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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

THE London Daily News remarks that "nothing is more favorable to the success of a political or social reform than a large hostile majority in the House of Lords." There is more truth than poetry in these words. We believe that the action of the Lords with regard to the Home Rule Bill is the very best evidence of the absolute necessity of such a measure. When an institution, organized and constituted as is the House of Lords, stands between the people and their most elementary constitutional rights, it is a sign that there is one wheel too many to the chariot of state; and in an empire like that of Great Britain the sooner the fifth wheel is removed the better for the national future. There is such a thing as relying too much upon a power that was once the gift of a monarch but which to day is subject to the ratification of the people.

WE received a very polite, but very ironical postal card from the Seigneur of Montebello, Mr. Papineau, in which he commends us for our religious zeal and many other qualities. He asks the name of "the candid and able writer" of the articles in the TRUE WITNESS. They are written by the editor, and there is no necessity that he should put his name to each of them. He is, however, highly flattered by the attention paid his effusion, and only hopes that, when the first moments of personal indignation are over, Mr. Papineau will reflect somewhat seriously upon the extraordinary incidents that called forth his remarks. Perhaps the meditation might have some beneficial effect.

IT IS STATED that a third edition of the Latin poems, by the Sovereign Pontiff, will soon be published. The volume is entitled "Leonis, P. P. XIII. : Carmina et Inscriptiones." Two small poems, not in the former editions, will appear in this one. The preface is a review of the Pope's literary studies and work. Professor Brunelli, an intimate friend and companion of His Holiness, is the author of the introduction. It is wonderful how versatile the genius of Leo XIII. He seems to combine, in himself, all the talents of the great men, any one of which would serve to immortalize another individual. He is a poet, an orator, an historian, an essayist, a philosopher, a statesman and a theologian. Wonderful man!

AS SOME of our friends may be anxious to know if anything is being done in the matter of school-inspectorship, we may as well inform our readers that the matter is in good and proper hands. All the documents and evidence required to push the case, at the proper moment, have been collected and given to personages of influence and weight, who are taking the requisite steps to have the matter favorably considered by the Government and to have the appointment made at the earliest convenience.

We may also state that we have taken steps in the same direction which will probably lead to the end in view. These movements are not made by electricity, but they are all the surer for being slower and exact. It took several months before we succeeded in obtaining an Irish Catholic representative on the Board, but it finally came. Unless we are greatly mistaken the other appointment will just as certainly come in due time. The reason we refer to it in this issue is because many of our readers have the peculiar idea that when we are not constantly writing about a subject it is a sign we have allowed it to die out. There is a time for everything; first for agitating in the press, and second, for action, in other lines.

Nor long ago a French bishop wrote a small book on Freemasonry. Some gentleman of that loving and brotherly fraternity took an action for libel against the bishop, and the judgment condemned the prelate to pay heavy damages. This result was not at all surprising in France. But when the case came before the Court of Appeal at Montpellier the sentence was reversed, and, as an exchange expresses it, "the Knights of the Billy Goat were obliged to pay the piper." The bishop's pamphlet must have struck the nail pretty fairly on the head when the remarks and revelations therein made called forth an action at law from individual members of the order.

THE Ottawa Free Press has an ingenious way of advertising a book and at the same time the local bookseller at whose stall it may be found. Perhaps it is merely an accident in this case, but whether so or not, it is none the less a sure way of drawing the reader's attention to the store. In speaking of "The Prince of India," the new novel, by General Lew Wallace, our Ottawa contemporary has the following mixture:

"Its vivid human interests are not confined to the epoch in which its most stirring action occurs—the fifteenth century and the ruin of the Eastern Empire before the aggressive Mahometan. Alf. H. Jarvis, Bank street, stationer, bookseller and newdealer. Political intrigue and romantic passion, schism and conspiracy, military life in camp and in the citadel, earnest debate upon creed and state policies, royal loves and fervid ambitions—all have their place in the book."

MUCH as the Jesuits are hated and calumniated by the enemies of religion, and great as have been the persecutions against them in France, we find that the French Government has created the Jesuits Roblet and Collin, Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor. Father Roblet is famed for his works on geology and topography, and Father Collin is the founder of the Tananarivo observatory. When the Jesuits reached Madagascar in 1861, there was not one Catholic there. To-day there are one hundred and thirty thousand. They have a cathedral, three hundred churches, four hundred stations and schools. There are some eighteen

thousand pupils amongst the Catholics there. Wonderful work these men have been doing, not only for the cause of religion but also for that of general civilization.

REFERRING to the coming celebration of the 20th September in Rome, of which we speak editorially, the London Univer has the following very appropriate remark:—

"Freemasonry, whose persistent notion is to raise altar against altar, is about to publicly insult the Papacy in its seat. The Grand Orient of Italy has declared that it will inaugurate on the 20th of September—the anniversary of the taking of Rome—its new central offices in the Borghese Palace. The masonic flag will be hoisted on the nefast date over the balcony from which Pope Paul V. was wont to give his benediction to the people. The devil is the ape of God, and Freemasonry, under his inspiration, opposes to the cross of Christ the standard of Satan."

THE Baltimore Mirror, in a short article, under the heading "Carping at Priests," gives some very timely advice, and we feel that some of it might benefit a certain class of individuals that may be found in nearly every parish. Our contemporary says:—

"In every congregation there are a few chronic croakers who manage to find fault with all that goes on in the parish. These malcontents bestow a large share of their sneering criticisms on the pastor and discern some flaw in everything he does from preaching and saying Mass to combing his hair and tying his shoestrings. They make too free with the Lord's anointed. True it is that the people lightly look up to their priests for the highest model of a Christian life, and measure their actions on the rules of the Gospel. They rejoice and are invigorated in virtue when they see their pastor mortified, charitable, patient, humble laborious. They are grief-stricken and discouraged should he fail to set the best example in every respect. But the inevitable observation of the pastor's demeanor is very different from the caviling scrutiny which must be censured. The priesthood is an awful dignity. It surpasses incomparably the ministry of the angels. It is among the wonders of God's ways."

There is a certain class of Catholics—they are happily the exceptions—who seem to make it their business to go about seeking to find every fault possible in the clergy and to spread the news broadcast in the community. Regular cranks upon the subject of priestly errors, they become perfect bores in society. If a person only knew how detestable to Catholic and how contemptible in the eyes of Protestants he becomes, he would let the clergy alone and learn Christian charity.

IT is expected that His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, the new Governor General of Canada, will reach Quebec by Friday or Saturday next. Preparations there, in Montreal and Ottawa, are being made for his reception and that of his noble lady. If ever the Irish Catholics of this country should do honor to a representative of the Sovereign, it is certainly in the case of Lord Aberdeen. Never before, perhaps, was any position

of the British Empire placed under the Governorship of a man who has shown more sympathy with the aspirations of Irish people, and never has a lady come to this country who has done more for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish race, than has Lady Aberdeen. We trust they shall receive a right royal welcome.

WE always feel flattered when our articles are reproduced and certainly feel grateful for the appreciation; however, there are certain organs that have peculiar methods of their own of paying compliments to their confreres. For example, there is one journal, within almost speaking distance of Montreal, that uses our editorials regularly; sometimes without any statement as to whence they come; at other times with the general remark that "a contemporary has the following." But while we do not object even to this style of questionable compliment, we decidedly do object to being held responsible for what we never wrote, and what never appeared in our columns. For example, the Canadian-American, of Chicago, in its issue of August 19th, under the heading "Canadian Gold," and with the remark, "from the MONTREAL TRUE WITNESS," gives its readers the following:

"The currency of Canada is based upon gold, and yet it is a remarkable fact that we should have for our gold coins the money of a foreign nation and the inharmonious sterling coinage of the mother country. With a gold coin of our own, in which our Dominion notes would invariably be redeemed, there would be no basis for complaint. The cost would not be great, while the advantages would be many. It is time that our monetary system should be completed. We have a banking system to be proud of. Our financial system requires but the corner stone of a Canadian gold coinage, which we would like to see made as soon as possible. As long as it was not made legal tender in the United States, it would remain with us as satisfactorily as our present sovereigns and eagles."

Scarcely necessary to say that the above never appeared in THE TRUE WITNESS. Much as we should like to have a gold coin of the Dominion, still we do not wish to receive credit for what we have not done. By our editorial of this week on the "American Crisis," it will be easily seen what we think of our splendid banking system; but we decline the honor of having spoken of "our present sovereigns and eagles." Such coin is as rare in Canada as are real sovereigns and eagles; of the former a stray one may sometimes pass through the country and generally incog; of the latter there are but very few; the eagle is a *rara avis* on this side of the Rockies.

THE Columbian number of the Cosmopolitan is exceptionally fine. In fact we consider it the best that has yet been published. The illustrations are perfection and the word painting corresponds with the artistic beauty of the engravings. It is indeed a gem that is worthy of preservation.

# THE NEW SUMMER SCHOOL.

## CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHAUTAUQUA.

The New President, Rev. Dr. Conaty, Tells What Has Been Done and Will Be Done.

Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, who was recently elected president of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., in conversation with a Spy reporter, yesterday, gave a graphic and interesting description of what the school has done and will do in the future. Although he is already a very busy man, Rev. Dr. Conaty manifests a lively interest in this last undertaking, and under his skillful direction the school bids fair to prosper.

The school has been attended by several of Worcester's prominent Catholics during the past two terms, and for their benefit and that of others who are interested, the statement of the school's condition as given by Rev. Dr. Conaty is published. He said that in spite of the attractions of the World's Fair, the difficulties arising from the great financial distress and the disadvantages of a new location, the second term, just closed, has been wonderfully successful, showing how deep-rooted is the feeling in favor of the school.

The attendance was as good at New London and the office receipts were better. Over 700 pupils registered during the session. They came from all parts of the country. Some from Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama in the south and some from Chicago and even as far West as Seattle in Washington. Pennsylvania, New York and New England contributed the largest numbers. Boston sent more than 50 students. A noteworthy feature of this year's session was the large number of men who attended, representing the professions of law and medicine and teaching, as well as the various ranks of business life. Nearly one half of those who made the full course were pupils of the New London session of 1892, thus showing marked loyalty to the school.

The idea of this, as of all summer schools, is to give an opportunity to those who wish to attend special courses of study in science, literature, history, philosophy and art as developed by the lectures of eminent men and women. It is a practical application of the university extension which is now engaging the attention of all seekers for higher education. It enables busy men and women who cannot attend advanced classes in a university course to reach in a certain way the same end by attending three summer courses. It cannot be expected to take the place of the university, but it can circulate something of the university life in the world about it. It can give a taste for home study upon some of the important subjects that occupy men's minds, and stimulate an interest in the intellectual movements of the age. The idea itself is not a novel one. Chautauqua, with all its marvelous successes, has only repeated what Oxford and Cambridge and Paris did in the middle ages, when their free schools gave to the children of the poor something of the riches of learning dispensed by the teachers, who attracted to them the minds of the world. The Catholic church, which gave inspiration to the schoolmen in the days of the universities of old, gives us our inspiration, and under her protection our movement has begun and is fostered.

The school, while primarily intended for Catholics, opens its doors to any one seeking for the knowledge which it presents. Among our regular attendants at Plattsburg were many non-Catholic men and business circles. A notable and a most interested visitor was a Jewish rabbi from Montreal, who, in an interview for the New York Sun, has given his impressions of the school.

Our work is a vast one, but it has the sympathy of all who love learning, and it has reasons to be proud of the earnest co-operation which it has found on all sides. New London last year was an experiment, which Plattsburg this year lifts into a reality. To some it has seemed strange that we should locate permanently at Plattsburg, which is so far from New England. It is well to realize that the school is for the entire country as a mother school of its kind. In time local assemblies will no doubt be developed and then it will be nearer home.

The summer school has made its permanent abode at Plattsburg and reasons

of sentiment as well as practical business have led to the selection. It intends to build its halls of learning by the banks of our great historic Lake Champlain, upon land that has been made sacred by all that appeals to the patriotic and the religious in our nature. Within sight of our school the decisive battles on land and sea for our national liberties were fought, and to the Catholic the memories of Catholic explorers and holy missionaries of faith hallow all that section of our country. To the student of history a great field is opened, while science may coax its votaries into excursions to learn the beauties of geology and botany which the Adirondacks present.

It is interesting to know that this superb location is largely due to the generous foresight of a community of non-Catholics, anxious to have a school with such possibilities located near their prosperous village. Thanks to the generosity of the citizens of Plattsburg, headed by Hon. Smith M. Weed, and aided by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, we are the fortunate possessors of 450 acres of land, a free gift in fee simple to the school. It cost the donors \$37,500, which was paid by them to the owner of the farm, a Mr. Armstrong. Besides the land, it contains recently erected farm buildings, taxed for \$13,000, which are occupied at present by a farmer who pays the school a rental of \$900.

This property did not cost the Summer School a single penny, and the only condition imposed is that the corporation spend at least \$30,000 in three years in improvements on the land, which is simply a test of good faith on the part of the school. The land fronts on the lake for nearly half a mile and has a sandy beach, which will offer splendid facilities for bathing. There is a strip of wooded land 80 acres in area, forming a part of the romantic bluff which, rising 150 feet from the lake, gives a place to one of the finest summer hotels on this continent, the Hotel Champlain, the resting place of the thousands who make a yearly pilgrimage to the Adirondacks. Before us is Lake Champlain, in all the beauty of its many historic islands, with the Green Mountains beyond, while behind us rise the far-famed and health-giving Adirondacks, with Marcy and White Face near the clouds, in the distance. The whole scene is a picture never to be forgotten. Truly, all who have visited our permanent site unite in saying that it is an ideal spot for a summer school.

We hold our charter under the laws of the State of New York, having received from the regents of the University of New York an absolute charter Feb 9, 1893, by virtue of which our school is classified within the system of public instruction devoted to university extension, thus sharing in all educational advantages granted to schools in the great empire state.

We have had surveys made of our land, and have offered cottage sites for sale, and before we left Plattsburg options had been taken by nineteen different persons. These lots contain from 9,000 to 15,000 square feet and are sold subject to long term leases, and to such conditions as will protect the school in its purposes and the cottagers in their exclusiveness. By the sale of land we hope to obtain money enough to erect an auditorium for the next session of the school.

We are governed by a board of trustees, 25 in number, who annually elect a board of officers consisting of president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer. Under the New York state laws we elect an executive committee of seven, who, with the president ex-officio, have control of all matters connected with the school, subject of course to the approval of the board. The president annually appoints a board of studies, which has control of the educational work and has charge of the summer sessions. The board of trustees has as members such business men as Hon. John D. Crimmins, Major John Byrne of New York city, Hon. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Boston, James M. Mertens, Esq., of Syracuse, and Hon. John B. Riley, now consul general at Ottawa, and the practical experience of such men is invaluable to us. In the legal profession we have as representatives William J. Moran, Esq., of New York, and William R. Claxton, Esq., of Philadelphia, while as clergymen we have Rev. J. F. Loughlin, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. P. A. Halpine, S. J.; Rev. Thomas McMillan, C. S. P.; Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, of New York; Rev. John F. Mullany, Syracuse; Rev. Walter Gough, Philadelphia; Rev. E. P. Siegfried, of Overbrook Semin-

ary, Pennsylvania; Rev. M. M. Sheedy, Pittsburg; our treasurer, Rev. Thos. P. Joynt, New London, Conn. The lay educational element is represented by Warren E. Mosher, LL. D., of Ohio; Geo. Parsons Lathrop, LL. D., New London; Prof. John H. Haaren, principal of one of Brooklyn's prominent schools; Prof. Geo. E. Hardy, school principal of New York and president of the State Teachers' Association; Prof. John P. Brophy, president of St. Louis College, New York city.

Our school has sustained a very severe loss in the death of the eminent Christian Brother known as Brother Azarias, who died just after fulfilling his engagements at the school in a course of lectures on educational epochs. He was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, and by his genius has done much to make our school worthy of the name. In his death the trustees have sustained a personal loss.


It should also be known that Plattsburg generously provided the school this year with all the conveniences necessary for the session, inasmuch as it had no buildings of its own. Hon. Smith M. Weed gave the use of his new opera house, where the lectures were given, and the high and normal schools were also placed at our disposal for our special studies and lectures. It is pleasant to know that the citizens of Plattsburg, who regardless of religious opinions, opened their homes to our students, have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the visitors and anxious to meet them again. We hope to show them that our school will be a pride to Plattsburg, and that their generosity will be rewarded a hundred-fold.

As president, I feel the sense of responsibility which has been thrust upon me, but knowing my associates and feeling deeply their confidence, my purpose will be to develop the school according to their best ideals, so that our country and our church may be proud of the Catholic Summer School.—The Worcester Daily Star.

### During a Thunderstorm.

In answer to this question the editor of the Electric Age says: "The question is rather broad and indefinite. Generally speaking, however, the safest place during a thunderstorm is a dry and non-metallic surroundings. In a room, for instance, get as far away as possible from open windows and metal pipes or machinery. The interior of a room is as safe a place as any. The old idea of getting into a feather bed is a very good one. It is a good protective expedient because feathers are insulators. Any substance that is dry, but of a non-metallic nature, is a good insulator, as compared with the substance wet; therefore, keep in dry surroundings. All metals are good conductors of electricity, and lightning always seeks such substances in its path to the ground. Therefore, get as far away as possible from metals."

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### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is said that the next bishop of Nashville will be chosen from the Dominican Order.

The eleventh Italian Catholic Congress will be held at Naples on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th of October next.

The Spanish Dominicans sent last month eighteen priests to their missions in the South of China, Tonkin and the Philippines.

Archbishop Redwood of Wellington, New Zealand, who has been invited to attend the Catholic Congress at Chicago has arrived there.

The Credente Cattolica of Lugano announces that the Council of State has decided to restore to the Catholics the Church of Confignon.

A Convent of Mercy has just been founded in West Newfoundland by Bishop Howley from the Convent of Mercy, Providence, R. I.

Rev. L. Cassidy, O. S. F., has been awarded a medal by the Royal Humane Society for saving T. Reilly from drowning in the Liffey at Dublin.

Rt. Rev. James A. Healy, D. D., Bishop of Portland, Me., has been seriously ill of late, but latest advices indicate a decided improvement in his condition.

Mgr. Merry de Val, Private Chamberlain to His Holiness, and son of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, has been selected at the tutor of the King of Spain.

Reports from Molokai state that Fathers Conrardy and Wendlin are in good health, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. It is also said that leprosy is on the decrease.

Very Rev. T. Bouquillon, D. D., professor of moral theology and dean of the divinity faculty, at the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., had an audience with the Pope on August 3rd.

Cardinal Moran, who was in Ireland at latest accounts, was quietly resting at Moate, county, Westmeath, with a relative. He was suffering from lung trouble. His Eminence will shortly return to Australia.

Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney, of All Hallows College, Dublin, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council on religious congresses in connection with the Parliament of Religions to be held at Chicago during September.

Brother Elzear has been transferred from St. Louis to Manhattan College, New York. Brother Elzear will become president of Manhattan College, and Brother Anthony, now president of that institution, will go to St. Louis.

A number of church robberies have been committed in different parts of Mexico. The last is reported from the city of Ira Purato, where two cathedrals were entered on the night of Aug. 12 and several thousand dollars' worth of ornaments taken.

The Church has received a most wealthy Bohemian lady into its active service—namely, the Princess Marie-Aloise Schwarzenberg, who has taken the veil. At the same time the Catholic Church has received into its bosom as a monk Prince Maximilian Saxe.

Rev. J. G. White, the A. P. A. lecturer, spoke at Fort Madison, Ia., Sunday Aug. 13. He failed to prove to a stronger attraction than the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic church, however, and spoke to the bare walls. He has not effected any serious harm to the Catholics in that locality.

The Bishop of Zion, domestic prelate to the royal household, has been summoned from Madrid to San Sebastian to dedicate the new church of the royal palace and make arrangements for the confirmation of the young king, Alfonso XIII. The ceremony will take place in the Jesuit church, Loyola.

The French Government has commissioned Father Sauton, a Benedictine, to devote a year's study to all the existing leper colonies in Scandinavia, Asia Minor and Egypt. The information thus gathered is to be submitted to Mr. Pasteur for his consideration of the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.

Sister Rose Lynch, of the Dominican convent, Galveston, Texas, died recently in the 86th year of her age and the sixty-second of religious life. For many years she was superioress of the Dominican Sisters in Ohio, and was widely known throughout the United States for her zeal for the higher education of girls.



THE TRUTH ABOUT ULSTER

Some Facts Worth Knowing at the Present Juncture.

A friend has kindly sent us the following clipping from the New York Sun of Thursday, July 20th, 1893. We reproduce it with great pleasure and thanks.

There is a belief current on both sides of the Atlantic, a belief fostered by the opponents of Home Rule, that Ulster is incomparably superior to the other three provinces of Ireland in all the elements of civilization. It is asserted by the Unionists, and hitherto, the assertion has generally been allowed to pass uncontradicted, that Ulster is distinguished for education, for sexual purity, for prosperity and wealth. That not one of these statements is well founded is proved, with the help of official statistics, by Mr. J. G. Colclough in the Contemporary Review.

If Ulster's prosperity were phenomenal, as compared with that of the rest of Ireland, her inhabitants would be less eager to emigrate. As a matter of fact, her population by the last census was 1,616,814, showing a decrease of over 750,000 in the last fifty years. This decrease has been as decided and persistent as that which has taken place within the same period in the centre and south of Ireland. The city of Belfast has unquestionably grown. Nevertheless, the total population of the two counties in which it is situated is smaller by nearly thirty thousand than it was half a century ago. Some of the counties of Ulster which shows the most striking decline in the number of inhabitants are those in which Protestants are most numerous. Protestant Down, for instance, has decreased in population faster than Catholic Donegal.

Then again, as regards the housing of her people, Mr. Colclough shows that Ulster is behind Leinster, and only on a par with Munster with respect to the percentage of first-class houses; behind both Leinster and Munster as to second-class; while she has a larger proportion of third-class dwellings than the two provinces just named. She is ahead of the other provinces in only the small percentage of the lowest, or fourth-class tenements. If all the Irish counties are set down in the order of their first-class house accommodations, it will be found that six counties outside of Ulster head the list. Upon the whole, it is indisputable that the people of Ulster are less comfortably housed than those of Leinster and Munster.

With a view to ascertain the distribution of agricultural wealth, Mr. Colclough examines the official statistics on which the rates or local taxes are based, and demonstrates that, while the ratable value of Leinster is \$21.70 per head of population, and that of Munster is \$14.87, the ratable value of Ulster is only \$13.84. If the provinces are disregarded, and the thirty-two counties of Ireland are arranged in the order of their rating per head of population, Meath will be observed to head the list, while Down, the first Ulster county, comes in only the thirteenth place. The valuation of the city of Dublin is a dollar more per head of population than is that of Belfast. But surely it will be said Ulster must be superior to the other provinces in respect of the incomes derived from trade. This, also, is a misconception of the facts. If we consider the amount of income returned from trade, per head of population, we find it to be in Leinster \$52.44; in Munster \$34.62, while in Ulster it is only \$30.58. Thus, as regards incomes from trade, as well as agricultural wealth, the utmost that can be said for Ulster is that it is more prosperous than Connaught.

Let us glance now at the diffusion of education. The official returns show that the proportion of inhabitants who can read and write is in Leinster 74.6; in Munster 71.7, while in Ulster it is 70.7. Here again, Ulster comes out third. With respect to sexual purity, we note that while the percentage of illegitimate births in Ulster is 4, in Leinster it is only 2.5, in Munster 2.2, and in Connaught but 0.8. It seems, then, that, as a matter of incontrovertible figures, Ulster is neither richer, better educated, nor more moral than the rest of Ireland.

As to the further assertion that Ulster is Protestant and Unionist, a few words will suffice. Of her total population 46 per cent. are Catholics, and in five out of the nine counties Catholics are in the majority. It is true that, in the pre-

sent Parliament, out of the thirty-three Ulster representatives nineteen are Unionists. But a change of six hundred votes from one side to the other at the last election would have placed the Home Rulers in a majority. As a matter of fact, Ulster did return seventeen Nationalists to Parliament at the general elections in 1885 and 1886, and would have so again last year but for the split in the Nationalist party.

THE WORLD AROUND.

Oklahoma is seeking Statehood.

In Holland, Hungary and Southern Italy, cholera is carrying off multitudes.

Much damage was done in Rome, N.Y. Sunday, by a storm of lightning, hail and rain.

An 11-year old child died of Asiatic cholera at Hull, Yorkshire, England, on the 24th.

Paris has an insurance company that refuses to insure the life of anyone who uses hair dye.

The Right Rev. William Bennet Chester, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, died at Dublin, on the 27th ult.

Emma Goldman was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday on the charge of inciting riot in New York.

An African fortified camp was stormed by German troops, Lieutenant Axt, their commander, being mortally wounded.

Increased discontent is shown in Germany because of the business depression that has followed the tariff war with Russia.

The Legislative Assembly of New Zealand has passed a bill conferring the Parliamentary suffrage on women, including the Maories.

Prime Minister Streuge, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, announced that the Duke of Edinburgh had assumed the government of the Duchy.

The large sawmill of the Loisel Company in Rouen and six nearby houses have been burned to the ground. The loss is 3,000,000f.

The Republican State Committee, at its meeting in New York on Thursday, called the State Convention to meet at Syracuse on October 6.

The big coal miners' strike in Monmouthshire and South Wales practically collapsed Thursday last by the return to work of more than 60,000 Welsh miners.

The Dominicans in their church in 'The West,' a very beautiful one, just erected in Galway town, Ireland, have placed a splendid new organ in the sacred building.

The St. Louis Stamping Company has resumed business after an idleness of several weeks. W. F. Neidringhaus, the proprietor, has agreed to sign the Amalgamated scale. Two thousand men are at work.

The Sultan of Turkey declines to have the telephone in his dominions at any price. He says that his subjects are far too ready, as it is, to plot and conspire, and make his life a burden, and he does not propose to introduce a means whereby they can do this twice as easily as they could before.

Mgr. Denis Latas, archbishop of Zante, is in Chicago. He comes to this country at the request of the King of Greece to participate in the world's Parliament of Religions. The distinguished delegate is the incumbent of a see to which the Rev. T. J. Hynes, O. P., was appointed administrator. Some years ago the latter was honored with an episcopal appointment from Rome.

Our Public Schools.

Are the main-stay of our republic. In them are being cultivated the minds which are to be the future law-makers and leaders of every walk of life. How essential it is that these minds should be united to strong, healthy bodies. So many children suffer from impurities and poisons in the blood that it is a wonder that they ever grow up to be men and women. Many parents cannot find words strong enough to express their gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for its good effect upon their children. Scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood are effectually and permanently cured by this excellent medicine, and the whole being is given strength to resist attacks of disease.

Claus Timmerman, a young Anarchist, has been arrested and held for making incendiary speeches.

GENERAL PERSONALS.

Rev. J. E. Quigley, D.D. and Rev. M. P. Connerly are enjoying a trip to Duluth by water. They will visit to Fair before their return.

Petro Errillo died at Tarimors, in the state of Guanajuato, Mex., two weeks ago, at the age of 133 years, leaving more than 400 living descendants.

Miss Minnie Rush, a 21-year old young woman of Lakeville, Ind., is the agent of the Vandalia railway at that place. The receipts of her office are about \$10,000 a month. Last fall she surprised the railroad officials by organizing excursions and sending out several hundred people at a profit to the company.

The Princess Margaret of Connaught, who is only 11 years old, took her mother's place at the recent opening of a bazaar at Southsea. Her father accompanied her, and the two were addressed as "your royal highnesses," much to the delight of the little princess, who was presented with a handsome casket.

Sir George Tryon is the fourth British admiral who has lost his life by shipwreck or disaster unconnected with warfare since the beginning of the last century. In October, 1707, Sir Cloudesley Shovel shared the fate of the crew of the Association; and on August 19, 1782, Admiral Kempenfeldt was drowned by the "keeling over" of the Royal George. When the St. George, the Defence and the Hero were wrecked on the coast of Jutland, in 1811, Admiral Reynolds and 2000 sailors perished.

An Illustrated Guide.

Mr. Norman Murray has issued his Illustrated Guide and Pocket Business Directory for 1893. It applies to Montreal and Ottawa and contains pictures of old Montreal in 1839. These scenes of sixty years ago are most interesting and if taken side by side with the pictures of the present city of Montreal are a grand indication of the advancement made during the past half century. Mr. Murray has some striking criticisms in his work. For example take the following: "The Witness is a religious, political, temperance and comic paper. It advocates prohibition but opposes high license. At the last general election it took sides with the anti-British party. It advocates that unknown quantity called Unrestricted Reciprocity." Not so bad. The Witness is decidedly comical in more ways than one; but surely it will not relish to be called anti-British. Here is what he has to say about the TRUE WITNESS: "The TRUE WITNESS is the Irish Catholic National and Home Rule Organ. It was the only paper in Montreal that did not make any demonstration for the Queen's Jubilee; but it stood up for the British flag at the last elections." Not bad again. The TRUE WITNESS has been quite consistent, despite all the changes it has gone through in six years. It is evidently more loyal, even as a "National Home Rule Organ," than the Witness. So will all Home Rulers be the most loyal subjects of Great Britain, when legislative autonomy will be granted. It will then be for the Unionists and Orangemen to become rebels. Mr. Murray's Guide is decidedly a most interesting and exact work and cannot fail to have the large circulation it deserves.

Catholic Sailors' Concert.

The weekly concert Thursday night was a success. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided. There was a large number of sailors present, as well as a number of the crew of the Mohawk, who took part in the programme, which was enjoyed by the large audience present.

Among those who contributed to the entertainment of the sailors were Miss McAulay, organist of St. Edmund's Church, Coaticooke, and her sister, both nieces of Rev. Father McAulay; Miss Bessie Milloy, who gave an excellent recitation; also Messrs. Turton, Orr, Parks, Feeley, Cameron, Hunt, Carpenter, Read, and J. Milloy. Mr. Turton kindly gave his assistance at the piano for the whole evening. The concerts are gaining weekly in popularity and success.

NOW WELL AND STRONG.

SIRS.—It is my privilege to recommend B.B.B. For two years I was nearly crippled with an inflammatory disorder of the kidneys from which six bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me. I am now well and strong, and gladly recommend the B.B. Bitters which cured me after I had almost given up hope.—Edward Johnson, Aberdeen, B. C.

The Commercial Bank of Brooklyn will be put in the hands of a receiver.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Four people died from eating crabs in Jersey City.

It is reported in Vienna that Russia is preparing to attack Herat.

The wheat crop of the world will about equal the demand this year.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Mormon elders are making many converts around Charleston, W. Va.

The number of new cases of cholera in Russia last week were 5,222 and the deaths 1,699.

George E. Stickles, agent for the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, committed suicide on the 26th ult.

During the seven days closed last Friday night there were 410 business failures throughout the United States.

Arthur and Harry Plumb, farmers from near Hannibal, Mo., were asphyxiated by blowing out the gas at a Chicago hotel.

Dan Arata, the Denver saloonist and murderer, recently lynched by a mob, was leader of a gang of Italian counterfeiters.

An effort is being made to have the law directing that Indian agents be appointed from officers of the army repealed.

The U. S. pensioners exceed by 400,000 men the number of soldiers who fought under the flag of "The Last Cause."

Rev. Dr. Howard, the "foreign claim fraud," arrested for using the U.S. mails for swindling purposes is let out on \$5,000 bond at Jackson, Tenn.

The cost of the new Croton aqueduct and the work on reservoirs constructed under the direction of the Aqueduct Commissioners, amounted, up to June 30, to \$27,333,924.

The speech of Representative W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Saturday, in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law is considered a masterpiece of argument and oratory.

Reports which have reached Wall street from the savings banks all went to show that the worry among depositors had very nearly worn itself out in the month since the banks decided to check withdrawals by putting into effect their thirty-day notices.

On Tuesday last Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his eighty-first birthday at his summer home in Beverly Farms, Mass. Considering his advanced age, the friends who called upon him were gratified to learn that he was enjoying very good health.

Siam is said to be willing and anxious to accede promptly to the terms of the French ultimatum, but that M. LeMyro de Vilers, the special French envoy, is trying to over-ride the terms of the ultimatum, which were accepted by the Siamese Government as the settlement of the dispute.

MONTREAL, December, 1891.—I was suffering, for more than a year, from an obstinate cough, an abundant expectoration of a very bad appearance, night sweats, pain in the chest, debility and a progressive wasting, which caused me to dread consumption. I took several remedies unavailingly. I am now perfectly well, to the great surprise of my friends, and have been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I took 5 bottles of 50 cts. each. I can recommend this precious syrup to those who are coughing and think themselves in consumption. W. DASTOUS, No. 90 St. Antoine Street.

Montreal, December, 1890.—I have, on several occasions, used various preparations of Turpentine and have always found them very efficacious in affections of the throat and bronchial tubes. I have lately administered to several of my children Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine and have found its effects remarkably prompt, especially in cases of croupal cough. Mrs. Recorder E. A. T. de Montigny

Montreal, 24th December, 1890.—J. G. Lavolette, Esq., M.D.—Dear Sir,—Your Syrup of Turpentine has cured us, my son and myself of a cold which we had caught several months ago. Two bottles were sufficient. I consider it is my duty to recommend it to the public. Many thanks. Your obedient servant, M. A. Braut, practical furrier at M. C. Desjardins & Co., No. 1537 St. Catherine St.

A Serious Case of Bronchitis Cured.—Suffering since a long time with an obstinate cough which allowed me very little rest, I was advised to try Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. After the use of a few bottles the cough completely disappeared. PHILOMENE ROGER, Lay Sister, Providence Asylum, cor. of St. Hubert and St. Catherine Sts.

WORTH READING.

Mr. Wm. McNea, of St. Ives, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was not expected to recover, all treatment having failed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely restored him to health. Druggist Sanderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

### THE GRAFTON PIC-NIC.

A Grand Gathering—Addresses and an Eloquent Reply.

We clip the following from the Cobourg Sentinel-Star:—

The parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, held their annual pic-nic on Thursday of last week in Mr. Walsh's grove, east of that village. The weather was delightful, and the proceedings passed off very pleasantly. There were children's sports to amuse the young, a baseball match between Colborne and Grafton clubs for the entertainment of the male portion of the pic-nic, while the ladies enjoyed the afternoon under the shades of towering maples, listening to the splendid music provided by the Citizen's Band of Cobourg. Lunch was served from 12 to 2 o'clock, after which the speechifying commenced. A great attendance was attracted by the announcement that Canada's Solicitor-General, Hon. J. J. Curran, was to speak and the people were eager to hear him. Mr. John B. McColl, barrister, Cobourg, occupied the chair and opened the proceedings in a neat address, expressive of the pleasure it afforded the people of hearing Hon. Mr. Curran and those associated with him on the platform.

Mr. Guillet, M.P., followed in a timely and much appreciated speech.

Messrs. Cochrane, M.P., and Willoughby, M.P.P., of East Northumberland, followed with a few appropriate words, after which the chairman introduced Hon. Mr. Curran, who was greeted with great applause. Before commencing to speak, Mr. John McColl read the following

#### ADDRESS:

To the HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH CURRAN, Q.C., M.P., etc., etc., Solicitor-General of Canada:

SIR,—On behalf of the very large number of friends and fellow citizens assembled on this occasion which you have distinguished by your presence, we desire to express our heartfelt sentiments of pleasure and pride in seeing you again in our midst; and of our high esteem and admiration for you as one of our country's most prominent representatives. It is especially our privilege and honor to welcome you in your high capacity as Solicitor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and to congratulate you on the new honors and responsibilities so deservedly conferred upon you by that able and talented jurist and statesman, Sir John Thompson, who is now the premier of the Dominion. We rejoice in these new illustrations of the genius of our race, and of the growing elevation of sentiment and broad minded spirit of justice and toleration which prevails in Canada under our free constitution and free laws.

We cannot forget to express our appreciation of and gratitude for your able support and advocacy on all occasions of the national cause of Ireland; your heart is now cheered as is ours with the bright prospect of triumph and restoration. May the day speedily come when at least as large a measure of contentment, prosperity and happiness will prevail in our beloved mother isle as exists in this happy land of Canada.

In conclusion, honored sir, we pray that you may continue to reap the blessed fruits of your patriotic toil and noble striving for the right, and long may you be spared to the service of your country in the high sphere you so worthily fill and adorn.

Signed on behalf of the committee,  
JOHN MCCOLL,  
Secretary.

Grafton, August 31, 1893.

Hon. Mr. Curran expressed his gratitude for the kind words contained in the address, and for the kind references to the Premier of Canada, with whom he was associated in the government of the country. Sir John Thompson's services in the recent Behring Sea arbitration were of great value to the country, and the rights of Canadian citizens had been upheld without recourse to war. Turning to the object of the picnic, the raising of funds in behalf of St. Mary's Church, the speaker gave an historical review of the building of religious temples by the nations in ancient times, and spoke with great vigor on the educational influences of the church, and the desirability of spreading its work and influence broadcast. He praised our native country, Canada, as a dwelling place for people of every creed, and then discoursed upon the future of Canada and the bright prospects of our common country developing into a great nation. His address was polished in the extreme, and an amusing story interjected here and there, told with admirable effect, kept everybody in good humor. He closed with a kind reference "to his dear friend, Father Larkin," and was enthusiastically applauded on resuming his seat.

Dr. McNicholl, Mr. Hicks and others spoke. This closed Father Larkin's splendid picnic. The Solicitor-General was then taken in hand by Father Sweeney, and driven to Burnley, where another pic-nic was held the following day.

#### THE BURNLEY PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic at Burnley was equally as great a success. Reeve Mitchell, of Hamilton Township, made an agreeable

chairman. Hon. J. J. Curran delivered the address of the day. Mr. Geo. Guillet, M.P., also gave a short address. Mr. Curran took occasion to remark on the liberality of Mr. Mitchell being asked, and his compliance with the request, to preside at a gathering of people with whose religious belief he did not agree. It was well that such liberality existed amongst the people. Father Sweeney and Father Larkin are to be congratulated on the success of their pic-nics.

#### AT THE EXHIBITION. Canadian Rubber Co.

In a huge glass case in the centre of the middle aisle of the Main Building is the exhibit of the Canadian Rubber Company. In it are displayed some of the firm's specialties, including ladies' rubber mackintoshes, which it is claimed are superior to any other Canadian make, and compare favorably with Old Country manufacture. There are also displayed samples of all kinds of ladies' rubbers and overshoes, and a fine selection of polished hard rubber goods. A military rubber coat attracts considerable attention, while crowds of curious spectators are constantly looking at a pile of rubber in crude form. In the centre of this exhibit is placed a large rubber plant, which gives the display a splendid appearance. The goods manufactured by this company are in use all over the country—and for excellency of make and durability cannot be excelled. The high-class reputation enjoyed by this company's goods has been justly earned, nothing being used in their manufacture but first-class material and none employed but skilled workmen. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the nearest exhibits in the whole Exhibition, and to exhibitors like the Canadian Rubber Company, who make a study of neatness in the placing of their exhibits, the Exhibition Company owe much.

#### A Splendid Showing.

One end of the gallery of the main building is occupied by Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, piano manufacturer, of 1676 Notre Dame street, Montreal. The space has been elegantly draped with fine specimens of tapestry in imitation of the hangings from old looms. The central exhibit in this large selection is a handsome vocalion, by Mason & Risch. This instrument has two manuals and pedals and twenty-two stops, including all the customary couplers. It is intended to supersede the more expensive pipe organ in church services, for which it is also specially adapted, as a vocalion does not require tuning nearly so frequently as an organ. It is rich and even in tone, very powerful and in every way a fine instrument. The pianos exhibited are in varied, rich and beautiful styles, and all of them manufactured at Mr. Pratte's factory. These pianos are specially calculated for persons of genuine musical taste, and that they perfectly fulfil that intention is shown by the fact that Mme. Albani, Canada's great mistress of song, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and other artists of note have written of them in terms of the highest commendation, while most of the Montreal artists have purchased instruments for their own use. Mr. Pratte studies above all to reach the highest grade in quality. He has introduced into his pianos a new patent action far more desirable than any other produced in America up to this date. The cases are made in rare and beautiful woods, specimens being exhibited in onyx wood, satinwood, Brazilian rosewood, prima vera, Brazilian mahogany, Caucasian walnut and Persian walnut. There is also an excellent Eolian self-playing organ, in which by means of a mechanical apparatus any one can play the most difficult compositions with expression. Amongst the instruments is an old-fashioned piano made in London, England, by Clement, in 1798, and surmounted by an exhibit showing the progress made in the manufacture of a portion of the action of pianos from the year 1797 down to the present date. This latter item is most interesting to the curious visitor. Amongst the artists who have purchased the Pratte pianos exhibited are: Prof. G. Couture, D. Ducharme, C. E. A. Harriss and others.

It may be interesting to know the names of the Italian journals that are approved by the Vatican. Our secular contemporaries are so fond of quoting the Italian press in support of contentions upon questions pertaining to that country, that it may be well to say that the following are the only approved Catholic journals in Italy:—

*Alba dell' Avvenire*, Rome; *Berico*, Vicenza; *Cittadino*, Brescia; *Cittadino*, Genoa; *Cittadino Italiano*, Udine; *Corriere Nazionale*, Turin; *Difesa*, Venice; *Divite Cattolico*, Modena; *Discussione*, Naples; *Eco*, Bergamo; *Eco d' Italia*, Genoa; *Italia Reale*, Turin; *Lega Lombarda*, Milan; *Liberta Cattolica*, Naples; *Moniteua de Rome*, Rome; *Ordine*, Como; *Osservatore Cattolico*, Milan; *Osservatore Romano*, Rome; *Sicilia Cattolica*, Palermo; *Unione*, Bologna; *Unita*, Cattolica, Florence; *Verona Fedele*, Verona; and *Voce della Verita*, Rome.

A pleasant incident in connection with the visit of Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, to Cobourg, last week, was the dinner party given at the Columbian by Mr. John B. McColl, in honor of the distinguished guest. Those who had the privilege of accepting Mr. McColl's hospitality were: Geo. Guillet, M.P., C. C. Field, M.P.P., George Mitchell, Dr. McNicholl, D. Rooney, D. H. Minaker, James Bulger, H. J. Snelgrove and H. W. Laird. The hon. gentleman is a paragon of Irish wit and humor, and the time passed only too quickly in his jovial company. The menu provided by the hostess, Mrs. Smith, was a model of the *cuisine art*. She has already established a reputation for the Columbian in this regard.—*Cobourg Sentinel Star*.

### C. M. B. A.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of St. Ann's Branch No. 2, of the C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Quebec, held on the 5th September, the following resolutions were adopted by a standing vote:

WHEREAS,—This Branch has heard with deep regret of the death of Grand Chancellor Brother H. W. Deare, which took place on the 22nd August,—

WHEREAS,—In the opinion of this Branch the C. M. B. A. in the United States and Canada has lost one of its best friends and most indefatigable workers, who has always by every possible means endeavored to spread our beloved Association over this continent, who has organized the first branch in this province and instituted the Grand Council of Quebec, and who by his aid and advice has endeared himself to the members of this Council, therefore be it

Resolved,—That this Branch desires to tender our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to his bereaved family, and that the charter of this Branch be draped for the space of two months as a mark of respect to our deceased brother.

Resolved,—That this Branch have a Requiem Mass chanted for the repose of the soul of our deceased brother.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be entered in our minutes and published in the C. M. B. A. Weekly and THE TRUE WITNESS.

P. McDERMOTT,  
T. KEOGH,  
P. O'REILLY, } Committee.



Mrs. A. A. Williams  
Lynn, Mass.

### For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

#### Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

#### Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."  
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

### IT GIVES LIFE!

Dispels Suffering and Disease

#### WOMAN'S TOWER OF SAFETY!



MRS. FANNY M. HUFF.

After years of suffering and anxiety, Mrs. Fanny M. Huff, of Salmon Point, Ont., is firmly convinced of the great superiority of Paine's Celery Compound over all forms of medicines. It established health after her physicians had failed to secure the prize for her. Every woman in Canada who is suffering will save many days and weeks of agony if Paine's Celery Compound is used instead of the unknown and dangerous drugs they are now using.

Mrs. Huff, for the benefit of women, writes thus:—

"After receiving so much benefit from Paine's Celery Compound, I think it my duty to inform sufferers what this great medicine can do for all who wish to regain health and strength. I have been a great sufferer for years from nervousness and weakness, and have had the advice and attendance of doctors with but little benefit. I was induced to use your Paine's Celery Compound some time ago, and I must confess it is the best medicine I ever used. Nothing else has ever done me so much good, and I now feel quite a different person.

I trust sufferers will not be influenced to use any other medicine while they can procure yours which does such good work. I cannot speak strongly enough in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, and you may be assured I will always recommend it.

You are at liberty to publish this letter in your work."

### John Murphy & Co.'s

ADVERTISEMENT.

### OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT

Is to the front again this season, the sales are increasing rapidly. STYLE and PRICES always tell.

#### 99 CASES OUT OF 100.

When ladies are looking round, in 99 cases out of 100 they always come back and buy; this is proof positive that our Styles and Prices are right. We are doing OUR VERY BEST to secure your trade, therefore study the interests of our customers in every possible way.

We buy in the very best markets and sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.

#### COME DIRECT

To head-quarters, you will save time and you are sure to save money.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

LADIES' JACKETS in endless variety and all the latest productions from Europe, all at

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES' CAPES in every possible Style, such as is now worn, all at

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES' ULSTERS, a fine collection, Splendid Materials and Good Styles, all at

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES in Great Variety, all at

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

Next Week we expect a big trade, as we have Big Bargains in all Departments.

### JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET.  
And 105, 107, 109, and 111 St. Peter St.  
Terms Cash and only one price.  
Telephone 9108.



**THE MOUNT ST. LOUIS FIRE.**

**Evidently the Work of an Incendiary—A Scene in Dormitory.**

Mount St. Louis Institute, Sherbrooke street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire Sunday night; as it is about \$12,000 will be required to put the building in the condition it was just previous to 10 o'clock that night.

At that hour about 250 students from 10 to 20 years of age were sleeping or preparing for sleep; principals, teachers and servants had done their day's work and the immense structure was quiet and undisturbed.

Away up, five stories high, the larger dormitory is situated. It is a room nearly 300 feet long; immediately above its ceiling is an attic and in the centre of this the fire was started. Quickly it worked its way upwards and downwards until blinding smoke shot into the room where the boys were sleeping. The brother in charge rushed to the "awakening" bell, and amid its clanging and the startling cry of fire, the boys jumped from their beds and as quickly made their way down stairs.

In the meantime the fire broke through the roof and an alarm was sent in. This was followed by a second and third, and up to the top of the great building long lines of hose was carried. Just how to get at the blaze was a hard matter, but good generalship and ready response saved the building. While more difficult fires have been fought and conquered, seldom has the brigade been so handicapped in the matter of bursting hose; on the stairs, in the corridors, everywhere the water poured from big holes in the hose and to this fact alone several thousand dollars of damage is due.

**THE ORIGIN.**

There is very little doubt as to the origin of the fire. This is the fifth time within about one year that the building has been threatened, and in every case there have been evidences of incendiarism. Never was this so plain as last night. The only access to the attic where the fire started was by a trap door reached by a ladder. This door was observed to have been tampered with, yet no one in the building had any business in the attic on Sunday, and very seldom at any time. The man suspected of having caused the other fires will again be looked for and an effort made to connect him with last night's dastardly work.

**THE LOSS.**

The brothers place the loss at about \$12,000, of which fully \$7,000 is caused by water. The building is worth \$350,000 and is only half insured; in what companies the Rev. Father did not say. It is not likely that the fire will interfere with the studies of the school.

**THE SCENE IN THE DORMITORY.**

That a number of lives were not lost in the dormitory is only owing to the promptitude with which the fire was discovered, and the quickness with which alarm was given. Five minutes later and the smoke would have filled the huge room with its 150 beds, and the slumbering boys would either have awoke only to suffocate in the choking atmosphere, or else have perished painlessly in their sleep. Fortunately, the moment the smoke commenced to pour into the room the harsh clanging of the alarm bell roused the sleeping lads and with the alacrity born of their four previous experiences of fire they hastily struggled into a portion of their apparel and formed a line of escape. A few minutes later the scene was one of the wildest confusion. The firemen punched holes in the ceiling for their hose. Through these apertures the smoke descended in blinding clouds amidst the roar of the hose jets and the hiss of steam. Sometimes the streams struck the apertures, and sometimes not. When they did not the powerful jets were hurled back into the room, drenching the beds and covering the floor with pools of water. Then the hose began to burst and the miniature geysers thus formed overturned the furniture and boxes and made confusion worse confounded. The Brothers and the older boys endeavored to save the bedding by throwing it from the windows. As they came staggering along under the weight of bed-clothes they collided with each other and with the firemen and tripped over the lines of hose trailing like huge serpents across the floor. Some got in

the way of hose jets, while others slipped in the pools of water, and these unfortunately, entangled in the wet bed clothing and drenched to the skin, rolled about the floor amid the roar and crackle of the flames, forming a scene that it is impossible to describe. How it was that no one was injured is a mystery, but beyond a few bruises and a thorough ducking no casualties are reported. Most of the bedding was got out in a woefully bedraggled condition, but the losses to the boys' wardrobes must be very considerable, and it is safe to say that none of the participants will not forget last night's experience for a long time to come.

**Private Lessons**

Our readers will doubtless recall the many able and instructive articles which have, from time to time, appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, over the signature of Francis W. Grey. We have had many most favorable comments upon these letters and many marks of individual appreciation have come from different sources. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Grey purposes remaining for some time in our midst, and we learn with pleasure, that he intends pursuing his course of "doing good to others" by acting as private teacher to all who may desire lessons in English, French, German and general literature. We would advise most heartily any of our readers whose children or friends might be anxious to follow a course or take lessons in any of the branches mentioned, to not lose the opportunity of Mr. Grey's presence. Any applications will be gladly received, if addressed, for the present, to Mr. F. W. Grey, care of TRUE WITNESS. Terms can be easily arranged, and we guarantee all who take advantage of this opportunity that they will reap benefits incalculable. In fact the gentleman's writings alone set the seal of a high superiority upon his acquirements.

**OBITUARY.**

**The Late Mrs. James O'Brien.**

The numerous friends of Mrs. James O'Brien will learn with deep regret of the lady's demise. She expired Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 846 Sherbrooke street. The end came rather suddenly, although Mrs. O'Brien has been in poor health for some time back. Mr. O'Brien and family will have the sincere sympathy of a large number of friends in their bereavement. The funeral, which is sure to be largely attended, is fixed for Wednesday morning, at 8.30, from her late residence to St. Patrick's church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery for interment. The establishment of Messrs. James O'Brien & Co. has been closed and will remain so until after the funeral.

**The Pillet Case.**

Some time ago we gave an account of the famous case in which Mr. Pillet, advocate and journalist, was relieved from an interdiction which had been procured against him through the instrumentality of his wife's family, the Delisles. Since then Mr. Pillet has presented a petition to the Superior Court to obtain permission to see his daughter, who has been in the custody of the said family, and whom he was forbidden to visit. He also asks that his daughter be placed at the Sacred Heart Convent, of which Congregation his sister is a member, until her education be properly completed. Pending a judgment on the latter point, His Honor Mr. Justice Taschereau has granted permission and authority to the father to see his child. This is a step gained in advance, and whatever the final judgment may be, it is a great satisfaction to know that after long years of cruel separation, the father is at last protected by the law against those who would crush his most cherished feelings.

**THE MANIFESTO CONDEMNED.**

**Ottawa Irishmen Express their Views on the Subject.**

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The Irish National League of America manifesto does not meet with much favor from leading Irishmen here.

Mr. John D. Grace, president of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, said the manifesto in his opinion only reflected the views of the three men signing it. As a matter of fact there was no such organization as the "Irish National League." With regard to the sentiments contained in the manifesto they were simply nonsense. "I was speaking with a good many Irishmen this morning," said Mr. Grace, "and the question of calling a meeting of the Irish citizens of Ottawa to protest and repudiate the ridiculous views contained in the manifesto was discussed. Perhaps, however, it might be just as well to treat the whole thing with silent contempt."

Ald. Starrs said the manifesto, as it was called, was simply outrageous. These three men who signed it had no voice or weight with the Irishmen of America. As for Mr. Gladstone's sincerity it was simply scandalous to question it. For his part he thought there should not only be a meeting of local Irishmen to repudiate the manifesto, but the Irishmen throughout Canada should meet and protest against it. It was perfectly scandalous talking the way these three men, "three tailors of Tooley street," had done.

"The manifesto," said Mr. M. J. Gorman, barrister, "is buncombe and it is not worth paying any attention to. I don't think any Irishman of sense will notice it."

"Rubbish, and rubbish of the worst kind," is the way Ald. McGuire characterized the manifesto.

Several other equally representative and prominent Irishmen spoken to voiced the same opinion as the above.

The manifesto as far as can be learned has not a friend in the city.

**St. Peter's Big Organ.**

Large crowds are daily visiting the new St. Peter's cathedral and admiring the beautiful paintings and the new electric organ, the latter of which will be opened on the 21st and 22nd inst., by Mr. Alex. Guilmant, organist of the Church of La Trinite, Paris, who is well known in the musical world. A number of other distinguished musicians will also be present. The instrument has been built by Messrs. Casavant Freres, of St. Hyacinthe, and its dimensions are: height, 30 ft.; width, 42 ft.; depth, 12 ft. The organ, which will be one of the few of its kind in the Dominion, will cost, with casing and ornamentation, about \$1,000. The organist of the new cathedral will be Mr. Octave Pelletier.

**Ecclesiastical Nominations.**

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the following nominations: M. Pierre Giroux, cure of St. Hubert; M. Ph. St. Pierre, cure of St. Sauveur; M. J. O. Roussin, cure of Ste. Adele; M. G. Charette, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul; M. D. Labreche, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal; M. A. Desjardins, vicar at St. Jerome; M. D. Desroches, vicar at St. Bruno; M. J. Cabana, vicar at Laprairie; M. A. Champoux, vicar at Sacre Coeur; M. J. Thibaudeau, vicar at St. Roch de l'Achigan; M. R. Pelletier, vicar at St. Jacques le Mineur; M. C. Robillard, vicar at St. Cuthbert.

THE Pall Mall Magazine seems to be somewhat less bigotted than when it first set out, with its millions behind it. The last number has a very good article upon the Catholic Church in America, one in which there is an honest and true spirit.

**The Modern Jack Horner.**

"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,  
Eating a Christmas pie;  
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,  
And said 'What a good boy am I!'"

But little Jack Horner became a deep mourner  
When older he grew and a glutton.  
For his liver, I'll state, was like a dead weight,  
As he drank wine and ate too much mutton.

Poor Jack's time of grief, however, was brief,  
And of sickness he ceased to be fearful.  
For a hoop friend said "Well, let's try Pierce's  
Pellets."

And with good livers both are now cheerful.  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, absolutely  
effective in cases of sick headache, constipation,  
indigestion, and all derangements of the  
stomach and bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed.

\$100 reward offered for an incurable case of  
Galarin by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy,  
50 cts.; by druggists.

**GRAND TRUNK EMPLOYEES**

**SPECIAL PRICES**

For week commencing Monday, Sept. 11, at

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**LIST OF GOODS OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES:**

600 Spring and Fall Overcoats for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

**At 50 cents in the dollar.**

1200 Tweed Suits for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

**At 50 cents in the dollar.**

700 Pairs Pants for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

**At 50 cents in the dollar.**

1200 Doz. Shirts and Drawers, for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

**At 50 cents in the dollar.**

100 Dozen of Working Shirts, for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

**At 50 cents in the dollar.**

500 Dozen Socks, from 10 cents pair, all wool.

200 Pairs Blankets, at 50c lb., worth 75c.

We make a specialty of Hats, Caps and Furs that we sell at half price.

Our Suits to order are the best in the trade.

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## ACT OF THE UNION.

### IRELAND'S HOPE IN HER TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Adam Smith's Opinion—Are the Occupiers of the Land Fairly Remunerated—Mr. Patrick Morris on the Situation—Evidence of Dr. Doyle, the Famous "J. K. L."—Dr. Parley's Statement—Testimony Before the Committee—Absence of Sympathy on Part of Landlords—After Dinner Speeches of Viceroys—The Inevitable Future.

If Ireland is ever to emerge from the state of degradation to which she has been reduced by the folly and wickedness of man, and to assume that station in the great family of nations for which nature intended her, the foundation of her improvement must be laid on the solid basis of agriculture; it is from this fruitful source that commerce, trade and manufactures must flow. "Let it be remembered," says Adam Smith, the father of the science of political economy, "that agriculture is the immediate source of human provision; that trade conduces to the production of provisions, only as it promotes agriculture; that the whole system of commerce, vast and various as it is, hath no other public importance than its subserviency to this end. The capital, however, that is acquired to any country by commerce and manufactures is all of a very precarious and uncertain possession; the ordinary revolutions of war and governments easily dry up the sources of that wealth which arises from commerce only."

Our object in the present paper is to enquire whether the agriculture of Ireland is in that improving, flourishing state, which the committee on the "state of the Irish poor"—1830, has taken so much trouble to make us believe. The vast quantity of rude Irish produce exported is a most false and delusive guide, to point out the increasing prosperity of Irish agriculture, as we shall presently show. The questions to be asked, to enable us to come to a right understanding on this point, are these: Are the occupiers and tillers of land fairly remunerated for their capital and labor, so as to enable them to increase and multiply their improvements? Are they enabled to convert to their own use a sufficient quantity of the produce of their farms—to feed, clothe, and lodge themselves and their families, in plenty and comfort? If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, and that the produce of their labor goes to feed, clothe and lodge the people of another country, the amount of export of these articles, instead of being a proof of prosperity, is the strongest and most undeniable evidence of the low state of agriculture, and of the wretched condition of the people. This line of argument is as applicable to the people of Ireland to-day, as in 1830, the year of the report just mentioned.

It is to us a most melancholy reflection, how easily we can prove the miserable state of the industrious classes of Ireland in 1830. The proofs are at hand—everything we see, everything we hear, everything we read, affords them to us. "While writing in my own parlor," 1830, (says Mr. Patrick Morris, addressing Sir John Newport, Bart., M.P., on the Repeal of the Act of Union,) "situated not many hundred yards from your beautiful seat, Newport, I am interrupted by the cries of people asking for food, and who look more like shadows raised from the grave, than beings living in a country overflowing with every necessary for the comfort and maintenance of man. What is the state of the agricultural laborers in this parish—of those employed by you and others? This will suffice for my present purpose, without referring to that mass of human misery which meets the eye and affects the heart of every man in this country, not callous to the dictates of humanity."

"The pay of an agricultural laborer in your parish is ten-pence per day. At a moderate calculation, he does not get more than nine months' constant employment, which will reduce his wages to the average of six-pence per day for the year round. Out of this pittance he has to support himself, and often a mother, wife, and large family of two, three, four, or up to eight children. According to the evidence given before the committee on the state of the Irish poor, a working man, living entirely on potatoes, would require one stone and a half per day,

which, at three-pence per stone, would amount to four-pence-half-penny per day; he has then left three half-pence per day, to pay his rent, buy fuel, and clothe and feed his family. Some of them may get liberty to stick a few potatoes in the ground, for which they pay extravagantly. The state of the farmer who employs the laborer is very little better; he is continually harassed for rent, tithes, county rates, and other local exactions. He brings to the market all his corn, pork, beef and butter; and happy and contented will he be, if, after meeting all the demands on him, a sufficient quantity of potatoes and milk be left him for the maintenance of his family. In the face of these facts, which are as notorious as the sun at noonday, the Irish Poor Committee declare to the Empire, that the Agriculture of Ireland is in a state of rapidly progressive improvement! The opinion of the Committee must be of great value, for I understand it cost the Empire some thousands of pounds; however, I shall venture to place other opinions in opposition, which I have no doubt will claim a due share of weight."

Mr. Morris proceeds with the following apt quotation:—

"The great misfortune of a country," says Archdeacon Paley, "is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the natural advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of industry." "It is the extreme of folly," continues Mr. Morris, "for any man, or any authority, to assert, that agriculture is improving, if the state of the tenantry and of the agricultural laborers is getting worse and worse every day. It is a statement that carries with it its own refutation. That they ARE getting worse and worse every day, appears from the evidence given before the Committee by Doctor Doyle, if there was not previously sufficient evidence of the melancholy fact."

"I think," said this revered prelate, "there is no man, who has lived in Ireland during my time, who will not say, that, in that respect, the character of the peasantry is very much altered for the worse—and how can it be otherwise? A laborer, when I was a boy—I could refer to individual cases, if it were proper to do so—but, I know that, when I was a boy, farmers employed their men, and fed them at their own tables, for the greater part of the year, on stirabout made of oatmeal, and on bread. They gave them flesh meat two, three, and four times in the week; and potatoes were not in general use, except from the beginning of September—that was in the year 1798." Thus the fact of the wretched state of the farmers and peasantry is fully proved by their own evidence.—Vide Irish Poor Committee Report, 1830. In opposition to the committee's opinions, that Ireland is improving in agriculture, we shall quote that of Adam Smith:—

"No society can surely be flourishing, of which the greater part of the members is poor and miserable. It is but equity, besides, that those who feed, clothe, and lodge the whole body of the people, should have a share of their produce of their own labor, so as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged."

Every man who knows anything of Ireland, must know that the people employed in agriculture are NOT well fed, clothed, or lodged; then, according to Adam Smith, the society of which they form the greater portion cannot be flourishing. It is equally clear, that the style of agriculture throughout the country is of the lowest description; that the people have neither agricultural knowledge nor agricultural stock; that the land is not half cultivated, while at the same time the people are not half employed. Thus, land and labor, the real sources of the wealth of Ireland, and of every other country, by the blundering, mysterious movements of the political machine, lie in a state of worse than uselessness—inasmuch as they could be made conducive to the happiness and comfort of the people. Under an improved system of agriculture, the soil of Ireland would produce ten-fold what it produces now. It is the opinion of an eminent judge, that the land of England could be made to yield five times as much as it produced when he wrote?

[CONTINUED ON ELEVENTH PAGE.]

**NO OTHER** Sarsaparilla has the merit to secure the confidence of entire communities and hold it year after year, like **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla.

## THE SUPERNATURAL.

An Illustrative Letter on the Subject.

[With the greatest of pleasure we give space to the following letter. We have no comment to make upon it, beyond asking our readers to kindly look at our editorial of two weeks ago upon this subject. If we were to seek for a year through all the mazes of confused productions upon the questions of the supernatural, spiritualism, etc., we could not find a better, a more living illustration of our contentions. The writer, admittedly, is groping in the dark, he is expecting some future development of science, whereby the world may yet be able to account for certain phenomena that to-day are beyond the reach of human explanation. In a word, he wants us to accept his uncertainty for our certainty, his system of "waiting for something to turn up," for our positive revelation. As to his remarks on the Witness, it suffices to know that he agrees with that organ. With perfect confidence we leave the letter to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS. The writer evidently has no more idea of Catholic philosophy than he has present evidence to support his expected future development of science.—Ed. T.W.]

To the Editor THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—If you allow criticisms of your editorials to appear in your column, I wish to make a few comments on an article in your issue of August 23, headed "The Supernatural." A large portion of said article is devoted remarks about hypnotism, spiritualism, and kindred subjects, in which I take a deep interest. I take exception to some of your statements, knowing as I do that they are erroneous and misleading. For instance, you say that "spiritualism, hypnotism, mesmerism, necromancy, and all those thousand extravagances are looked upon as most sensible, and merely the legitimate avenues of supernatural attainments."

Now, sir, I object to the word "supernatural," as used in the above quotation. I have read many of the standard works on mesmerism and spiritualism; I have also heard many of the best lecturers, professors, and exponents of those systems, and I have never yet met with one that advanced a claim of supernaturalism for those manifestations. On the contrary, they all proclaim and reiterate continually their conviction that psychical phenomena of all classes take place in accordance with natural laws which are as yet but imperfectly understood. Nothing is supernatural for which a natural or scientific explanation can be given, and as scientific men have at last taken hold of psychical phenomena with a determination to sift the whole subject to the bottom, we may reasonably hope that in the near future we shall have scientific explanations of all known phenomena, and that the term supernatural if used at all will in future be restricted to denote that of which man has no knowledge. Many occurrences that would be termed supernatural five hundred or even one hundred years ago are now looked upon as natural phenomena. Spiritualists claim that under certain conditions they can hold intercourse with their departed friends, but they do not claim that there is anything supernatural about such intercourse. On the contrary, they claim that it is just as natural as the use of the telephone, the phonograph, the telantograph or the trolley car. Whether the Spiritualist claim is valid or not is a question that must be settled, not by theologians, but by psychical science. There are now several Psychical Research societies in existence, and last week a Psychical Science Congress was held at the World's Fair at Chicago composed of eminent scientists from all parts of the civilized world. Psychical science has thus at last been recognised as a genuine branch of Universal Science, and great things may be expected from it in the near future.

While reading your article on "The Supernatural," I could hardly convince myself that I was reading from the same paper that a week or two previous had so mercilessly scored two of our Montreal journals, the Witness and Sunday Morning News, for their "blasphemous" re-

marks concerning the relics of St. Anne. As to the Witness article of which you complained so bitterly it needs no defence. The language was mild and moderate, and its logic unanswerable. I cannot, however, say the same of the Sunday Morning News, some of whose expressions were certainly inexcusable. I claim, however, that you are guilty of the very same offence which you charged against your contemporaries. Looking over your article on "The Supernatural" I select the following choice specimens of your style of expressing your contempt for certain people: "The communications of mediums with devils and ghosts, to call up spooks, silly incantations, some necromancer or juggling medium, foolish and childish ideas, insane theories, swindling mountebank magician, a mind reader who cleverly takes the money and laughs at his dupes." Now, I do not see any difference between your using such language in speaking about psychical matters and the editor of the Sunday Morning News using similar language in reference to Catholic relics and miracles, of which I am satisfied he knows as little, if not less, than you do about psychical phenomena. Surely you do not claim a monopoly in the use of these forms of expression. You, no doubt, think you are justified in using these expressions because you believe that all mediums hypnotists and mesmerists are humbugs and tricksters; but the Sunday Morning News writer is as fully persuaded in his mind that all Catholic relics are impositions, and that those who make use of them or pay respect to them are either knaves or fools. But the opinion, which I do not share in, does not give him the right to abuse his neighbors. Neither does your opinion give you any such right. What is sauce for the goose, must, in this matter, be sauce for the gander also.

GEO. DAWSON.

### Ordinations.

His Grace the Archbishop has made the following ordinations: Tonsure—Messrs. A. Duplessis, J. Manseau, L. Brunet, J. A. Belair, J. E. Pare, Ad. Vaillant, A. Gagnier, L. A. Bourgeois, J. A. Mireault, B. Teulier, E. Benoit, E. Labelle, Frs. Doyle, J. A. Chapdelaine, J. O. Guilhault, G. Damerval, all of the Society of Jesus. Minor orders—The same and Messrs. Dubreuil and Perreault. Priesthood—Messrs. A. Arbour, C. Robillard, J. Thibault, R. Pelletier and Rev. Father L. Cotter and Jos. Blain, S.J.

### St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held Sunday in St. Ann's hall, Ald. P. Kennedy, first vice-president, in the chair. The meeting was opened by the reverend pastor, Father Bancart, C.S.S.R. Several new members were enrolled. The report of the picnic committee was read and adopted, the society realizing a handsome profit thereby. A vote of thanks was tendered to the officers for making the picnic such a financial success, and a handsome acknowledgment was made to the secretary for his attention to the interests of the society. Preparations were made for celebrating the Father Mathew anniversary on October 10th instant.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the above society was held Sunday afternoon, when there was a large attendance. Hon. Senator Murphy presided. Several new members were admitted. The reports of the committee of management for the past month were read and approved. It was decided to celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew, which occurs in October, by an entertainment, the details of which were left in the hands of the committee of management. At the request of the president of the Catholic Truth Association, that association was granted the privilege of using the pledge cards of the society for distribution to the sailors who take the pledge whilst in port. Considerable business of a routine character was transacted.

### FACTS ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

Wrong action of the stomach and liver occasions dyspepsia. Dyspepsia in turn gives rise to bad blood. Both those complaints are curable by B.B.B., which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and tones and strengthens the entire system, thus positively curing dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood and similar troubles.



## THE LABOR QUESTION.

### THE ENCYCLICAL 'RERUM NOVARUM'

A Splendid Analysis of the Famous Document, by Rev. J. J. Fillatre, D.D., O. M. I., Vice-Rector of Ottawa University.

We take the following powerful letter from last Wednesday's Star. Sandwiched in between two other communications on the same subject, it is easy to perceive that the real substantial meat is in it, while the others serve to accentuate its soundness and richness by way of contrast. Dr. Fillatre is only too little known in Canada, but soon, we trust, his great abilities will shine forth despite the cloak of religious humility that covers them from the world:—

"Many were the Catholic writers who in the past attempted to solve the labor question, and, although they agreed on the main points at issue, they often fought among themselves on the hundred side views which may be taken of this momentous problem. Hence it happened that while one was accused of holding somewhat socialistic ideas, another was looked upon as retrograde and reactionary. In keeping with the Catholic faith all of them turned their eyes towards the Vatican and unanimously asked the Vicar of Christ to say the word that would teach them to discern truth and justice and urge them on to the love of both.

Pope Leo XIII., in the year 1891, answered this request of his faithful children and issued his famous Encyclical Letter *Rerum Novarum*, which was welcomed not only by Catholics, but also by very many others, and especially by the press of all countries. This letter is full of salutary lessons and of stringent principles based both on the Gospel and on sound reason. Such a document may be given by Roman Pontiffs alone. It is written so clearly that any man can understand it, and so majestically that one feels at once that it has been dictated by the Vicar of Christ, "who was teaching them as one having power." As a French paper, the Pays, wisely remarked: This Encyclical letter is the beginning of the twentieth century.

Kindly requested to set forth the Catholic views of the labor question, I think that I could not do anything better than give a brief analysis of this wonderful philosophical and economical document, and I dare say that the readers of the Star, whatever may be their religious persuasions, will most earnestly concur in this liberal and generous exposition of the principles of natural law.

Willingly does the Pope recognize the poor condition into which the laboring classes have fallen, and assign the reasons thereof, viz.: The suppression of the ancient Trades Unions, an unbridled and selfish competition, the prevailing low morality, the godlessness of the laws, and the voracious usury which nowadays reigns supreme under the name of capitalism and credit. A prompt and efficacious remedy is needed. But what must it be? The socialists propose the abolition of all private property and its transformation into a collective property of all and each of the citizens, administered by either the municipal corporations or the State. This is the capital and common idea on which all socialists agree, whatever may be the different forms socialism in its audacity assumes.

The Pope refutes in detail this system and vigorously shows how the right of private property is necessary for the good of the laboring classes themselves, is granted and protected by the Divine and human laws, is indispensable to the welfare of families, to the freedom of citizens and to the public peace and prosperity of nations. Socialism is like the storm which sweeps away everything and reduces all into a chaotic state. Private property being the principle and foundation of the social order, the Pope was but wise when he, before all, firmly established its lawfulness. As a wise architect, I have laid the foundation (1 Cor. III. 10).

We could not, in a short article, give in full all the arguments adduced to crush the heads of the socialistic hydra; moreover, thanks be to God, it is useless in this Canada of ours, where all our workmen are law-abiding and peaceful citizens. But a day may come, here as elsewhere, when these strong arguments of the Pope will be effectively resorted

to and used to save the people from the mirage Socialism causes in the wilderness of poverty.

Socialism once rejected, Catholics are warned to seek in religion the true solution of the labor problem. They must not indeed refuse the help of governments, of wealthy people, and of workmen themselves. No, in a work of this nature, all the members of society have their share, but the efforts of all would be vain without the all-pervading influence of the Church. "It is the Church that proclaims from the Gospel those teachings by which the conflict can be brought to an end, or at the least made far less bitter; the Church improves and ameliorates the condition of the workman by numerous useful organizations, does its best to enlist the services of all ranks in discussing and endeavoring to meet, in the most practical way, the claims of the working classes, and acts on the course should be had, in due measure and decided view that for these purposes redegree, to the help of the law and of State authority."

In one word, the labor question is essentially moral, but no moral question may be solved outside of the influence of the Church, because morality consists in the conformity of the outer life with the Divine law, of which the Church is the infallible exponent.

Two great errors stand as stumbling blocks on the road thus opened before us: the one, that perfect equality among men may be accomplished, and the other, that man here below may be free from suffering. The Pope recalls the teachings of reason and faith on these points and immediately proceeds to treat of the question by proving that, far from being naturally opposed, capital and labor depend upon each other and cannot live one without the other: "The rich and poor have met one another, the Lord is the maker of them both." (Prov. xxii, 2.)

What are, therefore, the mutual duties of the employee and of the employer? The employee is bound in justice to faithfully perform the work he freely and according to the laws of equity agreed to do; to injure in no way, either the person or the goods of his employer; to avoid, in the defence of his own rights, violence or sedition; to keep away from those dangerous men who raise foolish hopes and afterwards lead him away to disaster. As to the rich, they must remember that their work-people are not their slaves; that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian; that labor is nothing to be ashamed of, and that it is a shame to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power. Religion teaches also that among the workman's concerns are religion herself and things spiritual and mental. The employee is bound to see that he has time for the duties of piety; that he be not exposed to corrupting influences and dangerous occasions, and that he be not led away to neglect his home and family or to squander his wages. Then again, the employer must never tax his work-people beyond their strength, nor employ them in work unsuited to their sex or age."

Is not this programme grounded on the principles of natural equity and suited to the most genuine aspirations of both employers and employees? As to the vexed question of wages, we will quote again the wise statement of the Pope, "Doubtless, before we can decide whether wages are adequate many things have to be considered; but rich men and masters should remember this—that to exercise pressure for the sake of gain upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To defraud any one of wages which are his due is a crime which cries to the avenging anger of heaven. Finally, the rich must religiously refrain from cutting down the workman's earnings, either by force, by fraud, or by usurious dealing; and with the more reason because the poor man is weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should be sacred in proportion to their scantiness."

But, if those principles of justice sometimes fail to meet the wants of the work-

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ing classes, the Church, with the Gospel in her hands, and the words of Christ on her lips, comes to the rich and reminds them of the strict obligation of charity imposed upon every Christian: "That which remaineth, give in alms." "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

It would be a pleasure for me to expound in full the principles of the Catholic Church on the duties of the Government in respect to the labor question, and on the workmen's rights to associate and protect themselves. There is no doubt that they would command not only the approval, but the sincere admiration of all broad-minded readers. But I like better to finish with this fruitful idea: Justice and charity, as taught by Christ and as practised by good Christians, are the two hinges on which the labor question moves and the two virtues by which it will be irrevocably and for ever settled.

J. J. FILLATRE, O. M. I., Vice-Rector of the University of Ottawa.

### CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

It Will Probably Become a Museum For Antiquities.

The Chateau de Ramezay Committee met Tuesday afternoon with Mr. Rouer Roy in the chair and the following members present: Hon. Senator Murphy, Messrs. K. R. W. McLachlan, W. D. Lighthall, H. T. Tiffin, DeLery Macdonald and L. Huot. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the report of the recently appointed delegation which waited on the Government. The report said that the Government had expressed its willingness to do its share in preserving the building from destruction. The sub-committee also reported on the presentation. The sub-committee also reported on the presentation of the petition which has been signed by many prominent citizens to the City Council asking the corporation to take steps towards securing the chateau. The question of ways and means, feasibility of schemes, difficulties, etc., took up some time. Mr. DeLery Macdonald went into interesting details regarding the plans for perpetuation of Canadian relics in this museum of the Chateau. To a Herald reporter he said: "If the Government cannot donate the chateau to the Antiquarian Society, I would ask: Would it be possible to sell it to some society, say the Antiquarian Society, who would pay either a nominal interest or the capital in 10 years? We only want the chateau, and I believe the whole question is whether the Government, though even so willing, are able to sell us the chateau because of that act passed so many years ago, stipulating that it must be sold for the stated sum of \$97,000. If we can get the public interested popular subscriptions with aid from the corporation would support the museum."

Mr. Macdonald was very sanguine over the possibility of getting together a fine museum if the building was set apart for this purpose. He said that many valuable portraits and relics now in the possession of private families would be given to such a museum.

A sub-committee, comprising Rouer Roy, Hon. Judge Baby and Hon. Senator Murphy, has been appointed to wait on Sir John Thompson, and interest him in the matter.

The committee are very hopeful of their efforts being crowned with success.

### DE PROFUNDIS.

Out from the depths, O Lord, I call  
For mercy, hear my prayer!  
Out from the dismal depth of sin  
O'ershadowed by despair.  
Turn not O Lord, Thy face from me,  
All merciful Thou art,  
Accept the offering that I bring  
A humbled, contrite heart.  
In pity heal my wounded soul  
And wash its stains away;  
Forsake me not O Lord, my God,  
But teach my soul to pray.  
O lead my faltering steps aright,  
Bid evil thoughts depart,  
Awake new feelings, heaven-born,  
Within my worldly heart.  
Teach me, my Lord, to trust in Thee  
Whatever may befall,  
And centre all my thoughts in Thee  
My Light, my Love, my All!  
Speak to my trembling soul, O Lord  
In Thee all solace lies;  
E'en now Thy voice breaks on my soul  
"Out from the depths, arise!"

K. DOLORS.

### SEVERE DIARRHÉE CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over three years and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. I was unable to work from two to four hours every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry I began to use it. Am now all right.—John Stiles, Bracebridge, Ont.

### SAINTS OF THE MONTH.

By the Editor of Catholic School and Home Magazine.

ST. EDITHA VI., Sept. 16., 961-984.—She was the daughter of King Edgar and was brought up in a religious community of which her mother became Abbess. "Being from her tender years dedicated to God, in a monastery, she may be said rather not to have known the world than to have left it." Early in life, she was admitted to the religious profession and she soon acquired great reputation for sanctity. When she was but fifteen years of age, her father, the King, wished her to assume charge of three different monasteries, but she declined. After the death of Edward the Martyr, who had succeeded her father on the throne, the nobility desired St. Editha to ascend the throne, but she preferred the religious habit to the kingly crown. She died in 984.

ST. THECLA, V. M., Sept. 23.—This saint whose name is famous, in the Church, as the first female martyr, was a native of Lycaonia. It is said that she received her instruction in religion from St. Paul, and was well versed in profane and sacred literature. After becoming a Christian she broke off an engagement of marriage with a rich nobleman and forsook a home of luxury in order to follow Jesus Christ. The young nobleman, filled with revenge, accused her as a Christian and she was condemned to be torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the lions, forgetting their natural fierceness, meekly retired without hurting her. She was also preserved from many other dangers to which her persecutors exposed her. She is called a martyr, although Bede says, that she died in peace in Isauria, where she had retired. The great cathedral in Milan is dedicated to God in honor of Thecla, whose relics are there deposited.

FEAST OF THE NATIVITY OF THE B. V. M., Sept. 8.—On this day, the Church celebrates the birth of our Blessed Mother Mary, among the children of the world. Conceived without sin, she is born free from it and enriched, also, with habitual grace to a degree surpassing all the Saints of God. She who was destined to "crush the Serpent's head" was born in an obscure village in Nazareth, in an humble cottage, of poor parents, Joachim and Anna, who were known only for their piety. This day, then, is one that calls for filial love of every child of Mary. It is the birthday of our Heavenly Mother, and joy and gladness should fill our hearts and bid us have renewed confidence in her loving protection.

FEAST OF THE EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS, Sept. 14.—This feast commemorates the re-erection of the Holy Cross on Mt. Calvary after it had been recovered from the Persians, who had carried it into Persia, after the capture of Jerusalem, in the seventh century, and held it there for fourteen years when as one of the conditions of peace it was restored to the Christians. The Emperor of Heraclius put it on his shoulders and attempted to carry it up the hill of Calvary, but was unable to proceed until he had changed his royal garments for poor garments for poor clothing. Then with bare feet and in a spirit of great penance he arrived at the spot from the cross had been removed, and re-erected it, to the great joy of the Christian world.

THE SEVEN DOLORS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, Sept. 17.—Pious customs have, in many places, consecrated the month of September to the devotion towards Our Lady of Sorrows, whose feast occurs during the month. About the year 1233, seven holy men of the City of Florence, in Italy, after long exercises of prayer and penance, in the solitude of Mt. Senaris, instituted an Order called the "Servites or Servants of Mary." They took for the object of their special meditations, the sorrows and pains which the Mother of God endured in the Life, Passion and Death of Jesus Christ. The seven principal sorrows are: 1. The Prophecy of Holy Simon. 2. The Flight into Egypt. 3. The Loss of the Child Jesus. 4. The Meeting of Jesus Carrying his Cross. 5. Mary near the Cross. 6. The dead Christ in his Mother's Arms. 7. The burial of Christ. The Feast of the Seven Dolors was established in the diocese of Clogne, in order to put a stop to the actions of the Hussites who profaned and burned the pictures of Christ and his Blessed Mother. There is also a Feast on the Friday in Passion Week which refers directly to the Passion.



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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893

## HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY.

The week before last we gave a few extracts from the Public School Histories of England and Canada, that are used in the Ontario public schools, and used by authorization of the authorities in that Province. The bigotry and prejudice manifested in that elementary volume are considerably enlarged in the larger histories of the High School. As we intend referring to the geographies, "readers" and other text-books that accompany these histories we find it difficult to express all we would like to say in the space at an editor's disposal. For this week we will confine ourselves to quotations leaving comment to another issue. However, we beg of our readers to bear in mind that what we are about to quote are merely a few, and not the most injurious and false, of the perversions of history with which the Catholic child is fed when he attends the undenominational or godless public schools. Also, we ask the parents who read these articles to remember that it is by means such as these that the faith of their children is stifled and their Catholicity is effaced in the next generation. We have very much to say upon this question and we must go about the task with some kind of method. Therefore, as a foundation whereon to build our superstructure of argument, we will place a few strata of quotations from the "High School History of England."

At pages 50 and 51. Having told how Thomas a Becket became Archbishop of Canterbury, the text runs as follows: "When he was Chancellor he was the King's servant, and served him well; when he became Archbishop he was a servant of the Church, and he put off his gay clothing, wore a hair shirt, and determined to uphold the clergy." As it that were not the duty of Becket; what other course would you have a conscientious prelate follow? The days of Church and State combined in one had not dawned; there were as yet no Protestant established church, with its bishops devoid of all sense of spiritual duty, and obeying the State first and God afterwards—provided the law of God comes not in conflict with the supremacy of the State. But we said we would not comment! The text continues thus: "It will be remembered that William I gave the clergy courts of their own. This had worked badly, for nearly all educated men in those days were clerks or clergy, though they held many lay offices; and whatever crimes these men committed, even thefts and murders, they got off easily, for these courts had no heavy punishments, and the ordinary judges had no power over them." Elsewhere we find these same unprejudiced (?)

educators crying out against the cruelties and tortures inflicted by ecclesiastical tribunals. They change their song to suit the circumstances. But to close with the Becket question, we read: "Henry was right in altering the law, and Becket did only what he thought his duty in opposing him. But it was revenge for his persecution which misled Becket at last, and passion which made Henry the murderer of his friend." How neatly the mean insinuation of revengeful motives on the part of the Archbishop is made. Could not the writer be honest for once and give credit to whom credit is due? No. That would not suit; some Catholic child might, perhaps, get a faint idea that the Archbishop of Canterbury was really a good man.

On page 52 we have the following most amusing account of the conquest of Leinster; since the historian does not give the cause, the reason that should accompany his statement in order to make it exact, neither will we make any comment. He says: "Quite early in his reign Henry had gained the Pope's permission to go over and conquer Ireland, but he did nothing till, in 1166, one of the Irish kings, Dermot of Leinster, asked for help against his neighbors." Part of of the truth is worse than a lie. But we must hurry on. He dismisses Richard Cœur de Lion, one of the most wonderful and most Catholic monarchs of the middle ages, with the remark that, "in everything except being a good soldier Richard, who succeeded to the throne, was the very opposite to his father." To the false remarks in the Public School History about Wicliff, we find the following addition in the larger volume: "At this time, John Wicliff, Master of Baliol, Oxford, the first English religious reformer, began to write against the wickedness of the clergy, and especially of the friars, many of whom had grown hypocritical and greedy." Not so bad for a fair-minded historian!

On page 83, referring to the statute of Kilkenny, 136, we have the following: "The Irish and Irish-English were, no doubt, wild, half barbarous people." Imagine the Irish wild and half barbarous at the very time they were astonishing and educating all Europe; but this is used as an excuse for the tyranny practised against them. Why, the Irish were civilized and their island was "the quiet home of sanctity and learning," when the Saxon ancestors of the historian were painted savages in the woods of Britain. At page 94, we read:

"This was a step towards freedom, but another measure passed, chiefly to please the church, was a cruel tyranny which lasted for more than a hundred years. By the advice of Archbishop Arundel, the first convocation (or assembly of the clergy), after Henry was crowned, sent him a petition, begging him to put down the Lollards; and in the next Parliament a law was passed by which a heretic, if he continued in his opinions after the first warning, was to be given over to the officers of justice and burnt alive." The italics are in the text. But we must hurry on. Page 120, in a long attempt at excuses for the murdering adulterer, Henry VIII., we have this piece of rank nonsense—on a par with the rest of the chapter: "The secret of all this was that Henry wanted to balance the power of one monarch against the other, while Wolsey, who wished to be Pope, wanted to side with the one who would help him the best." Pray, what kind of true knowledge about the Papacy will a child possess who has been stuffed with that kind of unsavory dressing? On the very next page comes the following lie, or father one-third fact and two-thirds falsehood.

Referring to Henry's desire to obtain

a divorce from Queen Katarine, when Clement VII. would not grant the sinful request, the historian (?) writes: "The Pope sent a special legate, Cardinal Campeggio, to England, who tried to persuade Katarine to go into a nunnery." Unless the historian was blind or willfully mistaken, he must have known that no greater falsehood could be written. The retirement of the Queen to a convent would not free Henry from the marriage bond; and if that were the Cardinal's mission the upshot would not have been Henry's excommunication. No. The Cardinal was sent to try and effect a reconciliation between the lustful monster and his virtuous wife. But this is High School history.

It would require a very large volume to contain the comments that might be made upon nearly every page of that most unhistorical historical text book. However, we cannot dismiss the reign of Henry without drawing attention to page 124. Just read this, Catholic parents, and remember that your children are fed upon this kind of mental food in the public schools. "But as the monasteries grew wealthy, and there was less real work to be done, indolence and self-indulgence had crept in among them. Many of the monks and nuns were very ignorant and immoral, and Wolsey had already, with the Pope's sanction, suppressed some monasteries and built colleges instead." This supposed sanction of the Pope to Wolsey is an excuse for the fact that Trinity College, Cambridge, was founded with the funds stolen from the monks and was built upon the ruins of monasteries. But as a matter of fact Wolsey could not have taken part in the work of spoliation, either with or without Papal sanction, because on the 28th November 1530 Cardinal Wolsey died, while the destruction of the monasteries did not commence till 1536. The historian should study his own history before venture his bigotted comments and unfounded accusations.

For this week we must come to a close. We are approaching the eventful period of Elizabeth's power, and we desire to analyze somewhat carefully the studied manner in which false and anti-Catholic ideas are impressed upon young minds and most pernicious religious principles are inculcated. But we cannot close without giving the following from page 133. It is under the heading "Persecution of the Protestants." "Play the man, Master Ridley," said Latimer, "we shall this day light such a candle in England as by the grace of God shall never be put out." And so they did. It was not the question which religion was right or which wrong, that mattered so much to England." (The first seed of religious indifferentism, the first step to irreligion, the keynote of infidelity.) "It was whether a man has a right to believe according to his conscience, and has the strength to stand by that right. The burning of these men and of Archbishop Cranmer, in 1556, when he thrust his right hand first into the flame, because he had once weakly signed a recantation, did light the candle of truth and courage amid the deep gloom of persecution. At least two hundred and eighty honest and God-fearing people perished for their religion in three years." These things, the writer states, "made Roman Catholics as well as Protestants in England reflect how dangerous it is to allow either Pope or Sovereign to sacrifice men's lives for honest religious opinions." Just as if the Pope had anything to do with the events so partially related. Latimer's comparison was good; it was a candle that he lit in England, a feeble, flickering, uncertain flame; a candle eventually burnt out, and not

even the wick remains; but the great sun of Catholic Truth is unextinguishable and undiminishing for all time.

## A REAL INJUSTICE.

A few issues ago we published the obituary notice of Mr. John Cox, in his life-time chief clerk of shipping registration at the port of Montreal, and in the same edition referred, editorially, to Mr. W. J. McKenna as his qualified and probable successor. Mr. Cox was an Irish Catholic, Mr. McKenna a co-religionist of his. If we put any stress on the point that a Government position vacated by a person of any particular creed or nationality should be filled by a person of similar persuasion and origin, when feasible, without detriment to the workings of the department, it was not because sectarian or racial prejudice has to be influenced or used on behalf of the candidate who commanded our support.

By every principle of qualification and justice, Mr. McKenna was the proper and the only proper officer in the Custom Service to succeed the late Mr. Cox in his office. He has eight years of practical experience in the divers and technical duties acerning to the entering and clearing of vessels and registration of deeds connected with shipping. The man who has been appointed to the position never previously stood behind the office counter, had no practical knowledge at all of the workings or requirements of that particular branch.

The question arises: What influences are at work—when the patronage of the Customs department of Canada was put at the disposal of the Grand Master, Mr. Clarke Wallace, was it understood that the fiery champion of Orangeism who would furnish munitions of war to the "loyalists," should overlook merit in the interest of the "brotherhood"? Is our chief local representative, the Honorable the Solicitor-General, so helpless that, in matters affecting his own immediate district and constituency, the Controller of Customs can ignore him? Does the Government of Canada endeavor to counteract the effect of a Roman Catholic premier by giving unrestrained sway to a cabinet supernumerary, because this supernumerary is the grand master of an organization essentially anti-Catholic?

These are questions that require answers. Let the authorities tell us why Mr. McKenna did not get the promotion he was entitled to,—why the orders of a Roman Catholic chief officer of a port can be overridden by an Orange examining warehousekeeper, and where the necessity lies (over and above his having threatened to run against Mr. Taylor, M. P.) of sending a gentleman, of the Colonel Saunderson style, from Ottawa to superintend the branding of cheese at Montreal?

## AN ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY.

It appears that the Garibaldians of Rome and the surrounding country, are preparing to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the capture of Rome by the Piedmontese. The twentieth of September is the day upon which that inglorious event took place. The French were at that time in mortal struggle with the Germans, and they could not possibly lend a man to save the diminished possessions of the Pope from confiscation. It is that cowardly success of the Italian banditti that the faithful subjects of King Humbert intend to celebrate. The London Universe states that the "Redshirts are disposed to fall back on the hackneyed practices of flag-flying, band-playing, cheering, orating and letting off crackers. And yet a much more original plan of commemoration is open to them." The suggestion

is an object lesson in the way of an exhibition at Rome. This might, in a year of exhibitions and jubilees, attract great attention. In fact they could eclipse the World's Fair, and the historical and educational exhibits at Chicago would dwindle into insignificance if the patriotic sons of blooming, prosperous Italia would only fill a gallery somewhat after the following fashion:—

1. The Tariff of the prices of meat, bread and wine in 1898, compared with those of 1870.

2. The parochial and provincial balances of the respective epochs contrasted.

3. The amount of governmental and municipal imposts compared.

4. The history, partly told by the journalists and partly spoken in Parliament—"The Theatre on Montecitorio," as the *Italia Reale* calls it—of the Panama banking system.

5. Comparison of the criminal and jail statistics, and of the cases of suicide and insanity—the contributions to the morgue and the mad-house.

6. Catalogue of protests on 'change, of bankruptcies, failures and insolvencies.

7. The continually reducing payments of contributions arising from taxes on equipages and domestics, thus supplying a graphic picture of the growing pauperism of Italy.

8. Photographs of the decay of Rome as visible in its palaces and monuments, in the vandalism of the bridge and castle of St. Angelo, in filthy, neglected and ruined districts and streets.

9. A narrative of Rome as it is at midnight, thanks to the famous Crispi police regulations.

10. A minute comparison of the number, nature and value of the pledges offered at the Monte de Pieta (the Italian pawn office) and of all the tally shops and private agencies in Rome.

11. Views of the scenes of brigandage in the province of Viterbo and at the very gates of Rome.

12. Panoramic views of the seizure of hospitals, disbanding of religious communities and institutions of charity.

13. Comparative statistics, giving the true cause of the great increase in the number of the *lazzaroni*.

14. Exact copies of the anti-clerical placards that decorated the walls on the Corso, and ornamented the Via Appia, via Quatre Fontane, and the Piazza del Papolo.

In the midst of such a splendid historical collection, how glorious to hear the oratorical bursts of patriotism that will tell of all the greatness to come, when Nice and Savoy are snatched from France by the alliance with Germany, who so despises Italy, "and Austria, who restored them Lombardy and Venice after hard engagements, in which they were beaten by the French—Melegnano, Magenta, (where the Irish-descended MacMahon won his dukedom,) and Solferino—but who, while restoring them, clings with pertinacity to Trieste and the regions of Trente."

The other day King Humbert paid a visit to the tomb of Garibaldi, while his good Queen Margherita had Mass celebrated at the observatory of Mount Rosa. What an extraordinary history of contradictions and uncertainties! At this grand exhibition—for we expect the Italian authorities will take a hint and carry it into execution—we may expect to read of Lemmi chanting the glories of Mazzini: the knight of the bomb glorifying the knight of the dagger. What a contrast between that display and another one just beyond the Tiber! The perpetual museum and treasure

house of all that is grand in the history of Rome, with its solitary occupant, clothed in white, symbolical of his virtue and unearthly greatness. Poor Italia! If there is any hope for her, it must be in the prayers and forgiveness of the Pontiff, and the virtues and devotion of her Queen!

#### A MAD MANIFESTO.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the "Irish National League of America," have signed another frey manifesto, in which they denounce Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rule measure, and appeal to Irishmen to meet in a great convention "from all countries." They want a declaration of Ireland's independence similar to that of America in the days of Washington. We find these significant words in that precious document: "It appears to us that the time has come when the Irish race the world over should be enlisted in one gigantic movement for the liberation of Ireland. It has the power to strike the chains from the motherland if it only has the will." If this means anything it means physical force.

In presence of the recent arbitration in Paris, before which tribunal most important international differences have been settled—differences that in more primitive and less civilized times would have been decided at the point of the sword—we think it sheer madness, at this hour, to talk of or even hint at physical force as assertion of rights and privileges. Another spirit, and a grander and more Christian one, has come into the world, and is permeating all the strata of society. Long since have the effete methods advocated by Messrs. Sutton and company become obsolete and ill calculated to attain any good results. More has been done, by constitutional means, in the last ten years, than could have been accomplished in a hundred years by mere physical force. We do agree that a grand convention of real and true Irishmen—men who have calmness, tact, courage, and determination—would tend to strengthen Gladstone's hands and to shake the Gaze pillars of the autocratic shrine of titled tyranny. But in such a convention there should be no place for the hot-head, the demagogue, the mad enthusiast. Men of that stamp have constantly brought ruin to Ireland's hopes and have destroyed her most sanguine expectations in the past.

Would Mr. J. P. Sutton, of Lincoln, Omaha, formerly of Quebec, Canada, undertake to explain the plans and methods of the faction that he seems to inspire? If he does not refer to physical force, in that mad manifesto, to what does he allude? It is such men as these that Ireland must thank if she has seen so many years of unconstitutional government, and experienced so many reverses in the past. No sooner were her rulers convinced of the justice of her cause and inspired to loosen the bonds that tied her fast, than some frantic agitator or other, stepped in to efface the happy impression and to strike down the hand raised to undo the knot. If the Unionists have constantly argued that Irishmen are unfit to govern themselves, that they are not calm enough nor united enough, the arguments have been furnished by the heedless, reckless conduct of extremists of the stamp referred to. It seems that these men are ever on the alert, watching for a moment when their stiletto blow can do the nation the most harm. It would seem that these men are constantly seeking notoriety by means of sensational patriotism. There are some with whom these extravagant manifestoes

have a certain effect; but to the reasoning man they fall flat. No friend of Ireland, no serious man, no patriot—devoid of all personal ambition—could for one moment endorse such extravagance. However, we are perfectly confident that this manifesto will meet with the fate of the former one issued by the same individuals sometime ago. It made food for press comment during a week, and then was as completely and entirely forgotten as if it had never existed. Nor would anyone recall it to memory were it not that its authors have again come out before the public to resuscitate their dead proclamation and to add to it one equally as fruitless and far more ridiculous.

By later despatches we learn that the President, Mr. Ganon, denies having signed the document, and repudiates its contents, while the treasurer states that he authorized the signing of his name thereto. What a miserable fiasco!

#### THE HOME RULE BILL.

As was generally anticipated, the House of Lords has rejected Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, by a vote of 419 to 41. It is well that the Irish people, the subjects of the British Empire, and the true friends of justice and liberty the world over, should know positively who the enemies of popular and national rights really are. It is also a matter of importance to be aware that the forty-one of Lords are men of principle and conscience. They are few in number, but their names will go down to posterity, surrounded by a very different atmosphere from that in which the four hundred and nineteen shall be embalmed. The ships and men of Xerxes were almost countless, and for a time were all powerful by land and sea; but not one of them survived the brief span allotted to human individuals in this world. Leonidas and his Spartan band of heroes shall live in history until time shall be no more. Even in the full flush of the nineteenth century, with ages of heroes and potentates to inspire his muse, the bard could find no sublimer example in the story of the past, and he appealed to the heroic band:

"Of thy three hundred, grant but three,  
To make a new Thermopylae."

The members of that small band stood bravely up for the liberty of a people; the crowd of their opponents have long ages been forgotten.

It is true the members of the autocratic party, the bloated representatives of their own interests, have rejected the measure, but in so doing they have consecrated it and rendered still more odious their own tyrannical class. They have shown to the world that it is not England, nor Englishmen, alone, that are opposed to Ireland's autonomy; it is evident now that the contest is between the titled aristocracy and the liberty-loving democracy. Had the bill been rejected, like any other measure, in the ordinary course, there might be less room for comment; but in presence of the fearful animus manifested toward it, the cool determination of these gentlemen, the prearranged action on their parts, the coming back from summer resorts and from all points on the continent, and finally the insolent, undignified and even ungentlemanly demeanor of some of these lords on the occasion of the vote, we perceive the first breach openly made between the peers and the people, a breach that must forever more go on widening until it has engulfed the one party or the other. There was a certain disdain about these lords, spiritual and temporal that too clearly said: "We are the privileged classes, the soil of earth, the sky, the air, were all created for us; you are the people, the serfs, the

hewers of wood, the tillers of the land, created by a wise Providence to obey our commands and to minister to our wants.' These pampered creatures look down from their high seats upon the rest of the human race as so many foot-stools whereon to rest their gout-attacked feet. But it has ever been remarked in history that the "lofty are cast down from their seats and the humble are exalted." Even to-day the hand of political fate has written their condemnation upon the wall, and in the busy banquet of their triumph, the voices of the people are calling at their gates and the great engine of franchise is being prepared to batter down the golden portals.

It is only a matter of a very short time when the tide of popular rights will rush over the lofty places occupied by the lords, and rush over to deluge them—nor will their remain one mountain-top for the ark of autocracy to rest upon. The grand principle of Home Rule, after a century of struggle against countless odds, has been established; it has been recognized by the British representatives in the Commons, and no rejection of the measure, on the part of the Lords, can possibly wipe out that fact. They may check the onward march for a time, but that check will only serve as a double impetus to the movement. Had the Lords chosen, the measure might have passed, their position be secured, the consolidation of the empire established and a true union be created: but they did not so choose, and the result must simply be that the Home Rule tide will rise despite all obstacles, but in rising it will shake the foundations of autocratic power and sweep over the ruins of tyranny. By their vote and by the manner in which they gave it, the Lords have chanted their own political death song. No one expected that they would allow the measure to pass through, but no one imagined that they were insane enough to act in the manner in which they have done. The very contempt which they showed for all popular rights is in itself an evidence of an imbecility that goes beyond all comprehension.

There is above all one institution that has sealed its own fate: we refer to the Lords Spiritual. Those paid servants of the State—calling themselves Christian Bishops—to the number of twenty-two, gave themselves extra pains to prove their detestation of the Irish and their anxiety to crush the aspirations of that people. They came to the House, clad in all the gorgeousness of their semi-religious insignia, and voted blindly against a measure that, as Christians, they are in duty bound to support. But comment is now superfluous. We know what is to be in future expected from these titled and privileged representatives of a class. We can but look forward with hope to the enlargement of the popular franchise, and to the great day when it will be made use of by the people to tell, in words of no uncertain sound, the doom of that power that has neither conscience nor sense of justice.

There is one grand consolation left, in the midst of all these giant obstacles, and it is in the fact that the British House of Commons has actually passed a measure recognizing the right of the Irish people to legislative autonomy. Fifty, yes, five and twenty years ago that would have been considered an impossibility to obtain. It has been obtained, however, and there is grand hopes for the future. We are confident that the Providence that guides the destinies of nations will yet conduct the Irish people, despite the Lords and the aristocrats, safely through the desert of turmoil and into the land of promised freedom.



# THE HOME RULE BILL.

## THE WEEK'S DOING IN THE LORDS.

Strangers' Gallery Packed; Earl Spencer Explains the Government's Policy; Salisbury's Plans; Conservative Whips Lashing; the First and Second Reading.

LONDON, September 5.—The House of Lords was filled to-day with members and visitors eager to hear the debate on the Home Rule Bill opened. Although the Conservative whips will not muster their full force before the evening of the final division, the Opposition had in attendance to-day five members to one on the Liberal side. The galleries were filled with peeresses. The Strangers' gallery was packed to suffocation. A peculiar feature of the crowd was the conspicuousness of the clerical element. Earl Spencer, first lord of the Admiralty, moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He claimed for the Government all honesty in its work for the bill and credited the Opposition with being equally conscientious. He viewed at some length the history of union. All the so-called remedial measures of the successive governments, he said, had come too late to help the country, even had they not contained radical defects which would have rendered them useless early or late. His own personal experience satisfied him that Home Rule was the only possible solution of the Irish question. After dwelling upon the beneficial results expected from several provisions of the bill, Earl Spencer closed with the declaration that the Gladstonian plan of Home Rule was calculated to satisfy all the aspirations of Ireland to self-government.

The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal-Unionist, moved the rejection of the bill.

### A BIG MAJORITY TO BE FILED UP AGAINST HOME RULE.

The Herald's London cable letter says: "The Marquis of Salisbury plans to make the decisive division upon the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords the occasion of a great Tory rally. Not content with the normal majority of the Lords against the Government, he will insist that every Tory peer who can be reached by the whip shall be present to record his opposition to the Gladstonian policy. At his instance the Tory whips have sent exceptionally urgent notices to all members of their party in the Upper House. The prospect is that, despite the unfavorableness of the season, almost the full strength of the Opposition will be brought out for the vote.

Most of the peers, who usually bolt all parliamentary duties at this time of the year, are showing obedience to the party whips which they never evinced before, and dozens are preparing to leave the race courses, the moor and the summer resorts of the Continent to join in the demonstration against Home Rule. Some of them will return to take part in the first division of their parliamentary careers.

More than 400 Lords have already promised to support the Marquis of Salisbury in throwing out the bill. The Earl of Kimberly, leader of the Government's forlorn hope in the House of Lords, can muster at most forty-two votes. For every peer supporting the bill, therefore, there will be ten opposing it. There will be little debate on the bill among the Lords.

For three nights they will devote most of their time to dividing against it. The peers have not shown any appreciation of fine oratory in recent years. They would not tolerate speeches of the class delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley in the House of Commons in the last two days. They do not care for any new view of Home Rule, and in fact there are among them but two or three who are able to elucidate further any subject already debated in the lower House.

On Tuesday Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, will move the second reading. The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal-Unionist, will respond with a motion for the rejection of the bill. Both are dull, ponderous speakers, and little general interest is felt in what they may say. The Duke of Argyll, a Liberal-Unionist, and Lord Herschell, Gladstonian, and Lord Halsbury, Conservative, who will speak to the motions, are fairly effective, but incapable of adding vivid interest to the discussion.

Whatever freshness and vigor may be

shown in treating the well worn theme will come from the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs. It is said that fifty rather inexperienced Unionist peers have intimated their desire to make brief speeches against the bill, but, in deference to the wish of the great Unionist majority, have agreed to hold their peace. The Unionist whips feared that these gentlemen would expose themselves and their party to ridicule by their unaccustomed efforts to express in public their ideas on a great question.

Not all Unionists look with favor on the Salisbury plan of rallying an overwhelming majority of Lords to vote against the bill. Such a course, they feel, must direct general attention to the broadening chasm between the Lords and the Commons, and tend to precipitate the fight of British democracy against the upper House. For many years the British people have watched with increasing jealousy the interference of the peers with the work of the popular representatives in the lower House.

The assembling of the aristocrats to defeat a measure approved by the Commons after the most exhaustive debate in parliamentary history will not only aggravate this jealousy, but will also excite more interest in the passage of the bill than has been felt before in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the great mass of Liberal voters in Great Britain have felt only lukewarm favor toward home rule. They have supported the policy more for the sake of Mr. Gladstone than from any deep conviction.

Upon this mood, however, the course of the Tory and Liberal Unionist lords is likely to react in a way not desired by them. A keen sense of antagonism will be felt generally against the opponents of the Government. As if to hasten this joining of the issue the House of Lords this week placed itself in direct opposition to the popular demands by rejecting the betterment clauses inserted by the House of Commons in the London Improvements bill. The Labouchere Radicals prophesy that their demonstrative rejection of the Home Rule bill may be the final act of their suicidal folly.

The present prospect is that the House of Commons will not adjourn before September 27. The leaders of the Unionists are busily plotting trouble for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James decided in a conference yesterday to defer as long as possible the adjournment and thus defeat the Government's plans for an autumn session.

Mr. Chamberlain has cancelled his order for passage to New York. His family will sail on September 16, while he will remain in London to obstruct the progress of Government business. He and Mr. Balfour think that by means of a system of relays they can keep the House sitting until all opportunity of holding an autumn session will be gone. The Ministers, however, declare that even if the House be obliged to sit until October 31 it will be called to resume business on November 2.

### ROSEBERY'S ROUSING SPEECH.

A Vigorous Attack on the House of Lords.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The House of Lords was crowded this evening with people eager to hear Earl Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speak on the Home Rule Bill.

The first speaker was the Earl of Selborne, Liberal-Unionist, who made a bitter attack upon the bill.

Lord Rosebery followed Lord Selborne. He said that the argument in which phrases about "capitulation" and "rash and uncertain experiment" had been used by opponents of Home Rule, were exactly the sort that had been applied against the great reform of the present century. The arguments had been used against the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and the Bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws. Members of the Opposition had said that the present bill ought to be carefully considered because it was legislation not for to-day but for an uncertain to-morrow. The House of Lords having decided before the debate opened to reject the Home Rule Bill, could not be called a dissecting room so justly as it could be called a Chamber of Death. The debate therefore was unreal and academic. There was no equal division of the parties in the House of Lords. It was only one party with a slight percentage of another. He was perfectly certain that if the Unionists had frankly accept-

ed the principle of a local legislature for Ireland and had offered in faith to proceed on that line with the view of applying the principle in a manner consistent with the safety and integrity of the Empire, the Liberals would have held out both hands to welcome the Unionist proposals. The House of Commons had lingered over the Home Rule Bill with solicitude. The House of Lords gave the bill short shrift. This summary disposal of a great measure entailed upon the House of Lords a tremendous responsibility.

### AN ANOMALY.

There were 118 Irish peers sitting in the House of Lords, and he wanted to know, for it was an important factor in fighting five-sixths of the popular representatives of Ireland, how many of those peers in any sense of the word whatever represented any part of Ireland except Ulster. Did the House of Lords mean to fight the Irish people with representatives of only one small class. (Irish shouts of "hear, hear.") In 1886 Lord Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire) and Mr. Chamberlain had said that Home Rule was mainly a question of degree and they had successfully and definitely laid down the limitations they were prepared to grant. Were they of the same opinion now? If so the Duke of Devonshire had been singularly ill-advised in moving the rejection of the present bill. He might have allowed the second reading to pass sub silentio, and then got the bill in committee manipulated and amended to his liking, returning it to the House of Commons where, though the amendments might be stoutly resisted, a subsequent conference of the two Houses might have led to some agreement. Even if this course could have had no fruitful result, it was a clear and patriotic line of action for the House of Lords to take. He was no enthusiast of Home Rule. He supported it simply as the best of the three courses open to the opposition. To adopt modified Home Rule, continue the policy of coercion, or disfranchise Ireland.

### A LEAP IN THE LIGHT.

In concluding Lord Rosebery said that the present bill was undoubtedly an experiment, but most legislation was experimental, and Irish legislation was necessarily so. It was a large and generous experiment. It was not a leap in the dark but a leap in the light. It was a leap towards the reconciliation of two nations too long divided. It was a stride towards the adjustment of local business, enabling the British people to vast and varied burdens of the Empire.

Lord Rosebery was heartily cheered at the close of his speech.

### TEN TO ONE AGAINST IT.

The Lords Reject the Home Rule Bill by 419 to 41.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The House of Lords to-night rejected the Home Rule Bill by a vote of 419 to 41.

Lord Salisbury said he felt some satisfaction in being the last person to speak against Home Rule in the present session. But although it was a position of much distinction it had many inconveniences. In particular the ground of debate had been so fully occupied that there was little now left him to say. Throughout the debate one question constantly present in his mind was why had the Government introduced such a bill? On this point the House had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some Peers who had defended the bill had made able speeches without much reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, had virtually told them that he did not quite believe with the Government on one subject. In dealing with the retention of Irish members at Westminster which was an outrage on England so enormous and grotesque that it was a surprise that it ever found a place in proposal emanating from a responsible government. The Lord Chancellor had declared that he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a clause, but would prefer some other arrangement. Then, in dealing the abandonment of the landlords the Lord Chancellor had admitted that their fate would be terrible, but said they had brought it on themselves. Finally the Lord Chancellor had finished his own account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor thoroughly sincere against a body desiring to know the real opinion of any Cabinet member upon a Cabinet bill. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Lord Rosebery), also had avoided the burning subject severely in govern-

ment policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seemed to have set himself to solve, was how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in future, and he had solved the problem with absolute success. (Laughter.)

### AN ATMOSPHERE OF LEGEND.

The Foreign Secretary had surrounded the dawn of the history of Gladstone's Home Rule in 1885 with a brilliant atmosphere of legend that would delight poet critics in future. He had implied that in 1885 the Conservatives had suddenly interrupted the current of coercive legislation and had cut the ground from under the feet of the Liberal, rendering it impossible for them to assume that policy in the future. But in June, 1885, when the division was taken that terminated the existence of the then Liberal government they had not produced a single clause reviving or perpetuating coercion. During the short subsequent period in which the Conservatives had held off their intention was announced to strengthen the Irish criminal law. Those, therefore, who had professed a change of opinion because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law had made most miserable excuses. Much had been said of the benefits of a autonomous government, but had there been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament representing no interest in England, and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of laws that parliament had passed. The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to Bedlam. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with ministers? Would these men, sent by Archbishop Walsh, be quiet on questions of religion and education?

### A POLICY OF DESPAIR.

What appeared to shine visibly through all arguments was that Home Rule was a policy of despair. The Liberals had said "You have failed. We do not know how to succeed. But we will try something that nobody has tried before." What moral or political right had any Government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ireland, divided to her base by party conflicts which during seven centuries English rule had rather increased than diminished.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House of the opinion of the country held before this terrible change occurred, when the Liberal party was solely in the hands of deserters. Then, he said, however much they might have disagreed on local and international questions he felt sure that upon Imperial questions their hearts had beaten true to the Empire, as had the hearts of the Conservatives. Macaulay when he sat with the Liberals, and Gladstone when he sat with the Conservatives, (Laughter.) had said that they would regard the repeal of the Union as fatal to the Empire, and would never consent to it.

If England had told their lordships that they wanted this horror the case might have been different, but he believed that to be impossible. As long as England was true to herself she would never allow this atrocious, this mean, this treacherous revolution. Their lordships would be untrue to the duty devolving upon them from a splendid ancestry and untrue to their highest traditions if they failed to reject the bill.

### LORD KIMBERLEY'S REPLY.

The Earl of Kimberly, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India replied briefly to Lord Salisbury. The Lord Chancellor then put the motion for the second reading of the bill. He caused some merriment by crying, "I think the 'Contents' have it." Very loud and determined was the rival cry: "The non-Contents have it."

The House divided at mid-night and the result was the rejection of the motion by a vote of 419 to 41.

The Marquis of Waterford voted sitting and Earl of Galloway voted while lying at full length on a bench. Lord Headley returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambesi river in order to be able to vote. All the bishops went with the majority.

Father Laplante, a native of Canada, stationed at Trinidad, W. I., was recently eaten by a shark while bathing.

## LEO XIII. ON LABOR.

## INTERESTING AND FORCIBLE LETTER TO A SWISS CATHOLIC.

A Public Testimony of His Good Will to the Cause of Labor—The Church Is the Mother and Nurse of Peoples—In Her Precepts Workingmen Can Find a Gentle and Strong Rule of Conduct.

Below we give a letter which the Holy Father has addressed to M. Gaspard Decurtius, a distinguished Swiss Catholic, on the subject of labor. This letter probably gave rise to the rumor that Leo XIII. was engaged on an encyclical on labor, and also to the bogus encyclical which was recently printed in many American papers. The Pope's letter was as follows:

Dear Son—Greeting and apostolic benediction. We have no more earnest desire than to get the opportunity of fully expressing our sympathy and our solicitude for the working classes, for we are anxious to ameliorate their unhappy condition, render it worthy of civilized nations, and place it under the protection of justice and charity, the beneficent reign of which Christianity has established on earth and will extend more and more. For one of the objects of our ministry induces us to make our presence and our aid felt whatever the afflicted expect consolation, the weak support, and the unfortunate solace for their troubles. Penetrated with the consciousness of this sublime mission, and remembering the teachings of our Divine Saviour to the human race, we addressed to the Catholic world in our encyclical, "Rerum Novarum," words of love and peace. In studying the condition of the workers we have sought to put an end to that sad conflict which torments and menaces human society, over which hangs, like a mass of dark clouds, the fury of popular passions, announcing by alarming discharges of lightning the unchaining of a tempest fraught with shipwrecks. We have not failed to deal with the cause of the working classes before the leading authorities of civil society, wishful that a multitude so great and of such importance should not be abandoned without defence to an exploitation which converts into fortunes for some the misery of a large number. Accordingly we have learned with satisfaction, dear son, that at the recent congress of Bienne in Switzerland delegates representing countries separated by their opinions and religious creeds

## APPROVED OUR ENCYCLICAL

and received it with acclamation; they recognized of themselves that it contains the most precious elements for the defence of their legitimate rights and for the preparation so much desired of solid foundations on which may be elevated an order of things which will insure peace in human society by destroying the old distrust between employers and employed.

The power of the Catholic Church's action for the success of such an undertaking is shown by the experience of all times and all countries, and even they who declare themselves opposed to its teaching are not ignorant of this. By its nature and its institutions the Church deserves in a particular manner the name of the mother and nurse of peoples; it has at its disposal admirable resources to aid men associated in a right spirit for the purpose of increasing the happiness of the existence without injury to mankind or to the sanctities of life. The Church, then, cannot refrain from laboring with maternal affection and generosity in solacing misery and alleviating all misfortunes. It is comforting to see her by the light of history and tradition succeeding in overcoming slavery. By her own force she was able to remove from human society this stain which penetrated it like oil. The spectacle of such a work enables us to judge of what it can do to relieve the working classes from the evils into which the actual condition of society has led them. It is also easy to understand that, for the attainment of this great work of charity and true humanity,

## THE BEST METHOD TO FOLLOW

is to seek to imprint deeply in men's minds the precepts of Christianity and to cause the gospel doctrine to be accepted as at once a gentle and a strong rule of conduct. Wherefore we consider happy and as practical as praiseworthy

the plan you have conceived of profiting by the congresses to make the principles developed in our encyclical penetrate the souls of the people, especially of the working classes. By the perfect comprehension of these principles, drawn from the sacred writings of the church, men will be convinced that their legitimate aspirations will be realized not by the inconsiderate disturbance of social order, but under the powerful, salutary and holy direction of the spirit of wisdom that Jesus Christ, Our Lord, caused to descend from heaven upon earth for the purpose of guiding mankind.

We have likewise learned with satisfaction that the congress of Bienne has considered the best method of soon calling a fresh and still more important workingmen's congress; its object is to draw the attention of the civil authorities to the necessity of everywhere passing just laws for the protection of women and children against excessive labor, and of applying the counsels which we have given in our encyclical. For if the public authorities have a serious and incontestable interest in occupying themselves with the defence of the rights of workingmen, in the interest is greater and more serious when there is a question of coming to the aid of weak women and children. They are the beginning, the hope, of the coming generation, and it is upon them the nation must in a large measure count for its future prosperity. On the other hand, it is very evident that the workingmen can never find an efficacious protection in laws varying with the different cities; for since goods from different quarters often come for sale to the same place,

## IT IS CERTAIN

that the rules and regulations imposed on the workmen in one place would tend to results favorable to one nation and detrimental to another.

These difficulties, and others of the same kind, cannot be surmounted solely by the power of human legislation. They can only be if the rule of conduct laid down by Christianity is understood and held in honor, and if men conform their conduct to the teaching of the church. On these conditions the general good will find a powerful auxiliary in the conciliating wisdom of the laws and in the concurrence of all the forces at the disposal of each nation.

We have wished to give you, dear son, who devote with such ardent zeal all the resources of your mind and your intelligent activity to such a noble end, a public testimony of our good will. We are quite confident that you will courageously advance in the way upon which you have entered; you will strive to daily disseminate more, and cause to be still better understood, the doctrines unfolded in the letters which have emanated from the Apostolic See for the solace of the unfortunate and the strengthening of social order.

As a pledge of the heavenly favor which we invoke upon your efforts, we affectionately grant you and yours the apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, Aug. 6, 1893, of our pontificate the sixteenth.  
LEO XIII., POPE.

## ACT OF THE UNION.

(CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.)

"The fertility of the ground in temperate regions is capable of being improved by cultivation to an extent that is unknown—much, however, beyond the state of improvement in any country in Europe. In our own, which holds the first place in the knowledge and encouragement of agriculture, let it only be supposed that every field in England, of the same original quality with some in neighborhood of the Metropolis, and consequently capable of the same fertility, were, by a like management, made to yield an equal produce, and it may be asserted, I believe, with truth, that the quantity of human provision raised in the island would be increased five-fold."  
—Dr. Paley.

The committee on the state of the Irish poor put forward with considerable triumph the evidence given before them respecting the improvements on Lord Headly's estate, in the County of Kerry. It appeared to them a great discovery; they could not have been more delighted if they had discovered the North-west Passage, or the Philosopher's Stone. It appeared to them most wonderful, that the estate of a nobleman, who gave his lands to his tenants at a moderate rent; who made roads for them at his own ex-

pense; who gave them manure; who attended himself, or, in his absence, his agent, to guide and direct them in their little concerns, should be greatly and rapidly improved. Did it require a committee from the "Collective Wisdom" under the presidency of Spring Rice, to announce this fact? Would not a committee of peasants from any barony in Ireland understand the matter as well as they did? The conduct of Lord Headly, certainly, had the charm of novelty to recommend it; beyond the singularity in Ireland of a landlord acting on the judicious and human principles adopted by Lord Headly, there was nothing very wonderful in it. Still, the noble Lord's action was an object lesson worthy of a practical trial by the Honorable Spring Rice, and his associate landlords of the committee. We shall here state the substance of the evidence, as given before the committee:

"The estate of Lord Headly, situated in the Barony of Iveragh, County Kerry, containing about 15,000 English acres.—Population extremely wild and savage, in 1807 and 1808. There was a mountain road which passed at the side of an extraordinary cliff, like Penmaunmaur, in North Wales, and it was the only road in the district. Lord Headly gave his tenants manure at his own expense. The original road was connected by a new line with a fine mail coach road. Lord Headly made twelve miles of the other road at his own expense, for the purposes of the people. This was done with very little sacrifice of rent, or money, but a constant and earnest attention to the object of improving the estate by the industry of the people.

"Q.—Are the committee to understand that the improvements you have hitherto mentioned have been effected chiefly by the people themselves, under a due system of encouragement from the landlord? Precisely so." (Vide report on the state of the Irish poor, 1830.)

We are not much astonished that the committee should express much surprise at this singular occurrence taking place in Ireland; but it is only in Ireland that it could appear either singular or extraordinary. Ireland among all the nations of the earth has been cursed and blighted by landlordism. The Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Morocco, and the Dey of Algiers, never tramped under foot their subjects more remorselessly than did the ascendancy garrison of Irish landlords. In other countries, in less time than this small estate of Lord Headly took to be improved, the deer and the wolf have had to fly before the approaches of man—forests have been felled, towns and cities have grown up, and districts have been settled more extensive than the whole kingdom of Kerry, without its being considered either wonderful or extraordinary. But in making this comparison we are far from wishing to lessen the merit due to Lord Headly. Let his humane conduct be placed in juxtaposition with that of the Irish rackrent and absentee landlords, who extract from their miserable, half-starved tenantry the utmost farthing, which they expend in other countries, generally on gambling, wine, women, and all the vices of the age; with that of the unjust and unfeeling landlord, who, instead of making roads at his own expense, obliges the poor people to make roads for his accommodation; who, instead of paying labor to cultivate and harvest his own holding, wrings it out of his poor tenantry; who, instead of dining, himself and friends, on his own poultry, beef, pork and mutton, wrests it out of his tenantry in part payment of that free labor which he demand at all times and all seasons, even if his poor slave's last shook of grain should be scattered to the four points of the compass; with that of the oppressive and tyrannical landlord, who, instead of sympathizing with, advising, and kindly encouraging his tenants, is continually appealing to government for insurrection acts, coercion acts, and a military police, to maintain his tyranny over them; with these forces at his back, he can call for his puppets—the Bashi-Bazouks, or bloodhounds of the Orange kennel, to maintain his ascendancy over them—in fine, let the example of Lord Headly be compared with that of 99 per cent. of the Irish landlords, and what a contrast will it form! The latter, unfortunately, is the rule—the illustrious example of Lord Headly the exception. If all the Irish landlords were like Lord Headly, Parliaments and their committees would have little trouble with the people. Were they so, which we are sorry to say they

are not, we should be inclined to adopt the political heresy of the poet, and say—

"For forms of government let fools contest;  
That which is best administered is best."

We have endeavored to prove in opposition to the express opinion of the committee on the state of the Irish poor, that the agriculture of Ireland is not in a state of progressive improvement, but that, on the contrary, it has been receding, and what chiefly supports our arguments is the frightful state of the laboring peasantry of the country, and the uncultivated, unimproved state of the land. In our former articles we endeavored to prove the depressed state of Irish manufactures and commerce. If they are declining and sinking it is in itself a sufficient cause for the low state of agriculture. No great interest in a country can fall into decay without bringing ruin on every other. The trade, agriculture and manufactures of a country must, to a certain extent, advance together—the prosperity of the one leads to the prosperity of the other. It is agriculture that gives life and animation to trade—it is trade that gives value and extension to agriculture. Agriculture could never advance beyond the pastoral and first stage, were it not for trade; for the want of trade the agriculture of Ireland is reduced to the pastoral state, or to a state very little advanced beyond it. We endeavored, also, to demonstrate that the monopoly which the Irish landlords now enjoy, in common with those of England, was the primary cause of the extinction of Irish manufactures and of the low state of her trade; the condition of her agriculture we attribute to the same cause. The corn monopoly is the incubus that presses upon every interest in the country. We have found some difficulty in explaining our views on this subject. We know we have not sufficient knowledge or sufficient talent to do anything like justice to it; but the crude remarks we have made may induce some one more competent to treat it more amply. We have not ventured any opinion of our own on a subject of such vast importance, until we found that opinion sanctioned by higher and unquestionable authority.

That the monopoly or the landed interest is the cause of the low state of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in Ireland, we are as fully convinced as we are of our own existence. As a further illustration let the state of the Polish farmer and the Polish agricultural laborer be compared with the Irish farmer and laborer. The former are abundantly supplied with bread, flour, meat, and the other products of their farms; they are comfortably clad in the coarse domestic manufacture of their country. Let the value of the flour, bread, meat, and other articles, which the Polish laborer and his family consume, be calculated at the price in Ireland and England, and it will clearly appear that if he does not get it in money, he gets it in what is as good—namely, ten times as much for his labor, per day, as the Irish laborer. It is of little consequence to the farmer how low the price is if he gets as much of the produce as he requires for his comfortable subsistence; and, on the other hand, it is not of the slightest consequence to the wretched farmer or laborer in Ireland, how high the money price of the produce of his labor is, if he is not allowed to taste of that produce.

Until the state of the agricultural population shall be improved, it is worse than ridiculous to talk of the agricultural improvement of Ireland. In the past decades this twaddle of agricultural improvement has been the annual theme of Viceroy's after dinner speeches at all shows, fairs and exhibitions, as a make-believe to the world that England's government of Ireland has been fair, just and beneficent. It has also furnished pabulum for Tory and mountebank Orange landlords annual stump speeches to the lambs of Sandy Row and the greasy weavers of Derry, the cowardly loughs of the North, whose onslaughts on helpless women and children is worthy of a niche in the shrine of Nana Sahib and his Sepoy followers.

EDITOR TRUE WITNESS.

## LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

GENTLEMEN,—Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life.—Mrs. Harvey Steeves, Hillsborough, N.B.



## THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

### AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH THE SECRETARY OF ST. MARY'S.

She Explains Why the Sisters and Their Pupils are so Healthy—Due to Strict Rules of Hygiene and the Medicine Used in the Home—Information of Value to Everybody.

From the Terre Haute, Ind., Express.

Four miles to the northwest of Terre Haute, lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Mary's. This is a Roman Catholic Institution which has attained something more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six sisters of Providence, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House; a large female seminary, one of the finest chapels in the United States, and a Rectory in which the priests make their home.

A reporter of the Express while being shown through the establishment recently asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sisters in charge to the health and happiness of the students. "Bodily ailment," she said, "cannot help but have its effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times, the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though of course I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have been used in the institution ever since. A few days ago the manufacturers wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my reply was as follows:

"RESPECTED SIR—In answer to your kind request for our opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are pleased to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all they are represented, a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic.

Yours very respectfully,  
SISTER M. AMBROSE,  
Secretary for Sisters of Providence."

Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful cause of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is, as Sister Ambrose says they have found it, "a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic," the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced.

Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross at a time.

This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that given more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the Sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unerring specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms

of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or whatever of nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



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BAD ROUGH HANDS  
AND  
BABY HUMORS.

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### HINTS FOR THE HOUSE.

Fresh iron rust and fresh mildew stains are best removed by soaking the article on which they are, in sour milk, and after it has lain for a day and a night in the milk, rub the spots vigorously with the hand, in the milk. Where mildew or iron rust is on a white fabric, it may be completely bleached out by the use of salt and lemon juice, laying the article in a strong sun.

Serviceable little mats for the washstand may be made of bath toweling. After these mats have been cut the shape and size required the edges are overcast and finished with a blanket stitch in Shetland wool.

A nice way to keep wax for the work basket is to fill half-shells of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half-shells closely together at one end. There will then be a small space at the other end, through which the thread will slip when the wax is being used.

Faded hangings may be restored by beating the dust from them and brushing by means of a hard brush; wash the lather off with clean water and afterward with alum water. When dry the colors will generally be found to be restored.

Whiskey will take out every kind of stain. A child's dress will look entirely ruined by the dark berry stains on it, but if whiskey is poured on the discolored places, before sending it into the wash, it will come out as good as new.

To wash a muslin dress: Make a good lather and wash the muslin cold water, never putting it into warm water, even to rinse it. If the muslin is green, add a wine glass of vinegar to the water in which it is rinsed; if lilac, the same quality of ammonia. For black and white muslins, use a small quantity of sugar of lead.

### ON THE TABLE.

Here are a few items about sauces and garnishes:

Parsley is the commonest garnish for all kinds of cold meat, poultry, fish, etc. Horseradish is used for roast beef and fish.

Slices of lemon are used for boiled fowl, turkey and fish, and for roast beef and calf's head.

Barberries, fresh or preserved, go with game.

Currant jelly is used with game; also for custard or bread pudding.

Apple sauce is for roast goose.

Mint is for roast lamb, hot or cold.

Sliced Seville oranges for wild duck, widgeons and teal.

Some things to remember when carving:

Beef's heart should be cut in thin slices and served hot.

If there is any roe a part should be placed on each plate.

A guest should say whether he prefers the roast rare or well done.

Tongue must be cut very thin; the central portions are the choicest.

The head pieces of all fish are considered the most delicate and desirable.

Great care must be taken in the carving of fish to keep the flakes from falling to pieces.

A haunch of venison should be carved in slices down to the bone, and from the end upward.

A few drops of lemon juice and a little pepper and salt improve the flavor of mutton wonderfully.

Have plenty of room upon the platter and in its vicinity; a great many mishaps are thus prevented.

The sirloin of beef should be cut in thin slices, a portion of the upper part and the tenderloin going to each plate.

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GENTLEMEN,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be equalled, because of the benefit derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B.B.B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I now enjoy good health.—Mrs. Matthew Sprout, Duncannon, Ont.



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is a weak one, when it comes to scouring and scrubbing. With *Pearline*, it can do the work of three or four hands—easier, cheaper, and better. The finer your laces and linens, the finer is *Pearline* for washing them. Nothing takes out dirt so quickly; nothing takes its place when it has been once tried.

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# LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

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

## CHAPTER XX. Continued.

But why a difficulty? what reason can you offer for all this absurd submission to the whims of a very tiresome old woman? Is she very rich, and do you expect a heritage?"

"No, no; nothing of the kind."  
"Does she load you with valuable presents? Is she ever ready to commemorate birthdays and family festivals?"

"No."  
"Has she any especial quality or gift beyond riding double and a bad temper? Oh, I was forgetting; she is the aunt of her nephew, isn't she—the dashing lancer that was to spend his summer over here?"

"You were indeed, forgetting when you said this," said Kate, proudly, and her face grew scarlet as she spoke.

"Tell me that you like him or that he likes you; tell me that there is something, anything, between you, child, and I'll be discreet and mannerly, too; and more, I'll behave to the old lady with every regard to one who holds such dear interests in her keeping. But don't bandage my eyes, and tell me at the same time to look out and see."

"I have no confidences to make you," said Kate, coldly. "I came here to ask a favor—a very small favor, after all—and you might have accorded it, without question or ridicule."

"But which you never need not have asked, Kate," said the other, gravely. "You are the mistress here; I am but a very humble guest. Your orders are obeyed, as they ought to be; my suggestions may be adopted now and then—partly in caprice, part compliment—but I know they have no permanence, no more take root here than—than myself."

"Do not say that, my dearest Nina," said Kate, as she threw herself on her neck, and kissed her affectionately again and again. "You are one of us, and we are all proud of it. Come along with me, now, and tell me all that you advise. You know what I wish, and you will forgive me even in my stupidity?"

"Where's your brother?" asked Nina, hastily.

"Gone out with his gun. He'll not be back till he is certain Miss Betty has taken her departure."

"Why did he not offer to take me with him?"

"Over the bog, do you mean?"  
"Anywhere; I'd not cavil about the road. Don't you know that I have days when 'don't care' masters me; when I'd do anything, go anywhere—"

"Marry any one?" said the other, laughing.

"Yes; marry any one, as irresponsibly as if I was dealing with the destiny of some other that did not regard me. On these days I do not belong to myself, and this is one of them."

"I know nothing of such humors, Nina; nor do I believe it a healthy mind that has them."

"I did not boast of my mind's health, nor tell you to trust to it. Come, let us go down to the dinner room, and talk that pleasant leg-of-mutton talk you know you are fond of."

"And best fitted for—say that," said Kate, laughing merrily.

The other did not seem to have heard her words, for she moved slowly away, calling on Kate to follow her.

## CHAPTER XXI.

A SMALL DINNER-PARTY.

It is sad to have to record that all Kate's persuasions with her cousin, all her own earnest attempts at conciliation, and her ably planned schemes to escape a difficulty, were only so much labor lost. A stern message from her father commanded her to make no change either in the house or the service of the dinner—an interference with domestic cares so novel on his part as to show that he had prepared himself for hostilities, and was resolved to meet his enemy boldly.

"It's no use, all I have been telling you, Nina," said Kate, as she re-entered her room, later in the day. "Papa orders me to have everything as usual, and won't even let me give Miss Betty an early dinner, though he knows she has nine miles of a ride to reach home."

"That explains, somewhat, a message he has sent himself," replied Nina, "to wear my very prettiest toilet and my Greek cap, which he admired so much the other day."

"I am almost glad that my wardrobe has nothing attractive," said Kate, half sadly. "I certainly shall never be rebuked for my becomingness."

"And do you mean to say that the old woman would be rude enough to extend her comments to me?"

"I have known her do things quite as hardy, though I hope, on the present occasion, the other novelties may shelter you."

"Why isn't your brother here? I should insist on his coming down in discrete black, with a white tie, and that look of imposing solemnity young Englishmen assume for dinner."

"Dick guessed what was coming, and would not encounter it."

"And yet you tell me you submit to all this for no earthly reason. She can leave you no legacy, contribute in no way to your benefit. She has neither family, fortune, nor connections; and, except her atrocious manners and her indomitable temper, there is not a trait of her that claims to be recorded."

"Oh, yes; she rides capitally to hounds, and hunts her own harriers to perfection."

"I am glad she has one quality that deserves your favor."

"She has others, too, which I like better than what they call accomplishments. She is very kind to the poor, never deterred by any sickness from visiting them, and has the same stout-hearted courage for every casualty in life."

"A commendable gift for a squaw; but what does a gentlewoman want with this same courage?"

"Look out of the window, Nina, and see where you are living! Throw your eyes over that great expanse of dark bog, vast as one of the great campaigns you have often described to us, and bethink you how mere loneliness—desolation—needs a stout heart to bear it; how the simple fact that for the long hours of a summer's day, or the longer hours of a winter's night, a lone woman has to watch and think of all the possible casualties lives of hardship and misery may impel men to. Do you imagine that she does not mark the growing discontent of the people? See their careworn looks, dashed with a sullen determination, and hear in their voices the rising of a hoarse defiance that was never heard before? Does she not well know that every kindness she has bestowed, every merciful act she has ministered, would weigh for nothing in the balance on the day that she will be arraigned as a land owner—the receiver of the poor man's rent? And will you tell me, after this, she can dispense with courage?"

"Bel paese davvero!" muttered the other.

"So it is!" cried Kate; "with all its faults, I'd not exchange it for the brightest land that ever glittered in a southern sun. But why should I tell you how jarred and disconcerted we are by laws that have no reference to our ways—conferring rights where we were once contended with trustfulness, and teaching men to do everything by contract, and nothing by affection, nothing by good-will?"

"No, no; tell me none of all these; but tell me shall I come down in my Sulistote jacket of yellow cloth, for I know it becomes me?"

"And if we women had not courage," went on Kate, not heeding the question, "what would our men do? Should we see them lead lives of bolder daring than the stoutest wanderer in Africa?"

"And my jacket, and my Theban belt?"

"Wear them all. Be as beautiful as you like, but don't be late for dinner." And Kate hurried away before the other could speak.

When Miss O'Shea, arrayed in a scarlet poplin and a yellow gauze turban—the month being August—arrived in the drawing-room before dinner, she found no one there—a circumstance that chagrined her so far that she had hurried her toilet and torn one of her gloves in her haste. "When they say six for the dinner hour, they might surely be in the drawing room by that hour," was Miss Betty's reflection, as she turned over some of the magazines and circulating library books which since Nina's arrival had found their way to Kilgobbin. The contemptuous manner in which she treated Blackwood and Macmillan, and the

indignant dash with which she flung Trollope's last novel down, showed that she had not yet been corrupted by the light reading of the age. An unopened county newspaper, addressed to the Viscount Kilgobbin, had, however, absorbed all her attention, and she was more than half disposed to possess herself of the envelope when Mr. Kearney entered.

His bright blue coat and white waistcoat a profusion of shirt frill, and a voluminous cravat proclaimed dinner dress, and a certain pomposity of manner showed how an unusual costume had imposed on himself, and suggested an important event.

"I hope I see Miss O'Shea in good health?" said he, advancing.

"How are you, Maurice?" replied she, dryly. "When I heard that big bell thundering away, I was so afraid to be late that I came down with one bracelet, and I have torn my glove too."

"It was only the first bell—the dressing bell," he said.

"Hump! That's something new since I was here last," said she, tartly.

"You remind me of how long it is since you dined with us, Miss O'Shea."

"Well, indeed, Maurice, I meant to be longer, if I must tell the truth. I saw enough the last day I lunched here, to show me Kilgobbin was not what it used to be. You were all of you what my poor father—who was always thinking of the dogs—used to call 'on your hind legs,' walking about very stately and very miserable. There were three or four covered dishes on the table that nobody tasted; and an old man, in red breeches, ran about in half distraction, and said: 'Sherry, my lord, or Madeira.' Many's the time I laughed over it since." And as though to vouch for the truth of the mirthfulness, she lay back in her chair, and shook with hearty laughter.

Before Kearney could reply—for something like a passing apoplexy had arrested his words—the girls entered and made their salutations.

"If I had the honor of knowing you longer, Miss Costigan," said Miss O'Shea—for it was thus that she translated the name Kostalergi—"I'd ask you why you couldn't dress like your Cousin Kate. It may be all very well in the house, and it's safe enough here, there's no denying it; but my name's not Betty if you'd walk down Kilbeggin without a crowd yelling after you and calling names, too, that a respectable young woman wouldn't bargain for; eh, Maurice, is that true?"

"There's the dinner-bell now," said Maurice; "may I offer my arm?"

"It's thin enough that arm is getting, Maurice Kearney," said she, as he walked along at her side. "Not but its time, too. You were born in the September of 1809, though your mother used to deny it; and you're now a year older than you father was when he died."

"Will you take this place?" said Kearney, placing her chair for her. "We're a small party to-day. I see Dick does not dine with us."

"Maybe I hunted him away. The young gentlemen of the present day are frank enough to say what they think of old maids. That's very elegant, and I'm sure it's refined," said she, pointing to the mass of fruit and flowers so tastefully arranged before her. "But I was born in a time when people like to see what they were going to eat, Maurice Kearney, and as I don't intend to break my fast on a stock-gilly-flower, or make a repast of raisins, I prefer the old way. Fill up my glass whenever it's empty," said she to the servant, "and don't bother me with the name of it. As long as I know the King's County, and that's more than fifty years, we've been calling Cape Madeira, sherry."

"If we know what we are drinking, Miss O'Shea, I don't suppose it matters much."

"Nothing at all, Maurice. Calling you the Viscount Kilgobbin, as I read a while ago, won't confuse me about an old neighbor."

"Won't you try a cutlet, godmother?" asked Kate, hurriedly.

"Indeed I will, my dear. I don't know why I was sending the man away. I never saw this way of dining before, except at the poor-house, where each poor creature has his plateful given him and pockets what he can't eat." And here she laughed long and heartily at the conceit.

Kearney's good humor relished the absurdity, and he joined in the laugh, while Nina stared at the old woman as an object of dread and terror.

"And that boy that wouldn't dine

with us—how is he turning out, Maurice? They tell me he's a bit of a scamp."

"He's no such thing, godmother! Dick is as good a fellow and as right-minded as ever lived, and you yourself would be the first to say it, if you saw him," cried Kate, angrily.

"So would the young lady yonder, if I might judge from her blushes," said Miss Betty, looking at Nina. "Not indeed but it's only now I'm remembering that you're not a boy. That little red cap and that thing you wear round your throat deceived me."

"It is not the lot of everyone to be so fortunate in a head-dress as Miss O'Shea," said Nina, very calmly.

"If it's my wig you are envying me, my dear," replied she, quietly, "there's nothing easier than to have the one brother of it. It was made by Crimp, of Nassau street, and box and all cost four pound twelve."

"Upon my life, Miss Betty," broke in Kearney, "you are tempting me to an extravagance." And he passed his hand over his sparsely covered head as he spoke.

"And I would not, if I was you, Maurice Kearney," said she, resolutely. "They tell me that in that House of Lords you are going to more than half of them are bald."

There was no possible doubt that she meant by this speech to deliver a challenge, and Kate's look, at once imploring and sorrowful, appealed to her for mercy.

"No, thank you," said Miss Betty, to the servant who presented a dish, "though, indeed, maybe I'm wrong, for I don't know what's coming."

"This is the 'menu,'" said Nina, handing a card to her.

"The bill of fare, godmother," said Kate, hastily.

"Well indeed, it's a kindness to tell me; and if there are any more novelties to follow, perhaps you'll be kind enough to inform me, for I never dined in the Greek fashion before."

"The Russian, I believe, madam, not the Greek," said Nina.

"With all my heart, my dear. It's about the same, for whatever may happen to Maurice Kearney or myself, I don't suspect either of us will go to live at Moscow."

"You'll not refuse a glass of port with your cheese?" said Kearney.

"Indeed I will then, if there's any beer in the house, though perhaps it's too vulgar a liquor to ask for."

(To be continued.)

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TRAPPISTS IN FRANCE.

Their Heroic Labors in the Woods of Chambarland.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a Frenchman to a friend in this country: Walking along the ridge of a hill, we entered the immense woods of Chambarland, about six and a quarter miles in width and three times as much in length. But the land being extremely dry, the trees are not high, and what I called woods are really only copses. Some twenty years ago there came here some Trappists from the Abbey of Sept Fontz, in the Department de l'Allier. They began to grub the land, and, after taking out the stones that were in it, they sowed it with wheat, and in course of time a good crop was obtained.

In former days this land was flourishing and well cultivated, but after the religious wars and that with Italy in the time of Henry IV., there were no workmen there; all had been taken away by the war, and the population which remained, being incapable of cultivating it, found it convenient and desirable to change their work. The region is composed of small, almost imperceptible undulations without any high mountains, or any well delineated valley. Dykes and dams were constructed, and the water thus stopped, and finding no means of penetration into the ground owing to its clayish nature, formed a multitude of ponds, which covered nearly all the district.

There was soon nothing to be seen but sheets of water of no great depth and separated by dykes and clusters of trees where the soil remained dry. Fish was bought and multiplied rapidly; fishing became the main resource of the inhabitants for two centuries. Unhappily they had not foreseen a terrible consequence of this state of affairs. The ponds not being deep, a powerful aquatic vegetation sprang up and transformed them into swamps.

Fever spread into the country, and then two things happened; a part of the population—which, by the way, was becoming less and less—retired into the neighboring districts, into the Jura to the East, and to the Beaujolais to the West, to be in a dry country. But the families who, either through poverty or affection for their native land, were deterred from leaving it were undermined by fever; and the disease being transmitted by father to son wrought degeneration, both physical and moral.

This encouraged the country people, and now the vast part of the land which had been for such a long time of no utility, is being attacked from all sides, and will soon afford sustenance to a large number of people. Such is the utility of Trappists. I know another place where their self-denial and labor have restored a whole population. It is in the Department de l'Ain, in that district northeast of Lyons which is called La Dombe, and extends between the rivers Rhone, Saone and Ain.

This vast region was to be reconquered and cultivated once more. Some landowners asked for men in the neighboring districts, but did not succeed. So another means was to be tried. Trappists were asked from the Abbey of Aiguebelle in the drôme, and forty of them came. They placed themselves in a half-finished building, and began to empty the ponds. The dykes were opened to let the water flow away, and afterwards the ground was dug very deep. About 1 1/2 yards beneath the soil was a thin layer of clay.

This was broken up, and the water entered farther into the earth. The land was dried, and magnificent crops of wheat were gathered. But when they saw that it was comparatively so easy, the people in the villages around there shook off their torpidness, and those of neighboring districts flocked together. The same operation was repeated in many places, and the land is now productive again—Catholic News.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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OFFICES, TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor. E. J. DUGGAN, LL.B. G46-93

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Every description of Job Printing done at this office. Reasonable rates.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—We quote prices nominal as follows:— Patent Spring.....\$3.90 @ 4.10 Patent Winter..... 3.40 @ 3.60 Straight Roller..... 3.10 @ 3.30 Extra..... 2.75 @ 2.90 Superfine..... 2.40 @ 2.70 Fine..... 2.20 @ 2.35 City Strong Bakers..... 3.60 @ 3.70 Manitoba Bakers..... 3.25 @ 3.60 Ontario bags—extra..... 1.40 @ 1.50 Straight Rollers..... 1.50 @ 1.60 Superfine..... 1.25 @ 1.40 Fine..... 1.10 @ 1.20

Oatmeal.—We quote prices as follows:— Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to \$4.50, standard \$3.90 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard \$1.90 to \$2.05.

Feed.—We quote \$13.50 to \$14.60. Shorts are firm at \$16 to \$17. In the west prices have advanced with sales of bran at \$12.50 f.o.b. Moullie is steady at \$20 to \$21.50.

Wheat.—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is held in this market at 75c to 76c. A few lots of new Spring and Winter wheat have been picked up west of Toronto at 54c to 56c.

Corn.—We quote 45c to 46c in bond, and in car lots, duty paid, 59c to 61c.

Peas.—A lot of No. 2 being sold at a fraction over 70c per 60 lbs afloat.

Oats.—No. 2 have been placed at 39c per 34 lbs, and a car of new was sold at 38c.

Barley.—No. 3 has been offered at 42c without finding buyers, and malting grades are quoted at 48c to 55c as to quality.

Rye.—We quote 57c to 58c.

Buckwheat.—We quote prices nominal at 51c to 53c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—We quote:— Canadashort cut pork per bbl.....\$21.50 @ 21.50 Canada clear mess, per bbl..... 20.00 @ 20.50 Chicago short cut mess, per bbl..... 20.00 @ 20.50 Mess pork, American, new, per bbl..... 19.50 @ 20.00 India mess beef, per tierce..... 00.00 @ 00.00 Extra mess beef, per bbl..... 00.00 @ 00.00 Hams, city cured, per lb..... 12 @ 14c Lard, pure in pails, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ 12c Lard, com. in pails, per lb..... 8 1/2 @ 8c Bacon, per lb..... 11 1/2 @ 12c Shoulders, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote:— Creamery, July..... 20c to 20 1/2c Creamery, August..... 21c to 22c Eastern Townships..... 18c to 21c Western..... 16c to 17c

Cheese.—We quote prices here as follows:— Finest Western colored..... 9 1/2c to 9c Finest Western white..... 9 1/2c to 9c Finest Quebec..... 9 1/2c to 9c Underpriced..... 8 1/2c to 9c Liverpool cable white..... 46s 6d Liverpool cable colored..... 47s 6d

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Are quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c. Culls are quoted at 10c to 11c. Country buyers are paying 1 1/2c in the West for fresh stock.

Beans.—We quote choice hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.80 per bushel, ordinary to good \$1.50 to \$1.60, and inferior \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Maple Products.—Syrup at 4c to 5c in wood, and 50c to 60c in tins. Sugar is dull at 6c to 7c per lb.

Hops.—At 29c to 30c, and yearlings have sold at 18c to 19c, as to quality and quantity.

Baled Hay.—Sales reported at \$10. to \$10.50 for old hay and \$9 to \$9.50 for new. Straw is quoted at \$3 to \$5.

Game.—The first lot of partridges has been received and sold at 80c per pair.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Stock is rapidly disposed of at \$3 to \$4 per bbl.

Oranges.—Jamaicas, the only ones obtainable here, are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per box and \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Lemons.—The new stock of Messinas which arrived here sold at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case.

Peaches.—Delaware in baskets, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Western, 85c to 90c; and California in boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Pears.—We quote values as follows: California boxes \$3.00 to \$3.50, baskets 65c to 85c as to quality; Bartlett in kegs at \$3.40 to \$3.50, barrels \$4 to \$5 as to condition of prices.

Pine Apples.—Are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen as to size.

Plums.—We quote California \$1.50 to \$1.75, 4 basket carriers. Canadian in baskets 85c to \$1.00.

Green Gages.—At \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket for choice fruit, soft selling at 85c to \$1.

Grapes.—Concord 2 1/2c to 4c per 10 lb basket; Rogers 4c to 5c per lb, and California Tokay \$2.50 per 4 basket carrier. Niagara grapes \$2.75 to \$3.00 per crate.

Cranberries.—At \$9 per barrel.

Bananas.—We quote \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25 as to size and quality.

Melons.—We quote watermelons 20c to 25c apiece, by the barrel. Demand fair.

Onions.—Egyptian onions are quoted at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb.

Potatoes.—Demand fair and quoted at 90c to \$1.00 per barrel.

FISH AND OILS.

Pickled Fish.—Newfoundland herring are arriving in car lots, and selling at \$1 per bbl. Cape Breton are quoted at \$5.25 per bbl, and half barrels at \$2.75 to \$2.87 1/2. Labrador salmon is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50 per bbl, for No. 1. Green cod is in fair demand, which is improving for No. 1 at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Dry cod is wanted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal.

Fish Oils.—A lot of Newfoundland cod oil was offered on this market, and the best bid was 20c. One lot of poor off oil sold at 22c. We quote prices more or less nominal at 32c to 34c. The ordinary Newfoundland oil is quoted 45c to 50c for old and 57c to 60c for new, but the demand is very slow.

Dried Fish.—Cases of large codfish boned and skinned are selling at 6c per lb. Dried cod 4c to 5c.

# P. BRADY

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

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

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

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

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

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COVERNTON'S

## NIPPLE : OIL.

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

COVERNTON'S

## Syrup of Wild Cherry.

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

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## Pile Ointment.

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

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In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.

## ROOFS REPAIRED.

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

THE QUEBEC LINE.

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

THE TORONTO LINE.

Commencing on May 31, the steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock a.m., and Lachine on arrival of the noon train, and Coteau Landing on arrival of the 4.45 Canada Atlantic train.

SAGUENAY LINE.

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

THE THREE RIVERS AND CHAMBLAY LINES

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

For further information apply

128 St. James St., and 228 St. Paul St.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager.

J. CHABOT, General Manager.

2-DD

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

REPRESENTING:

SCOTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND  
Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

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

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO. OF HALIFAX' N.S.  
Capital, \$1,000,000.

## WHAT IS



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

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.  
Lavaltrie, December 26th, 1885.

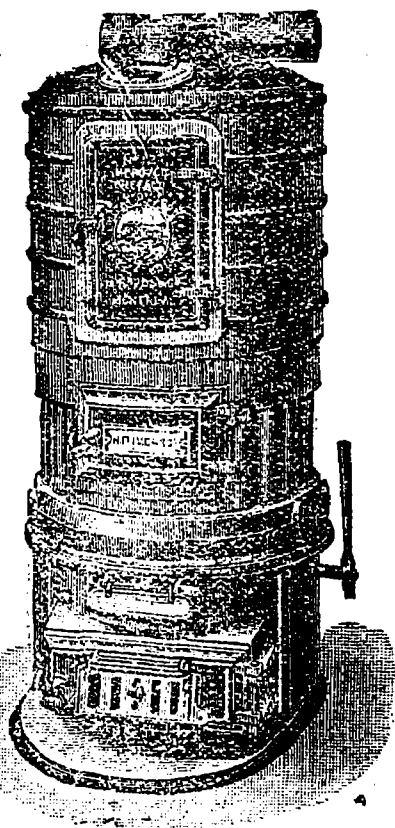
Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.

St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



## HE HAD THEM TESTED.

You are in want of a Thoroughly Reliable Hot Water Boiler

PLEASE EXAMINE THE

## BUFFALO,

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

For Economy of Fuel, For Steadiness of Heat.

For Ease of Management.

For Design and Workmanship, it Leads all Others.

Read what a well-known large property holder writes us regarding the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler.

MONTREAL, June 23, 1898.

Messrs H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—I have had tested the qualities of the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler and find it equal to any Boiler I have had in use. It is all that you claim for it and the test resulted in my placing three of them in my houses

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE BISHOP,

The Geo. Bishop Eng. & Ptg. Co

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

## THE SUNBEAM,

an Illustrated Monthly paper for Catholic youth, has won a prominent place in the front rank of Catholic literature for boys and girls. The diffusion of its rays enlighten and enrich the young mind. The best stories are published in it; beautiful illustrations are given in each issue. Only 50cts. a year. Sample copy free.

THE SUNBEAM, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Que.

# HOME RULE !!

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

## ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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

4-11

P. MUNGOVAN.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

## G. Ross Robertson & Sons

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NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS.

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS

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North British & Mercantile	\$ 52,000,000
Royal	42,000,000
Alliance	18,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	42,000,000
London Assurance Corporation	18,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
Western	1,600,000
Scottish Union and National	20,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America	9,000,000
Caledonian	8,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Sun Fire	10,000,000

Total..... \$247,000,000

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

Churches and Institutions Made a Specialty.



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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

## Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If of actually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORR THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

## Gout, Rheumatism

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

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

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counter feits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 27 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



**McGALE'S** FOR . . .  
**BUTTERNUT**  
**PILLS**  
 25 cents per box.  
 By Mail on Receipt of Price.  
**B. E. McGALE,**  
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**Sick Headache,**  
**Foul Stomach,**  
**Biliousness,**  
**HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.**  
 For Sale by DRUGGISTS everywhere.

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**Further Arrivals**

—OF—  
**Ladies' Fall Mantles**  
 Just Received, Comprising:  
 All the very latest European Novelties

—IN—  
 Fall Jackets, Fall Mantles,  
 Fall Capes, Fall Cloaks,  
 All marked at Popular Prices.  
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**SEALLETTE JACKETS.**

Sealette Jackets in all Stylish Lengths  
 With Capes, Without Capes,  
 With Full Skirts,  
 Handsomely Trimmed with all kinds of  
 Fur.

**CLOTH JACKETS**

In all Shades of Fawn,  
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 In all Fancy Shades,  
 With Butterfly Collars,  
 With Umbrella Backs,  
 Trimmed with Fur.  
**S. CARSLY,**  
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**SEALLETTE CAPES.**

Several very choice novelties in Ladies' Sealette Capes, richly trimmed with Fur. Sealette Capes, in all lengths. Sealette Capes, stylishly made.

**LADIES' FALL CLOAKS**

In New Pattern Tweeds, with large Capes  
 The largest stock of all the latest  
 European Novelties in Canada  
 to select from.  
**S. CARSLY,**  
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**STILL THEY COME.**

Several more cases of New Fall Dress Goods, comprising  
 Shot Diagonal Serges,  
 In every new shade.  
 Shot Hop Pocketings,  
 In all desirable shades.  
 For Walking Costumes,  
 For Travelling Costumes,  
 For Driving Costumes.  
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**SHADED AND FIGURED,**

Cheviot Serges, in all Leading Shades.  
 The latest Novelty of the Season.  
 Plain Cheviot Serges.  
 Ladies' Cloths, in all leading Shades.  
**ALL-WOOL OATMEAL CLOTHS**  
 In newest shades.  
 With Embroidered Silk Designs.  
**NEW DRESS PATTERNS,**  
 In all the latest and most Novel Designs  
**S. CARSLY,**  
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**BLACK DRESS GOODS.**

Our Stock of Black Dress Goods is now replete with all the Latest and Most Fashionable Fabrics of the Season.  
 New Effects in Black Dress Goods,  
 Suitable for Mourning.  
 Black Dress Serges, in Endless Variety.  
**BLACK FIGURED FABRICS,**  
 With Very Choice and New Designs and Figures.  
 All Best Makes in Crapes.  
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rigby Waterproofs, in all Styles.

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For Girls and Small Boys,  
 Will re-open Monday, September 4th,  
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Studies will be resumed on the 6th September. Five years ago an additional Classical Course, taught in English, was introduced. Students have now the option of pursuing a Classical Course in English or in French. 6-4

**Board of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.**

The re-opening of the classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.  
 For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each School. 5-4

**BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.**

(ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.)

**CLASSICAL COURSE.**

**English Commercial Course**  
 Studies will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 6th.  
 Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing, \$120.00 per annum.  
 For prospectus apply to  
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Cote Des Neige, Montreal, Canada  
 [For Boys From 5 to 12.]  
 This institution directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are taught with equal care by masters of both origins.  
 Boys are received for vacation.  
**L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C.**  
 President.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—For bad legs, bad breasts, scrofulous and scrofulous sores this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest gratitude of thousands who have experienced its unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtues. The parts affected should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened the Ointment should be well rubbed in, at least twice a day. It is always advisable to take Holloway's Pills in these disorders, as this much assists the Ointment's action. The Pills check the fever, purify the blood, and effect all morbid matter engendered by these diseases.

**T. E. & A. MARTIN,**

Formerly of the Firm of Fee & Martin.

Furniture

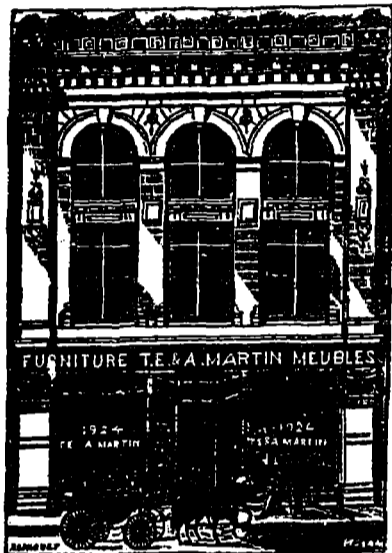
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Bedding.

1924

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Open EVERY Evening,  
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1924

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**ASSURANCE : SOCIETY.**

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

Capital Subscribed.....\$ 2,250,000  
 Capital Paid Up.....900,000  
 Total Funds (Dec. 31, 1899).....12,250,000  
 Annual Income.....2,963,380

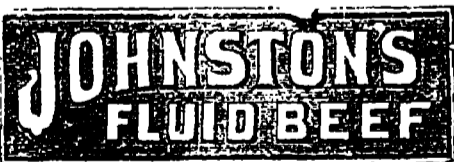
FIRE RISKS accepted on almost every description of insurable property, at lowest rates of premium. Dwellings and their Contents, Churches, Colleges, Nunneries, School-houses and Public Buildings insured on specially favorable terms for one or three years. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

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**T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.**

The undersigned having been appointed city agent of the above staunch old fire office, respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of their patronage  
 Telephone 1943, **T. J. DONOVAN, City Agent.**

**When every other Food is rejected**



— CAN BE TAKEN —  
**Relished and Digested**

**The best Food for INVALIDS and CONVALESCENTS**

**Live Stock Market for Last Week.**

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 80 calves and 25 lean hogs and young pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was fair with scarcely any variation in prices since Thursday. Pretty good cattle sold at about 4c per lb., and a few of the best at 4½c do., but there no prime cattle on the market.

Common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 3c to 3½c and leanish heasts at from 2½c to 2¾ per lb. There was a good demand and somewhat higher prices paid for calves to-day, prices ranging from \$8 to \$10 each. There are no changes to note in the prices of mutton critters, sheep selling at about 3c per lb. and good lambs at about 4½c do. Fat

hogs continue to sell at about 6½c per lb. and store hogs at about \$6 to \$12 each. Several well bred young pigs about ten weeks old were sold at \$6.50 each.

**Failures.**

According to Bradstreet's there were 27 business failures reported from Canada last week, against 30 the previous week, 29 a year ago and 23 two years ago.

Rev. Father Twomey's pilgrimage from Morrisburg, Ont., and points west and east, arrived Tuesday, 12th inst., at 8.40 p.m., making good time per G.T.E. Rev. Frs. Masterson, McDonald and Quinn were amongst the rev. clergy. Through the kindness of Mr. Quinn, copies of THE TRUE WITNESS and The Sunbeam were distributed amongst the pilgrims by J. McDermott. The departure for Ste. Anne de Beaupre was made at 9.50 p.m.