Roman Catholic Church in the Republic is acting upon the first two of these suggestions, there is no difficulty in proving. And if these suggestions are persistently carried out, it goes without saying that the Roman Catholic Church will speedily become an important, if not the most important, political factor in the Republic. That Church in the Republic will be not the Church of Mediævalism, or of the Imperial City, or even of the Vatican of to-day. Rome in the Republic will be American Rome; it will be Puritan Rome; it will be emancipated Rome. It will not be Rome, as we have hitherto known it, hampered and fettered by canons and rules centuries old, and altogether and hopelessly incompatible, and out of touch with the spirit of to-day. It will be Rome Americanized—in other words, frankly democratic. And American Rome will find it her duty, and even now finds it her duty, to modify or abolish those canons and laws which are absurd and ridiculous in the vast, new Republic. I believe the day will come when, if Rome will but act up to her loftiest ideals, and in accordance with her noblest traditions, Republican Rome, Puritan Rome, will dominate not the United States alone, but the whole English-speaking world.—Condensed in the "Literary Digest" from an article by Raymond Blathway in Pall Mall Magazine, London.

REV. JAMES KENT STONE.

Pen-Picture of the Learned Member of the Passionate Order.

A writer in the Boston Republic gives the following interesting account of Father Fidelis, (Rev. James Kent Stone) who read a paper at the World's Parliament of Religions:

A Bostonian by birth, he comes of what is considered good old New England stock, and his father, who was an Episcopalian minister, had charge for many years of a church of his denomination in the classic city, of Cambridge. The son, born in 1840, after making his preparatory studies, entered Harvard University in 1857, and graduated therefrom with honors four years subsequently. After quitting the Cambridge institution he studied for two years abroad, at Göttingen and in Italy, and returning to his native land, his patriotism impelled him to volunteer for the defense of the union.

SOLDIER AND TEACHER.

He served in the army for six months, when he was compelled by wounds to relinquish the field, and after his recovery he sought and obtained a professorship of Latin at Kenyon College, out in Ohio. He entered the army as a private soldier, but won the rank of captain by his bravery, and before taking his professorial chair at Kenyon College he was ordained to the Episcopalian ministry, in which position he has said of himself: "I defended the Anglican reformation with all my soul. I did so upon what I called high ground, in company with such sturdy Catholics (as I termed them) as Andrewes and Bull and Hammond. I threw myself back upon 'the primitive Church,' and upheld the doctrinal standards of the Anglican communion as faithfully reproducing the uncorrupted model. I loved this reformed Church, supposing her to be indeed apostolic, both in succession and creed, and not knowing an older and better. I gave her all my devotion (my eyes being blinded) as the mother and mistress of my soul; and I hoped to die, as Bishop Ken declared that he did, in the holy Catholic and Apostolic faith professed by the whole Church before the disunion of the East and the West—more particularly

in the communion of the Church of England, as it stands distinguished from all Papal and Puritan innovation, and as it adheres to the doctrine of the cross."

AS COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

At Kenyon Father Fidelis quitted the Latin chair in 1867 to assume that of mathematics, and he was also chosen president of the college. The following year, however, he quitted Gambier, the Ohio town in which Kenyon College is situated, and went to Geneva, N. Y., to assume the presidency of Hobart University, to which the trustees and faculty had elected him. It was while he held this position that he hearkened to and heeded the call of Pius IX., already alluded to, and, following what he considered the only line of duty for him, severed all his Protestant affiliations and sought admission into the Catholic fold. This step on his part greatly displeased his venerable father and gave offence to many of his Protestant friends and acquaintances, but the man who took it was not to be deterred by such happenings from doing what he thought was right, and he went resolutely forward in his chosen way.

The Paulist community which has always had especial attractions for converts of Father Fidelis' stamp, was the organization which first secured him, though he had a strong desire, which has since been happily gratified, of joining the Passionists even then. The non-robustness of his health together with the fact that the Passionist rule of life is an exceedingly rigorous one, induced the convert to heed the counsel of those who advised him to join the Paulists, and his petition being granted, he at once entered upon the study of Catholic theology at New York, and was, in due course of time, ordained to the priesthood. Soon afterward he was honored by being appointed master of novices, in which capacity he endeared himself to the young men who were placed under his care, and he was frequently employed in missionary work, a feature which, as is well known, characterizes in a signal manner the labors of the Passionists.

From the day that Father Fidelis severed his Protestant connections and joined the Catholic Church, his eyes have never turned back to the places he abandoned save in pity for those whom he was forced to leave behind him in their ignorance of the truth and the error of their ways. For himself, his mind has never wavered in its acceptance of Catholic teaching, nor his will in allegiance to Catholic authority. He is unquestionably one of the most valuable and valued acquisitions which Catholicity has of recent years made in this country, and the influence of his conversion has led many another Protestant into the true fold. Father Fidelis is admittedly one of our best Catholic pulpit orators, and his appearance in any church is sure to attract an immense audience, eager to listen to him. He is a writer of peculiar charm and force, and we have few more interesting Catholic works than those that have come from his pen since his conversion. Father Fidelis' paper made an excellent impression at the World's Parliament of Religions.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND NO. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the paid-up Capital of this institution for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in Montreal, on and after FRIDAY, the First of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. DE MARTIGNY,
Managing Director.

14-6

WANTED

An Energetic CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references, to

BENZIGER BROTHERS,

26 & 28 Barclay Street, New York.

14-8

NOVEMBER THOUGHTS.

THE LIFE BEYOND THE TOMB.

Sin and Suffering Associated in Time and Eternity.

Strange it is how little we try to realize the continued life which our friends are living beyond the tomb. It would seem as if we had only a sort of half belief in the unbroken current of that vigorous life which was born of God, passed through an earthly phase and sank again into the mystic womb of eternity. That every intelligent being lives on forever, and retains all the essential faculties of its nature unimpaired by the change of death is a dogma of our Holy Faith which can be questioned as little as the existence of God Himself. Yet, we find it hard to think that the countless millions who have come and gone since Abel closed his eyes outside the gates of Eden, are now living a life as real as the human beings around us. It concerns us much to know what are the joys or sorrows which they, who were once as we, do now experience. They lived their little day and passed, as we shall pass, to meet the awful Judge who weighs the merits and demerits of human life—to Him "who considers the ways of men."

In whatever state the cold grasp of Death may have seized those mortal men, in that same condition shall they continue forever. Their last chance of moral change has gone, their final favor from on high is given, the supreme term of earthly probation shall they ever know. For thousands, perhaps, the mortal span was brief; but it was none the less a test of love and righteousness. To all alike, whether young or old in years, justice has been done, help sufficient to reach the Life of Glory has been given, and if they failed, to themselves alone must be attributed the fault. Never will the Creator condemn to final and unending misery the creature who has died looking earnestly for the love and light of mercy. But the reign of mercy ends at death, and where, all through life, the Father's face was seen, there now appear but the rigid lineaments of the stern, exacting Judge. What, then, has been the fate of the thronging millions who have entered

THE UNSEEN LAND

of judgment divine? Thousands who have gone the broad way that leads down to death, caring little for divine commands and with their last breath contending God's appeal, are now, beyond a doubt, suffering the awful pain of final separation from the God who made them for Himself, and moreover, endure the fearful torments which the deeds done in the body so justly deserved. They are, therefore, plunged in that outer darkness where God's beautiful face is not, and where the smoke of their torments ascends forever. This dogma of eternal hell is so repugnant to our senses and so repellent to our reason that only God's revealed word, as interpreted by His infallible Church, could force us to believe it. But since He has spoken we must be silent, and adore with trembling reverence the ineffable sanctity of Him who thus safeguards the sanction of His holy will. The least doubt about this awful dogma is for us Catholics beyond the pale of possibility.

But what of those who having erred and sought for pardon did not succeed in fully satisfying the demands of justice, which to every sin committed has appointed expiation?

They may not enter Heaven since they still are laden with the debt of satisfaction unaccomplished; for to every sin forgiven is attached a penalty of reparation. Where then shall they go but to a place of expiation where rigorous compensation shall be made for majesty offended. God's eternal justice can allow not the smallest sin to go unpunished; His great mercy has forgiven the fault repented, but His equally great attribute of justice will not permit Him to forget the injury. If, indeed, it could be otherwise our concept of right and justice would be destroyed and, having no sanction for divine law, we should soon learn to despise the Lawgiver. Reason, then, demands

A PLACE OF EXPIATION

in an after life, and so strong is its assurance that in default of such purgation, it will take the dread alternative of rejecting a Supreme Being. There is no escape from this conclusion.

The Catholic doctrine of Purgatory no less satisfies the head than it consoles

the heart. If, as Protestantism so illogically asserts, after death there be only heaven or hell, how shall we dare to hope for the safety of our dear ones gone before, while still burdened with unexpiated sins; and who shall say that, when the just man falls seven times, all have been free from faults? This cold and despairing doctrine which was born of that atheistic movement misnamed the Reformation, paralyzes the hopes and aspirations of every human heart that mourns the dead. It is, in its last analysis, a contemptuous denial of the divine attribute of justice, and hence the destruction of the very concept of an All Just.

Head and heart, then, proclaim a purgatory beyond the tomb, and the Church solemnly defines its existence. There in that prison drear lie myriads of our race and kind. Unspeaking are the torments which they feel while withheld from the God they so much desire. This dreadful harrowing of the soul, this most intimate and exquisite torture of a conscious being longing and thirsting after God with all the impetuous strength of a fettered spirit—this it is which constitutes the essential and most potent pain of purgatory, as it does likewise cause the endless torment of the damned. This is, doubtless, the reason which led to many theologians to say that the pains of purgatory differed from those of hell only in their limited duration. Now, this "pain of loss," as it is technically called, is common to every soul that is detained in this mysterious House of Expiation; and hence there seems no room for any really slight suffering where the writhing

PAIN OF SEPARATION

is felt by all. Besides this pain of loss, the captive soul suffers, too, another torment such as we have spoken of in reference to the damned. What may be the peculiar nature of this element or force that is the instrument of suffering we know not. The Church is silent; but it is only fair to say that, we to judge of her mind from the constant and universal feeling of her children, we should unhesitatingly say that this element was a real material fire. This, however, is not an article of faith, although we fancy it would be rash to suppose another element where the overwhelming sense of the faithful, abetted by the ablest theologians, suppose it to be fire, differing but little from that of hell. Surely, it is enough to know that these poor captive creatures, however dear and closely united as they surely are to God, suffer agonies untold.

It may be asked what is the duration of purgatory? We only know that it will end at the final consummation of all things—whenever that may be. Only God can know what it is for each individual soul. Whether for years or for ages it is impossible to say with certainty, and, hence, though we may escape the fire of hell, we have good reason to work out our salvation with fear and trembling, knowing that "it is a terrible thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

It may be well just here to prevent a misconception in regard not only to purgatory but to every other purifying process which God ordains for his creatures. It is often asserted, and perhaps commonly believed, that God loves to torture the damned and to punish evil-doers; that He takes delight in seeing the wicked suffer, etc. Now, let it be remembered that God is a pure spirit subject to no form of passion, and, hence, anger, envy, jealousy or revenge find no place in the calm, unruffled flow of His wondrous, unspeakable Life. If He can be named or described in any way by tongue of man, the disciple "whom Jesus loved" will do it when he with characteristic simplicity and sublimity says: God is love.

A UNIVERSAL LAW.

Hell and purgatory are as much a law as the existence of good and evil, of light and darkness, of cure and disease, of sin and sorrow. They are necessary parts of the plan of a rebellious world, and since we know scarcely anything of the smallest part of that divine plan, how shall we dare to find fault with the whole, and in our silly, stumbling pride and foolish arrogance suggest that the Great Creator might have done better had he but consulted his finite creature, man.

The best proof of the Creator's love for all is the Cross of Calvary. That saving Tree was planted there to shield us all from eternal fire and to give us every chance of escaping even the pains

of purgatory. No one looking upon Him whom they crucified can dare to doubt the sincerity of the divine universal will to save every child of Adam from sin and sorrow eternal. God's revealed love and mercy lead us, nay, compel us, to believe that could the lost souls in hell but utter even now one repentant cry, their pardon were issued. But with desperate, deliberate malice they have forever cast off the Creator's love, and with their own hands have set the final flow of the awful current of their eternal misery.

Finally, is there not this sublime proof and consolation untold that we who still survive may shorten the pains and tribulations of those who lie captive in the land of lonely exile? This means of consoling, comforting and relieving the dead shall be the subject of another paper on the Suffering Souls.—ROSARIUS, in the Providence Visitor.

The Monument National.

Mr. David, City Clerk, and President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, is actively engaged in raising funds for the payment of the debt on the Monument National, which is said to be a heavy one. Last week he attended a dramatic soiree at the Ecole Olier, on Roy street, when the Cercle Louis XIV gave a performance. Messrs. McGoun, Charles Labelle and Edouard Label took part. Mr. David was presented with a congratulatory address, to which he replied. Next morning he received a letter from Mr. G. N. Ducharme, of Ste. Cunegonde, stating that he and four of his friends subscribed \$1000 to the fund.

St. Patrick's T.A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the above society was held Sunday afternoon. The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., opened the meeting by a short sermon on temperance and afterwards gave the pledge of total abstinence to twelve persons. Hon. Senator Murphy presided at the business meeting. Several new members were admitted. Considerable routine business was transacted and final arrangements were made for the concert in honor of the anniversary of Father Mathew which will take place on Tuesday, the 21st, in St. Patrick's hall, St. Alexander street. The programme for the occasion was submitted and approved, and consists of vocal and instrumental music and an address by Mr. E. J. Duggan, advocate. The annual religious festival of the Society will be held on the first Sunday of Advent. The members of the Society will attend Holy Communion in a body in the morning and there will be a grand religious service at St. Patrick's in the evening. The sister Societies will attend in a body.

St. Bridget's en Fete.

The St. Vincent de Paul conference at St. Bridget's church Sunday evening celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation by a solemn service at the church. His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated at the benediction of the Holy Sacrament, with Rev. F. Lefebvre, O.M.I., as deacon, and Rev. Abbe Adam, as sub-deacon. Among the other members of the clergy present were Rev. F. F. H. Perrault, O.M.I., E. Rottot, S.J., E. Schmidt, S.J., G. Douth, M. Proulx, P. O'Donnell, P. Shea and W. J. Caisley. The church was splendidly decorated. The sermon was delivered by Abbe Auclair, of St. Bridget's church. An address was presented by the officers of the conference to Mgr. Fabre, to which His Grace replied very briefly. The Independent Salaberry Guard acted as the guard of honor, and the choir rendered the salute to the Holy Host. Among the laymen present were Ald Jeannotte, M.P., ex-Ald. Martineau, M.L.A., Ald. Dagenais and the officers of sister societies. Since its foundation St. Bridget's conference has distributed over thirteen thousand dollars among the poor of the parish.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. ...

The Pope has commissioned a theologian to make special study establishing the exclusive right of the Vatican to name the Patriarch of Venice—a right which is contested by the Italian crown.

ROMAN NEWS.

[From the London Universe.]

An entire parish in Galicia is said to have passed over to the Latin rite lately. This makes the fourth within a short period.

The Grand Duke of Baden has conferred the insignia and diploma of Commander of the Lion of Zahruugen on Mgr. Tripepi, Prefect of the Archives of the Holy See.

The former "infant Mortara," now better known as Canon Mortara of the Regular Canons of St. John of Lateran, is at present at Vienna as visitor of the Order to which he belongs.

Mgr. Stogagnini, Domestic Prelate to the Pope, is dead near Verona after thirty days' illness. The deceased, who was a Canon of the local cathedral and Prefect of Studies in the local Seminary, was in his sixty-third year. R.I.P.

Mgr. the Prince Abbe Ferdinand de Croy celebrated his first Mass in the Church of Rœulx in Belgium on last Sunday. The priest had fulfilled a term of military service in Germany before he pursued his ecclesiastical studies at the College of Rome.

Mgr. di Calabiana, Archbishop of Milan, is dead. The deceased prelate was born in Saviliano in the archdiocese of Turin in 1808, appointed to the see of Casale in 1847, and promoted in 1867. He was an Italian senator and wore the collar of the Annunziata. R.I.P.

The exhibition of Rome, to be held in the year 1895, has, says the Tablet's correspondent, all gone to smoke. The president of the committee, and, in fact, the great promoter of it, Signor Baccelli, has suddenly declared, to the great astonishment of everybody, that he washes his hands of the whole affair. As an excuse he says that he is disgusted at the government for refusing any support, and consequently has gone over to the opposition, and intends to combat the government tooth and nail. Others say that he has been alarmed at the deficit shown by the World's Fair at Chicago, and so has thought it more prudent to withdraw. Great anger is felt by all the shopkeepers and by the different private persons who subscribed the sum of over one million of francs for the exhibition, and demand their money back. Whether they will get it remains to be seen.

Irregularity.

Is that what troubles you? Then it's easily and promptly remedied by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate the system perfectly. Take one for a gentle laxative or corrective; three for a cathartic.

If you suffer from Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, or any derangement of the liver, stomach, or bowels, try these little Pellets. They bring a permanent cure. Instead of shocking and weakening the system with violence, like the ordinary pills, they act in a perfectly easy and natural way. They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction; or your money is returned.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

Marble and Granite Works

COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL.

J. BRUNET,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Headstones, Vaults, Posts, Copings,

And all kinds of Cemetery and Architectural Works.

All Kinds of Repairing at Moderate Prices.

Residence: COTE-DES-NEIGES. Telephone 4666; connection free for Montreal. 47-G

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and

Low Prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

WATSON & DICKSON,

1791 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late 18 St. Auguste.]

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

No. 161, Craig Street Montreal, Canada

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Country.....\$1 00

City.....1 50

If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

Subscribers, Newfoundland, \$1.50 a year in advance.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898

THE MASS.

The second part of the Mass consists of the prayers from the *In'roit* to the *Offertory*. "After the *Gloria in Excelsis* the priest makes the sign of the cross: 1st, in imitation of the first Christians, who made this adorable sign before and after their principal actions; 2nd, to remind us that the sacrifice of the altar is the same as that of the cross. He then kisses the altar to imbibe from the bosom of the Saviour, represented by the altar, that peace which he wishes the people, in the words *the Lord be with you*, and to which they reply *and with thy spirit*. After these words the priest commences the prayer called *Collects*. This prayer is so called: 1st, because it is for the assembled faithful, the word *collect* signifying assembled; 2nd, because it contains, in an unabridged form, all the petitions offered by the faithful to the Lord. It ends with the words, *Through Jesus Christ our Lord*, for in the name of Jesus Christ we pray, and the people answer *so be it* or *amen*. Then comes the *Epistle*, which is taken from the sacred Scriptures, and is generally from the letters of St. Paul. All sit down in order to hear it more recollectedly. Then comes the *Gradual*, by which the people testify their willingness to carry into practice the instructions they have heard; so called because it is sung on the steps or *grades* of the singer's stand. On days of mourning it is called *tract*, which means lengthened; on days of joy it is called *alleluia*, the song of the spirits in Heaven. The prose is a continuation thereof, and is called the *sequence*." This brings us to the Gospel. The above is taken from the works of Abbe Gaume, and translated into English by the Rev. F. B. Jamieson, and approved by the Bishops of Louisville, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, and employed as a Catechism of Historical, Doctrinal, Moral and Liturgical exposition in all Catholic Colleges.

We will now pause before proceeding to consider the Gospel and the remaining portions of the second part of the Mass, in order to draw attention, most especially, to the Epistles of St. Paul. They always, or nearly always, form a portion of the Mass; consequently, they must be of great value. Yet they are very simple and very unfinished compositions. It will not be amiss to reflect for a few moments upon those works of that extraordinary man and great saint.

Three things contribute generally to render an orator effective: The person that is speaking, the beauty of the thing spoken of, and the manner in which he speaks. But St. Paul had neither of these three advantages. If you look at his exterior, he admits himself that his appearance is not prepossessing—*presentia corporis infirma* (Cor. x., 10); if you consider his condition, he was poor, despised, and obliged to gain his living by manual labor. Therefore did he write: "I have been in your midst with great fear and infirmity" (I. Cor. ii., 3), from which it is easy to judge how despised he would seem to be. Such was the preacher destined to convert the

nations! But maybe his doctrine was plausible and sufficiently attractive to guarantee success? It was no such a thing. He said that he "knew nothing except his Master crucified"—*Non judicavi me scire aliquid inter vos, nisi Jesum Christum, et hunc crucifixum* (I. Cor. ii., 2) That is to say, he only knew what could scandalize and appear a madness and a folly. How persuade his hearers? But if his theme is so strange and hard, at least he may use a polished phrase, and cover the rudeness of the Gospel with the flowers of rhetoric and the charms of eloquence. But he tells us that he cannot mix human wisdom with divine wisdom—it is the will of his Master that his words be as hard as his doctrines are incredible: *Non in persuasibilibus humanæ sapientiæ verbis* (I. Cor. II., 4). Behold the ways of God! The Heavenly Father makes choice of this man to carry to the Romans, the Greeks, the Barbarians, the lowly, the great, even to the kings of Earth, the Gospel of Jesus Christ. St. Paul cries out, "I preach to you a hidden wisdom." What is that wisdom? It is an incarnate wisdom that has willingly accepted the weaknesses of the flesh. And on this rests the power of the Apostle. "Be not surprised if while I preach a hidden wisdom I make use of no ornaments of eloquence or lights of rhetoric." That wonderful weakness that accompanies his preachings is a consequence of the feebleness to which the Son of God descended, and as he was humble in his person, so does He wish to be in his Gospel.

Therefore the great Origin fears not to tell us that the word of the Gospel is a species of second body that Christ has taken for our salvation. He meant thereby that the Eternal Wisdom became manifest in two ways. In the body that Christ took in the womb of Mary, and in the Divine writings and the word of His Gospel that are to be found in all ages. "I preach a hidden wisdom and a God crucified." Look not for the embellishments of style in the word of that God who rejected all the pomps of the world. The language of St. Paul, far from courting the ear of the worldly, seeks but to explain the faith of Jesus Christ. He ignores rhetoric, he despises philosophy, but Christ takes the place of both. And that man, ignorant in the arts to please, with his rough phrase and foreign accent, goes into Greece, the mother of philosophers and orators, and despite all obstacles, he there establishes more churches than Plato gained disciples by his divine eloquence. He preached Jesus Christ on the Hill of Mars, and the wisest of Athens' senators pass from the Areopagus to the school of this barbarian. Paul had means of persuading that the Greeks never taught and the Romans had not yet learned. Therefore do we admire in his Epistles a power more than human, that does not flatter the ear, but strikes the heart. "As a great river," says Bossuet, "that keeps up on the plain the impetuosity with which it leaped from its natal hills, so the Epistles of St. Paul, in their simplicity of style, preserve through the ages the vigor and might that they drew from Heaven." By that very simplicity did St. Paul subdue all things. He overthrew the idols, established the cross, persuaded millions of men to die for Christ: in his admirable Epistles he gave to the world and to all ages lessons grander, truer, holier than have been given by any other man.

Here let us add, that it is not to hear the flow of eloquence, the theatrical acting, or the beauty of language in the preacher that we should listen in church, but the doctrines that are laid down and the faith that is explained. Amidst

those addresses that please, there is nothing worthy of the preacher except the teaching that edifies. The rest can be had in any lecture hall, but in the Church only can you find holy Truth in all the simplicity of the first ages. It is this that caused the first great preacher to say: *Cum infirmor, tunc potens sum*—"I am powerful because I am weak." His addresses were strong because they were simple; it was their innocent simplicity that confounded human wisdom. When I hear of a great preacher I never care to know what style of gesture he uses, what figures of speech he employs, what passions he fires, or what applause he receives: tell me how much wiser upon the questions of their faith and their moral obligations the hearers have become since they heard him. That is the gauge for the sermon of our day, as it was for the orations and epistles in the days of St. Paul.

But we have almost forgotten the Mass. We diverged into these reflections upon the Epistles, etc., just as we were coming to that part of the Mass called the Gospel.

[In our next issue we will continue from this point.]

THE SULPICIAN.

La Patrie, the patriotic (?) organ of so-called Liberalism, has entered upon a crusade against the Seminary—that is to say the Fathers of the Sulpician Order. This new-fangled Inquisitor has set up its court and has summoned the clergy in general, and the Sulpicians in particular, before its august tribunal. The boy in the fable cried out "wolf," and finally the "wolf" came. La Patrie expects that by crying out "elections" that the elections will come, in order to supply it with subject-matter for editorials and funds for its coffers. It tells us—this sage and not over scrupulous organ—that the sign of coming elections may be seen in the attacks made by the clergy and by the religious journals upon Liberalism. In fact La Patrie is doing its very best to drag the clergy into the political arena, that it may have a chance of falsely accusing them of entering that sphere of their own accord. While the Canada Revue is trying to replenish its purse at the expense of the Church and individual members of its *clique* are seeking to make capital out of every person who dares to criticise them and to expose their wickedness, La Patrie is doing its utmost to get some person to say sufficient that it may also have an action for damages and perhaps rake in a few much needed shekels. Now that the Archbishop, the general clergy, the Jesuits and other religious orders have been made run the red gauntlet of abominable persecution, at the hands of the anti-clerical element, La Patrie sees probably some sinister end to be attained in the proposed crusade against the Sulpicians. We have not space to enter fully into this subject—at least in one issue—but we will do our utmost to boil the whole question down, and to point out, in as few words as possible, the mad extravagance of the accusations brought, and the absolute baselessness of the whole fabrication.

The accusations may be reduced to three heads. 1st. That the Seminary was guilty of ingratitude toward France, whose King gave the Sulpicians all they possessed in Montreal. 2nd. That the Seminary was guilty of treason toward France, in subscribing to a fund that "bought the balls fired by England against Napoleon." 3rd. That the Seminary was guilty of betraying the French-Canadians in using its means to injure their nationality. Three somewhat grave counts, if the indictment were well

founded. But happily history—that unfailing witness of the ages—is there to give the lie direct, upon each of these points to La Patrie.

Before, however, entering upon the merits of the case we should have an idea of the credibility, the interestedness, and the characters of the contending parties. As to the seminary and the members of the Sulpician order, history is there to establish their rank in the world and to tell what their lives have been. We have no need and no time to enter into a panegyric of the Seminary; we have scarcely space to analyze the accusing party, and to unfold the motives which are transparent despite the veil of patriotism.

La Patrie proclaims itself the organ of the Liberal party. We here wish to distinguish: a Catholic Liberal and a Catholic Conservative are on an equal footing as far as the Church is concerned; she in no way interferes with the purely political inclinations of any member of her flock. But La Patrie does not voice the sentiments of our Canadian Catholic Liberals; it is the exponent of the Liberal Catholicism of the continent that has been transplanted to Canada from the hot-beds of French revolutionary infidelity and the unwholesome parterres of European and clericalism. Before preaching patriotism it would be well if the advocate of that grand sentiment were to begin by giving the example; before accusing others of national ingratitude it would strengthen their cause were they to give individual evidence of a truly grateful spirit; before talking of treason it would not be out of place to cover up the footprints of double-edged treason—to country and to church—that the anti-clericals have left upon every shore that has had the misfortune of knowing their presence.

Who are these gentlemen—pupils of that dangerous school—who come to preach gratitude and fidelity to national interests? Who are they who cry out "Ingratitude" "Treason," and point with the finger calumny to the grandest institution that our continent has ever known, and the noblest man that ever walked our soil? Who is it that sticks the pen of falsehood in the black ink of vituperation and bespatters the columns of a public organ with terms that would put to blush the most unbridled virago of Billingsgate? Who is it that talks of "dunkeys" and "sycophants," and "vipers? Baron Munchausen in the wildest flights of his unfettered imagination could not have conceived anything more absurd, more ridiculous, more contemptible than are these out-pourings of the fevered and distracted brains that concocted them. Traitors, misrables, and similar elegant terms dance through the columns of that organ in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion—the melancholy madness of a poetic imagination, devoid, however, of any inspiration! What class of patriots do we find amongst the accusers of the Seminary? Is it a seeker after a French decoration; one who would barter everything that he should hold dear, for a title of Chevalier and gewgaw insignia, and who feels that the path of anti-clericalism is the only one that leads to preferment, in that land of modern infidelity? Is it an over-estimated worshipper at the shrine of the muses, one who considers a palm on an academy a sufficient evidence of literary infallibility? Is it one whose only real poetic effort, the only flight of fancy worthy of the name, consists in his unbounded admiration for his own works and the supersublime egotism that makes a man think, because his little verses were crowned, he necessarily is

IV. against James of Aragon in the thirteenth. Later still, the fear of the great Napoleon could not induce Pius VII. to annul the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with an American Protestant. Remember the "Syllabus" of 1864.

As to the question of Matrimony, there is no room for doubt; history is there to show how upon that field the Church has ever combated the evil lusts of the Flesh. But it is by means of that other potent Sacrament—Penance—that she has raised a barrier against the land floods of corruption, immorality, and social destruction that flow down from the great volcano of the World's wickedness. This, then, brings us, by easy transition, from the study of Catholic morality, as upheld by one sacrament, to the study of Catholic purity as sustained and protected by another sacrament. If the Church has always triumphed over the World, we shall show how she has equally conquered the Flesh, and vanquished the Devil. In our next issue we shall treat of this battle upon the field of Catholic confession.

IRISH HOME INDUSTRIES.

Lady Aberdeen Tells About Them

The Irish Colleens From the World's Fair Entertained—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen Inspect the Labrador.

For enthusiasm and heartiness few gatherings in Montreal can excel that held in the Windsor hall last week in honor of Lady Aberdeen and the Irish colleens who have occupied the Irish village at the World's Fair this summer. About 8.30 a surging crowd was endeavoring to find an exit from the Fraser hall, and those who succeeded were rushing towards the Windsor hall. This was because the Fraser hall had been found too small by long odds to accommodate the immense audience which wished to do honor to Her Excellency and the Irish lassies.

The Windsor hall, large as it is, was quickly filled to overflowing. It was a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience, and Her Excellency was the magnet of attraction. His Excellency, as usual, made a graceful and appropriate speech, and there were other worthy orators, for the gathering was an Irish one; but the chief speaker, the one who won loudest applause and held the sympathies of the audience, was Lady Aberdeen. This was natural. Speaking of an Irish village, Irish girls and Irish home industries to an Irish audience, it was but natural that her speech should be appreciated; but when there is added to this Her Excellency's graceful manner, tact and oratorical power, no further explanation is needed. Ex-Mayor McShane presided in a very happy manner, and there was a notable aggregation on the platform, including His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Desjardins; Hon. Edward Murphy, Mrs. and Misses Murphy, and Miss Beattie, of Toronto; Hon. J. J. Curran, Mrs. and the Misses Curran, Rev. Father Quinlan; Mr. and Mrs. Justice Wurtele, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlin, Judge Barry, Ald. McBride, Mrs. Murray, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. and the Misses McShane, and many others, including the contingent of Irish girls. His Excellency came in early, and was received by a standing audience; while Lady Aberdeen, her daughter, Lady Marjorie, Major Gordon, Captain Urquhart and Captain Kinderley came in later.

AN EXCELLENT CONCERT.

In a gathering where there was so much interesting speaking, the musical programme cannot be noticed at length, but it was an excellent concert, consisting principally of Irish songs. While the piano was being brought in Mr. McShane introduced Lord Aberdeen, who said a few graceful words, reminding the audience that he was representing Lady Aberdeen, who had charge of the arrangements. He then called on Miss Sullivan, who played on her harp "The Last Rose of Summer" with much feel-

ing and correctness. Messrs. Rowan, Hewitt, Greene, Hammill, Carpenter, Crowe, Penfold and Feron contributed "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," and Mr. Frank Feron sang a solo excellently. The girls of the Irish village, whom the Governor-General reminded the audience, did not represent a musical staff, but were willing to oblige, sang "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," and were loudly encored.

After Mr. J. J. Rowan had sung "Kathleen Mavooreen" in excellent style, Hon. J. J. Curran was called on. The audience, he said, was not there to hear a speech. They anticipated a greater pleasure than any speech of his could give. Though their Excellencies had seen many vast gatherings since their auspicious arrival, when the loyalty of the people was apparent, the meeting that night must have brought more joy and pleasure to Her Ladyship's heart, because it was a spontaneous outburst; there was nothing official or formal, and every utterance coming from the heart must go to the heart. After a graceful reference to the smallness of the hall as compared with the audience, he said the audience had come to hear a few words from the lips of Her Ladyship, and he was sure that their Excellencies were acclaimed everywhere in Canada by the population here, after one week's residence, as they were in the hearts of the Irish who adored them. If only there were a few more Aberdeens, what an irresistible trio would be England, Ireland and Scotland! (Loud cheers.) He then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Hon. Edward Murphy, and carried unanimously:

That the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal and their friends here assembled, desire to place upon record their deep and lasting sense of gratitude to Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen for the great benefits conferred upon our fatherland by the organization of the Irish village at the international fair at Chicago, where the products of Irish industry were so successfully exhibited. Further, we wish to express appreciation of the honor reflected upon Ireland by the admirable management of Mrs. White, who was entrusted by Lady Aberdeen with that important work, in which she was ably assisted by Miss Sullivan, Miss Robinson, Mr. Hatfield, and other co-operators, and by the valued advice and help of the Irish committee at Chicago. We wish also to testify to the admirable conduct and demeanor of the young maidens who did so much credit to the classes they represented, and to whom we say God speed on their return voyage to their native home.

HER EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

Her Excellency, who was received with ringing and enthusiastic cheers, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it indeed impossible to convey as I would wish my thanks to all those who have been so kind to-night: to Mr. Curran and to Senator Murphy, who have proposed this vote; to the members of the St. Patrick's society, who have arranged this meeting; but most of all to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have given this splendid demonstration of sympathy and welcome to those whom I have come to look upon as my children (loud cheers), and who have so worthily represented the country we all here assembled hold so dear. (Renewed cheers.) I thank you most heartily on their behalf for this great kindness that you have shown us to-night. It is a great encouragement to me as a speaker to begin by feeling that I have the sympathy of all those who are here in the work for which the Irish village was organized. (Cheers.) You have been kind enough to express your interest in the work which that village was intended to promote; I am not ashamed to say that I am indeed proud of the village and of its success, for it has been a success from every



MAKES ITSELF FELT

—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts and they do permanent good. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

point of view—(loud cheers)—and I can speak of it as a success all the more freely, because that success is due to others, and not to me. In the first place, it was organized by our late secretary, Mr. Peter White, a man of rare gifts and powers of organization, a man who had already served his country in many ways, who had organized and carried out, as managing director, the Irish Woollen Company, which greatly developed the woollen industry of Ireland and found new markets for it.

HOW IT WAS ORGANIZED.

He came to us and helped to carry on our work, and speedily to organize this Irish village. But we had the sad misfortune to lose him only three weeks before the village was opened, and we knew not which way to turn, or where to find one who would carry out what he had organized. At that juncture his brave little widow undertook to come out and fill the place, as no one else could do, knowing, as she did, all that he had arranged. Under her direction, with her extraordinary business capacity, her never-failing tact, and her personal charm, she has made that village the success that it has been, and as all my girls know, and as all the visitors to the village knew. Perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, you will ask me for some proof of its success. Well, I have not got our account books here—they are not finally made up—but I may tell you that during the six months that the village has been open we have had over half a million of visitors to it, which will show you that it must have been a considerable success. Then, from another point of view; we sold, I suppose, forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth of Irish goods. And then again we have opened up, we hope, a permanent market for Irish goods in the United States. All these things show that it has been a success. Then, again, as to the quality of the goods, I have not seen the final report as to the awards, but I hear that we have 26 awards and 10 medals (applause), and that the experts in lace and embroidery and other products were unanimous in their opinion that there was nothing in that direction in the exhibition that could beat what we showed there. (Applause.) So, from all these points of view, it has been a success. But there are other successes which we value even more than these; and one of those successes is that it has shown to the world that Irishmen and Irishwomen, of all classes, of all creeds, and of all sections of politics, can work together heartily and in harmony. (Loud cheers.) Sometimes we hear from that political world with which His Excellency and I have nothing to do—(laughter), that Irishmen cannot work together.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

That, at least, has not been our experience in this case. (Cheers.) Our committees in Ireland are composed of men holding views as much opposed as they could well be, from the highest leaders of the different parties down to their humblest followers; but we have been able to work together, and under considerable difficulties, as those who know Chicago will be aware. And that is one of the fundamental principles of the Irish Industries Association, and one that we shall endeavor most scrupulously to carry out wherever we have branches, whether at home or on this side of the water. (Cheers.) Indeed, quite apart from the good which we hope we are doing in developing and encouraging these home industries and finding a market for them, we believe we are being enabled to be of real service to the country by inducing people to meet together and work together side by side for the same object. (Cheers.) But there is yet another characteristic of that village which makes me thankfully proud, and it is one upon which Mr. Curran has already touched. We have here only a few of our staff, only the first few who are going home, for the total staff in the village is 105. (Cheers.) We, of course, did not bring all those, but we brought out about 40; the others were of Irish extraction, but were engaged in Chicago; but those girls and young men who are with us to-night represent the whole staff, and not only that, but they represent all parts of Ireland. We have one from Belfast; Pat Doherty, the weaver of homespun, is from Donegal; we have crochet workers from Monaghan; we have lace workers from Limerick (one of whom I hoped would have been

able to sing a song to-night, but she caught cold on the way here and is unable to do so); then we have girls quite from the south of Ireland, so that this detachment represents a bit of the whole of our staff, and it has been a matter of great joy and thankfulness to us, who have charge of the village, that from many different quarters has come the testimony that these girls have upheld the credit of their country in the very highest and best way. (Loud cheers.) While they were always bright and cheery, showing their work pleasantly to the visitors, and telling them all about it, yet they ever remembered the

DIGNITY OF WOMANHOOD.

and kept up those modest manners for which the girls of Ireland are celebrated in all countries (Loud cheers). So, ladies and gentlemen, I think the vote, which you have passed with regard to them to-night, has been well devised; and I am glad that you, the representatives of the Irish in Canada, should give them the last cheer and God-speed on their way home; for they will go home, talking much of the kindness and sympathy which they have received in the United States, both from Irish people and also from many American citizens; but I should not like them to have gone without also taking back to the old country a message that the

IRISHMEN IN CANADA

also were interested in the work and were in sympathy with our objects, and that they also gave them a word of cheer as they sailed away to old Ireland. (Loud cheers.) I am glad, indeed, that most of our girls are going home to their friends. When we were going about Ireland in selecting these girls we took them from their homes, and we promised their friends that we would take good care of them and would undertake to send them back again unless their friends wished them to remain here; and I am thankful indeed that now we are able to fulfil that pledge, and that their friends in Ireland, who are even now thinking of their dear ones, who are about to sail, will ten days hence receive these girls home and find them the same bright, pure, bonnie maidens that they gave us in charge. (Applause.) Perhaps some day these girls will remember the kindness which they have received over here, and will think of coming back again; but, if they do, I have hope that they will be tempted to come here and not to New York. (Cheers.) So you see we have many more reasons than I can mention to-night for the gratitude for the interest which you have shown in us and in our work.

C. M. B. A.

The following letter has been received by the Grand Secretary of the Quebec Grand Council, and forwarded to the Grand President of the Grand Council of Quebec, in this city:—

ARCHBISHOPRICK OF QUEBEC,

QUEBEC, 26th October, 1896.
J. B. DROUYN, Esq., Grand Secretary C.M.B.A. of the Province of Quebec.

I am most happy to accept the position of Spiritual Director to the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for the Province of Quebec.

May the Association, so sincerely Catholic, attain the great marvellous results expected from similar associations by the illustrious Leo XIII., the workingmen's most sincere friend.

Your most devoted servant in Jesus Christ,
J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,
Coadjutor to His Eminence Card. Taschereau.

"You are old, my dear grandma," the little girl said
As she lay by the fire with Dolly.
"For as white as snow are the hairs on your head—"

"Pray tell me, dear grandma, the reason of this
Why you always look healthy and sprightly.
Why you never are pale when you give me a kiss,
Why you take such long walks morn and nightly!"

"The reason, my darling," her grandma replied.
"Is simple, it needs no description.
I've always been well, for I keep by my side
A bottle of Pierce's Prescription."

All ages and all conditions of womanhood will find just the help that woman needs, in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That's a matter that's guaranteed. If it can't be done, then the medicine costs you nothing—its makers don't want your money.

For all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A TRIBUTE

To the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

As one's school-days glide away, one by one, some are marked by joy; many more by sadness. There is one flooded with sunshine to which the pupils of Villa Maria will oft look back! Never did their Villa home look more bright than last Thursday, Nov. 2nd, when they offered greeting to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. The Reception Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The chandeliers were hung with delicate flowers. A statue of her gracious Majesty stood in the centre of the apartment. In the midst of the flowers on the central chandelier were the Arms of the Aberdeens. A temporary dais was erected for their Excellencies. At four o'clock the Earl and Countess entered the brilliantly lighted hall and were greeted by the classic strains of Bohm's Overture in which the tones of harps, violins and pianos blended sweetly. From the words of welcome spoken in the clear, pure voice of Miss Clara Curran to the gracefully uttered addresses of Misses Caroline Schlectes and Adele de Beaujeu, everything evinced the appreciation of the honor conferred by their Excellencies. The pupils were attired in their simple uniform of black, the young lady graduates wearing tartan sashes of silk in deference to the distinguished guests. The thistle and maple leaf ornamented the edges of the watered silk programmes which were daintily penned in gold. During the course of the Reception two exquisite bouquets were presented. Lord Aberdeen responded to the addresses in a few well-chosen words and concluded his reply by promising a gold medal to be awarded to the most deserving pupil.

MARGHERITA MAY.

Catarrh, Not Local. But Constitutional.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physician, in a magazine article says: "A radical error underlies nearly all medical treatment of catarrh. It is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man, showing itself in the nose—a local exhibition of a Constitutional trouble. Therefore, he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief, they really do more harm than good. Other leading authorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence, the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, reaching every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper condition. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Italian government is taking steps to declare martial law over all Sicily and extirpate brigandage in the islands. The work will be done by 12,000 troops from the regular army, assisted by all the police forces and municipal guards. The campaign is to be pushed with all energy through the mountainous districts, and special pains will be made to protect the courts before which the brigands appear for trial.

A Graduate of Toronto University Says:

"My children have been treated with Scott's Emulsion from their earliest years. Our physician first recommended it, and now whenever a child takes cold my wife immediately resorts to this remedy, which always effects a cure."

On Sunday, Oct. 15, the Carmelite Fathers celebrated the centenary of the establishment of their Order in Dublin. The first Carmelites in Ireland were refugees from the terrible storm of 1798, which fearful as was the destruction that it wrought in France, was in so many ways the indirect source of lasting gain to the Church in these islands.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

T. Milburn & Co.—Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.—SIR,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. THOMPSON. The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

Men of mark—Those who cannot write their names.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is both a food and a remedy. It is useful as a fat producer and at the same time gives vital force to the body. It is beneficial in

CONSUMPTION

because it makes fat and gives strength. It is beneficial for

SICKLY CHILDREN

because they can assimilate it when they cannot ordinary food. It is beneficial for

COUGHS AND COLDS

because it heals the irritation of the throat and builds up the body and overcomes the difficulty.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Sold by all druggists. 50c. and \$1.00.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS. HAVE FURNISHED 2,500 BELLS. CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER. G. MENNELLY & CO. PUREST, BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL. WEST-TROY, N. Y. CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Churches, Schools, etc. Fully warranted. Write for Catalogue and Prices. BUQUETTE BELL FOUNDRY, The VAN DUZEN & TIFT CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHIMES & PEALS. CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN.) Send for Price and Catalogue. MSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

BAILEY'S Compound Light-reflecting Silver-plated Concave Glass REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Halls, Churches, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 708 First Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. CINCINNATI, O., sole makers of the "Blymyer" Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells. Catalogue with over 2500 testimonials. NO DUTY ON EXPORT BILLS. 24-2500w Mention this paper.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Fimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

M. Emmanuel - Champigneulle PARIS. BAR LE DUC. FRANCE.

FIGURE WINDOWS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES.

Approved by His Holiness Pope Plus IX., Brief 1865. Gold Medals at all the Universal Expositions. Grand Prix d'Honneur, Rome, 1870.

AGENTS IN AMERICA: GASTLE & SON, 20 UNIVERSITY ST. - MONTREAL.

Also for JOHN TAYLOR & CO., England, BELL FOUNDERS.

Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 125 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

CURRENT TOPICS.

It is said that the Hooper case will cost the Province of Quebec \$20,000.

Alderman O'Donnell, of Halifax, was fatally injured in a runaway accident.

The Augusta exchange asks congress to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State bonds.

The schooner Edward Everett upset in Canning River, N. S., took fire and was burned.

Jerry Collier, of Morgan County, has gathered and hulled 100 bushels of walnuts this year.

John McDiarmid of Dominionville was burnt to death while trying to extinguish a fire in his house.

The Illinois Central railroad has sold \$4,000,000 of a \$25,000,000 bond issue of 4 per cent. gold bonds.

A bill authorizing a bridge across the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City has been passed by the House.

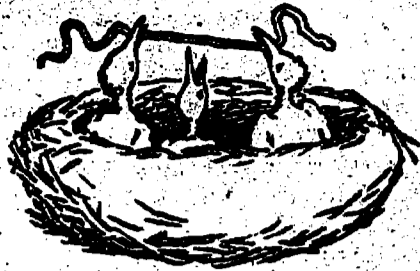
Thos. Warren, of Sudbury, Ont., who was shot by a Mrs. Rayer at Sudbury on Monday, died at the Montreal General Hospital.

The Presbyterian synod of New York will not reopen the Briggs case, nor recognize the Union Seminary. Briggs stands as a convicted heretic.

The Riverside Canning Company, of Wallaceburg, has put up 180,000 cans of corn and tomatoes this season, and the intention is to double the quantity next year.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Hale Constitutions.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes: "Your Pills to be valued require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

A tongue sandwich should have a telling effect on a man's appetite.



There is no place like home —when Pearlina is used in it. There is no place about home where Pearlina can't be used. Pearlina takes the hard work and drudgery out of—keeping a home clean. It is next to having the washing and cleaning done for you, and well done at that.

It washes everything that can be washed. It cleans paint, marble, carpets, hangings—in fact everything cleanable. It is a luxury in the bath. It is emphatically without harm to person or things. With Pearlina you have rest; it rests with you to have Pearlina. Beware of imitations. 288 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WATSON & DICKSON, 1791 Notre Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late St. Sulpice.]

WANTED. A good general servant, with references. Apply at the corner of St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, a position as housekeeper in a Cure's Presbytery. Apply TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. 14-2

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 easily 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 marvellous 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 pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, 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 end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSO LAIS, M. D. Lavaltrie, December 29th, 1884.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desbosters, 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 exercise 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. DESBOSTERS, M. D. St-Felix de Valois, January, 10th 1885.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Fifty-four Catholic orphans from New York recently found homes in Wisconsin.

The Catholics constitute a little over one-third of the population of the German empire.

A statue has been erected to Pius IX on the highest point of a mountain at Ciumaris, France.

To complete the new seminary of New York \$350,000 is needed—and when completed it will be one of the finest in the world.

Rev. Charles H. Heichemer, S. J., of Loyola College, Baltimore, died suddenly on the 22d. He was born in Bavaria in 1836.

The Swiss Catholic bishops have published a letter in favor of total abstinence, pointing out the terrible consequences of intemperance.

The illustrious archaeologist, John Baptist de Rossi, has returned from Castelgandolfo to Rome. His health is said to be improving somewhat.

The Very Rev. Vincent Grogan has been appointed to take the place of the Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill as the head of the Passionists in Australia.

The German papers state that the Theodosian Sisters, or Sisters of the Cross, who were expelled from Warden in 1876, have now been authorized to return.

Prof. Paul Bureau, of the Catholic university of Paris, is making a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying the political economy of the country.

Mr. George W. Barge of Twyford, near Buckingham, England, a well-known High Churchman and a controversialist, has lately become a convert to the Catholic Church.

Amongst the causes of beatification recently examined by the Congregation of Rites is that of the Venerable Francis Clet, Lazarist and Chinese martyr. The decree of beatification will, it is hoped, be published before long.

GOOD Food - - Digestion - - Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use



The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

Made only by **N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,** Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 73 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

ROMAN NEWS.

The Holy Father has received the Deputy Stephen Badero, who presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from Brazil.

The Temps of Paris has published a categorical statement that the Pope was engaged in preparing a history of the principal events of his pontificate. The statement is inexact.

The Benedictine Abbey of Braunau in Bohemia has just celebrated the ninth centenary of its foundation. This is the most ancient religious house in the kingdom of St. Wenceslaus.

There are thirty-seven aspirants for the priesthood, of whom nine are newly-entered, in the diocesan seminary of Fribourg. The majority are of Swiss origin, but there are also some Austrians.

The Abbey of Einsiedeln, which dates from the middle ages, has a celebrated school directed by the Benedictines, which has just inaugurated its scholastic year. There are 274 pupils, of whom 190 are interns.

The Holy Father in receiving a deputation composed of members of the Apostleship of Prayer, some days ago, delivered a very touching address. This, he said, was one of the associations that were nearest to his heart. It was yet young, but it had already assumed gigantic proportions. He had always favored and encouraged it, and would continue to do so. He urged the members to do all they could to spread this devotion amongst their families and amongst the people.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick-headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of gonorrhea, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., it

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE THREE V'S

ARE ALWAYS CONSPICUOUSLY PRESENT IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPT.

VALUE! VARIETY! VOGUE!

VALUE—The best quality at the cheapest rate!

VARIETY—All the specialties of the celebrated manufacturers!

VOGUE—The latest fashion, style or design!

In our BLACK GOODS SECTION, this "Triple Alliance" inspires confidence in every purchaser.

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

- Black French Cashmere,
- Black French Merino.
- Black All-Wool Henrietta.
- Black All-Wool Serges.
- Black All-Wool Hop Sacking.
- Black All-Wool Canvas Cloth.
- Black All-Wool Diagonal Cloth.
- Black All-Wool Crepe Cloth.
- Black All-Wool Box Cloth.
- Black All-Wool Crepon.
- Black All-Wool Chiffon.
- Black All-Wool Whip Cords.
- Black All-Wool Bengaline.
- Black All-Wool Nuns' Veiling.
- Black All-Wool Satin Soleil Cloth.
- Black All-Wool Nette Cloth.
- Black Silk and Wool Tamise.
- Black Silk and Wool Paramatta.
- Black Silk and Wool Henrietta.
- Black Silk and Wool Drap Delma.
- Black Silk and Mohair Lustre.
- Black Silk Embroidered Crepon.
- Black Silk Striped Crepon.

Priestley's Celebrated Black Goods.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW IN STOCK

BLACK CRAPES.

Only the best makes of Black Crapes kept. All widths and prices now in stock.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

POSTAL ORDERS.

POSTAL ORDERS have our prompt attention. SAMPLES sent free of charge, on application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 & 1788 NOTRE DAME STREET. And 108, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St. Terms Cash and only one price. Telephone 2108.

DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues, the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 250, AND 500, PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues, the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup. PRICE 250, AND 500, PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS who work for us make MONEY fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. THE ROYAL SILVERWARE Co., Windsor, Ont. 11-3-98

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND NO. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent. has been declared on the paid-up Capital of this institution for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in Montreal, on and after FRIDAY, the First of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.

14-6

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THROUGH TOURIST CARS

—LEAVE MONTREAL FOR—

VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, ETC., Every WEDNESDAY.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Every TUESDAY.

CHICAGO, ILL., Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

BOSTON, MASS., Every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 129 ST. JAMES STREET. Next to Post Office.

An Important Point of Merit. MILK GRANULES

is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no Glucose and no Cane Sugar.

It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

Don't Accept a Substitute.

JOHNSON'S - FLUID - BEEF

—IS UNEQUALLED—

IN FLAVOR, NUTRITION, and DIGESTIBILITY.

THE BEST TONIC IS

STAMINAL,

—BECAUSE—

the moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer to the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy!

SMILES.

Toothsome trade—The dentist's:

Light affliction—A gas bill.

Skylark—A trip in a captive balloon.

When a man has confidence in his doctor the latter should trust his patient.

If a gymnast fall off his trapeze, what would he fall against? Why, against his inclination.

Measured—He: Charley seems to me to be a man of one idea. She: He is more fortunate than I thought.

Grace—You ask me to marry you. Can you not read your answer in my face? Ned, cruelly—Yes; it is very plain.

It was a mighty mean man who, when they told him he had the pneumonia, insisted on having an old or second-hand one.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrhs of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Irish Catholic High School.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—It must be gratifying to the promoters of the new Irish Catholic High School to find such an able writer as the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, not only advocating the claims of the noble undertaking, but actually infusing electrical life into the conservative movement through the vitality of his diamond pen. The importance of such an undertaking cannot be overestimated. It is something unique in the history of Catholic education here, and while strictly conservative, still, it is without paradox, a radical measure of the first importance. No language, however brilliant or eloquent, can convey to the Irish Catholics of Montreal the inestimable blessing this school is destined to confer on the present and future generations of their children. Many may be disposed through inadvertence or want of serious thought to look on the project with calm indifference or even studied neglect. They may think that the contributions they have made for years past, and are still making in the shape of taxes for school purposes, should insure them against further outlay for the mental equipment of their children. Granted. But, let them come to the calm consideration that not one cent of all the taxes they have thus far paid for public education, has ever been recouped its rightful, legitimate contributors, by the public School Board, either in the shape of school buildings or subsidies to existing schools in the parish. From this they will learn: That the School Board is an irresponsible corporation; that there is no law to compel it to establish schools where it has no desire to establish them; and, lastly, the Board is more antagonistic to the legitimate educational rights of the Irish Catholics than is the Protestant Board, who owe our people nothing. Most Irish Catholics have heard or read of the sacrifices made by parents in the "Old Land," to give their children the merest rudiments of an education. Things are different in this country. With changed circumstances and a fair field for competition, exclusive of the R. C. School Commissioners, if our people still cherish that burning thirst for knowledge, which was an ancient characteristic of the Irish Nation, they will come proudly to the front and endow their new High School with some of the surplus money with which God in his bounty has rewarded their honest industry and perseverance. No man who values the proper education of his children will refuse to contribute to the Memorial School according to his means. Many will contribute from their rich resources, perhaps, generously. The rich among our race may endow the new school for all time, but that should not excuse the poor from enhancing the endowment by their mite. To each and all the promoters of the "Dowd Memorial High School," the public thanks of the Irish Catholics of this city are due; may God bless the undertakings and all who contribute to bringing the project to a successful issue.

ANOTHER PARISHIONER.
Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1898.

OBSTINATE COUGH CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of. JOSEPH GARRICK, Goderich, Ont.

How the Air Ship Goes.—The Illinois air ship made a very successful trip from Mount Carmel to Chicago. It was carried on a way freight.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

Dizziness is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B.B.B. entirely cured me." James Wright, Chesterfield, Ont.

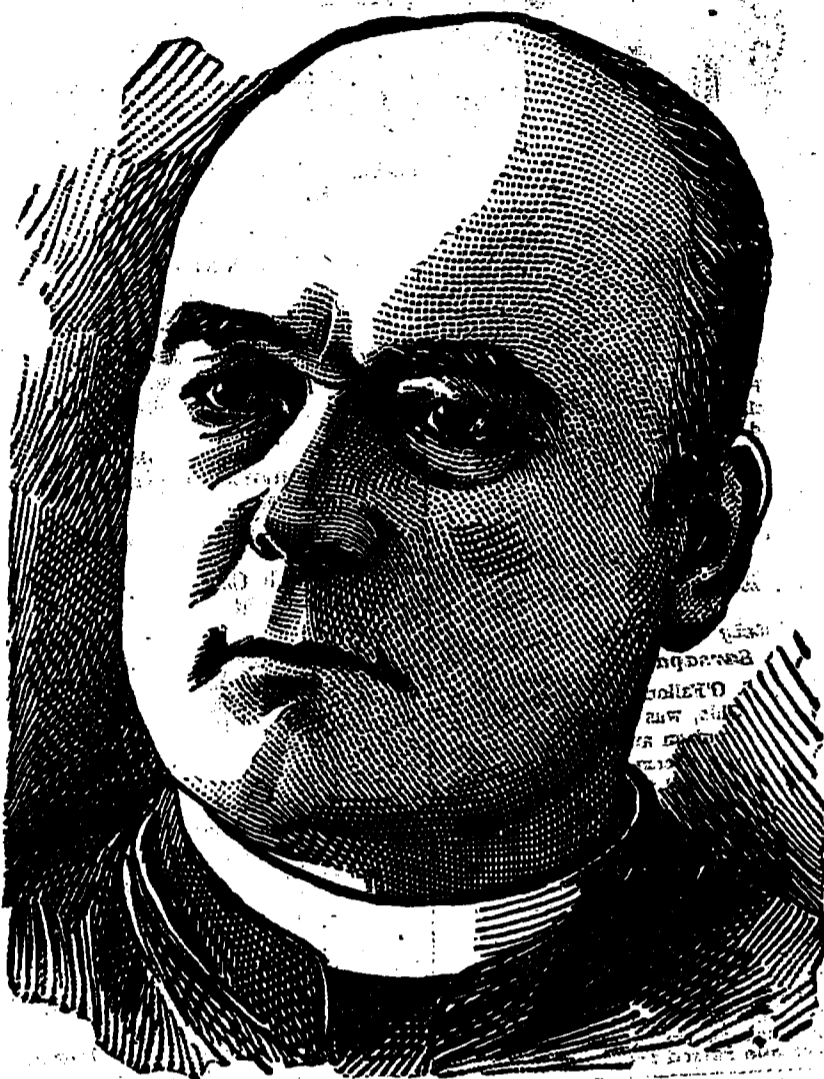
"Did you enjoy the circus, Johnny?" "Very much. I had a ride on a big leather animal with a snake on his nose."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

A WELL-KNOWN PRIEST.

His Words Have Influenced Thousands in Canada.



Clergymen of all denominations have of late done much to benefit the health and general physical condition of our people.

Many good and right thinking men and women are of opinion that the faithful clergyman can, in many ways, show to his people the way of health as well as pointing them to the way of salvation.

Men and women, in order to become good and active Christians, should first have bodily health and strength, if there is a possibility of getting these blessings. He or she who struggles with disease or pain, has not power to actively advance the work of our common Master.

How mad and foolish—yes, hypocritical—to urge a starving and famishing man or woman to give up worldly thoughts and sins and look for the peace that cometh from above. To do good, the pangs of hunger must first be appeased; then will it be in order to talk of things spiritual.

In like manner should clergymen and all good church people deal with the sick and suffering. They must first be relieved of physical agony, before the sin-sick soul is directed to the great Physician. It is cheering to know that our clergymen and many true church people recognise this fact, and are doing a quiet but grand work for those in agony and disease.

Ministers and priests have not thought it derogatory to their dignity and standing in the church, to show their people how broken-down health can be restored, and to explain how a new and better physical life can be obtained.

Clergymen in Canada who have been great sufferers from nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism and kidney and liver troubles, have found a complete cure in Paine's celery compound, and have publicly testified for the benefit of humanity.

Many a letter have we received from

men and women who have been rescued from death, stating that their clergyman had advised and strongly recommended Paine's celery compound.

Never before in the history of any Christian land, has there existed a medicine that has alike interested clergy and people. All speak strongly and approvingly of Paine's celery compound, and never hesitate to recommend it.

The Rev. A. Ouellet, parish priest of Shediac, N.B., one of the ablest priests of the Lower Provinces, is an ardent advocate of nature's great medicine. The reverend gentleman found in Paine's celery compound a new life that he could not obtain from any other source. He writes as follows for the benefit of every Canadian:—

"Of Paine's celery compound I can speak from experience. I had been laid up with fever and rheumatic gout from the fifth of January till the middle of June; hence my system was fearfully run down. I was very thin and so feeble that for weeks I could not move along without help. I then began to take Paine's celery compound according to prescription, and to-day I am as fleshy and strong as I was ten years ago.

I do not say that I am radically cured as yet from gout, but the attacks are much less frequent; in fact I have not been one single day prevented from attending to my usual work since that time. I therefore take great pleasure in certifying to the wonderful efficacy of that marvellous medicine.

As a blood purifier it has no equal, and its beneficial influence on the digestive system cannot be questioned. In view of these facts, I do not hesitate to advise sick persons to give Paine's celery compound a fair trial in the various ailments for which it is recommended. As far as I am concerned I intend to follow up, if possible, the celery treatment until a complete cure is effected."

WANTED

An Energetic CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references, to

BENZIGER BROTHERS,

26 & 28 Barclay Street, New York.

T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S.,

DENTIST

Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

No. 45 St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warehouses, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.

We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Basin, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.

We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.

As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we can not guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

Large Sales and Small Profits.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,

1849, 1851 and 1853

Notre Dame Street.

Marble and Granite Works

COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL.

J. BRUNET,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Headstones,

Vaults, Posts, Copings,

And all kinds of Cemetery and Architectural Works.

All Kinds of Repairing at Moderate Prices.

Residence: COTE-DES-NEIGES.

Telephone 4886; connection free for Montreal.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY, Consulting Counsel,

SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS

Montreal.

DOHERTY & SICOTTE,

(Formerly LOCKERTY & DOHERTY,) Advocates and Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building!

CENTRAL CHINA HALL.

DINNER SETS, 100 pcs., from \$6.50.

TEA SETS, 44 pieces, from \$2.50.

CHAMBER SETS, 10 pcs., from \$2.

LEMONADE SETS,

FRUIT SETS,

ICE CREAM SETS,

FRUIT PLATES,

CHEESE DISHS,

FANCY CUPS and SAUCERS,

LIBRARY LAMPS,

HALL LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

PLATED WARE, GUTLEBY, etc.

GEO. EADIE,

Successor to L. DENEAU.

2046 NOTRE DAME ST

COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for cracked or sore nipples. To harden the nipples commence using three months before confinement. Price 75 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Indigestion and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., 121 Beary Street, corner of Dorchester Street.

omniscient and has a right to instruct the world in his own prejudices and illogical ideas? Is it an ex-patriated child of the "Eldest daughter of the Church?" Is it a person whose absence was highly appreciated in that very France, in whose name he grows feverish with patriotism? Again, is it one who has tramped country after country, seeking an asylum in the one, being expelled from the other, and finally offering a living illustration of Disraeli's definition of a patriot? Is it one who owes his education, his very shelter and food to the Church, and who plays the viper that stings the hand by which it was saved from premature death? Are these, or is any one of them, responsible for the baseless calumnies of the red, radical organ of imported anti-clericalism? We do not know; but we do know that whosoever is the inspirer, or the writer of those abominably malicious articles, *La Patrie* and its editors must bear the odium. That organ has gone through every sign in the political sodiac, from the Scorpion, with which it has stung the truest benefactors of the French Canadian race, to the Archer with which it fired its poisoned arrows of hatred at the bosom of the very mother the nurtured its people.

La Patrie talks of "Patriotism"—it means French patriotism, but it forgets that the France of its adoration is not the Catholic France that gave a St. Louis to Heaven and a million martyrs to the Church on earth; the France of *La Patrie's* veneration is the France of the revolution, the France of the bloody reign of terror, the France whose banner is the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Liberty that says the King, beheads the clergy and allows the mob-executioner of to-day to become the mob-victim of to-morrow, while in its deluge of human blood there remains not a mountain-top for the Ark of Liberty to rest upon. Equality that means "down with the altar, uproot all faith, wipe out God thus His creatures may be equal to Him, or that we may be the masters." Fraternity as illustrated in the words scribbled on the Bastille: "Fraternelle, ou la mort;" "Sois mon frere, ou je te tu." That is the France of *La Patrie's* love; the France that expels religious orders, destroys temples, inculcates infidelity, substitutes the State for the Church, man for God, and with a cry of patriotism in favor of that land, *La Patrie* accuses the Seminary of ingratitude to the King, treason to the motherland and betrayal of French Canadian interests. Great Heavens!

1st. The Seminary was guilty of ingratitude toward France and the King of France, since from him did that institution receive all its possessions. This is calumny number one. To support its accusation *La Patrie* cites the endorsement upon the *Edicts et Ordonnances* that states how in 1640 the possessions on the Island of Montreal were made to the gentlemen of the Seminary by the Company of New France, and then the ratification of that donation in 1684. At first sight this looks plausible. But, unfortunately for *La Patrie's* contention, the Seminary did not exist in 1660, nor in 1684. Moreover, the quotation is merely from an endorsement on the back of the record and not from the body of the document. All that the Seminary acquired in Montreal was purchased for cash by the rich members of that community, and handsomely paid for. So much for the first unblushing assertion of the anti-clericals.

2. The Seminary was guilty of treason to France in supplying money to the fund that made war on Napoleon. This is not only false, but so foolish that we

cannot conceive how men pretending to be sane could expose themselves to such ridicule as must necessarily follow this nonsense. In the first place the Seminary owed no loyalty to France. The French Government, on 18th August, 1792, suppressed all religious orders and the Sulpicians amongst them. The members of that community were hunted out of France, subjected to every imaginable persecution, and only found safety by taking refuge in Canada, a country already thirty-three years a British colony and part of the empire of Great Britain. It was only in 1814 that the Seminary regained possession of its property in France. Therefore what loyalty did these men owe to the Directory and the country that crushed them out of existence? And yet it was in 1799 and 1802 that they are accused of having contributed to funds to make war on France. Even were it true that they did so we see no reason to blame the Seminary for siding with its benefactors against its oppressors. But it did not do such a thing, and the accusation is a lie pure and simple. At that period, while all Europe was on fire with the Napoleonic wars, a certain marauding faction of malcontents began to collect in the United States and to prepare for an invasion of Canada. England was too busy with her continental troubles to look after the safety of Canada, and the homes of our people were exposed to desolation and all the horrors of an unjust war and invasion. It was then that Canadians of all creeds and all races united together to defend their own firesides; each gave according to his means, and the Seminary most patriotically subscribed 500 pounds and promised 300 pounds per year as long as funds were required. There is an act of true patriotism, the defence of Canada, the protection of our altars and our hearths, the preservation of French Canadians as well as all other Canadians from the ravages of war and red stream of ruin that was to be let loose upon the land. And for this noble act the perverted ingenuity of the malicious organ strives to construe a deed of honest patriotism into an act of treason toward France. It was France that abandoned Canada; it was France's King, under the influence of the notorious Madame de Pompadour, that left "those few acres of snow" to the British; it was France that withdrew all help from the Seminary and from the children of France upon our soil, and that handed over the country, bound wrist and ankle, to her great rival; what loyalty could France demand from the Seminary? And yet the Seminary was the most faithful and loyal of all her subjects. Were it not for the Seminary *La Patrie* would not exist to-day, since the French language would have long since been wiped out in Canada. But this brings us to calumny number three—the vilest of all.

3. The Seminary betrayed the interests of French Canadians. A huge and unmitigated lie. As seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, according to the treaty of 1763, the Seminary could have sold all its possessions here to England and gone off with the money and left the French Canadians to shift for themselves. Did the Seminary do so? No. Two years after the conquest Montreal had lost nearly three-fourths of its inhabitants, property went down to the lowest ebb, but the Seminary did not follow the example of the merchants and speculators and sell out while figures still remained high enough. The Sulpicians remained; stood by their people; they saved the whole French race from being effaced. Had it not been for them Longfellow could have composed a second "Evangeline" and have sung the ruin of Cana-

dians as well as Acadians. The English power that drove the poor French Acadians into exile and national ruin, could have sent the French-Canadians along the same path of misery, had it not been for the Seminary. By degrees the governing power in Canada sought to weed out the French priesthood, especially by allowing the Seminarians to die away and finally to disappear for want of recruits. At one period there remained only five or six old Sulpicians, and the doom of the Seminary seemed sealed. But at that period a number of wealthy priests, scions of rich families in France, driven from home by the persecutions above referred to, came to Canada, and placing their private means at the disposal of the Seminary, served once more to rescue the French language from destruction, French laws from abolition, and French Catholic institutions from the tide that was almost about to engulf them.

And it is against these protectors of the French Canadian nationality that the impious pens of real national traitors—betrayers of the first principles of Faith and the elementary canons of patriotism—have dared to indict such foul and baseless accusations! But the Seminary can well say to *La Patrie*—"Cease, viper; you bite a file."

ARITHMETICAL BIGOTRY.

Until our plans were somewhat suddenly disturbed, by unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances, we were giving our readers a series of articles upon the subject of school books and the dangers to our faith that arise from those used in the Public Schools of Ontario. We referred to the "Histories of England and Canada" used in the Public and High Schools, and indicated many of the countless glaring inaccuracies, the prejudice that peeps out upon every page, the anti-Catholic spirit that animates these works. We also drew attention to the Readers and other text books which Catholic children are obliged to follow and hear explained in those undenominational schools. We must say—and we are sorry to be obliged to make such a statement—that in no public school under the control of non-Catholic authorities, is there a single text book that can be safely studied by a Catholic youth. In each and in all of them we find insinuations, remarks, comments, misstatements, special quotations or suggestions that cause the young mind to reflect in a prejudiced and adverse manner upon the principles of our faith and the history of our Church.

Some one may remark that it is not possible to introduce religious prejudice into geography, astronomy, arithmetic and the sciences; and that we must be "drawing the long bow" when we state that every text book is pernicious as far as the Catholic pupil is concerned. Now, we propose substantiating our contention. How could the author of an ordinary arithmetic possibly aid in undermining the faith of a Catholic child? What bigotry could there be in a sum in proportion? The mere idea of such a thing must be the outcome of some fevered imagination. Let us see! In the first place, there is no study that requires a greater concentration of thought than that of mathematics; when the mind is all absorbed in the working out of a problem or a sum in arithmetic, it turns with great relief to any other subject of contemplation, and lasting and deep are the impressions made upon the mind under such circumstances. Give, then, a youth an example in arithmetic, and while he is striving to work out the sum, every word of that example is impressed upon his memory

and is suggestive of problems in a very different realm.

To illustrate our meaning we will take an example from the "National Arithmetic," designed for the use of Canadian Schools, prepared by J. H. Sangster of the old "Normal School for Upper Canada," published by John Lovell of Montreal and sold by R. & A. Miller of Toronto. We turn to page 379, and under the heading of "Arithmetical Recreations," we find the 18th example, which runs as follows:

"A certain convent consisted of nine cells, of which the centre one was occupied by a blind abbess and the rest by her nuns. The good abbess, to assure herself that all were in, visited all the cells, and finding 3 nuns in each which made 9 in each row, retired to rest. Four nuns, however, went out, and the abbess returning to count them, still found nine in each row, and therefore retired as before. The four nuns then came back, bringing each another woman with her, and the abbess upon paying them another visit counted them as before, and entertained no suspicion of what had taken place. After this four more strange women were introduced, and the abbess still found the number apparently the same, i.e. nine in each row. Again four more were introduced, making the number of strange women twelve, and still the abbess was satisfied. Finally the twelve strange women went away, taking with them six of the nuns, and the abbess again counting them, retired in the full persuasion that no one had gone out or come in. How was all this possible?"

This simple example is on a par with Mrs. Shepherd's stories, Miss Ousack's fabrications and Maria Monk's abominable falsehoods. In fact the shameless authoress of a series in the British-Canadian could not do worse, or know less about a convent. Just imagine a young Catholic boy or girl, pondering over this problem and cracking a poor young brain with a dozen questions that must naturally arise out of this study. What kind of place must a convent be? How loose the discipline of such a house! If the nuns can go out and bring in other women, and do so under the very nose of the poor blind abbess, what is to prevent them going out and bringing in persons of the other sex? In fact, to the young and untrained mind a hundred pernicious questions might be suggested and a thousand seeds of anti-Catholic prejudice be thus sown. All this time the youth never reflects upon the absurdity of the whole story; the nonsense of talking about a blind abbess—as if a religious who has been so afflicted could possibly retain her position of active superiress—then the very simplicity of the picture proposed for contemplation, in the abbess going about at stated intervals counting the nuns in the cells, as a farmer would count horses in stalls. In fact no further comment is necessary. The above example should suffice to show that even in cold calculation, in formal arithmetic, the spirit of anti-Catholic prejudice is introduced, and that there is not a text-book used in any of these schools that is entirely free from objection on the score of Catholic principles.

We repeat what we have so often stated: the mere reading and explaining of the Bible and the singing of hymns and saying of prayers are not the only dangers for Catholic children in these public schools, the greatest menace to their faith lies in the authorized text-books.

JUDGE: Have you formed any prejudice against the prisoner? JURYMAN: I have seen some newspaper pictures of him. JUDGE: You are excused.

LORD KILGOBBIN.

BY CHARLES LEVER

Author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton the Guardsman," "Charles O'Malley the Irish Dragon," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"ON THE LEADS."

Kate Kearney's room was on the top of the castle, and "gave" by a window over the leads of a large square tower. On this space she had made a little garden of a few flowers, to tend which one of what she called her "dissipations."

Some old packing-cases, filled with mold, sufficed to nourish a few stocks and carnations, a rose or two, and a mass of mignonette, which, possibly, like the children of the poor, grew up sturdy and healthy from some of the adverse circumstances of their condition. It was a very favorite spot with her; and if she came hither in her happiest moments, it was here also her saddest hours were passed, sure that in the cares and employments of her loved plants she would find solace and consolation. It was at this window Kate now sat with Nina, looking over the vast plain, on which a rion moonlight was streaming, the shadows of fast-fitting clouds throwing strange and fanciful effects over a space almost wide enough to be a prairie.

"What a deal have mere names to do with our imaginations, Nina?" said Kate. "Is not that boundless sweep before us as fine as your boasted Campagna? Does not the night wind career over it as joyfully, and is not the moonlight as picturesque in its breaks by turf-clump and hillocks as by ruined wall and tottering temple? In a word, are not we as well here, to drink in all this delicious silence, as if we were sitting on your loved Pincian?"

"Don't ask me to share such heresies. I see nothing out there but bleak desolation. I don't know if it ever had a past; I can almost swear it will have no future. Let us not talk of it."

"What shall we talk of?" asked Kate, with an arch smile.

"You know well enough what led me up here. I want to hear what you know of that strange man Dick brought her to-day to dinner?"

"I never saw him before—never even heard of him."

"Do you like him?"

"I have scarcely seen him."

"Don't be so guarded and reserved. Tell me frankly the impression he makes on you. Is he not vulgar—very vulgar?"

"How should I say, Nina? Of all the people you ever met, who knows so little of the habits of society as myself? Those fine gentlemen who were here the other day shocked my ignorance by numberless little displays of indifference. Yet I can feel that they must have been paragons of good breeding, and that what I believed to be a very cool self-sufficiency was in reality the very latest London version of good manners."

"Oh, you did not like that charming carelessness of Englishmen that goes where it likes and when it likes, that does not wait to be answered when it questions, and only insists on one thing, which is—'not to be bored.' If you knew, dear Kate, how foreigners school themselves, and strive to catch up that insouciance, and never succeed—never!"

"My brother's friend certainly is no adept in it."

"He is insufferable. I don't know that the man ever dined in the company of ladies before; did you remark that he did not open the door as we left the dinner room? and if your brother had not come over, I should have had to open it for myself. I declare I'm not sure he stood up as we passed."

"Oh, yes; I saw him rise from his chair."

"I'll tell you what you did not see. You did not see him open his napkin at dinner. He stole his roll of bread very sly from the folds, and then placed the napkin, carefully folded, beside him."

"You seem to have observed him closely, Nina."

"I did so, because I saw enough in his manner to excite suspicion of his class, and I want to know what Dick means by introducing him here."

"Papa liked him; at least he said that after we left the room a good deal of his shyness wore off, and that he conversed pleasantly and well. Above all, he seems to know Ireland perfectly."

"Indeed!" she said, half-disdainfully.

"So much so that I was heartily sorry

to leave the room when I heard them begin the topic; but I saw papa wished to have some talk with him, and I went."

"They were gallant enough not to join us afterward, though I think we waited tea till ten."

"Till nigh eleven, Nina, so that I am sure that they must have been interested in their conversation."

"I hope the explanation excuses them."

"I don't know that they are aware they needed an apology. Perhaps they were affecting a little of that British insouciance you spoke of."

"They had better not. It will sit most awkwardly on their Irish habits."

"Some day or other I'll give you a formal battle on this score, Nina, and I warn you you will not come so well out of it."

"Whenever you like. I accept the challenge. Make this brilliant companion of your brother's the type, and it will test your cleverness, I promise you. Do you even know his name?"

"Mr. Daniel, my brother called him; but I know nothing of his country or of his belongings."

"Daniel is a Christian name, not a family name, is it not? We have scores of people like that—Tommasini, Ricciardi, and such like—in Italy, but they mean nothing."

"Our friend below-stairs looks as if that was not his failing. I should say that he means a good deal."

"Oh, I know you are laughing at my stupid phrase—no matter; you understood me at all events. I don't like that man."

"Dick's friends are not fortunate with you. I remember how unfavorably you judged of Mr. Atlee from his portrait."

"Well, he looked rather better than his picture—less false, I mean; or perhaps it was that he had a certain levity of manner that carried off the perfidy."

"What an amiable sort of levity!"

"You are too critical on me by half this evening," said Nina, pettishly; and she arose and strolled out upon the leads.

For some time Kate was scarcely aware she had gone. Her head was full of cares, and she sat trying to think some of them "out," and see her way to deal with them. At last the door of her room slowly and noiselessly opened, and Dick put in his head. "I was afraid you might be asleep, Kate," said he, entering, "finding all so still and quiet here."

"No. Nina and I were chatting here—squabbling, I believe, if I were to tell the truth; and I can't tell when she left me."

"What could you be quarreling about?" asked he, as he sat down beside her.

"I think it was about that strange friend of yours. We were not quite agreed whether his manners were perfect, or his habits those of the well-bred world. Then we wanted to know more of him, and each was dissatisfied that the other was so ignorant; and lastly, we were canvassing that very peculiar taste you appear to have in friends, and were wondering where you find your odd people."

"So, then, you don't like Donogan?" said he, hurriedly.

"Like whom? And you call him Donogan?"

"The mischief is out," said he. "Not that I wanted to have secrets from you, but all the same I'm a precious bungler. His name is Donogan, and what's more, it's Daniel Donogan. He was the same who figured in the dock at, I believe, sixteen years of age, with Smith O'Brien and the others, and was afterwards seen in England in '59, known as a head-centre, and apprehended on suspicion in '60, and made his escape from Dartmoor the same year. There's a very pretty biography in skeleton, is it not?"

"But, my dear Dick, how are you connected with him?"

"Not very seriously. Don't be afraid. I'm not compromised in any way, nor does he desire that I should be. Here is the whole story of our acquaintance." And now he told what the reader already knows of their first meeting and the intimacy that followed it.

"All that will take nothing from the danger of harboring a man charged as he is," said she, gravely.

"That is to say, if he be tracked and discovered."

"It is what I mean."

"Well, one has only to look out of that window, and see where we are and what lies around us on every side, to be tolerably easy on that score." And as he spoke he arose and walked out upon the

terrace. "What! were you here all this time?" asked he, as he saw Nina seated on the battlement, and throwing dried leaves carelessly to the wind.

"Yes; I have been here this half hour, perhaps longer."

"And heard what we have been within there?"

"Some chance words reached me, but I did not follow them."

"Oh, it was here you were, then, Nina?" cried Kate. "I'm ashamed to say I did not know it."

"We got so warm discussing your friend's merits or demerits that we parted in a sort of huff," said Nina. "I wonder was he worth quarreling for?"

"What should you say?" asked Dick inquiringly, as he scanned her face.

"In any other land I might say he was—that is, that some interest might attach to him; but here, in Ireland, you all look so much brighter, and wittier, and more impetuous, and more out of the common than you really are, that I give up all divination of you, and own I cannot read you at all."

"I hope you like the explanation," said Kate to her brother, laughing.

"I'll tell my friend of it in the morning," said Dick; "and as he is a great national champion, perhaps he'll accept it as a defiance."

"You do not frighten me by the threat," said Nina, calmly.

Dick looked from her face to his sister's, and back again to hers, to discern, if he might, how much she had overheard; but he could read nothing in her cold and impassive bearing, and he went his way in doubt and confusion.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ON A VISIT AT KILGOBBIN.

Before Kearney had risen from his bed the next morning Donogan was in his room, his look elated, and his cheek glowing with recent exercise. "I have had a burst of two hours' sharp walking over the bog," cried he; "and it has put me in such spirits as I have not known for many a year. Do you know, Mr. Kearney, that what with the fantastic effects of the morning mists, as they lift themselves over these vast wastes, the glorious patches of blue heather and purple anemone that the sun displays through the fog, and better than all, the springiness of a soil that sends a thrill to the heart, like a throb of youth itself, there is no walking in the world can compare with a bog at sunrise. There's a sentiment to open a paper on nationalities! I came up with the post-boy, and took his letters to save him a couple of miles. Here's one for you, I think from Atlee; and this is also to your address, from Dublin; and here's the last number of the Pike; and you'll see they have lost no time. There's a few lines about you. Our readers will be grateful to us for the tidings we announce to-day, with authority—that Richard Kearney, Esq., son of Maurice Kearney, of Kilgobbin Castle, will contest his native county at the approaching election. It will be a proud day for Ireland when she shall see her representation in the names of those who dignify the exalted station they hold in virtue of their birth and blood by claims of admitted talent and recognized ability. Mr. Kearney, junior, has swept the university of its prizes, and the college gate has long seen his name at the head of her prizemen. He contests the seat in the National interest. It is needless to say all our sympathies and best wishes go with him."

Dick shook with laughing while the other read the paragraph in a high-sounding and pretentious tone.

"I hope," said Kearney at last, "that the information as to my college successes is not vouched for on authority."

"Who cares a fig about them? The phrase rounds off a sentence, and nobody treats it like an affidavit."

"But some one may take the trouble to remind the readers that my victories have been defeats, and that in my last examination but one I got 'cautioned.'"

"Do you imagine, Mr. Kearney, the House of Commons in any way reflects college distinction? Do you look for senior wranglers and double-firsts on the Treasury bench? and are not the men who carry away distinction the men of breadth, not depth? Is it not the wide acquaintance with a large field of knowledge, and the subtle power to know how other men regard these topics, that make the popular leader of the present day? And remember, it is talk, and not oratory, is the mode. You must be commonplace, and even vulgar, practical,

dashed with a small morality, so as not to be classed with low Radical; and if then you have a bit of hifolutin for the peroration, you'll do. The morning papers will call you a young man of great promise; and the whip will never pass you without a shake-hands."

"But there are good speakers."

"There is Bright—I don't think I know another—and he only at times. Take my word for it, the secret of success with 'the collective wisdom' is reiteration."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IRISH AND ENGLISH LANDLORDS.

Their Different Attitude Toward Farmers and Peasants.

Painfully instructive reports by Mr. W. P. O'Brien and Mr. R. C. Richards to the Labor Commission on the condition of the agricultural laborer in Ireland have just been issued. The Irish laborers are, according to these documents, in a deplorable condition. Their wages are low, and they are, as a rule, ill-housed and ill-fed. If Mr. Richards is correct, the Irish landlords are in a considerable measure to blame for the wretchedness of their surroundings. He says: "Whatever be the merits or demerits of landlordism, one cannot fail to be struck by the remarkable contrast between the practical outcome of it in England and in Ireland respectively in regard to the habits and condition of the laborers. In most of the English districts visited there were signs of the interest taken by the landlord in the condition of the peasantry—signs that he is using his influence to compel and educate the peasant to take an interest in his own condition. In the Irish districts it was quite the exception to find anything of the kind. Even at the lodges of private mansions there was often as much dirt and disorder as would be found in the meanest hovel." If the Irish landlords, instead of betraying antagonism to the people and opposing every popular movement, had taken the lead in promoting the welfare of the farmers and peasants, not only would the prosperity of the country be much greater, but their own position and prospects would be far different from what they are at present. They enwed the wind and have reaped the whirlwind.

Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

These is a strong movement in favor of the restoration of the religious orders in Portugal. One of the most popular deputies in the Parliament is Father de Maximinios, the representative of the district of Braga, who has made this question specially his own, and took the lead in an important debate upon it in the late session.

A Prominent Lawyer Says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

The sub-marine cable having been recently laid between the Azores Islands (St. Michael) and the European continent, the first message sent over the line was addressed to the Pope by the Very Rev. Prior of the Marix Church of St. Michael.

As the Czar expects to visit Paris in the spring, when he will attend the grand naval review, the Parisians propose to erect a statue in honor of Russia, which will be unveiled upon that occasion.

First Friend—He must be a good artist when his pictures sell so well. Second Friend: Not necessarily. He may be a good salesman.

He Could Read It—Clerk: I can't read this letter, sir; the handwriting is very bad. Mr. Flareup: Pahaw—any donkey can read it. Pass it here.

THE HAND OF GOD.

This is the heading of an article in a French religious newspaper. Readers must draw what conclusions they please from the following facts. M. Desgenetais, one of the newly elected members of the chamber of deputies, is dead. He died before the opening of the chamber. He was mayor of Polbec, a rich man, and an inveterate anti-clerical. His electioneering opponent was the Baron Pierard, a staunch Catholic, who had placed himself under the protection of Our Lady of Lourdes. The exultation of the anti-clericals on M. Desgenetais' election knew no bounds. They gave expression to it by organizing sacrilegious scenes at Polbec, and at a neighboring place, Lillebonne. These took place during the night, and, it is said, with the connivance of the newly-elected deputy. The defeated Catholic candidate, the Baron Pierard, was not burnt in effigy, but buried in effigy, and with circumstances which show that religion haters of the present day are more ignoble in their proceedings than were the sorcerers of old. A coffin, as if containing the remains of the Catholic baron, was borne through the streets in the dead of night, attended by the parody of a religious funeral. The coffin was preceded by a cross-bearer with a crucifix. Then came a mimic priest dressed as a Celebrant, and there was free use made of sham holy water. The place of sepulture reached, the coffin was lowered, not into the earth, but into an open sewer. On the day following, or the one after that two of the men who had been concerned in these midnight saturnalia died suddenly. One had been the cross-bearer, the other had carried the holy water. One clamoured, but in vain, for a priest in his last moments. A third, the one who lowered the coffin into the sewer and who, in order to do so, had had to kneel, had been struck by paralysis. According to *La Verite*, a Catholic journal, this paralysis is of a kind that forbids the sufferer to either lie or sit, but compels him to keep the same kneeling posture in which he was when his impious deed was committed. The fourth, struck as by an invisible hand, and who, there is reason to suppose, was a side actor in the sacrilegious comedy, was M. Desgenetais, the newly elected member of deputies. He died the other day, raving in brain fever.—*Liverpool Catholic Times'* Paris correspondent.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

There are in the world 462 universities with 10,554 professors and 184,490 students.

In 1552 books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as savoring of magic.

The increase of schools is every country has generally been attended by a decrease of crime.

The world in 1888 had 791,425 schools for elementary instruction, with 50,816,000 pupils.

Newton's application of algebra to theoretical and practical mathematics was made in 1668.

The Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow were founded by Alexander I. in 1802.

Arithmetical notation by the nine digits and zero was used in Hindostan in the sixth century.

Medieval education comprised the trivium; grammar, dialectics and rhetoric; and the quadrivium: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

English education dates from Alfred the Great, who ordered that the son of every freeman who could afford it should be taught reading and writing.

In Scandinavia, Switzerland and Germany over 95 per cent. of the population are able to write; in Great Britain, 90; in France, 85; in the United States 92.

The progress of education in Europe since 1840 has been wonderful. The population has increased 88 per cent., and the school attendance 145 per cent.

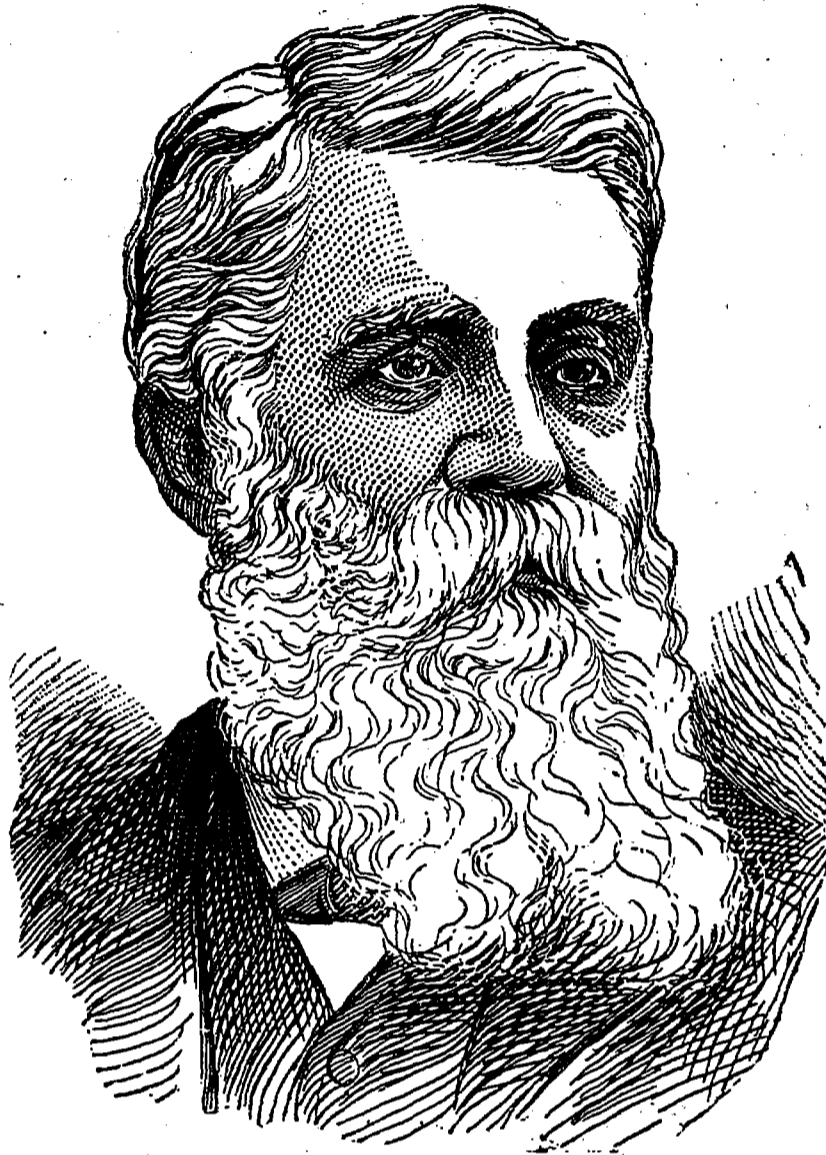
The academy took its name from that of a shady grove outside the walls of Athens, where Plato and his disciples were accustomed to walk. B. C. 378.

The United States had last year 430 universities and colleges, with 8,472 professors and teachers, 124,684 students, and 4,542,902 volumes in their libraries.

A mouse lately showed great presence of mind on falling into a dish of cream. It swam round and round violently, until it was able to crawl out on the butter.

WENT TO BANFF HOT SPRINGS.

Returned Home Racked with Pain—Lost 43 Pounds—A Wonderful Restoration!



A patient spirit is one of the most important elements in the character of a human being. Many occasions will occur when patience will be the only virtue which will command success. While we would strongly urge the practice of patience in the labors of everyday life, it would be madness and folly to inculcate its practice when suffering from rheumatism or any of the many troubles that arise from a disordered condition of the nervous system. Patience exercised when suffering from disease, is not a virtue; it is a heinous crime. When the first symptoms of disease are felt we should be up and doing, to rid ourselves of danger and death. When surrounded in a house by fire we make haste to escape from destruction; in like manner should every sufferer endeavor to free himself or herself from the awful fire of disease.

We implore you to free yourselves at once from those death-fires which result from a diseased condition of the great nervous system. These death fires may be in the form of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles.

Thousands in Canada have reason to rejoice and give thanks for almost immediate deliverance from the grasp of such troubles. Owing to the existence of Paine's celery compound, suffering and terrible agony have been avoided when the great medicine was used early.

Mr. James Leverington, of Virden, Manitoba, whose portrait appears above, unfortunately for himself, endured terrible tortures for over a year before he heard of the wonderful curing powers of Paine's celery compound. Medical skill, patent medicines and the virtues of the waters of Banff Hot Springs failed to cure.

After darkness comes sunshine. This indeed was Mr. Leverington's experience. A few bottles of Paine's celery compound sufficed to make him a sound and strong man, and he now is enabled to enjoy life and its pleasures.

With a heart full of gratitude Mr. Leverington writes as follows:—

"I think it my duty, without solicitation from any one, to write in the interests of other sufferers, and give you a testimonial in favor of your (to me) almost miraculous remedy, Paine's celery compound. For more than a year I was suffering from the agonizing pains of sciatica; and after trying all that medical skill could devise, and using many remedies, patent and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot Springs of Banff, under the able superintendence of Dr. Brett. I took the treatment thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and came home at the end of that time racked with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At this juncture, when hope had almost fled, I heard of Paine's celery compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended it to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away my crutches.

I keep a bottle on hand in case of any return of the complaint. I am now 53 years old, and feel as spry and healthy and free from pain as I ever did in my life. I was born in Norfolk, England and came to Canada when only three years. I was brought up in the township of Cornwall, Ontario, and came to Manitoba eight years ago. Have always been a farmer, and am as able to do hard work as ever I was.

With a heart full of gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of your remedy, and a wish to influence others who may suffer, I gladly and freely indite this letter.

Rev. Mr. Talbot, Methodist Minister, of Elkhorn, can confirm my statements, and will do so if written to."

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, the successful and extremely popular druggist of Virden, vouches for Mr. Leverington's statements, as follows:—

"I have known Mr. Leverington for years or more, and can confirm what he says in regard to his cure by Paine's celery compound. Ever since his cure he has been sounding its praises, and he is a perfect enthusiast on the subject of Paine's celery compound. I believe him to be thoroughly reliable."

CHINA.

A Living Martyr.

This morning one of our staff (writes the *Ceylon Catholic Messenger*), had the privilege of an interview with two gallant French missionaries on their way from China, where they have been on the mission, one for 20 and the other for 15 years. Both are completely broken down in health, the elder by such a long-uninterrupted term of noble work performed amid the greatest privations, and the younger—a priest of about 40 years—owing to his having been the victim of the satanic cruelty of the Chinese. At two different times they had determined on taking his life. On the first occasion he managed to escape unharmed, but about a year ago a mob surprised him in his retreat, and set about putting him to a slow martyrdom in their usual demonic fashion. He was pierced with knives in fifteen different places in his body, the skin was taken from his forehead, his nails torn off, both wrists broken and the sinews cut, and finally having stabbed, as his executioners thought, in the heart, he was left for dead. In this state his body was furtively taken away by some pious Christians, and their endeavours to restore life to the saintly priest were successful, the knife aimed at his heart having been intercepted in its course by a bone. In due time he was brought to Hongkong where he underwent severe different operations under English doctors, after one of which, so weak had he become that it took one and a half hours to revive him from the effects of the chloroform administered to him. This was only done even then by igniting brandy into his arm. The wound over his heart has as yet resisted all the power of medicine to heal. It is still open and dreadful to look at and causes the good priest the most dreadful agony whenever he is subjected to jolting or shaking. Both his hands are powerless and he is unable to say Mass, in fact he looks more dead than alive. Withal, within his shattered frame there is a noble spirit. He is most cheerful and entertaining, and his only object in going to Europe is to endeavour to recover sufficient health to enable him to devote himself longer to the salvation of the souls of the Chinese. We fear, however, that the remainder of his days will be for him a slow martyrdom, and that he will never again see the land of his adoption—that land whose sons have repaid him so cruelly for the disinterested love he bore them and the sacrifices he made for them. The age of martyrs is not dead, for there is scarce a year that many priests and faithful are not sent to their doom in China by some such cruelty as that of which this valiant young missionary has been the victim. This morning after a short stay at the Pettok Mission house they went on board the steamer which sailed away soon after.—*Illustrated Catholic Missions.*

Turkey is on the point of abandoning the Arabic and also the Greek calendar and adopting instead what is called the financial calendar. This is in reality the Gregorian, which is used in all the western nations.

The jury in the Young murder case at St. Thomas, after being locked up for more than eight hours, failed to agree, so that the prisoner will be tried again at the Spring Assizes.

Millions of roubles and several lives have been lost in the recent fires that devastated the crown lands of Russia. Immense forests in the town of Gori, in Transcaucasia, have been almost consumed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbatic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

A SHORT SESSION OPENED.

Parish Councils and Employers' Bills Will be Pushed, with the Certainty that the Rejection of the Latter will Result in an Appeal.

Despatches from London give descriptions of the reassembling of Parliament, being the first autumn meeting for several years. It promises to be a phenomenally short session. As noted in these despatches heretofore, the government will push two important measures—the parish councils bill and the employers' liability bill.

The last Tory Government gave the country the County Council, which substituted that elective body for a board of appointive Magistrates. The Liberals go much further and propose to establish elective parish councils, which shall take over the powers now exercised by the vestries, consisting in the country generally of the wardens of the parish church and almost complete control of the landed gentry, tradesmen and other smaller landlords. The proposed bill gives a vote to every householder and will thus very largely increase the power of the "common people" to control all local matters.

WOULD GO TO THE COUNTRY.

It seems very likely that if passed in the House of Commons the House of Lords will also throw out this bill. In that event it may be regarded as certain that Mr. Gladstone will at once dissolve Parliament and go to the country. He will have in this issue a popular rallying cry, which not only would return a Liberal majority, but might give a deal of force to the movement against the upper chamber.

Under the existing law of employers' liability the employer has in a large proportion of the cases been able to escape paying any compensation for injuries sustained by his workmen. The principal object of the new bill is to narrow the interpretation of contributory negligence so as to give effective protection to the workman against being cheated out of his fair compensation for injuries (or death) by legal quibbles.

Under the present law also the employer on engaging workmen can get them to sign a contract acquitting the employer of all responsibility for accidents to them. In the cases of some large enterprises, notably the London and Northwestern Railway, which employs 40,000 men, insurance funds have been started, to which the companies have contributed liberally and from which the men were compensated in case of injury incurred during their work.

Men employed by such companies contract themselves out of the employers' liability act. The new bill would deprive workmen of that right, and these workmen are opposed to the proposed reform of the law. But trades union organizations and labor bodies generally are in favor of the bill.

So far as one can judge by Lord Salisbury's utterances the opposition will not only fight this bill in the House of Commons, but may also throw it out of the House of Lords.

WILL THEY STICK TO GLADSTONE?

Can Mr. Gladstone rely upon his present majority, that is to say the Irish part of it, for continued support in these measures? They must not only support him, it must be remembered, but the absence of thirty five out of seventy-two Irish members at the time of a vote would wreck the Ministry. This is the serious question of the day.

The chief topic of discussion in political clubs is the new policy of hostility to the government formulated by Redmond in his recent speeches. The Unionists are hopeful that, as the government cannot possibly accede to Redmond's demand for an evicted tenants' bill during the approaching sittings, he may be tempted to follow up his threatened abstention by actually voting against the government on some crucial question. But Redmond's friends disclaim any such design, at least for the present, though they hint that if the Ministers should fail to reintroduce the Home Rule bill in the session of next year Redmond may avail himself of some opportunity of casting his nine votes against them when by so doing he can insure their defeat.

The attitude of the McCarthyites, in view of the line taken by Redmond, has

also been eagerly canvassed and reports are prevalent that some of McCarthy's followers sympathized with Redmond's contemplated action.

AS MCCARTHY SEES IT.

When asked whether he thought Redmond was likely to detach any members of the Nationalist party on this new policy, the leader of the Nationalists seemed rather amused as he replied, emphatically:

"Nothing that Redmond could do would detach a single member of the Nationalist party."

"You are agreed, then, within your party upon supporting the government in pressing forward their English legislation?"

"We are absolutely unanimous upon the point. We regard it as essential to keep the government in power which has promised to give us Home Rule and which has already carried that measure through the House of Commons. We must do everything to keep the Tories out of office, for if they came in now it would mean the indefinite postponement of Home Rule and the probable renewal of coercion in Ireland."

"Do you consider that Redmond has improved his position in Ireland by his recent speeches?"

"I consider that he has injured his position. It must be apparent to the meanest political intelligence that our policy as Home Rulers should be to do everything to strengthen the Ministry pledged to grant us what we want. It is vitally necessary before there is a dissolution that the Ministers should have done all in their power to fulfil their pledges to the English electorate, and we shall assist them in every way in doing so, knowing that by so doing we are insuring the ultimate triumph of Home Rule."

"Do you believe that Redmond can put the government in the minority?"

"The chances of the parliamentary game are manifold, and by carefully watching them he might find an opportunity when his nine votes would wreck the Home Rule Ministry, but I cannot conceive it possible that he would pursue a policy so certainly fatal to himself and his followers. He may abstain from attending at Westminster; that is a safe and convenient course. But I won't believe, until I see it, that he will openly aid the Unionists in defeating Home Rule. No, I believe that the Ministers, in pursuing the policy that they have decided upon, will be perfectly secure and will insure their triumph at the next general elections, and then the triumph of Home Rule."

HOME RULE PROGRAMME.

While the Home Rule bill will not be reintroduced in the Commons during the present Parliament adequate measures will be adopted to keep the question before the country until dissolution. The proposal made in behalf of the government to the Irish Nationalists is that the bill shall be reintroduced in the House of Lords next year. The Lords, are, of course, certain to reject the bill again, and upon this the government will submit a resolution to the House of Commons reaffirming the principles of the bill and condemning the action of the Lords in rejecting it. This resolution can be carried after eight or ten days' discussion, and will practically have the same effect in keeping Home Rule to the front as if the bill itself had again been carried through the Commons and without the waste of time that such a course would entail.

This scheme has been accepted in effect, if not formally by the Nationalists, but Redmond has not indicated whether it would satisfy his party. It is agreed that it is the best the Ministry can do, since if it were to devote the whole of this session to the Home Rule bill again the best informed opinion is that the disappointment so caused to English supporters would result in the breaking up of the Liberal party, the destruction of the government and the loss of all chance of a Home Rule Ministry being returned at the next election.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY,
Consulting Counsel,
SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS
Montreal.

DOHERTY & SICOTTE,
(Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY,)
Advocates: and: Barristers,
180 ST. JAMES STREET,
City and District Bank Building

An Important Point of Merit.

MILK GRANULES

is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley flour, and other infant foods, and contains no Glucose and no Cane Sugar.

It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

Don't Accept a Substitute.

JOHNSON'S - FLUID - BEEF

-IS UNEQUALLED-

IN FLAVOR,
NUTRITION, and
DIGESTIBILITY.

THE BEST TONIC IS

STAMINAL,

-BECAUSE-

the moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer to the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy?

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS who work for us make MONEY fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. THE ROYAL SILVERWARE CO., Windsor, Ont. 11-6-08

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THROUGH TOURIST CARS

—LEAVE MONTREAL FOR—

VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, ETC.,
Every WEDNESDAY.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,
Every TUESDAY.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

BOSTON, MASS.,
Every MONDAY, THURSDAY and
SATURDAY.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES STREET,
Next to Post Office.

WIT AND HUMOR.

To have a high time—Go among the mountains.

How would you expect an accountant to speak—Figuratively.

Magistrate: How do you know the prisoner made a great disturbance? Policeman: He woke me up, your worship.

Young Man: "I want an engagement ring." Jeweller: "Yes, sir. About what size?" "I don't know exactly, but she can twist me round her finger, if that's any guide."

Guest: This bill of fare is in French. Waiter: Yes, sir; but the prices is in English, sir. Mue' folks go by them."

London Cabby politely: Beg pardon, sir. Please don't smoke in the keb, sir; ladies do complain o' the 'bacca uncommon. Better let me smoke it for yer outside, sir.

Doctor: I would advise you to take a walk every morning before breakfast. Sappy: But, doctor, I—ah, never get up until after breakfast, y'know.

"When I grow up," said a little 6-year old philosopher, "sha'n't I feel strange for a day or two."

"Falsar sings beautifully, but they tell me he can't tell the truth." "That's right. He's the most 'tuneful lyre' in the State."

"You have seen Jones' wife; what is she like? Should you call her pretty?" "I might if I were talking to Jones."

Tom: Women don't love men for what they really are, but for what they have done. Kitty: And men love women for what their fathers have done.

ELVIRA showing Pearl her photograph: Awful, isn't it? Pearl: It's a splendid likeness, though.

PASSENGER: Why, guard, how's this? There's no room in this train. Guard: There's room enough, but there are too many passengers.

Hostess—"People are very dull tonight, Adolph; I really can't get them to talk."

Host—"Play something, dearest."

It's All Right If he Sent Stamps.—Humorist: I've been looking for the article I wrote the other day on Harlem Goats. I wanted *The Agriculturist's Almanac* to have that, and I believe I sent it off to Puck.

Humorist's Wife—Well, you'll have to wait now, dear, till it comes back..

The following young Oblate Fathers have lately received obediences for the foreign missions named in each case: Father Audic, British Columbia (accompanying Mr. Durien, who has sailed from Havre); Father Bremont, Mackenzie; Father Chaumont, Labrador; Father Charles Lefebvre, St. Albert, Alberta; Father Vales and Father Comeau, Manitoba.

The Davis Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia, is shipping coke to Mexico and is succeeding in direct competition with the English coke companies.

By the caving in of a trench at Homestead steel works two men were killed outright and five others injured, one of them fatally.

Carpets.

The place to get them right, and fullest selection, is at
THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Curtains,

Shades, Portieres and Window Mountings—new, pretty, and splendid value, at
THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Oilcloths,

Cork Flooring, Linoleums and Italian Tile Cork, well seasoned and from celebrated makers, at
THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

Mats,

Mattings, Rugs and Parquet Carpetings, immense quantities to select from, at
THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

1884 Notre Dame Street,
And 58 and 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. Evans, town inspector of Athy, has resigned his position.

Dr. Roden, of Drumkeeran, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Kinlough Dispensary District.

Classes for dairy instruction to young women were opened on Oct. 6 at the Model Garm, Glasnevin.

D. J. Cunihan, J. Duckett, D. O'Sullivan and John Kelly were elected Town Commissioners of Killarney.

Dr. Dignum, for some time Professor in St. Mary's College, Dundalk, has been ordained priest by Cardinal Logue.

The death is announced of E. Wood, J.P., proprietor of the Clonmel Chronicle, in the seventy ninth year of his age.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Vincent Nash, of Limerick, to the commission of the peace for the county.

The Westport Total Abstinence Society is to receive a present of fifty books for its library from William O'Brien, M.P.

John H. Cotter, assistant clerk of the Cork Union, has been elected clerk of that body in succession to the late Patrick McGrath.

Robert Gubbins, of Killeen Cottage, Oola, a staunch Nationalist, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for County Limerick.

Mother Mary Xavier Lynch, of the Presentation Convent, Bandon, has passed away. She was a member of the order for sixty-two years.

Mr. Davis, conducting clerk to J. C. Sullivan, solicitor, of Navan, has been elected clerk of the Petty Sessions of that place in succession to O. Lowry.

P. J. Murphy, M. Minch and J. P. Whelan, Nationalists; M. Anthony and Thomas Whelan, Redmondites, have been re-elected Town Commissioners of Athy.

Bishop McRedmond, of Killaloe, has promoted the Rev. J. McKenna, curate of Birr, to the pastorate of Felke in succession to Father P. McInerney, transferred to Inagh.

A medal for meritorious service has been awarded to Sergeant-Major H. McAlister, of the Royal Hospital, Kilmaham. He served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and has any excellent record.

Rev. James Cargin, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Londonderry, either jumped or fell from a moving train near St. Johnston, on Oct. 11, and was very seriously injured, although no bones were broken.

Joseph F. O'Carroll, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., of Dublin, physician to the House of Industries Hospital, has been appointed a governor of the Catholic University School of Medicine in the place of Dr. Cruise, who resigned.

Thomas Farrell, of Dublin, the sculptor, has been chosen president of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts in succession to the late Sir Thomas A. Jones. He has been a member of the academy thirty years, and has served as treasurer.

Tolerance seems to be making some headway in Ulster, notwithstanding the evil example of Belfast. A gratifying feature of the municipal elections at Coleraine was the return of Mr. Robert Ferris, a Catholic, at the head of the poll. His position must be due to the votes of a large number of his Protestant fellow-townsmen.

At a meeting of the Longford Board of Guardians on the 18th ult., a resolution proposed by H. G. Gregg, J.P., that the Longford jail, now unused, be utilized as an industrial training school for workhouse children, was adopted unanimously. Mr. Gregg read a letter from Bishop Woodlock, of Ardagh, in which the latter wrote: "I regret not having the pleasure of seeing you; but, from my heart, I wish 'God-speed' to your motion."

On Oct. 15, the feast of her patron saint, there passed away at the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, one of the most widely known and best loved of Irish nuns, Mother Teresa Greene. It is but a few months since she observed the golden jubilee of her entrance into religion. Sprung from an ancient Tipperary stock that was given to the religious life a number of sons and daughters, Mother Teresa joined the Ursuline Community at Blackrock, county Cork, and was professed in 1848. Eighteen years later she

was sent back to her native county by Archbishop Leahy, of Cashel, to restore the Ursuline Community in Thurles. The success of Mother Teresa in this work is part of the ecclesiastical history of Ireland. It was on the foundations she laid that this now famous convent rose and has remained.

OWED NAPOLEON NOTHING.

The Sulpicians and the Grand Emperor.

The 'Minerve' again takes issue with the 'Patrie' for its reflections on the order of St. Sulpice for its support to the 'rebels' against the Government of Napoleon. The 'Patrie' charges that while the order at Paris accepted Napoleon the St. Sulpicians of Montreal were affording assistance to those whose efforts were directed towards overthrowing the Emperor and therefore were guilty of treason towards him. The 'Minerve' quotes several authorities to show that the Sulpicians of Montreal had severed all connection with the order in Paris shortly after the treaty of Paris in 1763 and were recognized in 1764 under a construction approved by England. All the rights of the Seminary at Paris were transferred to it. The members were freed from all allegiance to the Paris Seminary and all its members, to the number of twenty-nine, became naturalized British subjects; therefore the Sulpicians of Montreal gave their support not to rebels but to friends of the British Crown, of which they had become subjects. Referring further to the favors shown the Sulpicians by Napoleon, the 'Minerve' says that its confere is deceived in supposing that they owed a debt of gratitude to him. On the contrary, they owe to him a decree of proscription. The Emperor, who was not tolerant of the opposition found in M. Emery, the celebrated superior of St. Sulpice, a man who was an obstacle to the carrying out of his plans and who espoused the cause of Pius VII., and assisted him in renewing his courage exhausted by so many trials. This gained for the superior the title of Ultramontanist. But being unable to conquer his flexibility the Emperor crushed him, proscribed his associates and reduced this illustrious house to the state of a small seminary in the diocese of Paris, so that it no longer contained any Sulpicians. This order was issued at St. Cloud on June 13, 1810. In the midst of incessant persecutions, of which

the Sulpicians were the victims in France, the celebrated Sulpician whom they call their second founder thought even of transporting the entire community to America. This is what the Sulpicians owe to the Grand Emperor.

CENTRAL CHINA HALL.

- DINNER SETTS, 100 pcs., from \$6.50.
- TEA SETTS, 44 pieces, from \$2.50.
- CHAMBER SETTS, 10 pcs., from \$3.
- LEMONADE SETTS,
- FRUIT SETTS,
- ICE CREAM SETTS,
- FRUIT PLATES,
- CHEESE DISHES,
- FANCY CUPS and SAUCERS,
- LIBRARY LAMPS,
- HALL LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
- PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, etc.

GEO. EADIE,
Successor to L. DENEAU.
2048 NOTRE DAME ST

COVERNTON'S
NIPPLE : OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for cracks and sore nipples. To harden the nipples commence using three months before confinement. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S
Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S
Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by O. J. COVERNTON & CO., 151
Queen Street, corner of Beaufort Street.
T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S.,
DENTIST
Teeth without Plates a Specialty.
No. 45 St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL. 46 G

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—	
Patent Spring.....	\$3.85 @ 4.10
Patent Winter.....	3.45 @ 3.85
Straight Roller.....	3.05 @ 3.25
Extra.....	2.80 @ 3.10
Superfine.....	2.50 @ 2.70
Fine.....	2.20 @ 2.35
City Strong Bakers.....	2.60 @ 3.65
Manitoba Bakers.....	2.25 @ 2.65
Ontario bag—extra.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers.....	1.45 @ 1.50
Superfine.....	1.30 @ 1.35
Fine.....	1.15 @ 1.15

Feed.—Ontario bran would cost \$14 to \$15 laid down here. Shorts met with are in fair demand, and quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.50. Moullie is quiet and unchanged at \$19.50 to \$21.50 as to grade.

Oatmeal.—Rolled oats and granulated are firmer, car lots being offered \$1 to \$1.85 on track, which is a rise of 5c on last week's prices. Rolled and granulated \$1.20 to \$1.30. Standard \$3.85 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard, \$1.85 to \$1.95.

Wheat.—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat has been sold at Fort William at 80c, and since then it is said a lot was offered at 80c. Here prices are purely nominal in the absence of business, and we quote 80c to 70c for No. 1 hard.

Corn.—Prices continue nominal at 43c to 50c in bond and 60c to 62c in car lots duty paid.

Wool.—Sales of car lots at 67c per 60 lbs for export. West sales reported in the Stratford district at 51c 51c f.o.b. per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Sales have been made of rejected grades at 31c, which is considered a good price.

Barley.—An occasional sale of malting barley is reported at 5 c to 6c.

Malt.—Sales of Montreal malt for Eastern shipment at 70c to 72c, and we quote 70c to 75c.

Stocks.—Sales of car lots have been made at 51c delivered here.

Eggs.—Sales of car lots have transpired at 51c to 51c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork Lard, &c.—We quote:	
Canada short cut pork per bbl.	\$21.00 @ 22.00
Canada clear mess, per bbl.	21.00 @ 21.50
Chicago short cut mess, per bbl.	21.00 @ 21.50
Mess pork, American, new, per bbl.	18.50 @ 21.00
India mess beef, per tierce.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Extra mess beef, per bbl.....	00.00 @ 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.....	12 @ 14c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb.....	11 @ 12c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb.....	10 @ 11c
Bacon, per lb.....	11 @ 12c
Shoulders, per lb.....	10 @ 11c

Dressed Hogs.—Few small lots received are being placed at \$7.50 to \$7.75, a drop of 75c to \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Car lots are offered at points west of Toronto at \$7.00 f.o.b. Live hogs have also suffered a decline in this market of 25c per 100 lbs. on the week.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—	
Creamery, August.....	22c to 23c
Creamery September.....	22c to 23c
Eastern Townships.....	19c to 21c
Western.....	18c to 20c.
For single tubs of selected, 1c per lb may be added to the above.	
Cheese.—We quote prices here as follows:—	
Finest Western colored.....	11c to 11c
Finest Western white.....	11c to 11c
Finest Quebec.....	11c to 11c
Underpiced.....	10c to 10c
Liverpool cable white.....	8c
Liverpool cable colored.....	8c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Holders, however, have had to give way a little on prices, sales having been made of fresh stock at 14c to 15c in round lots, and at 14c to 15c for single cases of choice.

Dressed Poultry.—A few cases, however, have been received, a large case of geese selling at 7c per lb. Turkeys have sold at 8c to 9c; and chickens at 7c to 7c, two barrels and a case selling at 7c. Ducks are quoted at 8c to 9c.

Game.—Partridges have sold at 50c per brace for No. 1 and at 25c to 30c for seconds. Venison saddles have sold during the past few days at 12c per lb, which is a drop of 2c per lb. since first arrivals. Carcasses have been placed at 7c.

Honey.—At 12c to 14c for white clover, a lot of 50 cases being sold at 14c, but the sections were heavier than the usual run. Stained honey is dull at 7c to 8c for new, and old at 6c to 8c, a lot of 7 large tins selling at 6c.

Hops.—Prices quoted nominally at 20c to 25c.

Baled Hay.—A number of sales of No. 2 being reported at \$9.50 to \$10.50 per net ton alongside vessel, and the sale of several cars on track was made at \$9.25 to \$10.50. Straw is quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.00 as to quality and condition.

Beans.—Choice hand-picked beans \$1.50 to \$1.60. Ordinary to good \$1.20 to \$1.40, and inferior \$1.00 to \$1.10.

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples.—We quote good fancy from \$3 to \$3.50, and Fameuses in good condition from \$4 to \$5.

Grapes.—Small baskets running from 25c to 27c. Malaga grapes are arriving in fine condition, and prices run from \$4 to \$5.75 per keg. Grape fruit.—Is demanding good prices at \$3.50 per crate.

Oranges.—Florida oranges are quoted from \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Lemons.—Good stock selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50; inferior \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Onions.—Car lots \$1.75 to \$2.5, and jobbing, Red at \$2.00, yellow about same as last week, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Potatoes.—Prices running from 50c to 55c per bag in car lots, while sweet potatoes are sold at about \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bul.

FISH AND OILS.

Pickled Fish.—Sales have been made of these arrivals at \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl, while shore herring have been sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 and Cape Breton are quoted at \$5.00. There is a fair demand for green cod, which is quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.50 for No. 1, while dry cod ranges from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Oil.—Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 85c. 50 am refined and 1 is very quiet, and quoted at 41c to 42c. Cod liver oil 45c to 50c, for old, and 55c to 60c for new.

Canned Fish.—Lobsters \$6.00 per case for tails, and \$3.50 to \$6.00 for tails. Mackerel \$4.00 to \$4.50.

WHAT IS



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 easily 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 pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, 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 end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.

Lavaltrie, December 26th, 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 exercise 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. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1894.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

NAPOLEON TALKS OF WATERLOO.

The following is an extract from the hitherto unpublished diary of the secretary of the English admiral who conveyed Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena. It is printed in the October Century.

Napoleon said many of his officers deserted previous to the battle of Waterloo; and in speaking of the French nation he said that the lower orders of the people were the most sincere, the most firm, and at the same time the best dispositioned in the world; but in the proportion as you rose the class their characters became the worse, and above the bourgeois they were too fickle and too volatile to be at all depended upon. They had one principle for to-day and another for to-morrow, according to the circumstances of the moment; and he attributed his Waterloo disasters solely to the disaffected officers of the army. In talking of the battle he assured the admiral he had never for a moment mistook the Prussians for Grouchy's division, but that he knew early in the day that the Prussians were closing on his flank; that this, however, gave him little or no uneasiness, as he depended on Gen. Grouchy also closing with him at the same time, and he ordered a sufficient force to oppose the Prussians, who were in fact already checked. And he added that he considered the battle throughout the day to be very much in his favor, but that so soon as it was dusk the disaffected officers promulgated the cry of "Sauve qui peut!" which spread such confusion and alarm throughout his whole line that it became impossible to counteract it, or to rally his troops, situated as they were.

But, he said, had it been daylight an hour longer, he was positive the result would have been very different; he further said that had he been able, when the alarm and confusion first took place, to have placed himself in a conspicuous situation in front, it would have insured the rallying of all his troops around him; but as it was, treachery and darkness combined rendered his ruin inevitable.

He said that on the morning of June 18 he did not entertain the most distant idea that the Duke of Wellington would have willingly allowed him to have brought the English army to a decisive battle; and consequently he had been the more anxious to push on, and if possible to force it, considering nothing else could offer him a chance of surmounting the difficulties with which he was surrounded; but, he added, could he have beaten the English army, he was positive scarcely one would have escaped being either killed or taken, in which case the Prussian army (having been already beaten on the 16th) must have made a precipitate retreat, or most probably would have been dispersed, and certainly entirely disorganized.

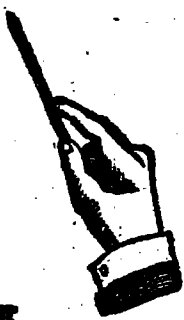
It was his intention then to have pushed on by forced marches to have met the Austrians before any junction could have been made between them and the Russians, which would have placed the game in his own hands, even if hostilities had been obstinately persevered in; though in the state of things he had built on the idea that a victory over the English army in Belgium, with its immediate results, would have been sufficient to have produced a change of administration in England, and have afforded him a chance of concluding an armistice, which he said was really his first object, as he felt that France was not equal to the efforts she was then making, and it was perfectly impossible for her to think of making any adequate resistance against the numerous forces of the allies, if once united and acting in concert against him.

Sorofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing and alterative effects, makes pure blood.

The Catholic Congress of Naples, which was to have taken place this month, but which was adjourned on sanitary grounds, has been definitely fixed for the 11th-15th of February next. Its opening will coincide with the fete of our Lady of Lourdes. The members of the congress will make a pilgrimage to Rome.

Father Elliot's first mission among the Protestants was crowned with the happiest results in Detroit. The Opera House was thronged every night, fully seven-eighths of the audience being Protestants.

That Pie



I had for dinner
was the best I ever ate.
Thanks to COTTOLINE, the
new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
FOR
IT.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

M. Emmanuel - Champigneulle

PARIS. BAR LE DUC. FRANCE.
**FIGURE WINDOWS } FOR CHURCHES.
STATUARY }**
Approved by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., Brief 1865.
Gold Medals at all the Universal Expositions.
Grand Prix d'Honneur, Rome, 1870.
AGENTS IN AMERICA:
GASTLE & SON,
20 UNIVERSITY ST., - MONTREAL.
Also for JOHN TAYLOR & CO., England,
BELL FOUNDERS.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. **6 BELLS**
HAVE FURNISHED 25,000
CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER
MENEELY & CO., GENUINE
WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

The fine quality of Bells for Churches,
Chimes, School Bells, etc. Fully warranted.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.
BELL-METAL BELL FOUNDRY.
THE VAN ROZEN & TITTY CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS
FOR THE WORLD
PUREST BELL-METAL (COPPER AND TIN)
Send for Price and Catalogue.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

BAILEY'S
Comparing his unsurpassed Sil-
ver-plated and Crystallized Glass
REFLECTORS
A wonderful invention for
lighting Churches
etc. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Catalogue
and price list free.
Send for it.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
208 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.
CINCINNATI, O., sole makers of the "Blymer"
Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells.
Catalogue with over 2000 testimonials.
NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.
24-2600w Mention this paper.

PORTER, TESKY & CO.

454 & 456 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
DOLLS,
TOYS,
GAMES,
and SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS
of every description. If our travellers
should fail to see you, write for samples.
Canadian Agents for HENRY MIL-
WARD & SONS Fish-House.

ANECDOTE OF GOUNOD.

A Simple Act That Foretold the Great-
ness of Three Men.

In Paris, in 1841, on a cold, foggy Christmas eve, a street violinist, old and shabby, was making his way along a street. He stopped in front of a cafe and began to play. His strains were so melancholy that street urchins took to their heels and a dog began to howl. The player in despair sat down on a step, laid his violin across his knees and began to sob.

Three young men appeared, singing a merry song then popular among conservatory students, and not perceiving the violinist ran full against him. One nearly knocked him over and another kicked his hat along the sidewalk. As the old man arose with an air of mingled dignity and humility the young men begged his pardon and restored his hat to him. They asked if they could help him. He said simply:

"Give me alms. I can no longer earn my living by playing, for my fingers have grown stiff. My daughter is dying of consumption and of hunger."

His hearers were deeply touched. They thrust their hands into their pockets and brought forth their whole contents, a total of 80 centimes and a piece of resin. It was very little. They looked at one another sadly.

"Friends," cried one, "something must be done. This man is our colleague, a brother musician. You, Adolphe, take the old violin and accompany Gustave, while I will take charge of the funds." The three men turned up their coat collars, drew their hair over their foreheads and pulled down their caps.

"Now, altogether," cried the leader, "in honor of the Christ-child in His manger. Begin with your prize piece, Adolphe, so as to draw a crowd." Beneath the practised touch of the young virtuoso the poor old man's violin resounded joyously and the "Carnival of Venice" rang out. Windows were thrown open, people crowded around the player and silver pieces were dropped into the old man's hat, placed conspicuously under a street lamp. After a minute's pause the violinist played a prelude. Charles, the leader, whispered: "It is your turn now, Gustave," and the tenor sang "Viens, Gentille Dame," in a strong, clear voice.

The audience increased and the collection with it. Charmed at the success of his plan, Charles said: "We will finish with the trio from 'William Tell.'" The trio began. The old musician, who had all this time stood motionless, suddenly drew himself to his full height, seized his stick and began beating time with such masterly precision that the young singers gathered fresh inspiration and fairly electrified their hearers. Charles was kept busy picking up the coins.

The crowd dispersed slowly when the concert was over, and the old man, in a voice that trembled, exclaimed: "Tell me your names, that my daughter may remember you in her prayers."

"My name is Faith," said the first artist. "And mine is Hope," said the second. "Then I am Charity," said the third, bringing up the hat, which was overflowing with money. The old man told them that he was Chapner, once leader of the orchestra in Strasbourg, where "William Tell" was often given. He blessed the three young students and wound up his grateful speech with the words: "I predict that you will one day be famous."

"Amen," replied the three friends, and they continued their way gaily down the street.

The tenor's name was Gustave Roger. The violinist was Adolphe Hermann. The collector was Charles Gounod.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

T. Milburn & Co.—Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1857.—Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. THOMPSON. The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

The great Chinese cotton mill at Shanghai has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000; uninsured.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

For more than twenty-five years has Hagar's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

RIENDEAU HOTEL,

58 and 60 Jacques Cartier Sq.
MONTREAL.
The cheapest first-class house in Montreal.
European and American Plans.
JOS. RIENDEAU, Proprietor.

No! No!

You need n't go to Florida, but take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

It will **STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS,** STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK all WASTING DISEASES. A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

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.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

UNLOCKS ALL THE CLOSED SECRETIONS OF THE BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND LIVER, CARRYING OFF GRADUALLY, WITHOUT WEAKENING THE SYSTEM, ALL IMPURITIES AND FOUL HUMORS. AT THE SAME TIME CORRECTING ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURING BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, SKIN DISEASES, JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCORFULA, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY. THESE AND ALL SIMILAR COMPLAINTS QUICKLY YIELD TO THE CURATIVE INFLUENCE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Montreal : : :

ROOFING

: : : Company,

GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING

In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get price from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane.

Telephones—Bell, 180; Federal 1802.
Post Office Box 904



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD & SKIN Cured by Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER 25c.

P. BRADY

Helena P. O., Que., Co. Huntingdon,

Agent for the celebrated Heintzman Piano, Evans Bros., Vose & Sons, and others, as well as the G. W. Cornwall Organ and New Williams Sewing Machine.

To Organ and Piano customers I would say I have had many years experience in the business, and not being at the expense of enormous city rents I am enabled to quote prices that I feel assured will be found lower than you can buy elsewhere.

I am offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT to those who wish to buy within the next sixty days.

Will be pleased to forward Catalogue and quote SPECIAL PRICES on application.

ADDRESS:

P. BRADY,

47-L Helena P. O., Que.

HOME RULE!

The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has now in press, and will shortly have published, a verbatim report of the speeches delivered on the occasion of the first and second readings of the Home Rule measure now before the

ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

The collection embraces the speeches of Gladstone, Clark, Sexton, Saunderson, Balfour, Bryce, Collings, Redmond, Russell, Labouchere, Chamberlain, Blake, Hicks-Beach, McCarthy, Davitt, Morley, &c., &c., furnished by a first-class stenographer employed on the spot; and as they are the reproduction in book form of controversies that are destined to be come of historic interest, the undersigned relies on his friends and on the reading public for their patronage. A further announcement later on.

P. MUNGOVAN.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

G. Ross Robertson & Sons

11 HOSPITAL STREET,

NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS.

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS

Of the following well-known Companies having total Cash Assets of over \$247,000,000.

Table listing insurance companies and their assets: North British & Mercantile, Royal, Alliance, Liverpool & London & Globe, London Assurance Corporation, Commercial Union, Western, Scottish Union and National, Insurance Co. of North America, Caledonian, Lancashire, Sun Fire.

Total \$247,000,000

The above shows our great facilities for placing large lines of Insurance, in addition to which we have connection with several other leading Companies in Montreal and New York.

Churches and Institutions Made a Specialty

That Wedding Present You are Thinking of Giving

IS CAUSING YOU A GOOD DEAL OF TROUBLE.

It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful.

LET US SUGGEST FOR YOU

One of the Nicest Presents for a Young Couple Just Setting up Housekeeping is:

A Set of EDDY'S INDURATED FIBRE WARE,

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, etc.

THIS IS A PRESENT THAT WILL LAST AND KEEP THE DONOR IN REMEMBRANCE, BESIDES BEING A CONSTANT SOURCE OF DELIGHT TO THE HAPPY RECIPIENT. THE LIGHTEST, TIGHTEST, NEATEST, SWEETEST AND MOST DURABLE WARE MADE.

Manufactured in Canada solely by the E. B. EDDY Co., Hull, Canada. Sold Everywhere.

Walter Kavanagh, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING:

SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Assets, \$39,109,382.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH ENGLAND.

Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO. OF HALIFAX N.S.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

FLOOR PAINT.

The Best in the World, Dry in 8 Hours and Harden the Floor as Marble.

ISLAND CITY" PURE, READY-MIXED PAINT, in thirty different shades for inside and outside painting. "ISLAND CITY," the model factory of PAINTS and VARNISHES in the Dominion.

P. D. DODS & CO., Proprietors,

188 and 190 McGill Street, - - - - - Montreal.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH LEVEILLE, Gentleman, the Rev. F. X. JOSEPH LEVEILLE, Priest, CHARLES ALPHONSE LEVEILLE, Notary, and JOSEPH DUCLOS, Merchant, all of Montreal, will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for the ratification of certain sales of real estate and of certain transactions entered into between them.

LAMOTHE & TRUDEL, Attorneys for Petitioners. Montreal, 2nd October, 1893.

The Testamentary Executors of the late Francois Xavier Beaudry

Will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of a law defining more clearly their powers to alienate the properties bequeathed for charitable purposes, and acknowledging that the proceeds of such alienations may be employed in improvements or buildings on unproductive immovables or others in their possession before acquiring any new ones; acknowledging, moreover, that they may remit that part of the Estate to the Seminary of St. Sulpice or to another religious Corporation before the expiration of the period of twenty-five years mentioned in the Odeil of the Testator, and for other purposes.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON. 12-5 Attorneys for Petitioners.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote Des Neige, Montreal, Canada (FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 12.)

This Institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C. President.

F. KELLY,

Ruling, Binding and Embossing

No. 1 Bleury Street,

MONTRÉAL.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

By Royal Letters Patent.



[REGISTERED]

MILK GRANULES.

The perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk.

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with Mother's Milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 150c. Tins by the

Johnston Fluid Beef Co'y, MONTREAL.

\$3 a Day Sure.



Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day.

Address A. W. KNOWLES,

Windsor, Ontario.

QUINN & DUGGAN,

Advocates, Solicitors and Attorneys.

OFFICES, TEMPLE BUILDING,

185 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor.

E. J. DUGGAN, LL.B.

W. J. Burke, DISPENSING CHEMIST

107 Colborne Street,

(Near Ottawa street.)

Always on hand, an assortment of pure Drugs and Chemicals; also a choice assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Articles. Prescriptions a Specialty.



The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

The Steamers of this Company will run as follows, and call at the usual Intermediate Ports.

THE QUEBEC LINE.

The Steamers "Quebec" and "Montreal" will perform this service, leaving Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

THE TORONTO LINE.

Commencing on May 31, the steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock a.m., and Lachine on arrival of the noon train, and Coteau Landing on arrival of the 4 45 Canada Atlantic train.

SAQUENAY LINE.

Steamer "Saguenay" will leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., for Murray Bay, Tadoussac, Chicoutimi and Intermediate ports.

THE THREE RIVERS AND CAMBLY LINES

Leave every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. For sailings of steamer "Terrebonne" and ferries see local time table.

For further information apply 128 St. James St., and 228 St. Paul St. ALEX. MILLOY, J. CHABOT. Traffic Manager. General Manager. 2-DD

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 confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE 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 effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

588 OXFORD 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 at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Ointment. If the address is not 588 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

McGALE'S FOR . . .

BUTTERNUT PILLS

25 cents per box.
By Mail on Receipt of Price.

B. E. McGALE,
CHEMIST &c.,
8188 NOTRE DAME ST.,
MONTREAL.

**Sick Headache,
Foul Stomach,
Biliousness,
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**

For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

Special lot of Boys' Odd Tweed Vests to be cleared at 55 cents at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

For all your Dry Goods take the cars and go direct to S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

GRAND DISPLAY all week of

Ladies' Opera Cloaks,

COMPRISING all THE LATEST Paris Novelties.

HUNDREDS OF Recherche Styles TO SELECT FROM.

OPERA CLOAKS

In latest Evening Shades, Trimmed and Lined with Fur.

LADIES' OPERA CAPES in all Stylish Lengths.

OPERA CLOAKS from \$10.00 each.

At S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN

Cream Velvet Sheets, \$1.80 pair
Cream Velvet Sheets, \$1.80 pair
Cream Velvet Sheets, \$1.80 pair

Cream Velvet Cotton Sheets in large sizes, ready for use, \$1.80 pair.

At S. CARSLY'S.

White Velvet Sheets, \$3.85 pair
White Velvet Sheets, \$3.85 pair
White Velvet Sheets, \$3.85 pair

White Velvet Cotton Sheets in large size, ready for use, \$3.85 pair.

At S. CARSLY'S.

T. E. & A. MARTIN,

Formerly of the Firm of Fee & Martin.

Furniture
—AND—
Bedding.

1924

NOTRE DAME ST.

Open EVERY Evening,
till 9 o'clock.



Sold for Cash
OR ON
EASY TERMS

OF PAYMENT TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

Remember the Address:
**1924
NOTRE DAME ST.**
A FEW DOORS WEST OF
BALMORAL HOTEL

T. E. & A. MARTIN.

OPERA CLOAKS

In latest Evening Shades, Trimmed and Lined with Fur.

LADIES' OPERA CAPES in all Stylish Lengths.

OPERA CLOAKS from \$10.00 each.

At S. CARSLY'S.

Full variety of Ladies' Sealette Capes, Ladies' Cloth Capes.
Capes for Elderly Ladies.

At S. CARSLY'S.

BLACK GOODS.

S. CARSLY'S

Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and

MOURNING GOODS.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL

HE HAD THEM TESTED.

You are in want of a Thoroughly Reliable Hot Water Boiler

PLEASE EXAMINE THE

BUFFALO

Manufactured by H. R. IVES & CO.,
Queen Street, Montreal Que.

For Economy of Fuel, For Steadiness of Heat.
For Ease of Management.
For Design and Workmanship, it Leads all Others

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

Messrs. H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal,
MONTREAL, 19th July, 1898.

DEAR SIRS:—With reference to "Buffalo" Hot Water Heater, purchased from you last year, we are pleased to say that we find the same very satisfactory in every respect.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) DARLING BROTHERS,
Engineers and Machinists,
Belance Works, Montreal.
Catalogue and Price List on Application.



LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS
LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS

in every European style, trimmed with Fur,

At S. CARSLY'S.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS
LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS
LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS

In hundreds of new styles in all leading colors.

At S. CARSLY'S.

FINE LINEN DAMASKS
FINE LINEN DAMASKS
FINE LINEN DAMASKS

In all qualities.

At S. CARSLY'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.

We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.

We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that, imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.

As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we can not guarantee to be as represented, which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

Large Sales and Small Profits.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,
1849, 1851 and 1853
Notre Dame Street.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE: 51 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Instituted in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Capital Subscribed.....\$ 2,250,000
Capital Paid Up..... 800,000
Total Funds (Dec. 31, 1898)..... 19,250,000
Annual Income..... 2,962,260

FIRE RISKS accepted on almost every description of insurable property, at lowest rates of premium. Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, Colleges, Nunneries, School-houses and Public Buildings insured on specially favorable terms for one or three years. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

Canada Branch Office: 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.
T. L. MORRISSEY, Resident Manager,

The undersigned having been appointed city agent of the above staunch old fire office respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of their patronage.

Telephone 1943. **T. J. DONOVAN, City Agent.**

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS

Full Size Hemstitched Linen Sheets from \$9.00 to \$11.75 per pair.

At S. CARSLY'S.

LINEN PILLOW CASES
LINEN PILLOW CASES
LINEN PILLOW CASES

Hem and Fancy Stitched Linen Pillow Cases

At S. CARSLY'S.

An awful responsibility rests upon the man who has definitely made up his mind at last that it is time for him to paint his house.

Innocent—"Why do the gentlemen always go out between the acts at the opera?"
Wiseacre—"My brother says to get an opera glass."

Lady to captain, on board a steamer going to Geraldton: How do you manage to find your way on the ocean?
Captain: By the compass. The needle always points to the north. Lady: But suppose you wish to go south?

Book Agent: You had better buy a copy. It contains valuable information, six, and will be sure to pay for itself in a short time. Merchant: Will it? Then I'll take a copy. I was afraid I'd have to pay for it.