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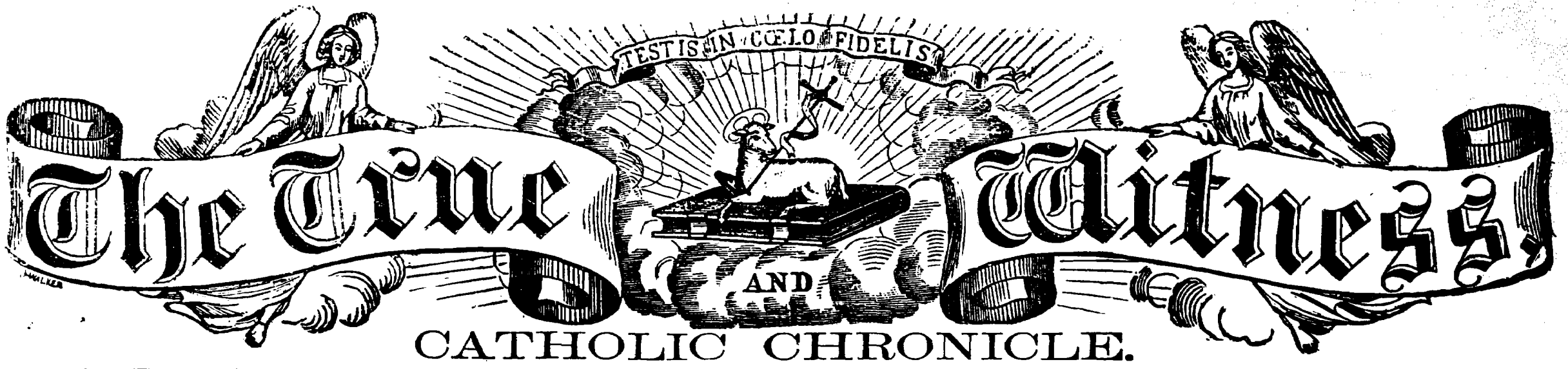
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VOL. XLII., NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

TEMPERANCE.

A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Publication Bureau—No Salaried Officials—Influence of the Press—A Grand Work.

A new department of temperance work was organized at the Indianapolis Convention. It is of an exceedingly important nature, and has in it the promise of a great deal of good for the advancement of the work of temperance reform. It is the establishment of the Temperance Publication Bureau. Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, has been appointed, by the Executive Council of the National Union, the Manager of this Bureau. The office is located at 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York. The Bureau is primarily the work of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Its manager is responsible to the Executive Council. The object of the Bureau is the dissemination of Catholic temperance literature. Every one feels that there is an urgent need of an abundant literature in the Temperance movement. There has never been a movement towards reform that has succeeded in accomplishing its end, which has not made use of the printed page in some way or another.

Nowadays, particularly with our universal reading public, perchance the most potent force to arrest attention, to produce conviction and induce to action, is the printed page. So much is this the case that most people take and form their opinions from what they read rather than from what they hear.

It is full time that the energies that are in the Temperance movement should be directed into this channel.

The possibilities of united good that there are in the new plan of campaign are unmeasured. The National Union numbers its professed adherents at fifty-two thousand. These men have written themselves down as missionaries in the sacred cause, and their hands are eager and willing to take the literature as it is published, and spread it broadcast over the land. It is within the possibilities of this Publication Bureau to send its literature into almost every hamlet and home. There it will preach its silent sermon not once or twice, but over and over again. There while the tired voice of a lecturer is recuperating its energies, it will be doing its fine work in making converts and strengthening the principles of Temperance.

The Publication Bureau proposes to secure the very best writers among both clergy and laity; to have them give us in the shape of short papers or tracts their latest and matured thoughts; to have these papers printed in the very best style of the printer's art; to send them out periodically; to print them in very large editions so as to make them as cheap as possible, and to dispose of them for a nominal sum.

It is expected that the various societies of the National Union which number nearly eight hundred will subscribe liberally from their treasuries in order to procure quantities of these tracts to distribute in their localities. There is no way in which a society can invest its money to better advantage, no means that will yield into it a greater income in increase of membership, in moulding public opinion in its favor, than by distributing temperance literature. Every dollar spent this way, like the seed put in the fertile soil, will yield a hundred fold.

In this Publication Bureau, there are no salaried officials. It is our glory that we are working for the love of God, and the advancement of the holy cause of Total Abstinence to which we have consecrated our energies. When we think of the unlimited possibilities of good there are in this work, it makes our hearts thrill with joy. It sends the blood tingling through our veins at the prospect of new, easy and great conquests over the demon of drink.

With an abundant supply of good temperance literature our sacred cause will bound forward with unusual vigor, and from every side new followers will come to enroll themselves under the white banner of Total Abstinence.

Every society ought therefore to appropriate every year from its treasury some funds in order to procure and distribute temperance literature.

It is the members of the Society who are on the battle-field in the dust of the conflict. They have a clear conception of the monstrous evil they are fighting. It is a part of their duty, therefore, to use every conscientious means at their command, to suppress it. Demonstrations and rallies are good, but their effect is passing. The real solid work is of a personal nature. The means which are available for this work are the very same as those employed in every legitimate business.

The influence of the printed page is not confined to the hundred or two hundred members of the society, but reaches out into the desert places where the principles of Total Abstinence are derided. It educates the public sentiment; it creates public opinion; it popularizes the principles of Temperance. A society working in a parish without its literature, is a band of soldiers without ammunition.

A locomotive without its tender carrying the coal which is necessary for making steam, will not run far; so a society without its missionary work in the dissemination of literature will never make much progress.

Public-spirited men, too, who wish to do something to uplift humanity, to save the homes of the people from the ravages of the saloon, will also assist in this great work.

They will readily give of their means to procure this literature and put it where it will do the most good. Money spent in helping on the cause of Temperance brings its increased return in better government, in reduced taxes, for without a doubt a large item in the expenditure for conducting city and town governmental affairs is the arresting and trying and housing and providing for the products of drunkard factories, that line the streets.

Priests who wish to cultivate the Total Abstinence sentiment in their various congregations will find an easy and practical way of doing so by distributing temperance literature at frequent intervals or at special seasons when the people come together at public gatherings.

So this great work thus started has a future of immense usefulness before it in cultivating the virtue of temperance, in strengthening the practice of total abstinence, and in suppressing as far as may be the terrible vice of drunkenness with all its consequent evils.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Ember days this year will fall on Sept. 21, 23 and 24.

A new council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion has been formed in St. Boniface's parish, Edmund, L. I.

Archbishop Duhamel confirmed 140 children in St. Gabriel's Church, Bouchette, Ottawa, a few weeks ago.

—The Statistical Correspondence of Berlin publishes a series of returns showing that the members of Catholic religious communities in Prussia now number 12,152.

Quite a commendable movement is under way in St. Louis, Mo., to unite all the Catholics societies of that city in the work of building a Catholic hall, to be utilized for entertainments, receptions, meetings, etc.

One of the outcomes of the meeting of the American archbishops who are to assemble at New York, next month, will be a joint reply on their part to that encyclical letter which the Holy Father recently addressed to them, as well as to the hierarchy of Spain and Italy, on the subject of the Columbus centennial of this year. The main topic of discussion, though, will be in what manner it can best be provided for the religious education of Catholic children in those places where parochial schools do not as yet exist.

They have evidently not forgotten old Catholic customs over in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, where, so the cable stated the other day, a procession, headed by Archbishop Thoma and his auxiliary, passed through the streets praying that heaven would spare the city a cholera visitation. In olden time, whenever pestilence, epidemics or other dangers threatened a city, these public processions were popular methods of asking celestial favor and protection.

The announcement that the next Papal consistory will be held toward the end of November has already set the gossips to predicting what prelates will then receive red hats. According to these individuals, whose predictions are not very reliable, however, the Holy Father intends creating five or six Italian cardinals, three or four French ones, and will bestow cardinalial honors on two prelates of other nationalities. There are vacancies enough in the Sacred College to permit all these predicted cardinalial creations, but it is by no means certain that the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff are correctly stated in the above announcement, and not until the consistory is held will it be accurately known for whom red hats are in store.

The celebration, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, this week, of the golden jubilee of Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, whom the Pope recently created a prothonotary apostolic, drew together a notable gathering of ecclesiastics eager to honor the distinguished prelate and writer. Though not at present attached to any church, Monsignor O'Reilly is better known than many parochial clergymen, and to greater numbers of people, because of his valuable contributions to the Catholic and current literature of the day. The Monsignor was priested the day after Cardinal Tacherau's ordination, Sept. 11, 1842; but the Canadian prelate, for sufficient reasons, anticipated by a few days his jubilee in the celebration of the other week.

The cholera outbreak in Europe is apt to interfere with the proposed celebration of the Papal jubilee, the beginning of the commemoration of which was to take place next month; and it is stated, furthermore, that all pilgrimages to Rome will be discontinued as long as there is any danger of epidemic to be apprehended. Much as this interference with the celebration of the Holy Father's jubilee is to be deplored, the wisdom of avoiding all large gatherings in Rome under existing circumstances will not be

questioned, and the chances are that, if the cholera continues to prevail in Europe, Leo XIII. will himself be heard urging that all proposed pilgrimages on the occasion of his golden jubilee be for the present abandoned.

Mother St. Mary Antoinette for the past five years Superior of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, Conn., has been recalled to the mother-house of the order (Notre Dame), Villa Maria, Montreal. Mother St. Mary was one of the four nuns who went to Waterbury in 1869 to found the Order of Notre Dame. In 1878 she was appointed Superior, succeeding the late Mother St. Mary.

At least three American prelates are now on their way to Rome, to pay official visits to the Holy See, Bishop Scannell of Omaha started some time ago, and Bishops O'Farrell of Trenton and McNicrey of Albany have also taken their departure. The priests of the Trenton diocese presented Dr. O'Farrell with a purse of about \$2500 prior to his departure, and this is the second time for the Trenton ordinary to make an *ad limina* journey to the Vatican.

A characteristic feature of the impending Papal jubilee, and one adopted at the especial desire of the Holy Father, whose love of good literature is well-known, will be the foundation of fifty libraries in different parts of Rome. The Sovereign Pontiff has already received a large number of books donated for the establishment of these libraries, and he is intensely interested in the promotion and success of this feature of his jubilee. If the cholera does not interfere with the celebration of this jubilee, Rome will witness many memorable ceremonies the coming year in connection with the completion of His Holiness' fifty years in the purple.

Cardinal Gibbons issued his Columbian pastoral the other day, and the Baltimore prelate urgently and eloquently requests his priests and people to interest themselves in the celebration of October 12. He lays stress, as is becoming on the fact that Columbus was himself a Catholic and started from a Franciscan convent on his voyage of discovery, and he says that for that and other reasons the Catholics of this country should take pride in honoring his memory in this quadricentennial year; and they will unquestionably do this all over the country, now that the entire American hierarchy has urged them, or will urge them to do so. Here in Massachusetts many of the country parishes are moving in the matter of holding local celebrations of the day.—Boston Republic.

Nine young men of the Redemptorist Order made their religious profession at Annapolis on Monday. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Church in the presence of relatives and friends of the students and others. The candidates go to Ichester, Howard county, to pursue the studies of philosophy and theology in preparation for the priesthood, where they will remain six years. Those who made the vows were: Peter Jursinski, Egypt; Joseph Aust, Columbus, Ohio; Martin Muligan, Boston; Christian Wiegand, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Nolen, Boston; Edward Scully, Quebec, Canada; John Darling, New York; Joseph Schneider and Frank Danenhauer, Baltimore. Very Rev. Ferdinand Litz, of St. Alphonsus' Church, provincial of the Redemptorist Order, officiated at the ceremonies. Others present assisting in the exercises were: Rev. Andrew Ziegler, of New York; Revs. Sebastian Bredel, John Klang, George Dunsold and John Diag, of Baltimore; Rev. William Henking, of Ichester; Revs. Joseph Henning, rector, Joseph Courade, Augustine Stuhl, Caspar Ritter, Peter Grein, Paul Huber and Joseph Hauley, of St. Mary's Church, Annapolis.

Catholic School Commissioners.

The Board of Catholic School Commissioners met Friday afternoon. Rev. Cure Sentenne presided as chairman, and there were present besides Rev. Abbe Dubuc, F. L. Beique, Ex-Ald. Hamelin, F. D. Monk. A deputation from St. Bridget's, composed of the parish priest and ten ratepayers, appeared before the board to ask for a new school. The matter was referred to the Building committee. A resolution was passed expressing the sorrow of the board at the death of the late Vicar-General Marechal. The School Management committee recommended the appointment of Professor J. M. Guerin to the Catholic Commercial academy, and that Mr. Joseph Gagnier take his place in Oiler school, and also that Mr. Famillard be appointed professor of drawing in the Catholic Commercial academy. The report was concurred in.

The Building committee's report recommended the acceptance of a number of small tenders for repairs, all of which were adopted. A number of other necessary repairs to the various schools were also ordered. Owing to the death of the late Vicar-General Marechal, all the standing committees were reorganized as follows: Committee on Finance, ex-Ald. Hamelin and Ald. Prefontaine; Committee on School Management, Cure Sentenne and F. D. Monk; Building committee, Abbe Dubuc and F. L. Beique. A communication from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa was read, promising to supply rifles for the Cadet corps.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

OUTLOOK FOR HOME RULE.

Gladstone and Morley Unalterably Pledged to Home Rule for Ireland.

Speaking in Dublin the other day, Mr. Dillon declared that the Irish leaders "were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, if carried out, and he believed they would be honorably carried out, would satisfy the people of Ireland." It is understood that some of these agreements are in writing, and will be made public, should occasion require such use to be made of them. As a matter of fact, a good many Irish members believe that the only genuine Home Rulers in the new Cabinet are Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, and Mr. John Morley; and they hold that it is their bounden duty, bearing in mind the lessons taught by history, to be constantly on guard against treachery. Such an attitude may appear ungracious at this juncture, but is eminently wise.

Speaking at a public meeting in Newcastle on Wednesday evening, Mr. Fowler, a very influential member of the Cabinet, said the Irish members were a power at Westminster which they could not despise. It would make itself felt. He did not like it any more than the meeting did. He did not like the power of Irish members, nor did he like to give up the time of Parliament to Irish questions.

If that is the spirit in which one member of the Cabinet avowedly regards home rule it is pretty certain that there are many other unwilling horse inside and outside the Ministry who will have to be spurred to their work. Many things tend to show, in fact, that the Irish leaders will have to be suspicious and vigilant to the very end if the pledges publicly made by public men are of any value.

Mr. Gladstone's Government in the coming session of Parliament will make a serious attempt to deal with the difficult question of how to restore their holdings to Irish tenants evicted during the agrarian war of the last few years. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a member of the Cabinet, speaking at Galway, in December, 1889, said the first work of the new Parliament would be to remedy the state of things that had resulted from disputes on these several estates in the country. He would not be a member of any Government, he was going to say he would not remain in Parliament, if some help were not extended to the people who through this long period have suffered and sacrificed so much.

In the same month and year he said at Drogheda that he held, and firmly believed, that the Massereene tenants were perfectly justified in refusing to accept any terms until the evicted tenants were reinstated; and when Home Rule was granted an equitable measure would be passed to put these tenants again in possession of their farms, as well as all other evicted tenants in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre was almost the last man appointed to a Cabinet position, although his claims were undeniable and generally recognized; and in the light of his public utterances it may be presumed that the delay was due to his refusal to accept office without some understanding with Mr. Gladstone in regard to the evicted tenants.

The Tories are again attempting to force Gladstone's hand by published bogus details respecting his Home Rule Bill, but they do not appear to have imposed upon anybody, and they have again failed to draw out the Grand Old Man, who has spent the week, as far as outsiders can see, in saying kind platitudes to Liberal excursionists, visiting bazaars, and making speeches about the cultivation of flowers, for all the world as though he were a simple country squire, instead of a statesman with the cares of an empire upon his mind. The Tories have no heart for anything to day.

Ever since the general election, when "Old Charlie" won a Liberal seat at Newcastle, and headed John Morley, the second man elected, by two thousand votes, the Tories have been gleefully declaring their intention of throwing Morley out, on his seeking re-election on acceptance of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Liberals themselves did not like the prospect of having to overcome a hostile majority of three thousand, but they went to work manfully, and have just been rewarded by a most signal triumph, the great Tory majority having been turned into a Liberal majority of over seventeen hundred.

Morley refused all requests to modify his views on the eight hours questions, although the Tory candidate had truckled to the workmen's irreconcilables on that subject in a disgraceful manner. He preferred to rest his claims to the people's support upon his past services in the cause of labor, and he deliberately endeavored to raise the contest to a higher plane by making Home Rule the chief point at issue. In doing this he quite unconsciously dangled a bait to the Tories which they swallowed with the greatest gusto. They were absolutely confident of success, and were only too glad to proclaim that the election was

being fought upon the question of confidence in the Government's Irish policy. Now in their sore distress and wild rage they are howling threats of petitioning against Morley's return on the absurd ground that it was secured by intimidation, and are vainly endeavoring to wriggle out of statements which they themselves ostentatiously placed clearly upon record. Mr. Morley has gone to the highlands of Scotland for a short rest from the labors of one of the most arduous political fights of recent years. About the middle of next week he will proceed on a tour of inspection in Ireland, and among other things he will inquire closely into the position and prospects of the evicted tenants.—Special to N. Y. Sun.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A Reply to Le Canadien.

The Witness of Monday gives the following despatches: the first from Ottawa, the second from Winnipeg.

Referring to the Manitoba school intrigue published in the Canadian, this morning's Citizen, in an editorial, which is supposed to be Sir John Thompson's reply, says:—"The story thus told so circumstantially by the Canadian is a pure invention, as stupid as it is malignant. But, with characteristic boldness, that paper proceeds to denounce the mythical 'intrigue' as a base attempt to induce the Archbishop to abandon an important principle to serve the ends of selfish politicians. The object of this pretended wrath is, of course, obvious.

The aged Bishop of St. Boniface, suffering from cruel maladies, is being given to understand that the eyes of the people of Quebec are centred upon him, and that he is the champion whom the friends of the separate schools of Manitoba look to in their hour of need. In short, it is to goad the Archbishop into an aggressive campaign that the Grit press are circulating lying reports and making their own lying reports the ground of a simulated indignation."

ARCHBISHOP TACHE CONTRADICTS THE REPORT.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 12.—Speaking to the Tribune reporter, Archbishop Tache denied he had written or been asked to write a letter accepting the present school situation in order that Sir John Thompson might become premier. The Archbishop intimated that Catholics might accept such a compromise as existed in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

ORDINATIONS.

By His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

Tonsure—Rev. Messrs. Joseph Horace Champagne, Romulus Courtois, Joseph Courtois, Hildege Ducharme, Joseph Henault, Louis Laporte, Louis Marion, Ovide Charles Mousseau, Etienne Dessert, Romulus Bellerose, Honore Houle, Arthur Moreau.

Minor Orders—Rev. Messrs. Jean-Baptiste Beard, Sinaï Dubeau, Charles Lippe.

Sub Deacon—Rev. Mr. Thomas Previle.

Deacons—Rev. Messrs. Henri Martel, Alfred Pelletier, Henri Boisvert, Albert Leveille.

Priest—Rev. Mr. Wilfrid Geoffroy.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The 28th Aug. 1892: Tonsure—Rev. Messrs. Albert Perrault, Henri Dubreuil.

Minor Orders—Rev. Messrs. Evariste Chevalier, Eugene Guilbeault, Remi Contant, Eustache Bourgoin, Zenon Therien.

Sub Deacon—Rev. Mr. Clement Robillard.

Religious Vows.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided at a religious profession in the convent of the Misericorde on Dorchester street on Thursday morning. The young ladies who made their professions were Miss Eva Dorais, Montreal, in religion Sister St. Francois de Borgia, and Miss Olive Marcouillier, of St. Barnabe, St. Maurice, in religion Sister Ste. Etienne. Those who took the habit were Miss Clarisse Milette, of Montreal, Sister Ste. Hermenegilde, and Miss Eugenie Milette, also of Montreal, Sister St. Henri.

An Apostolic Delegate.

We give the following New York despatch for what it is worth. There is little reliance to be placed in these rumors from Rome. But sometimes they do hit the nail on the head.

The Catholic News learns by cable from its correspondent at Rome that the Pope has appointed Archbishop Satolli apostolic delegate to the United States. He will leave for this country soon, accompanied by Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American college at Rome, as secretary. They will visit all the dioceses in the country.

Irish National League Manifesto.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—A manifesto addressed to the Irish people and signed by Messrs. Edmund Leamy and Timothy Harrington, has just been issued. It says, in part:—"The reconstruction of the Irish National League is indeed urgent, as never in there more danger to the national cause, than when a professedly friendly British Government rules Dublin Castle. The McCarthys have commenced on their downward career under the new regime by consenting to an indefinite postponement of the settlement of the question regarding evicted tenants in Ireland. While we do not seek to embarrass the Government in an honest attempt to fulfil their promise, we refuse to throw down our arms until victory has been achieved."

ELOQUENT WORDS.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL ON HOME RULE.

The London Parliament's Powers to Dominate and Legislate Necessary.

That leading Gladstonian Minister, the coming Chief Justice of England, Sir Charles Russell, in a speech on Aug. 17, at London said—

He believed it to be true that Mr. Gladstone has formed a Government that was worthy of the confidence of the country (hear, hear), and they had rightly been told that the first duty of the Government was to endeavor to deal upon a sound basis with the Irish question. The Liberal party would indeed be untrue to its professions, Mr. Gladstone would indeed be faithless to his pledged word and undertaking, if they and he did not endeavor to deal with the Irish question as one of the first objects of his administration. What was this question after all? It was the assertion in this year of grace of the Irish people of that natural right in their own land to deal with affairs which were their own, by a legislative body and an executive of their own (hear, hear). It meant the creation of a legislative body and an executive responsible to the body which should have the power to deal with purely Irish affairs, leaving untouched the supremacy of Parliament and all those external signs and symbols, and realities of power which go to constitute Imperial supremacy (cheers). Mr. Chamberlain (laughter) the other night cited a passage from a speech of his in which he stated what were the safeguards not only of Imperial supremacy, but against an injury or injustice under a scheme of Home Rule. He (Sir Charles) repeated what he said in that speech, that there was the veto of the Crown to be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant and representative of the Queen, that there was the inherent right in the Imperial Parliament that had created the legislative body to deal with Irish affairs, to repeal the enactment or to modify it, and lastly there was the inherent right in the Imperial Parliament, if circumstances warranted it, to legislate directly in relation to Ireland itself.

THE RIGHTS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT of the Irish people to be real, thorough, and effective, but when the opponents of the measure distorted and misrepresented its character, when they spoke of its disintegrating the empire and ending the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, then they were justified in referring to the three checks which he had named as showing the reserve power that resided in the Imperial authority, providing unhappily the necessity arose, for resorting to that reserve power (cheers). They were told before the elections that Mr. Balfour had settled the Irish question, and that when the elections came a grateful and emancipated people in Ireland would show their graciousness in a constitutional way at the polls. What had been the result? Why, that out of Ulster and excluding the universities the Unionists had not returned a single member for one of the three provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, and where they had put forward a representative of their own party they had polled less than in 1885 and 1886. The Irish question therefore stood as it stood before Mr. Balfour was Irish Secretary.

He was one to be added to the long list of failures, so far as Ireland was concerned (hear, hear). Surely, if each party in the State had sent its ablest men to try to do the work of Government in Ireland they had failed, and it was time that all parties in the State should recognize that it was in the highest interest of the State that the question should be settled upon a just basis (cheers). They were told that if the Government overcame the opposition of the Tories and the dissentient Liberals, there was another very ugly fence to leap over before they could accomplish the legislative goal. He need not tell them that the ugly ditch was (laughter). It was the House of Lords. He was not going to talk much about the House of Lords. He did not deny that there were in the House of Lords many men who in any other place might lead useful lives (laughter).

They need not discuss the question of a second Chamber. The experience of the world had pointed to the advisability of a second Chamber, but they were not going in for

A REFORMATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, which could only have the effect of strengthening that House so long as the hereditary principle continued in force (cheers). They were told that the defeated Government and their allies were reckoning on the co-operation of the House of Lords. They would see. All he could say was that the Liberals would go on sending up their Home Rule Bill and utilizing the time at their disposal in pushing forward the questions of registration, payment of members, and an improvement in rural county government. They wanted Home Rule in the counties, in the parishes, and in London. If the House of Lords passed the Home Rule Bill well and good, but if it rejected it or mangled and maimed it it would not be well and good for the Lords (hear, hear).

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TRINITY COLLEGE.
 A CHAT WITH A PROFESSOR.
 The Anti-National Spirit Criticized—In-
 structive Information Regarding
 Dublin's Manuscript of Liter-
 ature—The National School
 System.

He is a graphic and special I
 can't say more for a Patrick Henry.
 There is a fine and soothing influence
 in the dusky beauties. How
 attractive they look gaily attired in
 yellow and blue, that massive
 head, noble brow and flexible mouth of
 the wise voice could menace a nation.
 Smiling patriotism cool I have only
 to lift the lid of the valued box that I
 had received from a friend, carried over
 three thousand miles of ocean and safely
 smuggled into Erin by the help of a
 custom house officer and a shining half
 crown judiciously placed in the palm of
 his hand. Then what a vision. Stars
 and stripes twine around the hero's pic-
 ture green garlands encase it, and the
 great American eagle, with its out-
 stretched wings and gaudy talons, says E.
 Purcell's "Unum." It was while lighting the
 end of one of those dusky beauties and
 landing another to my friend, that a
 frail elegantly dressed young man entered
 the coffee-room. My friend gave
 signs of recognition and soon there was
 a grasping of hands and "glad to meet
 you" from the writer.

"Lucky," said my friend, "here is
 Professor ———, a graduate of Trinity,
 and a member of the National Board of
 Education."
 "Glad to meet you," and I lighted and
 continued to puff my Patrick Henry.
 "Pass the box," said my friend, "and
 let the Prof. enjoy one of the comforts
 of life."
 "Bite the end off," said I, as the Pro-
 fessor's skinny hand removed one of my
 treasures.
 Under the influence of the dying
 Patrick Henry my friend became talkative,
 and the Prof. garrulous.
 "You have been seeing our college,
 and I learn that you do not hold it in the
 same esteem as we do, but that is nat-
 ural."
 "Your Trinity," said I, "has set her
 face against the nation; what the nation
 loves Trinity hates, hence the imperative
 duty of the nation will be to crush
 Trinity."

"That such men as Mahaffy, who has a
 respectable name, and Salmon, and Daw-
 den, the *Illustrated*, must have a good in-
 fluence."
 "Professor Talleyrand was a man of
 letters, yet he hated Talleyrand first and
 then France. I think Mahaffy, etc., fol-
 low his principles. Some diseases give a
 good complexion, a thing to be desired,
 but they are diseases nevertheless, spoke
 my companion. He is fond of studies
 and has a habit of quoting the last book
 read. That morning he had dipped into
 a work on the Bishop of Antoin."
 "I believe," and the Professor's thin
 lips became seriously droll. "that my
 college has the good of Ireland at
 heart. She may not believe in Home
 Rule, that monstrous piece of dogma,
 begeth to us by the declining years
 of Gladstone, but in all that could make
 the people happy she would be the
 leader."

Happily, I had in my travelling bag a
 little book by Sir Charles Russell, with
 a quizzing title, "New Views on Ire-
 land." Facts are stubborn things. I read
 for the Professor, in regard to the moth-
 er's tendency of his college that "the
 town of Valencia, although situated within
 a mile or so of the state quarries, is so
 badly paved and flagged, that for safety,
 in the night at least, almost every one
 walks in the middle of the streets instead
 of on the pathways. The sewerage ar-
 rangements are incomplete, and togeth-
 er the town shows less signs of intelligent
 supervision than any other of similar size
 which I know of."
 Valencia is part of the college estate—
 and again: "Speaking of the condition
 of things generally, a more squalid ten-
 emency than that of this rich corporation it
 is hardly possible to conceive. As a rule
 their dwellings are miserable; their
 clothes all too scant for comfort, some-
 times even for decency."

And again: "I was anxious to have
 some authentic information as to the
 more remote portions of this property,
 which I did not myself visit, including
 that at Fort Magee; and a gentleman—
 a member of the English Bar—who
 knows the locality well, writing to me
 generally of the condition of the estate,
 uses this emphatic language:—
 "As to the College Estate, it is simply
 a disgrace to the country. It would be
 impossible to describe the filth or misery
 of the dwellings I could not find out,
 that the agent had ever taken any trouble
 about them. I was told everywhere that
 he had never been inside the houses."
 I finished reading, and, looking into
 the dreamy eyes of the disconsolate pro-

founder of Trinity's goodness, said:
 "Professor, these extracts show how
 watchful and kindly is Trinity to the
 physical wants of the Irish nation; it
 were just as easy to show with what
 earnest sympathy she watches over the
 intellectual wants of the people. A
 book of choice extracts, easy to make,
 showing your college's sympathy with
 everything Irish, would, to use our
 cabman's vernacular, 'make mighty inter-
 estin' readin'.' Under the chapter, 'Intel-
 lectual nourishment supplied to the Irish
 nation by professors of Trinity, might be
 recorded thus:—The most famous lyric
 produced by the young Irishers was
 written by a Prof. Ingraham, of Trinity;
 but so great was the crime that he was
 ostracized, and so cowardly was the
 patriot-writer that he denied the very
 writing of it."
 The member of the Board of Educa-
 tion arose and assuming an undignified
 attitude vowed that "I was one of those
 American boobies that would not
 enough to rectify in my own land; that
 Trinity was peerless as an institution
 and Home-Rule an ugly talfacy that
 could not be entertained."

A Canadian professor was far more
 astute when he wrote:—"England is
 smouldering. Opinions on all subjects,
 political, social and religious, are just
 now in a state of flux, which makes it
 difficult to organize resistance to any-
 thing aggressive, and armed with votes."
 Home-Rule was aggressive, as truth
 and bound, in time to succeed. This
 poor professor could not see, and he eja-
 culated the old story of the mountain
 in labor and outcometh the mouse. His
 Patrick Henry was dead; he turned
 from me, my friend gave him another,
 engaged him in conversation and
 pined him with smiles and puns
 around the name of Talleyrand.
 After playing in all kinds of
 waters they finally settled down to a
 discussion of the Irish School system.
 I merely sat among them, a "chief takin'
 notes." What I then learned, and what
 I afterwards witnessed, will better be told
 in my own way. Of all the travesties on
 education, I deem the system first pro-
 posed by Whately as a sure means to
 proselytize with, the most absurd. Its
 pretensions are vast, its means puny. It
 professes to give a good common educa-
 tion to the youth of Ireland; but, instead
 of doing so, it teaches a mass of trivialities
 that are of no earthly use. After five or
 six, or even eight, years spent in one of
 these mills, the best lumber comes out
 destroyed. If you compare them to a
 grist-mill, one might say that they turn
 out chaff with little particles of meal
 now and then adhering to it, rather than
 the genuine flour free from the chaff.
 This system has few defenders, from
 the fact that it were easy to drive a
 coach-and-four through any defence
 made.

As an illustration of this system, let us
 take a school visited by the writer in a
 little village of Donegal. The teacher
 was of the "first of first," to use the
 technical term, that is, in the first grade
 of teachers, he held a first place. Irish
 school-masters are divided into three
 grades: 1st, 2nd and 3rd. His school
 was called "teaching" and he was con-
 sidered a most excellent specimen of the
 pedagogic type. On a brick house, much
 resembling an ordinary dwelling-house,
 gleared the sign "National Schools." The
 building was divided,—the upper part for
 boys, the under part for girls. Stone
 steps led to the upper part. In company
 with a well known clergyman and writer
 on education, I entered this strange look-
 ing building. It was a room, 20 by 20.
 The books of registration told that the
 average attendance was sixty-nine. On
 that day there were seventy-three pupils,
 sallow-like, packed in the room, and the
 air far from wholesome. Being winter
 and a peat fire burning in a small grate,
 and half a dozen of the smallest
 children busy warming their little hands,
 while their pump, blazing little faces
 looked like so many overgrown ripe
 cherries. When the master considered
 them "warm" they were sent to their
 seats, the most primitive of wooden
 benches, and a new batch called to the
 fire. It was a new means for firing the
 human machine. The other boys

"A sums and lessons worked away
 Reversing all their fun and merriment
 For their approaching hour of play."
 This school-master, and he can stand for
 his fellows, was as conceited as the prag-
 matical lackaday of the fable. He
 strutted around us with the well known
 air of the rooster on his own dung hill.
 Bobbing full of information on all kinds
 of items save the barbarism of the system
 he represented, it was as easy to extract
 an oyster from its shell with the fingers
 as to extract information from him.
 After many questions and cross-
 questions, I was at length able to understand
 the routine:

School opens at 9:30 and closes at 3.
 The first lesson is writing in a copy-book
 from headlines. In this art the child is
 left severely alone; he may make pot-
 tles for p's or half-circles for o's. The
 master "gives out a sum." One boy
 works it out on the black-board with a
 piece of chalk, on the others on their slates.
 "Time's up," says the pedagogue, "all
 done, turn their slates to their breasts;
 all that says the board's right hold up
 their hands." Woe to the luckless dunce;
 he is made to feel that the coercion act is
 in full force. "Hold out your hand," says
 the master. The poor boy quickly com-
 plies, putting a piece of hair and a spittle
 on the palm of his hand, to make, as he
 will tell you, the "slap go asier."
 Then, with a two-foot flat substantial
 rule the urchin receives a few blows. It
 is little wonder that he looks on the
 master with a disgust that grows with
 years. If it is geography, a class of boys
 in the form of a half-circle, are formed
 around one of the maps that adorn the
 walls. The boy at the head of the class
 has a round piece of wood, probably a
 few feet long, in his right hand, called a
 pointer. On the edge of one of the
 benches sits the master asking such
 questions as "Where are the straits of
 Babel-mandeb," or "point me out Tim-
 buctoo." If he succeeds in this nonsense
 he retains his place; if he fails, he re-
 ceives so many "slaps." History is un-
 taught, while literature is simply un-
 known. In their reading book they meet
 with a few extracts from Burke, Gold-
 smith, etc., but of these writers they are
 as densely ignorant. Composition and rhe-
 toric is not a part of the curriculum, and
 a well-known newspaper editor told me

that the attempts of these boys in later
 life to express themselves in readable
 English was comic in the highest
 degree.
 If the youth of Ireland are to be edu-
 cated men and women, every vestige of
 this rotten, pernicious system must be
 rooted out. That it was a pet-scheme of
 the sophist Whately argues nothing to
 those that know his life; it has been
 weighed in the balance and found want-
 ing. New Ireland must eliminate it be-
 fore an Irish Literature can come into
 being. It is an octopus that sucks the
 warm young lifeblood of genius and
 talent and leaves but the very bones of
 puerility and mediocrity. According to
 this system, the teacher is paid by re-
 sult fees—that is, if he is able to stuff his
 ablest pupils with a certain jargon
 marked in the programme, he will re-
 ceive *per capita* an allowance. What
 follows? The smart boys are coached to
 answer the oral or written examina-
 tions held annually by inspectors,
 while the dull boys are left to
 dream on their benches. Well, their
 dreams are as useful as the cramming of
 their neighbours. Religious instruction
 is given every Saturday from nine to
 twelve. The boys sit on rough wooden
 benches while they parrot-like answer
 questions. No instruction is given, no
 explanation imparted that can be called
 so. If, in after life, they have hazy
 notions of the doctrines they profess, that
 will not astonish those who are intimate
 with their early mode of instruction.
 Clergymen of all denominations have
 the right to enter and write a report in
 a book kept for that purpose. I was in-
 formed by the clergyman that accom-
 panied me that their visits were few and
 far between.
 The Professor might not agree with all
 I have written. But, then, he is an official
 of the rotten system, and bound to
 support it, or seek for bread and butter
 elsewhere. I left him and my friend to
 argue and rob my box, while I sat at
 heart of such a travesty, went to sleep,
 and to dream of Micky, Betsy and the
 coming morrow.
 W. LUCKY.

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World's Columbian Exposition,
 Chicago, 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has
 accepted the invitation of the Government of the
 United States to take part in the World's Colum-
 bian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 31st
 May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that
 a very full display of Canadian products be made on
 that occasion, a general invitation is extended to
 Canadian producers and manufacturers in agricul-
 ture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries,
 minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to
 assist in bringing together such a display of the
 natural resources and industrial products of Can-
 ada as will be a credit to the country.
 An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been
 appointed, who will have the general charge of the
 exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several
 Provincial Governments have been invited to co-
 operate with the view of making the exhibition as
 complete and satisfactory as possible.
 The Dominion Government will pay the transport
 of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing
 of articles sent.
 Entries must be made not later than 31st July.
 The reception of articles at the Exposition build-
 ings will commence 1st November, 1893, and all
 exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by
 1st April, 1893.
 Forms of applications for space and general in-
 formation can be obtained on applying by letter
 post free, to the undersigned.
 WM. SAUNDERS,
 Executive Commissioner for Canada.
 Department of Agriculture,
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 10 a.m., from Leclaire at 12.30 p.m., from
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 To the **SAGUENAY**—About 3rd May will
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 Fridays and Saturdays.
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BOHEMIAN will leave every Tuesday and
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 To **CHAMBLE**—Every Tuesday and Friday
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 To **LAPRAIRIE**—From Laprairie—From
 15th April to 2nd May, 7 and 12 a.m., From
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EXCURSIONS—Commencing Sunday, May
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THE "CANADA-REVUE."

Last week we spoke somewhat strongly of the anti-clericalism that is daily gaining a foothold in Canada, and of the paper that is striving to propagate it. Today we intend to speak of that *so-called* Catholic publication that is known as the *Canada-Review*. We have no fault to find with the *Daily Witness* for reproducing in part some of the articles that have appeared of late upon the pages of that publication. It is the business of the *Witness* to do so, and it is perfectly justified in seizing upon any such weapons, especially when placed in its hands by traitors from the opposite camp. In addressing the *Canada-Review* we say that we are about to seek too much when we ask them to come out in their true colors, to fling aside the mask of Catholicity and be honest enough to wear the *baudouin* of their master. It is useless to thus parade in sheep's clothing, take off the woolly hide, and let the world see the horns. We have not space to review the series of hypocritical denunciations that have found light on the pages of the *Canada-Review* and that have found circulation in the columns of the anti-Catholic press. We will be content with a few of their most pointed remarks, and these shall serve as a index to the Catholicity (?) of that atheistical offshoot of "the spirit of the Revolution."

In one article we read: "The diocese of Montreal is in the hands of a venerable prelate, but that he has not got the necessary energy to hold a tight rein on the clergy under his orders, events have just proven." So it is that the *Canada-Review* compliments the Archbishop of Montreal. That organ may well thank its stars that the head of the hierarchy is endowed with a paternal and forgiving nature, that he is animated with the highest Christian and priestly sentiments, that he is gifted with caution as well as energy, and that he knows when exactly to make use of the one or the other. Were it otherwise the episcopal hand would long since have been stretched forth to hurl the thunderbolts of the Church's malediction at the writer or writers of that priest-hating publication.

The Archbishop of Montreal needs no defence at our hands when assailed by the bitter enemies of the sacerdotal order, even when they carry the mask of Catholicity. Beneath the folds of the mantle it is easy to distinguish the symbol of their purpose. But if His Grace cannot, and would not if he could, step down from the arena to shield himself from the arrows of the moral cowards who, knowing his position, take advantage of it to attack him, we need not hesitate to pick up the point of and fling it back directly in the teeth of these anti-clericals. For His Grace requires a certificate of aptitude and qualification, for the high office he occupies in the hierarchy of the Church, he will not seek it from the *Canada-Review*. And when the *Canada-Review* is able to govern itself and to regulate its passions, to practise straightness and to give evidence of energy in curbing its vicious and half-sinister anti-clericalism, it will be time for him to begin to lecture a man who is as far above it, as is the eagle hovering in the sky beyond the reach of the serpent that crawls along the earth. When the *Canada-Review* shall have given evidence of his fitness for his position, as the Archbishop has, and an adequate energy with talents in accordance, it will be time for him to criticise. Meanwhile the *Canada-Review* will be content without the powerful aid of the *Canada-Review*, and it is to be hoped it will not perish.

Listen to that paragon of excellence, the *Canada-Review*. "We are told that the Church is the only judge of its members, and that we should not meddle in this. This is a bad excuse. The affairs of the Church are truly ours, since we give it everything, and what we do not give it, the Church takes." Who are "we"? Who are you that the affairs of the Church are yours? You give it everything? Yes, you give it abuse, slander, calumny; you strive to give it a bad name; you attempt to give it a hard road to travel; you give it a slap on the face every time you raise your hand. Is it you that gives everything to the lawyers? Do you support all the doctors? If so, does it give you right to mix and to meddle in their affairs, to regulate the council of the bar or the college of physicians? Individually, pray, what did you ever give the Church? Does the *Canada-Review* represent the whole Catholic population? If not, it only speaks for a section, or for itself. As well interfere in the affairs of the Grand Trunk or C.P.R. It is the public that give them all they have. Perhaps it is the *Canada-Review* that gives it to them. Hypocrisy! always hypocrisy!

But the Archbishop and the clergy that surround him are not targets enough for the poisoned shafts of the *Canada-Review*; it must prove its chivalry by attacking the Sisters of Providence. Cowardly when it spits its venom at a man whose position forbids that he should defend himself; mean and unmanly when it strikes with its lash the self-sacrificing and holy women whose

pure lives are given up to God, and consequently devoted to charity and to humanity. Thus speaks that organ:

"And the question of the Sisters of Providence who have established a banquet-entering system and who tender, like regular cookshop keepers, for banquets given outside of Montreal, and that without paying any patent, license or tax."

This is almost too much, but when we know the source whence it comes we are reconciled. One or two other extracts and our readers can judge for themselves where the *Canada-Review* learned its lessons.

"They command everywhere; they dispose of everything as they please, both in town and country, in our large as well as in our small schools, among the *congreges* and among the *leaves*; we are at their mercy; they make and repeal our laws; we can neither be born, live nor die without their permission, and if any one recriminates, he is at once pointed out as a slanderer, a brazen-faced liar, an infidel and an atheist."

Exactly! The final definition suits. The *Canada-Review* is just what it states in the last part of the sentence; a slanderer—and it knows it; a liar, as proven in the very same sentence, and a sheet such that its articles are more infidel and atheistic in their tendencies and results, than if it were to come out squarely against the Church.

"We can neither be born, live, nor die without their permission." That is not true; the writer of that came into the world without the permission of the Church, he lives now without the Church, and—unless he changes—he is likely to die without her assistance. Listen to this Communist!

"It appears that this state of things has lasted too long in our province. We are descendants of the French and, were it not for the English who live in the land and help to cool down the violence of our nature, a 1792 or '93 might some good morning waken up those petty tyrants who peacefully sleep by the side of our wives and daughters whom they steal from us by the aid of religion, and more especially of the confessional."

There it is! shades of Couthon and St. Just! of Marat and Hebert! spirits of Camille and Jean Jacques! of Condorcet and Barras! Were it not for the English who help to cool the ardor of the writer in the *Canada-Review*, we would have a French Revolution upon a small scale in Canada! Where did you learn your political creed, friend of the *Canada-Review*? It is out at last; you could not keep it in; you cannot hold "a tight rein" over your natural desires; you must let the world know of what stuff you are made. Men like you, men of the *Canada-Review*, have played the same *role* in the very period that you invoke; men like you poisoned the public mind against the clergy, and consequently against all social stability; men like you opened the dykes and the Zuyder Zee of devastation rilled over the land; men like you invented the guillotine and glutted her with victims; men like you, under the mask of moralists and philanthropists, stirred up the passions in the Faubourg St. Antoine and knocked down the innocent on the Place de la Concorde; men like you carried the anti-clericalism to such a point that the king, nobility, and clergy having suffered, and no more victims being at hand, the mob-executioner of to-day became the mob-victim of to-morrow; men like you were ready in 1792 and '93 to fan the embers of hatred into a flame and then were prepared to run away from the conflagration when it grew too hot; men like you had brains enough to concoct anti-clerical attacks, but had not heart enough to feel for the sad results of their own work.

We can tell the *Canada-Review* that there will be no such thing as another 1792 in this country; that the Catholic Church has survived the attacks of more dangerous enemies than the members of that little junta—whose creed is a social chaos and whose God is Victor Hugo. But since that organ is upon the confessional we would advise it to give Mr. Chiniquy credit for the ideas it has taken from his famous work on "The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional." "Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar," and don't forget to "give even the Devil his due." It is time to "handle these people without gloves." They quote Zola and draw comparisons from the literature they love, while, in the same breath, they pour forth their revolutionary and communistic attacks upon the bulwarks of their own nation ally. The library of the old *Institute* is not destroyed and the ghost of continental liberalism haunts its readers.

It is only under such circumstances as these that we feel the want of something more than a mere weekly organ. It would seem as if we had not only the Protestant papers to contend with, but that soon we shall have to hold our guard against the anti-Catholic section of the so-called Catholic press. If so we are ready, and with the Laird of Abbotsford we can say:

"Come one! come all! this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I."

Rev. Father Dion, Superior of the St. Laurent College, recently appointed *pro-cureur general* of his congregation, has left for Rome, where he is to reside.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

The Quaker poet is dead: on the sixth of September he peacefully passed away; his years were eighty-five. Where are all the friends of his boyhood, the companions of his manhood, and the contemporaries who might heartily repeat those four sweet lines that he penned in the years long gone? Towards the noon of this century there was a galaxy of promising American poets; he was one of them. Some of them have passed into comparative oblivion, others into literary immortality; only one remains—in the person of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Whittier's life is an interesting and instructive one, and we dare not attempt even a sketch of it. Some day he will have a biographer, and that writer's task will be a noble one. From the days of his early journalistic education, under Lloyd Garrison, till the close of his long career, from his father's potato-field to his own editorial sanctum, he was truly a friend of humanity. In the anti-slavery days Whittier was as conspicuous an advocate of abolition as Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, or even Garrison himself.

As a poet he ranks high, not only in the literature of America, but even in the universal literature of the English language. He was of that school and day when William Cullen Bryant flourished and Longfellow was in the ascendant. Amongst his confidants, in the temple of the muses, were Fitzgreen Halleck, N.P. Willis, Dr. Holmes, Charles Sprague, Grenville Mellen, J. O. Rockwell, Richard Coe, Park Benjamin, J. G. Percival, Lydia H. Sigourney, W. B. O. Peabody, R. H. Dana, Hannah F. Flood, J. G. C. Brainard, John Howard Payne, Crosby, Hunt, Thacher, Tucker, and a host of others. Only one of all these remains to lament over the Quaker poet's grave, Edgar Allen Poe was of recent date beside Whittier, while the poet Priest, Boyle O'Reilly, and James Russell Lowell, are but of yesterday compared to the one just departed.

To pass judgment upon his literary merit would be both untimely and inappropriate. "It is not Death alone—but Time and Death" that canonize the poet. America has lost a true and worthy son, humanity a sincere friend, and literature one of its brightest lights. The immediate friends of the dead bard will feel his absence most keenly, but America has his name upon her imperishable page of national glory, and his portrait hangs in the picture-hall of her sacred associations; humanity has his works—and his written works are the least part of the legacy he has left, for his example and deeds of charity surpass them; and literature can never feel his loss, since it has long since enjoyed the gifts that he laid on her shrine. Then in saying *adieu* to John Greenleaf Whittier we will borrow his own words. On the death of the poet Brainard, fifty years ago, Whittier placed this garland of verses upon his tomb; we take it up and, with silent emotion, we hang it over his own humble—but glorious—grave:

"Come to the land of silence—to the shadows of the dead—
With the green turf on thy bosom, and the gray stone at thy head;
Hath thy spirit departed?—Dost thou never linger here?
When the dew upon the bending flower is falling like a tear?
When the sunshine lights the green earth like the petals under the feet of God,
Or when the moonlight gladdens, or the pale stars look abroad?
Hast thou lost thy pleasant fellowship with the beautiful earth—
With the green trees, and the quiet streams around thy place of birth?
The sways that walters seaward—the tall, gray hills, whereon
Lingers, as if for sacrifice, the last light of the sun?
The fair of form—the pure of soul—the eyes that shone, when thou
Wast answering to their smiles of love—art thou not with them now?
Thou art sleeping calmly, Brainard, but the fame denied thee when
Thy way was with the multitude—the living tide of men,
Is burning over thy sepulchre—a holy light and strong,
And it is there, kneeling there, to breathe thy words, and give the greatest satisfaction.
The beautiful and pure of soul—the lights of Earth's cold bowers—
Are twining on thy funeral stone a coronal of flowers!"

GRAND TOMBOLA

In Aid of the Little Sisters of the Poor and their Home for the Aged.

Indefatigable Father Strubbe! This time it is a grand Bazaar and Tombola to be held in the Windsor Hall, from October the 12th to the 20th. The prizes are valued at \$5,000. They are all to be seen at the show rooms, No. 146 Notre Dame street. How could we better tell the story of this most meritorious undertaking than by simply giving our readers the following appeal on behalf of "The Home for the Aged?" Later on we will be able to furnish a list of the principal prizes to be drawn:

About five years ago, in response to the request of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, the "Little Sisters of the Poor" established a Home for the Aged, at No. 105 Forfar street, in this city. The building contains accommodation for 80 old people, who have been continuously supported by this noble Order, through the kind assistance of the charitable people. The good Sisters have been frequently pained to be obliged to refuse admission to a large number of poor old men and women for want of accommodation, and they have finally concluded to build a new Home, which is now in course of erection on Seigneurs street, near Dorchester street, on the completing of which the Sisters will be enabled to furnish accommodation for 300 old people. The Little Sisters of the Poor know no race or creed. When any

LUBY'S
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR.
CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL.
IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.
FOR THE HAIR.
IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR.
RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.
IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.
IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.
DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRRESS.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.
PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue Vivienne, ROUEN, France. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

of those poor old people come to them for shelter and support, no one is turned away if there is room for him or her in the Home. Two conditions only are necessary to be admitted, viz: 1st, to be old, and 2nd, to be penniless. The Little Sisters of the Poor possess no capital, and never have anything "hid aside for a rainy day," trusting implicitly in Divine Providence for the wherewithal to feed and clothe the poor and hungry. In order that the Sisters may be able to pay for the erection of this new Home, they appeal to all the citizens of Montreal, irrespective of race or creed, to come to their help, and surely their appeal will not be made in vain. This is the first time, and will probably be the only occasion, on which they will make a public appeal to the people of the city for such a purpose, and therefore let us all respond to it generously according to our means. A grand Bazaar and Tombola will be held in the Windsor Hall, Dominion Square, from the 12th to 20th October next, in aid of this benevolent object. A committee of ladies has been formed who will personally solicit subscriptions, which it is earnestly hoped none will refuse to give, and thus materially help in bringing the undertaking to a successful issue.

A PLEASANT EVENT.

Presentation and Address to Mr. P. J. Carroll.

On Monday morning, at the Archbishop's Palace, Mr. P. J. Carroll, of the firm of Carroll Bros., and treasurer of Branch 50, C. M. B. A., led to the altar Miss Annie Bowes, only daughter of our esteemed townsman Mr. Thomas Bowes. After the sacred tie was made life-lasting by the hand of the Church, the happy couple and their friends returned to the residence of the bride's father, where the "marriage feast" was prepared in the form of a splendid breakfast. After due congratulations the young bride and groom left by the C.P.R. for an extended Western trip.

On Saturday evening, at the hall of Branch 50, C. M. B. A. on St. Antoine street, there was a meeting of the members and friends, at which the Rev. Father Dannelly, pastor of St. Anthony's and spiritual director of the branch, was present. When the meeting was called to order, Mr. P. Kehoe, the master of ceremonies, was requested to invite Mr. P. J. Carroll to the front. On his coming forward, the president, Mr. P. Doyle, read, in a feeling manner, the following address. The whole was accompanied with a presentation of a magnificent set of cutlery. Mr. Carroll made a happy reply, in which he expressed his sincere gratitude and the sentiments of pleasure that the event awoke in him. This was followed by congratulatory remarks from a number of those present. There were a few songs to lighten the scene, and of those who contributed most to this impromptu programme was Brother Roche of Branch 26. The following is the address presented:—

To MR. P. J. CARROLL,
Treasurer, Branch 50, C. M. B. A.
Dear Sir, and Brother—Having come to the knowledge of the members of this branch that you are contemplating what they hope and trust will be an auspicious and happy event in your life, they take advantage of the occasion to mark their appreciation of the sterling qualities manifested by you in your relation with them, not as member, but as an "other high" in the councils of the Branch, to request your acceptance of the accompanying present, not so much for the intrinsic value of the gift, as a slight recognition of your services as treasurer for so long a period, in which position you have given the greatest satisfaction. They also desire that you will be good enough to convey to the young lady, who is so very soon to become your wife, their kindest wishes. They hope that your union will be so blessed by Almighty God that you and she may live to see your children's children to the third and fourth generation.
Signed on behalf of the Branch,
PATRICK DOYLE, President.
FRANCIS MCCABE, Secretary.

Montreal, Sept. 1892.

The TRUE WITNESS wishes the young couple all the blessings and joys that the future can have in store for them.

A FATAL FIRE.

Three Dead—Several Injured—The Chambly Hotel Gone.

Three men burnt to death; one fatally injured; one seriously and one slightly injured, besides a number of narrow escapes was the result of a disastrous fire which broke out in the Chambly hotel on Jacques Cartier square at half-past one Monday morning. Hardly a minute before this time three carters, Louis Renaud, Joseph Parry and Fred Corbeil, who were on the stand talking, noticed that smoke was coming from over the doorway of the private entrance to the place. They quickly ran across the square shouting fire, and began to bang on the doors, in which they were assisted by Sergeant Millette. Although this only took a minute, what had before been smoke burst into flame.

FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE.

In the meantime an alarm had been turned in from box 245, to which the firemen quickly responded. They at once learned that others had been left in the building, which proved true, for everyone who was sleeping on the third floor is now lying dead in the Notre

TOOTHACHE Positively Cured in two minutes, by
The Wonderful Remedy, "NERVOL."
ONE APPLICATION ON THE CHEEK OUTSIDE IS SUFFICIENT.
CURES ALSO HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
John T. Lyons, Corner Craig and Bleury Streets, Montreal.
SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Dame hospital. After the flames were somewhat subdued, Captain Prevost, of No. 4 station, and his men dashed into the building. In a front room with his head wrapped up in a coat, they found the first of the fire's victims. This was Turcotte, a sewing machine agent. He had evidently made a hard fight to get to the door, but had fallen on reaching it and was then overcome. He was dead when brought out. The second to be brought out was one Cidal, a medical student, according to what Baptiste Charbonneau, a fellow boarder, said. He was breathing but died soon after in the hospital. The last body found was that of an unknown stableman, who was found lying under his bed on the top floor, the body being charred almost out of recognition.

DEAD AND DYING.

The scene in the wards of Notre Dame hospital was horrible. In one corner of the room on a stretcher covered over with a salvage cover of rubber, lay an unknown hostler of the hotel, his face and body intact but terribly charred and blackened. Seen at a distance he resembled a sleeping negro, but on nearer approach it was seen that in places the raw, roasted flesh showed through the coating of charcoal. His name was said to be Desautel, a stableman, but subsequent enquiry revealed the fact that Desautel had not slept in the hotel that night, and that this man's name was unknown. Next to him, on a cot, lay Cidal, a young medical student, of rough and powerful frame. His face was burned in blotches and the hair was signed from his massive head, while a red band across the abdomen denoted that the flames had not spared his body. In a cot next the dead Cidal sat a boy apparently not over 14 years of age. Further down the ward lay Jules Camiré, an employee of Mr. Coristine's, on McGill street. He had both ankles broken, but was conscious and appeared to suffer much pain. He heard some one call "Fire," he said, and when he rushed to his door the flames rushed in to his face. He immediately jumped from the third storey window. If he hadn't jumped he would have been dead, he said. He lost over \$200 in clothes and money, and was afraid of losing his job.—Gazette.

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Arranging for the Annual Picnic—A Distressing Case Reported.

Monday evening a meeting of the committee of the St. Patrick's Society was held in their hall for the purpose of arranging for their annual picnic in aid of the funds of the Charitable committee. A request had been made to the Montreal and Shamrock Lacrosse clubs to play a friendly match on the Shamrock Lacrosse grounds on the 24th of the present month, for the benefit of the society. The Shamrocks wrote accepting the invitation, but a letter was received from the Montreal club regretting very much that they could not play on that day, as the annual games of the M.A.A.A. were held on the 24th inst. The president, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., said that it would not do to hold rival gatherings on the same day, and he was requested to interview the two clubs and try and induce them to play a friendly match on the 8th of October. The president stated that he thought a meeting of the clubs for a charitable purpose at the close of the season would have an excellent effect and that he would do all in his power to induce them to assent to the wishes of the society.

A case of great hardship was brought before the notice of the committee by Mr. Hoolahan, of the Immigration office. A poor woman with three children, the eldest eight years of age, had been sent by her husband from the state of Illinois, where they had lived for two years since they left Ireland, to Quebec, under pretence that he would follow her immediately. She had reached Quebec last week, but her husband did not join her. The Quebec authorities had shipped her back to Montreal, and she was now thrown upon public charity, without the price of a meal, for herself or her helpless children. The committee gave instructions, as none of the institutions would consent to receive her, that a room be rented for her and that she and her children be provided for until the chief of police at the point she left in Illinois should be communicated with to find out the particulars about her husband.

THE OKA PILGRIMAGE.

On Monday next, the 19th September, a grand pilgrimage to Oka will take place. The day being a civic holiday all persons desirous of taking part in the religious excursion to the home of the Trappists, will have every opportunity of doing so. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. The pilgrimage will be under the personal direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. In order that there may be no doubt about the programme and the time we beg our readers to read following order of exercises:—

- 5.15 a.m.—Holy Mass in St. Anne's Church, during which Holy Communion will be distributed to the Pilgrims not able to keep fasting.
- 6.30 a.m.—Train leaves Bonaventure Station and will take passenger at Ste. Cunegonde, St. Henri and Cote St. Paul, connecting with Boat at Lachine.
- 7 a.m.—Boat leaves Lachine Wharf.—Ave Maria Stella and Beads.
- 9.30 a.m.—Holy Mass and Communion in the Parochial Church of Oka.
- 10.30 a.m.—Stations of the Holy Cross. Pilgrims will assemble around the Cross erected at the foot of the mountain.—Stabat Mater.
- 3.30 p.m.—Boat leaves Oka.—Beads.
- 4.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in Ste. Anne de Bellevue and veneration of the relics of St. Anne.
- 5.15 p.m.—Leaves Ste. Anne.
- 6.50 p.m.—Arrive at Lachine. Tickets \$1.00

Needless to say that we wish the good Fathers and the pilgrims every success, fine weather, pleasant times, abundance of graces and all that they seek. It is a new departure to turn the pilgrims' bark westward and upward instead of down the river towards the rising sun. The trip is most interesting, the scenery grand, and the village of Oka, itself, is worth the whole excursion, with its Indian and Trappists, its church and monastery.

Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beauport.

Arrangements have, we understand, been completed for a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beauport from Smith's Falls, including points on the C.P.R. as far west as Tweed, north as far as Almonte, and east as far as Green Valley. The pilgrimage will start on Monday, 26th September instant. The rates are remarkably low, \$4.25 from Smith's Falls, with a sliding scale from the other points based upon their respective distances from Ste. Anne's, \$4.70 being the figure from Tweed. The tickets will be good for five days, thus giving an opportunity to visit Quebec and Montreal on the return trip. The pilgrimage, which is under the auspices of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Smith's Falls, has the approbation of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, and will be attended by several priests of the Archdiocese. As this will, no doubt, be the last of the season, and as the rates granted for it are, all things considered, most favorable, the number taking advantage of it is sure to be large. The last week of September and first week of October are, by those who know Quebec, said to be the most pleasant part of the whole year there. The glowing autumn weather has not yet departed and the story of its tints is seen on leaf and water. Apart from the main object of such a journey the veneration of the "Good Ste. Anne" at one of her most famous shrines, and the manifold blessings which so often flow therefrom, a visit to that quiet little village nestling against the hills on the banks of the noble St. Lawrence and to the Ancient Capital itself—the cradle of Catholicity in our land—will well repay the pilgrims.

New Music—Songs: Twelve Months ago To-night; Little Jim, by Paul Dresser; Little Maggie; Pieces; Bon Ton Skirt dance, by Holst; By the Sea Waltz; Yannah; all 10c each. Pic. mail. Brass Monkey Lancers, played at Hunt club and all fashionable waltzes. 20c. Quebec Jersey, best Jersey out, 20c. W. STREET.

The comma is very useful in its place, but it should be used with judgment. In the last number of an exchange there appears an advertisement in which the firm announce that they keep "check morabique corset laces, figured muslin hairpins, and embroidered grenadine skirts.—Savannah Republican.

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength like **HOOD'S**. It is the only one of which can truly be said "100 Doses \$1."

Piano

AND ORGAN

Purchasers are invited to the Warehouses of

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame St.
(Near McGill St.)
MONTREAL.

To examine their Great Stock of Pianos and Organs,

KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS PIANOS

AND BELL ORGANS.

Old Pianos and Organs taken as part Payment and full value allowed.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Most Rev. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, D.D.,
Archbishop of Halifax.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

Turning his attention to the elder, Morgan fancied he recognized something familiar in his angular form. Hearing his voice all doubt vanished. The two turned to look after a carriage which drove past, and Morgan stood face to face with Mr. Drew and—can it be?—yes, Wasby! Alas poor Wasby! who is most to blame for thy vices and crimes,—a careless parent, a vicious school system, a foul press, libertine literature, or the "spirit of the age"? Alas poor Wasby! There is not much of the man left in thy composition, but there is yet plenty of his brute.

Mr. Drew recognized Morgan and was evidently pleased to meet him.

"Who would ever think of meeting you in Broadway? I do warm to an old friend always. Why, come and take a bit of dinner at our house. They will all be glad to see you. So Rome has bust up, has it, and you were all given your walking-ticket? By Jeminy, but you fought well though in '67. Read all about it in the Herald! As it is pretty near as often right as wrong, we believe it always; saves reflection you see. But won't you come?"

Thus Mr. Drew in the first effusion of his joy.

Morgan smiled at his naive reason for always believing the Herald, and thought how much truth there was in the observation. Accepting Mr. Drew's proffered hospitality, they mounted an omnibus and chatted about Mr. Drew's adventures in Europe. Wasby's contribution was the remark that it "was a rum start to have gone at all."

Mrs. Drew received her husband and Morgan in a gaudily-upholstered apartment. She did not recognize Morgan at first. On being told who he was, she expressed the pleasure it afforded her to meet one who had helped the family against "foreigners."

"I always did say to Daniel how as me and him was foolish to take the girls among foreign catchpennies." Here she glared covertly at the Italian "Count," her hopeful son-in-law, who was lazily reclining on a crimson lounge. "Mrs. Ezekiah Flintwood, the president of our Bible Society, says to me that her girls will never go a-towering through Europe."

"I suspect, ma," said Miss Drew, "that the reason is because they have not got the money. When pa made his pile it was only right to enjoy ourselves, and to make the grand tour."

"Yes, and he snipped up by any good-for-nothing foreigner as has got curly hair, and bows, and grins,—bows and grins," repeated Mrs. Drew with emphasis as the Count sardonically smiled.

"Well, I am sure, ma, all the foreigners are not like that. We saw a perfect love of a soldier in the Coliseum, and he had such strange adventures, and such polite ways."

Here Miss Drew sighed as she recalled Peppé's manly form, and the help he had afforded her in mounting the ruins of the Flavian Amphitheatre.

The poor "Countess" said never a word. Her young romance was over; her hero was only clay, and base at that. Her eyesight ains were subdued and quiet; her face care-worn and sad. She gave a mute appealing look to Mr. Drew, who seemed to understand her, for he changed the conversation by asking Morgan when he would leave New York.

"I leave to-night for Montreal," he replied. "I am anxious to arrive home as soon as possible."

After partaking of Mr. Drew's hospitality Morgan drove to the railway station. As he went along he wondered much at the blindness of many girls. A quiet, unassuming man is slighted and a brainless coxcomb adored. The sacred pleasures of a cheerful fireside have no charms for them; all their aspirations are for the whirl and excitement of a fashionable life. They hunger for love, and yet they sell themselves for money or position. They dream of domestic joys, still they never strive to fit themselves for conferring them. Blind to the dictates of common-sense, and deaf to the advice of friends, they romantically imagine that the object of their ill-regulated affections is perfect.

And a sister is not made wiser by the unhappiness of a sister. Miss Drew knows the fraud of which her sister has been the victim, still she would be as easily deceived to-morrow as if the "Italian Count" had been genuine. She feels that her would be true. Sensational literature has bred a mental unrest, and destroyed the womanly instincts of many besides Miss Drew.

And still, God be thanked, woman's best qualities often remain untouched in the root. Morgan felt sure that if the lazy Italian impostor were stricken with a dire disease his poor duped wife, forgetful of her wrongs, would be his devoted nurse.

Such reflections as these occupied Morgan's mind for a length of time. That young girls would strive to overcome the romantic tendency of their nature, and

prize the quiet joys of a simple home was his wish, as the express clattered rapidly on towards fair Canada.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE STOLEN DOCUMENT.

Once again the month of October has returned; the rich grapes are being gathered on the banks of Lake Albano, and the chestnuts fall thickly in the woods below the crazily perched town of Rocca di Papa. Little children with large, wondering dark eyes, and a wealth of black hair, pick up the nuts in osier-baskets, or sport like youthful dryads in the checked light. From the chestnut a coarse nutritious meal is procured, which the peasantry either use alone or mix with wheat flour. On the squares of every town and city roasted chestnuts hold the place of the American pea-nut. It is not then for amusement that the children are at work.

A month has passed since the Pontifical army was disbanded; a month has passed since Pius IX. became a prisoner in the Vatican. The infidel world has had its shout of joy; the bigots have uttered their frenzied cry that "Popery has fallen." They have yet to learn, what history might have taught them, that the Church never dies. Pius IX. may die, but Peter will live on; he has lived for eighteen hundred years, and he will live until time shall be no more.

The ascent through the grove of chestnut and ilex-trees to Rocca di Papa is steep and winding. This little town is built on a spur of Monte Cavo, and is a gem of inaccessibility, inconvenience, and primeval irregularity. Once, however, that you have mastered the difficulties of the situation and scaled its dizzy heights, you can enjoy a glorious prospect. Monte Cavo looms grimly above you, perhaps sulkily veiling its head with a cloud. Lake Albano glints peacefully below, apparently so near that you meditate a leap into its inviting waters. The green fringe of low underwood around the base of Monte Cavo sparkles in the setting sun, and is reflected in the tiny wavelets of the lake. The town of Albano is seen on its gentle slope, seemingly desirous of going forth to meet the waters of the Mediterranean.

Patches of sun-lit hill are interspersed with the shade of small valleys, mingled like the grave and gay of life; they extend to the west and end with the walls of Rome.

Up the steep ascent two men were ascending on this quiet October evening. They were Lorenzo and Peppé. Like their fellow-countrymen who had belonged to the Pope's army, they had refused to take service under the invader. They were now comparatively free in their movements. The reason of their present excursion may be learned from their conversation.

"Are you sure, Peppé, that we are on the right track?"

"I wish I were as sure of a chance of fighting for the Pope. I saw the old rascal this morning."

"There is no doubt in your mind about its being the one we want?"

"Why, Signor Lorenzo," said Peppé, evidently astonished, "can you ask such a question? Could I be deceived in old Ezra? Surely now there is no other such face and figure in all Italy. I could pick him out in the valley of Jehoshaphat, unless, indeed, the impenitent thief or Judas might be mistaken for him."

"Is he soil-looking as that?" asked Lorenzo with a visible shudder.

"Alto," was Peppé's expressive reply.

"What could my father possibly want with such a disreputable character? There are nothing in common between them. Had my father been poorer I might think that old Ezra had loaned him money; but that is impossible. What could he have wanted with him Peppé?"

Peppé scratched his head, shrugged his shoulders and merely replied:

"Who knows?"

"Many a question equally knotty has been solved with this same rejoinder, and many more might be with advantage to mankind."

"But, Peppé, you know something about my early history, and about my mother. If loyal to my father kept you silent during his lifetime, duty to me might make you speak now. You know more about me than I know myself."

"It is true that I do, Signor Lorenzo; but I know scarcely anything about your mother."

"Tell me what you do know," said Lorenzo, as he stood motionless in the dusty road.

"I do not think that I am at liberty to do so. When Giovanni Alkimi bound me to silence you were to learn all through him; if he failed to inform you, I might speak. If we cannot recover the stolen document I shall tell what I know, but it is not all you wish to learn."

"I suppose you are right, Peppé, and since I have waited so long, I can wait longer. After all, what does it matter now? It is better, perhaps, that I should not find the lost paper. The search for it will be an employment which will serve to distract my mind. Were it in my possession what object would I have left? Ah! if only Eleanor!"—His voice had gradually sunk during the latter part of this speech, and now became inaudible.

Peppé who understood pretty well the nature of Lorenzo's feelings regarding Eleanor Leahy, and being persuaded that she could not help loving him, wished to urge him on to a renewal of his suit, but did not dare speak openly. He took another course by saying:

"Signor Lorenzo, we had better wait here until sunset, old Ezra will be about the streets until that time. If you wish I will tell you how my uncle, who was a man of considerable importance, got his wife, a fine lady. I will help to pass the time."

"Very good, Peppé. I shall be glad to hear it."

"My uncle," began Peppé, "was a dashing young officer forty years ago, as my mother often told me. He had good looks, high hopes, spirit, but no money. All the girls of his acquaintance were madly in love with him, for somehow they manage to lose their hearts easily to one who does not seek them, or care about them, whilst they pretend to dislike the man who makes love to them."

"How can that be, Peppé, since so many continually marry?" asked Lorenzo, with an amused look.

"Oh! it is only at first that they

pretend to dislike their wooers, as my uncle's case will show. They do this to enhance their value, to make their admirers more eager in their suit, and to gratify their vanity. No surer way, Signor Lorenzo, of succeeding quickly with the greater number of girls than to be careless about them. Per Buero! that makes them angry and resolved to win you."

"Why Peppé, you talk as though you had had a vast experience of female character. I always thought that you rarely mingled in their society."

"I have lived some years and I have kept my eyes open, that is how I know all this."

"Then your opinion, Peppé," said Lorenzo, with a smile, "is that woman welcome to you if you do not go to her."

(To be continued.)

(This story can be had in book form from J. Murphy & Co., Baltimore, or Knowles's book store, Halifax, N.S.)

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

for September is charged with articles by distinguished writers covering a wide range of the thought and activities of the day. Indeed this Review, by means of papers from those whose words are indispensable to the student, eminent, successful in giving to the public an analytic and thoroughly satisfactory discussion of all significant movements; and in this view it is indispensable to the student of the times. Thus, the "Homestead Strike" is considered by the Hon. William C. Oates, Chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating the Erie and Erie Railroad, and the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, in "A Constitutional View"; and by Master Workman T. V. Powderly, in "A Constitutional View of the Homestead Act." An Open Letter to the Queen," makes a strong, eloquent, and patriotic plea for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick in "The Erie Railroad and the Homestead Act." The Erie Railroad and the Homestead Act," makes a strong, eloquent, and patriotic plea for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick in "The Erie Railroad and the Homestead Act." The Erie Railroad and the Homestead Act," makes a strong, eloquent, and patriotic plea for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick in "The Erie Railroad and the Homestead Act."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The contents of the New England Magazine for September indicate that this popular young magazine is more skillfully edited than many of the older monthlies. The number is unusually strong in its matter for all tastes, and manages to combine solid reading with light as few of its competitors do. Among the articles are: "The Nationalism and its programme," by the learned Rabbi Solomon Schneider; a resume of the various profit-sharing commercial enterprises which have been started in the United States; "On the Shore," by Elizabeth C. Cardozo; "Borrowed Transformation," and "James Buekman," by Edward M. H. St. John. The number is also a valuable exposition of Nationalism and its programme, by the learned Rabbi Solomon Schneider; a resume of the various profit-sharing commercial enterprises which have been started in the United States; "On the Shore," by Elizabeth C. Cardozo; "Borrowed Transformation," and "James Buekman," by Edward M. H. St. John. 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EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, CURED BY CUTICURA. Includes an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for various skin conditions.

THE EXHIBITION. AN ANTIQUARIAN EXHIBIT.

Interesting relics—Portraits and Documents of Great Historical Value. Speaking of Mr. De Lery Macdonald's efforts on behalf of the proposed Antiquarian Exhibit, the star says: Mr. Macdonald has succeeded in getting from the monasteries in Quebec several articles and relics that have never before been allowed to leave the buildings, and the convent of the Ursulines, Hotel Dieu, Hospital General, Laval University, the Archbishopric of Quebec, and Redemptorist Fathers of Ste. Anne de Beaulieu, have all contributed largely.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE of Louis XV. at the age of twelve. The youthful monarch is represented as wearing all the insignia of royalty. This picture was a present to Mlle. de St. Onrs by Colonel de Salaberry. Two remarkable paintings of St. Antoine and St. Philomena were sent out from France by Bishop Desjardins in 1755 to the Hospital, and are now in Mr. Macdonald's charge. It appears that the good bishop was afraid to come out to Canada himself on account of the sea voyage; so he sent the pictures by one of the ships carrying colonists to La Nouvelle France.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

They Trust Their Experience!

Despite the cynical indifference of fashions in his day, the position of dress in a refined and civilized people is always important, and worthy of attention. The main member of the community at times affects the part of the social clock, but the ladies are guided by a diviner instinct in this matter. They trust their intuitions, and those give a surer light than anything evolved by the logical process. They trust their experience, too, when about to lay, and they invariably lead them to the celebrated Mantle Department.

LADIES

Who wish to see the very latest styles and designs as they are shown in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, for Fall and Winter wear, will visit the great Mantle House of JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Special Lines WHOLESALE PRICES.

- Children's Jackets
Children's Ulsters
Ladies' Jackets
Ladies' Ulsters
Ladies' Capes
Ladies' Dolmans

REMEMBER!

The Great Mantle House of the city as determined by the amount of business done, by magnitude of stock, and by cheapness of prices.

FALL HOSIERY! FALL UNDERWEAR! The Place to Buy: JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, AND 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St. TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE.

hundred years by the Ursulines in Quebec; the silver reliquary in which had been placed the relics of Ste. Anne brought out from France in 1668; a silver plate belonging to Governor Daillebonst in 1630, which has been in use at the Hotel Dieu ever since; and lastly a volume of manuscript music dated 1639, containing some music by Charpentier and others.

Among the documents should also be mentioned Gen. Murray's original ordinance, dated December 26, 1759, imposing a tax on wheat, a paper of the Comte de La Novalle France, dated 1765, and a letter of Montcalm's referring to the taking of Choneague and asking the nun to pray for his success at Carillon.

These are a few of the numerous objects of interest which Mr. de Lery Macdonald and the members of the Antiquarian Society have got together. All the pictures and documents are in wonderful preservation, and the whole will form an unalloyed attraction to visitors.

From La Semaine Religieuse. The properties of the Fabrique of Ste. Cecile de Valleyfield will be transferred to the episcopal corporation of that city. A meeting of the former and the present churchwardens, and the property-holders of Ste. Cecile de Valleyfield, was held on the 25th August last regarding this question.

His Holiness the Pope has officially thanked the Belgian King for having given the Jesuits charge of the religious missions in the Belgian Congo. The dress of the jubilee paintings of Leo XIII. are to be unveiled on the 15th October, 1892, till the 30th April, 1893. During that space of time the Pope will receive the pilgrimages. However, there will be no extraordinary celebrations as during the last jubilee, except the Mass, which the Pope will solemnly celebrate in the Vatican basilica.

The best advertising medium—An old maid sewing circle—Norrington Herald. Save one out West advertiser for a house girl to assist in the washing of a small family.

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They Trust Their Experience!

Despite the cynical indifference of fashions in his day, the position of dress in a refined and civilized people is always important, and worthy of attention. The main member of the community at times affects the part of the social clock, but the ladies are guided by a diviner instinct in this matter. They trust their intuitions, and those give a surer light than anything evolved by the logical process. They trust their experience, too, when about to lay, and they invariably lead them to the celebrated Mantle Department.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A Suitable Hall.

Dear Sir—I have noticed for quite a while how far behind other denominations are the Catholic Societies in the matter of suitable hall accommodations. A little hall here and a little hall there are not much of a monument to the zeal and credit of the Irish Catholic Society of Montreal. Look at the fine hall of the Dominion Square Association that is a boon for a time. Now then I should say it is not necessary altogether to give a building-inhabited, but something along the lines of the present structures is wanted. However, I, Catholic young men are full of lethargy as Associations at the present day. It is a case of waiting for philanthropists to build them halls, there are no Donald Smiths amongst Montreal Catholics anyhow, but let the young men be up and doing they should shoulder the work, not hoist it on others to hoist them.

The C.M.B.A. and other like associations have spoken frequently through their organs as to the difficulty of getting a full quota of members to meetings. It is not to be wondered at; the lack of attractiveness about the society halls is striking in contrast to what it might be. One or two large buildings would suffice to take some of the small societies in out of the rain, and let Catholic societies of merit have something substantial to look at and meet in.

Appointments by Archbishop Fabre. Mr. Fabre has made the following appointments: The Rev. Messrs. Alfred Larose, cure of Laquette; Ovide Dubois, cure of St. Esprit; Louis Thibault, cure of St. Laurent; Alfred Houle, cure of St. Leonard de Port-Maurice; Joseph Marlet, cure of L'Espe; Joseph Gagnon, cure of St. Line; Louis Casabian, cure of Ste. Theres; L. J. Vigneault, cure of Notre Dame de la Mer; and St. Esprit; Camille Robison, cure of St. Hypolite; J. G. Forbes, cure of Cangawaga; Gabriel Danth, vicar at St. Jean; J. Cabana, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul of the Isle Jesus; W. Ethier, vicar at St. Jerome.

THE FITCHBURG R.R. ACCIDENT. THE DEATHS.—The complete list of the killed and injured as far as known is as follows:—KILLED.—S. J. Sullivan, aged 50, a pawnbroker, of No. 12 Norman street, Boston. L. O. Raymond, Winchendon, drake-man on the freight train. John Hudson, 51, of Watertown, leaves a widow and eight children. James Lane, East Watertown. J. S. Barnes, Newton. Miss Reta F. Eyer, Waltham. Benj. Tuck, Waltham, died on way to Cambridge hospital. Miss Margerie Adams, Waltham, watch factory employe, died today at the hospital. H. H. Merrifield, Watertown, died today at his home.

DEATHS.—Cornelius Doyle, Waltham probably fatally; John Reagan, Frank Mills, Andrew Doyle and his son Edmund, Mary Daniels, Eleanor O'Hern, Wm. O'Hern, Peter Whitney, John McPherson, Patrick Oates, all of Watertown; G. M. Spear, Thos. O'Connell, Fred Warren, Thos. Hinds; H. P. Goodwin, engineer; Florence E. Park, Boston; Kate White, Cambridge; Florence Clark, Boston; Patrick Downey, Thomas E. Berry, George Good, Mrs. Fahy, James Smith, Mrs. George Wright, Cambridge; Mrs. Mary Ann Elliott, Newton; Thomas Kane, Thomas Lemox, John Mullin, Michael Mullin, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Welsh and Richard Hallis, all of Watertown.

The Indiana editor who took his mother-in-law on an editorial excursion is requested to announce through the columns of his paper whether he was actuated by generous impulses or by fear.

A young country editor fell in love with the elegant daughter. The next time he went to church he was rather taken aback when the preacher announced his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

Many editors are of so peaceful a nature that they will not even put a head on their editorials.

Differences—"I can't work without inspiration," said the poet. "And I observed the undertaker, 'an quite as badly off. I cannot work without inspiration.'"—Puck.

THE HORSE-MARKET. The Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, report as follows: The receipts of horses at these stables during the past week were rather brighter; there was some inquiry and 122 were made at fair prices. We have on hand 437 car loads, good heavy drafts and drivers, which will be sold at low figures in order to clear for Exhibition stock.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Sept. 10, were 122: Left over from previous week 26 Total for week 148 Shipped during week 26 Left on hand 247 Cattle 437 Horses 12 On hand for sale 437

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report as follows: Receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Sept. 10, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 255 549 129 111

Fair receipts, but owing to the unsatisfactory state of the British markets, little business was done in export cattle. A large supply of inferior butchers' cattle was offered, but trade was slow, and there was little demand except for heaves, of which the few offered found ready sales. Heavy supply of hogs and lower prices. Inquiry for calves and lambs.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, export per lb. 4 @ 4. Cattle, butchers' good per lb. 3 @ 3. Hogs, medium per lb. 3 @ 3. Sheep, per lb. 3 @ 3. Hogs, per lb. 3 @ 3. Calves, each, according to quality, \$1.00. 8.00

Simply Awful Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw. Completely Cured by ROOD'S SARSAPARILLA. Includes an illustration of a man's face and text describing the cure for scrofula.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Includes an illustration of a hand holding a pill and text describing the relief of various ailments.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. FREE. Includes an illustration of a bottle and text describing the benefits of the tonic.

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. NO MORE GRAY HAIR. Includes an illustration of a woman's hair and text describing the product's effectiveness.

Thomas Ligget, 1884 NOTRE DAME ST. GLENORA BUILDING. Includes an illustration of a man's face and text advertising carpet services.

WANTED. Message boys. Apply to W. H. SCHOGGIE, 2217 St. Catherine Street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The German Emperor has decided to enter his yacht Meteor for the America Cup in 1893. It is officially stated that there has not been a single case of cholera in Italy since the epidemic began. Herr Schukler, of Stuttgart, Germany, a tourist in the Alps, and his guide were both killed by falling over a precipice. King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy have arrived at Genoa to participate in the Comitate to be held there. Count Adalbert Sternberg, aged 24, shot himself at Vienna, inflicting fatal injuries. He had lost 100,000 betting on races. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt maintains that 1200 persons have died from cholera in Hamburg within the past fortnight. A letter received at Ottawa from Montreal, P. E. I., dated Sept. 10, says a gully increasing demand there for Canadian oil. The British steamship Mona Isle ran on a rock off the Isle of Man. She had 600 passengers on board, but all were rescued safely. A despatch from Shanghai says a European missionary and a number of native Christians have been massacred in the Province of Shensi. According to the new military bill every company in the German army will in future enlist nine recruits annually instead of five hitherto. Mr. John Currie, a foreman of the chair factory of Hay & Co., in Woodstock, died from a blow received from a board thrown by a circular saw in the factory. The cholera epidemic at Teheran, Persia, has ceased. The deaths in the whole of Persia since the outbreak are estimated at 30,000, one-half of which were in Teheran. The Trades Congress in session at Glasgow, by a vote of 215 to 204, rejected a motion to promote a call on Parliament to prevent the importation of foreign labor during strikes. John Davidson, a graduate of Edinburgh now studying in Germany, has been appointed to the professorship of mental and moral philosophy in the New Brunswick University, vice Prof. Murray, resigned. AMERICAN. Ex-U.S. Senator Francis Kernan died in Union, N.Y., last week. The Irish cricketers were defeated at Boston by four wickets. John Hagerly, late of Kingston, died suddenly at Duluth last week. "Snapper" Garrison, the well-known jockey, won \$20,000 on Curler. Last week at St. Paul, Minn., Jay-Eyes paced a mile to a wind and ranstom in 2:04. At St. Paul, Minn., Nancy Hanks trotted a mile on a regulation track in 2:07, beating the world's record. George R. Grant, a millionaire attorney of Chicago, was drowned in Lake Michigan, Minn., on Tuesday while fishing. A quarantine station has been established at Toledo, Ohio, and all vessels arriving from Canadian ports are to be inspected. At Stamford, Conn., John Brooks, whose wife eloped while he was in jail for forgery, shot himself after murdering the woman and her child. A. A. Zimmerman rode his bicycle two miles in 4:25 on Hampden street, Boston, Mass., last week, cutting down the world's record 11 seconds. New Haven, Conn., is excited over a challenge from Dr. Vincenzo Della to Dr. Louis Parasitini to fight a duel. The doctors are Italian, and had a love affair in Italy. The challenge has been accepted. The funeral of Daniel Dougherty, the famed American orator, took place at Philadelphia, the remains being buried in St. John's Roman Catholic churchyard. Sam Small, who has been conducting temperance meetings in Vincennes, Ind., was shot in the thigh after reaching his home. The revolver was discharged through a window by some unknown person. James J. Corbett of San Francisco, the young bank clerk who took to pugilism as a more profitable business, met John E. Sullivan in a glove fight at New Orleans for a stake of \$200,000 and a purse of \$25,000. Corbett proved himself a better boxer for his opponent and defeated him in the 12th round. Corbett, 27 years old, weighed about 160 pounds less than Sullivan, who is now 43 years of age. CANADIAN. Dissatisfied street car employees in Hamilton have gone on strike. Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney of Toronto died last week, aged 67 years. The estate of Count Meher is offered for sale by tender for the benefit of his creditors. Ed. McKean, Winnipeg's heavy-weight prizefighter, lost his season and all his wealth on Sunday. On the Avonier had mile track last week Gold King, the Canadian stallion, trotted a mile in 2:19. The C. P. R. has given notice of its intention to withdraw from the Trans-Continental Association on January 1. A Victoria, B.C., despatch says more hay and grain will come down the Fraser river valley this year than ever before. In the Springfield district, near Winnipeg, the farmers have organized 30,000 bushels of wheat to be sold at first cost. The Norwegian bark Albin, from Lundbury to Quebec, went ashore at South Point, Anticosti, and will be a total wreck. C. C. Hale, a prisoner who was in Stratford gaol awaiting trial for forgery, has escaped. A reward of \$100 is offered for his recovery. At a meeting of anti-home rulers in Toronto a committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting to protest against the proposed reception to Hon. Edward Blake.

Another shipment of some LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, prices same as last lot, 50c to 60c each.

Those 60c Night Dresses are guaranteed equal in every way to what is regularly sold at from 75c to 90c.

Remember Our Price is Only 60c Each for Ladies' Night Dresses, worth in the regular way from 75c to 90c.

S. CARSLY.

Mantle Making. Our Mantle Making Rooms are in full running trim for the Autumn and Winter Trade. Latest styles and perfect fit guaranteed on all orders.

The Popular MANTLE STORE. S. CARSLY'S.

The People's MANTLE STORE. S. CARSLY'S.

Canada's Great MANTLE STORE. S. CARSLY'S.

MORE NEW DRESS GOODS MORE NEW DRESS GOODS MORE NEW DRESS GOODS MORE NEW DRESS GOODS

This Week WE SHOW! WE SHOW! WE SHOW!

12 Cases New Dress Goods, All new, all pretty, and better value than ever.

S. CARSLY.

LINENS. S. CARSLY'S FOR LINENS.

Finest makes in English Table Damasks, Scotch Table Damasks, Irish Table Damasks. In all quantities.

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Another shipment of some LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, prices same as last lot, 50c to 60c each.

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S. CARSLY.

765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Carsley's Column.