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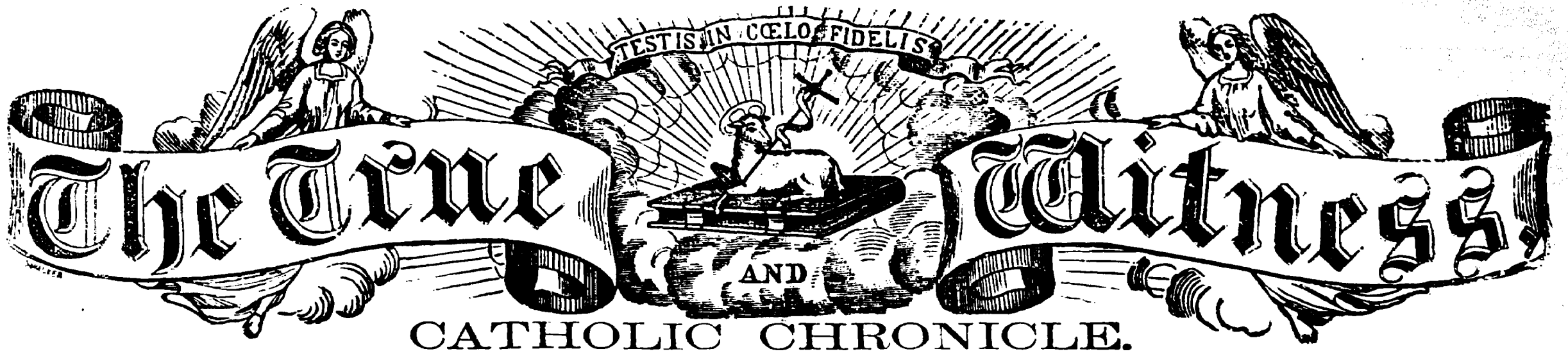
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UNJUST TO CATHOLICS

A LETTER APPLICABLE TO CANADA.

A Protestant's Defence of the Catholic Attitude on Parochial Schools Extracts that some Canadians should read.

At which, at the present time, has especially drawn attention to our public schools the attitude towards them of the Catholic Church. A considerable portion of the membership of this Church is well acquainted with the advantages of parochial schools, and is correspondingly disposed to them. The Church, however, as a whole, has pronounced this system as inadvisable to its purposes and has placed under parochial instruction only its own children. The extent of this movement indicates a firm conviction of its policy. The same motives impel the Catholic Church to enter on the same of separate instruction must be made to complete it as rapidly as possible. The Lutheran Church concurs in this view and action, and has in its schools something like 10,000 children.

The present relation of these religious schools to our public system is neither a fair nor a comfortable one, and cannot continue without constantly increasing friction and ill-will. The present feeling is not one of justice. The Catholics are required to accept their full share of taxation in behalf of public instruction, and then are left to support their own schools at their own expense. From this point of view, their action in establishing their parochial system is not only reasonable, it is a positive religious duty. We should remember, also, that many of our Protestant churches have shared, and still share, this feeling as regards the higher grades of instruction and are building preparatory schools and, still more, colleges as safe retreats from high schools and State universities. No obscurity of conviction on our part can make the wrong of imposing taxes for the support of schools on those conscientiously opposed to them, unless a perfectly clear case of public necessity can be made out. It smacks even of hypocrisy to do this in the name of religious freedom. To compel a Catholic to support a free school against his convictions is a singular religious liberty of the same order as to compel a citizen to aid in maintaining schools in which sectarian instruction is given. A plain, undeniable necessity, grounded on the public good, must be established before we can justify this policy. Such a necessity can never be made out as to command the respect of those whose interests are injured.

In the present relation, therefore, is not, and cannot be, one of goodwill. We are no longer under our public school system in such a way as to anticipate and prevent division. Moreover, the real opposition between the two methods, that of avowed religious instruction and that of its careful exclusion in the training of our youth, will, under the present method, become more and more declared. In that strife, there is not an earnest religionist who will not be in whole or in part against public instruction as a system incomplete within itself. This religious zeal will be further fortified by the growing exclusiveness of classes. Private schools of every variety will multiply themselves. It is impossible to save our public schools in any sufficient way when they are offered as a cold crust to the ignorant and to the poor. They must be fairly commensurate with the common public life, or they cannot nourish that life. The policy of the Catholic Church in its present relation to public schools is an immense addition to that feeling of dissatisfaction with them which is their great and ever renewed danger. It is foolish to ground these had conditions in an unyielding policy. It is far better, I submit, to accept the method of Pongh-kopie, and add religious instruction at extra hours. It is better to accept the English method, and grant public funds to private schools, placed under public inspection both as to the course of study and to its thorough inculcation.

It, instead of being whirled away by a little flurry of patriotism; if, instead of shutting in a heedless way the old war-crisis. No religious instruction in public schools. No public money for sectarian schools. We set ourselves quietly to the task of inquiring how, under existing circumstances, all our children can be most suitably and widely trained with the least collision of diverse sentiments, and opposed methods, we shall be much more disposed to make concessions which save a portion of the interests involved than to adhere to action which endangers them all. We shall prefer to reduce a rift which cannot be wholly closed up.—Ex-President John Buscain, L.L.D., in New York Independent.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S.

The worthy pastor of St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, left on Tuesday for St. Cloud, Minnesota, where his father resides. For some time back Father Quinlivan's health has been any-

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

A SPLENDID SPEECH BY THE G.O.M.

Home Rule the Foremost Issue—The Government Defeated—Forty of a Majority—Great Enthusiasm.

The following despatch came from London on the 10th instant: Mr. Gladstone today received a communication from General P. S. Smyth, private secretary to the Queen, announcing that arrangements were being made for his reception on Friday at Osborne House, the Queen's residence on the Isle of Wight, whether Mr. Gladstone will proceed on a summons from Her Majesty, Lord Salisbury is expected at Osborne House to-morrow to tender the resignation of the present Government upon the adoption by the House of Commons of the "no confidence" amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, who doubtless knows as much about Mr. Gladstone's physical condition as anybody, having been assigned as a newspaper correspondent to accompany him in all his travels, says the Old Man is in prime physical and intellectual vigor. Mr. Lucy has known him more or less intimately in public and private life for 18 years, and can testify that never more than during these two weeks of incessant toil in Midlothian did he display full personal energy and clear intellectual force.

The New York Herald's London correspondent sent a full report of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, and commenting upon it he said: The speech throughout was marked more by skillful handling of critical positions than by plainness of exposition or eloquence. During the hour and a quarter which he consumed in his speech, Mr. Gladstone showed all his wonted energy of style and harmonious resonance of voice. No one could have imagined that a medical consultation on the speaker's condition had occurred only an hour before he made his appearance in the House and that he had been earnestly entreated to refrain from abandoning himself to his old impulses and to hoard his strength by shortening his oration. Not until after the speech had been delivered, when Mr. Gladstone immediately left the House, did even his colleagues learn that he was still feeling the effects of his recent illness. He had been advised not to await the developments of the debate, but to return to the country and take a rest. Before he began to speak Mr. Gladstone took a drink of the customary stimulant, sherry flip, and during the delivery of his speech he had occasional recourse to the same drink. As soon as he had concluded his address he left for Mr. Stuart Rendel's country seat, Hatchlands, where he will remain till Thursday. Both sides of the House admitted the dexterity of his speech, and admitted the unflinching power with which he poured out the sequence of neatly turned sentences, suggesting, yet committing himself to little. In gleaming the opinion of the Lobby I found that the McCarthyites concurred in the opinion that the declarations, though undecided, were satisfactory. They could hardly express any other opinion, as Mr. Balfour's reference to the party as "being squared" had obtained the credence of the whole House.

GLADSTONE'S UTTERANCES.

Referring in his speech to the Home Rule question, Mr. Gladstone remarked: Mr. Goehen had said that Home Rule must be carried by an Irish majority if it were carried at all. In point of fact the majority in the House was no more Irish than Scotch or Welsh. Nobody had any title to distinguish votes for the purpose of invalidating the decision of the House or country. Such an argument struck at the root of the constitution of the United Kingdom. There certainly was a sense in which Parliament was justified in examining votes, that was when a scheme was proposed that affected fundamentally any part of the country. For example, it was customary to give effect to the wishes of the people of Scotland. The observers about an Irish majority were in reference to a bad tradition. Those making them would not venture to make similar ones about any other part of the United Kingdom. The fact that the majority was Irish was a recommendation rather than otherwise. As to the coming government it would be time to criticize its words and deeds when it came into office, not while it remained a nebulous hypothesis. The Conservatives said that in the Liberals' speeches Home Rule was not always prominent. The verdict of the country had shown that the people meant it to be prominent, and therefore to put an end to the present government. The supporters of the Government made much of the peace now prevailing in Ireland, holding that it was due to coercion. The tendency towards peace began in 1885 with the better prospect of Home Rule. True, after the present Government came into power there was a bad state of affairs in 1886, partly arising from agricultural depression.

THE MOUNT ST. LOUIS RETREAT.

Over 300 members of the Christian Brothers went into retreat at the Mount St. Louis Institute Wednesday afternoon. The retreat is presided over by Rev. Brother Flamin, provincial of the order, while Rev. Father Filiatrault, S. J., is the preacher. The proceedings will continue until the 18th instant. The English-speaking members of the order have just concluded a retreat at Longueuil.

AN IMPORTANT PETITION.

CLEAR AND EXACT STATEMENTS

From the Catholic Hierarchy Now Before the Government—The Federal Executive Asked to Protect the Manitoba Minority.

The following is the text of the petition from Cardinal Taschereau and the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the Dominion now before the Dominion Government asking for remedial laws in the interest of the Manitoba minority: To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council: Humbly sheweth.—That the seventh legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in its third session assembled, has passed an act intitled, "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and another act, to be cited "The Public School Act," which deprives the Roman Catholic minority of the province of the rights and privileges they enjoyed with regard to education: That during the same session of the same parliament there was passed another act, being Fifty-three Victoria, chap. xiv., to the effect of abolishing the official use of the French language in the parliament and courts of justice of said province: That the same laws are contrary to the dearest interests of a large portion of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty: That the said laws cannot fail to grieve, and in fact do afflict, at least half of the devoted subjects of Her Majesty: That the said laws are contrary to the assurances given, in the name of Her Majesty, to the population of Manitoba, during the negotiations which determined the entry of the said province into confederation: That the said laws are a flagrant violation of the British North America Act, 1867, of the Manitoba Act, 1870, and of British North America Act, 1871; that your petitioners are justly alarmed at the disadvantages, and even the dangers, which would be the result of a legislation forcing on its victims the conviction that public good faith is violated with them, and that advantage is taken of their numerical weakness, to strike at the constitution under which they are so happy to live.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency in council to afford a remedy to the pernicious legislation above mentioned, and that in the most efficacious and just way. And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

E. A. Card, Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec; Alex. Arch. of St. Boniface; C. O'Brien, Arch. of Halifax; Edouard Ch., Arch. of Montreal; John Walsh, Arch. of Toronto; Jean, Arch. of Leontopolis; Vital, J., Bishop of St. Albert; Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown; L. F. Bishop of Three Rivers; J. Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish; Paul Durieu, O.M.I., Bishop of New Westminster; Thomas Joseph, Bishop of Hamilton; J. N. Lemmens, Bishop of Vancouver; Andre Albert, Bishop of St. German de Rimouski; J. C. McDonald, Tit. Bishop of Irina; J. Thomas, Arch. of Ottawa; J. Farrally, Administer, Diocese of Kingston; John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John; Isidore Clut, O. M. I., Bishop of Arundel; T. O'Mahony, Bishop of Eudocie; Antoine, Bishop of Sherbrooke; L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; N. Zephirin, Bp. Cythere Vic. Apot. of Pontiac; Elphege, Bishop of Nicolet; Richard A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterboro'; Alexander Macdonnell, Bishop of Alexandria; Dennis O'Connor, Bp. of London; N. Doucet, Priest, V.G.;

THE NOTRE DAME TOMBOLE.

On Thursday last opened at Sohmer park the great tombola for the benefit of Notre Dame hospital. The tickets were issued by means of a roulette wheel, on which are painted twelve horses and their names. There are a corresponding number of paddles, each of which costs ten cents. The winning one entitles the holder thereof to ten tickets of the Notre Dame hospital tombola, worth one dollar. The hospital authorities expect to raise considerable money by this new method of selling the tickets.

A SUCCESSFUL ST. HENRI BAZAAR.

A very enjoyable and at the same time a most remunerative bazaar was held Wednesday evening last in the St. Henri town hall by the Grey Nuns in behalf of their home in that locality. The attendance was good and there is little doubt that the amount required for the annual expenditure, amounting to \$2800, will be covered by the receipts. The sisters rely on their annual bazaar and do not ask a cent otherwise for their benevolent object.

THE ROMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SECOLO DI MILAN BELIEVES THAT SOONER THAN ADMIT THE PRETENSIONS OF KING HUMBERT TO INTERFERE WITH THE NOMINATION OF THE PATRIARCH OF VENICE, THE POPE WILL LEAVE THE SEE VACANT FOR THE TIME BEING.

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THE GOVERNMENT HE MUST SAY THEY WERE ENTITLED TO CREDIT FOR WHAT THEY DID TOWARD RELIEVING THE DISTRESS BY THE LAND ACT OF 1887.

BUT THAT CAME TOO LATE.

It was not associated with the administration of laws in harmony with the sympathies of the people. A perpetual coercion act not only violated civil rights between Englishmen and Irishmen, but was in the highest degree injurious to the respect for the law and its administration. As he had been asked questions respecting the continuance of coercion he would reply at once that the Coercion bill ought not to be retained on the statute book longer than required by parliamentary usage. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to refer to the Government's legislation. He credited them with the conversion of the national debt, but complained that they had inflicted on Ireland a gross wrong in making her pretend reparation by a local government bill too limited to satisfy Irish wants or to offer any solution of the Irish troubles. Passing from these matters, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that the debate could not be altogether retrospective. The House must have some light upon the future. He would not anticipate who would govern when the present administration was displaced. It was not possible for a Liberal government to say what measure they would submit to Parliament six months hence. In regard to the suggested holding of a session in November, he could only say that any government taking that course would show an inadequate sense of the magnitude and variety of the subjects it had to deal with. Attempts had been made to contrast the claims of Ireland as against the claims of Great Britain to the attention of Parliament. Much could be said on both sides, but the claims of Ireland had for years been in the forefront of the battle and still held that position. The principles of his Home Rule bill were pretty well known. By its provisions there would be a full and effectual maintenance of imperial supremacy, while Ireland would be given the conduct of her own affairs. Irish representation in the House of Commons was also contemplated under certain conditions. As to the form in which these principles would be embodied, it was the duty of the Liberals to select the best form, but not until they had been placed in power. This bill for seven years had had his primary and absorbing interest, and it would continue to the end. The House would address itself seriously to a bill giving Ireland self-government. It would pass the House of Commons and then go to the House of Lords. He would not argue upon the probability of the House of Lords rejecting the bill. If the measure pass the House of Commons, springing out of a continuous controversy lasting seven years, which had been carried on with zeal and ability under such diversity of circumstances, never would the House of Lords have before them a question of greater importance to the Empire at large, never a GREATER QUESTION TO THEMSELVES.

The obligations of a Liberal Government would utterly forbid acquiescence in the rejection of these obligations. To promote the settlement of a great subject it would remain unchanged. At the same time it would be necessary to deal in 1893 with a sensible portion of British wants, the demand for which had grown accelerated. He reminded the House that the Liberals had been vainly trying to pass various measures of reform while in opposition. Speaking broadly, these represented the essential character of the Liberal policy, and in conjunction with, or rather in subjection to, the great question between England and Ireland, had received the distinct approbation of the country. Referring to the amnesty of Irish prisoners, Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible for other than responsible Ministers to give any pledges either for the revision or remission of sentences. In regard to evicted tenants, he expressed the hope that during the autumn a voluntary arrangement between landlords and tenants would obviate the necessity for such legislation as would become inevitable if no arrangements were made. In concluding his speech, Mr. Gladstone recurred to the Conservative argument that the Irish majority was trying to coerce England. He held that such was the strength of England in relation to the other parts of the kingdom that she never could be coerced by them. She had a giant's strength, but let her not use it like a giant. It would be most unfortunate if any party placed undue reliance in the power and strength of England against other members of the federation in forgetfulness of the fact that in the long run moral force would predominate over material force. On that predominance depended what should be the first object of their desires, as it was their daily official prayer—that union of heart and sentiment which constituted the truest basis of strength at home and good fame throughout the civilized world.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Balfour followed Mr. Gladstone, and maintained that the House had a right to know before entrusting the Government to the Liberals what their policy was, especially when the party upon which Mr. Gladstone relied was broken

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MY STORY MARM?

My story, marm? Well, really, now, I have not much to say. But I would call a year ago, and then again today. No need of words to tell you marm; for your own eyes could see how much the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me.

A year ago we hadn't flour to make a batch of bread. And many a night these little ones went supperless to bed. Now look into the larder, marm—there's sugar, flour and tea. And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

The pat that holds the butter, John used to fill with beer. But he hasn't spent a cent for drink for two months and a year. He pays his debts, is strong and well as any man can be. And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

He used to sneak along the streets, feeling so mean and low. And he didn't like to meet the folks he once was proud to know. But now he looks them in the face, and steps off bold and free. And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

The children were afraid of him—his coming stopped their play. But now when supper time is o'er, and the table cleared away, the boys all frolic around his chair, the baby climbs his knee. And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

Ah, those sad days are o'er, of sorrow and of pain. The children have their father back, and I my John again. I pray excuse my weeping, marm—they're tears of joy, these. How much the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me.

Each morning, when he goes to work, I upward look and say, "O Heavenly Father, help dear John to keep his pledge to-day. And every night, before I sleep, thank God on behalf of John. For what the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me."

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHOES.

Before putting on new patent leather shoes it is recommended to warm them slightly before use. This will soften the leather and prevent cracking. After wearing them for the first time it is a good plan to oil the creases. A little attention of this kind in the beginning will make the shoes last twice as long. Indeed, the proper care of one's boots is very important, not only as a matter of looks, but for the sake of economy as well.

In China the cobbler still goes from house to house, announcing his approach with a rattle, and taking up his abode with the family while he accomplishes the necessary making and mending. In certain parts of Asia Minor it is not unusual for a pair of shoes to be handed down from generation to generation, being worn only on state occasions, and carried in the hand by the proud possessor on Sunday.

THE FINGER RING.

In striking contrast with decorations worn on the clothing, in the hair, around the neck and arms or pendant from the ears, lips and nose, is a finger ring, the model of convenience. It is seldom lost, for it need not be taken off; requires no preparatory manipulation of the body, is not painful, is always in view, a perpetual reminder of the giver, and of the purpose for which it is worn. The popularity of the ring must therefore be in large measure due to its convenience, and that this good quality was early learned may be inferred from the Hebrew tradition, which attributes the invention of this ornament to Tubal-Cain, "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron."

THE FRILLS AND FREAKS OF FASHION.

Some of the new dress cloaks are dainty enough for tea gowns or evening cloaks. One worn recently at the races was of few China silk, trimmed with double ruffles of ribbon round the hem, and had a cape of guipure tied with long ribbon loops. They are lined throughout with thin China silk. Like an old picture was a wonderful evening gown worn by a fair young maid at a ball. It was a white brocade, the skirt hanging straight and sheer from the bust to the feet, the full-gathered bodice girdled with a long sash of gold gauze, passed beneath the Watteau fulness of the back and knotted in front to fall with the gown to the slippered feet.

A DELICIOUS FROZEN DAINTY.

Speaking of sorbet, there is nothing nicer or more refreshing than sorbet during a dinner. Like Roman punch it usually served after roast. A sorbet may be made from any fruit juice properly seasoned and slightly frozen, and may or may not be seasoned with wine or cordial. A nice pineapple sorbet is made as follows: After peeling a pineapple, cut it in small pieces. Put these pieces in a bowl with a pound of sugar, then with a potato masher pound to a fine pulp. Add to this the juice of two lemons and one orange with half a gill of marsh-mallows, half the grated peel of an orange and a quart of water. Strain this through a fine sieve. Freeze this mixture until it is well iced, but not solid, and you will have a most satisfactory sorbet.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

A swanlike throat is a rare beauty and an enviable and desirable bit of feminine loveliness, but an ostrich neck is an altogether different matter, and unfortunately the one is frequently mistaken for the other, but by the pos-

essor only. She it is that, knowing low-necked gowns so fashionable as well as comfortable, dons a garment of this description, only to present the appearance of the long-necked bird whose feathers are as charming as his throat is ugly, or the ungainly giraffe. She must suffer with the heat and a high stiff collar, or expose her scrawny, bony neck to the gaze of an unfeeling world. The plump, white, firm throat rules the hour. The girl so blessed knows that she has a rare point in her favor that the tall, stylish sister of the winter has no hope of attaining. The military collar that her little short neck prohibited has gone and in its place are soft folds of lace that are so becoming to her, but such a trial to the ostrich.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

All the light soft summer materials, crepes, crepons, muslin delaines, and foulards are printed with large pompadour bouquets of flowers in pure Louis XV. colors, delicate half dead shades of pink and green and heliotrope.

For hats the blossoms most in vogue are forget-me-nots, orchids, poppies, blue and yellow flees, and clematis. Fancy Tuscan hats of plaited reeds include among their decorations velvet ears of rye, wheat and bows of wide green grasses.

One of the most striking novelties in foot-gear is the mephisto-piel-anthrose of scarlet and crimson, made to match the low shoes of red or patent leather. Sometimes the stockings are toned down with checks of black or a powdering of embroidered flowers.

Among the colors adopted by the Paris-syndicate for fall are "Euphonia," a bright black red, "Angeline," a pale apple green, "Parade," a brilliant yellow, "Daisy," a bright cinnamon shade, "Eugenie," a brownish yellow, "Trianon," a faded crimson, raspberry, and "Emilienne," a deep purple.

Very little fringe is worn now by women in the street, and it is never seen forming an under-linen line across the forehead. In Paris they start out with the idea of no fringe, and they drag down a curl or two from some inexplicable source where to break the severity of the parted hair.

IT IS THE BEST.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have used your B. B. B. for the past five or six years, and had the best cure for my stomach and indigestion. I have also used your B. B. B. and can recommend them highly. —MRS. J. N. VAN NATA, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

WHAT A FELLOW ENJOYS.

There are few things more amusing than to watch a fool submitting to the operation of a back scratcher. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing towards him. But after two or three passes down his back his manner changes as a mark of change, his eyes close, and an expression of indolent enjoyment glazes his face while apart and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to contain the mass of matter now in his back.

Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which starts him, or until he has had as much scratching as he wants, when with a puff of regretful delight, he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions and hop away, bent once more on the pleasures of the chase. —OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SLOTH.

Those who are opposed to early rising—and as time goes on the numbers seem to increase—will learn with interest the opinion of a German doctor, who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, and finds that the majority of long lives indulged in late hours. At least eight out of ten persons over eighty never went to bed till well into the small hours and did not get up again till late in the day. He considers that getting up early tends to exhaust the physical power and to shorten life, while the so-called invigorating early hours are, he thinks, apt to produce lassitude, and are positively dangerous to some constitutions. This explains the old maxim of early to bed and early to rise. —London Court Journal.

A GOOD SCHEME.

A druggist of Atlanta has invented a contrivance to prevent serious mistakes in filling prescriptions. His invention is a bottle, just like others, except in one particular. It has a glass stopper covered with innumerable sharp points that sensibly prick the hand if one is not careful in removing it from the bottle. All poisonous and dangerous drugs are to be kept in bottles like this. The peculiar contrivance will make the druggist careful, no matter how great his hurry, and if he is made to be cautious in handling bottles he will make no mistake in filling prescriptions. —Hamilton Times.

THE DISOBEDIENT LITTLE GIRL.

She was very fair, with light, fluffy curls, deep-blue eyes, and a roselip of a mouth. When asked her age, she said she was "half-past three." Because she was so pretty, foolish people had praised her until the little head was nearly turned. She had become so vain that she would cry if she could not wear one of her prettiest dresses every day. She would run away whenever she found a chance. This habit worried and frightened her friends.

One warm day her busy mother resolved to dress her so that there would be no danger of her running away. Removing her dress, shoes and stockings, some old slippers were tied on the bare feet; then a flour sack cut open at the end, with places at the sides for armholes, was put on her for a dress and tied around the waist with a tow-string. A newspaper pinned into the shape of a peaked hat was placed upon her head.

She was put out into the back yard with some playthings, and her mother with a sigh of relief, returned to her household duties.

A little while Jessie amused herself with her toys in the shade of a large tree. Tiring of this she looked about for something else. Seeing a loose board in the fence she pushed it aside, wriggled her plump little self through, and was in a neighbor's yard. There she saw an open gate leading out into the street. Forgetting all about her queer attire, she ran through it and down the street. Some small boys, catching sight of the strange object, ran with a whoop after her. Others joined as she ran on in mad haste. Soon the crowd were yelling the words in large letters on the paper dress, "Family Flour."

An old gentleman approached to learn the reason of the clamor. Seeing the boys in full chase of what he concluded was a child, he scattered the crowd, and a terrified little girl ran to him screaming, "Grandpa!" After a look at the tear-stained face he recognized his own pet Jessie. He carried her home in his arms. It was her last runaway. This is a true story.

SUDDENLY PROSTRATED.

GENTLEMEN—I was suddenly prostrated while at work by a severe attack of cholera morbus. We sent a once for a doctor, but he seemed unable to help. An evacuation about every forty minutes was fast wearing me out, when we sent for a bottle of WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS, which saved my life.—MRS. J. N. VAN NATA, Mount Vernon, Ont.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.

Their Persecution by the Protestants of Uganda.

A cable to the New York Herald from London, under the date of July 27, gives these particulars of the religious war now waging in Africa:—

The latest advices from Uganda state that the British East Africa Company has become firmly established there. It is further stated that King Mwanga has escaped from the French Catholics, who recently had him in custody, and has returned to the Protestants.

King Mwanga is described by the officials of the Catholic Missionary Society as a conciliated young man, inflated with his own importance. He was always a bitter enemy of Christianity, and among his hostile deeds toward the missionaries must be counted the murder of Bishop Hannington on the coast of Uganda, and the massacre of his Christian subjects in 1885.

A letter from a missionary recently published in a Berlin paper says:— "On Jan. 21, the English Captain Williams led his troops against the royal residence to seize the king; but Mwanga had fled. Captain Lugard availed himself of the victory to haul down the king's flag. He proclaimed the Mohammedan chief Mbugo his successor. These are the facts. All Catholic missionary work is stopped, and 20,000 Catholics either murdered, sold as slaves, or dispersed in all directions. Who is responsible for all this? The English missionaries, who for years have preached hatred against the Catholics, and Captain Lugard, who was sent to protect the Christians against the Arabs, but has now made use of his power to destroy the Catholics and to make an Islamic king."

In October last Mwanga, who was already unpopular as a native, and who had been discovered to have conceived a bad plan, put to death his entire body-guard by abducting them to starve them on a small island in the lake. The body-guard, being warned, refused to enter the camp and returned to their capital, where they immediately attacked the palace. Mwanga fled to some assisting him, and his old brother, Kiwewa, was placed on the throne. Some time after Mwanga again put the upper hand.

A letter written in the German station of Bakole on Nyaza, Victoria, by the Vicar-Apostolic, Mgr. Hirt, who is driven out of Uganda, contains what are alleged to be the most authentic details about the recent disturbances in that country. The letter is addressed to the General Superior of the White Fathers, and is dated February 10. Mgr. Hirt declares at once that the recent bloodshed was the work of the Protestants, supported by the agents of the British East Africa Company, and that recent events in that country form one of the most disgraceful pages in the history of the civilization of the Dark Continent. The writer describes the religious and political state of Uganda during the last three years. He says:—

"It was the Protestants who first wished to form a special group, and were then the cause of a Protestant and a Catholic party being formed in Uganda being divided into equal parts between them. Then in order to play the game, became better. Religion and politics were mixed up together without the missionaries being able to separate the two questions. The British flag was taken by the Protestants as a signal for gathering together against the Catholics, and the attempt was made to force the flag upon King Mwanga without all such attempts. He claims a guarantee from officers of the British fort that the flag should afford protection to both parties equally. Instead of this his authority and that of his party was systematically undermined." —Bishop Pilot.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Righteousness spring from right principles. In cases of domestic discord, quarrels, or serious complaints, cholera, morbus, etc., the only remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—an amazing cure—made on the principle that the most powerful are best. Never travel without it.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head in 14 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars from Address HERBERT CLIFTON, S. Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London S.E. England. 30-0

Always remember thy end, and that time once lost never returns.—Thomas A' Kempis.

Take Hood's and only Hood's, because Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. It possesses merit peculiar to itself. Try it yourself.

SURPRISE SOAP

While the best for all household uses, has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes. READ the directions on the wrapper.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

THE ONE-HORSE FARMER.

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then sit around and not go to work till after sun-up.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay \$3 for a new bridle, then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her die for want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has put out for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting so nothing to show how strong he is.

He will talk a day Sunday on what he knows about farming, then note around the neighborhood Monday hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the first place until bedtime.

He will illustrate the mechanism of a cotton planter, and then go out and much his thumb nailing a board on a fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cent's worth of coffee, a paper of pins, a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco, and a steamer full of whisky.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy-dollar wagon. He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend, and forget to return it.

REDUCING BONES.

The reduction of bones and the manufacture of fertilizers on the farm is a work of considerable difficulty and for that reason and for lack of the knowledge just how to do things has suffered for the time and labor consumed. And yet there are circumstances at times when the effort is worth making, and the end sought accomplished. A farmer, a correspondent from London, Mr. T. Graham, who was known as a very able and successful farmer, writes as follows in the Practical Farmer.

"The only way in which bones can be made available for fertilizers by the ordinary farmer is by the treatment and this is a hardy to be made to my mind. I do not myself like to handle and keep in hand a great deal of sulphuric acid, but if you use sulphuric acid, or burn more skin and fish than the fertilizer is worth after it is all ready. Even then the bones should be made as fine as can conveniently be done, before they are exposed to the action of the acid. My favorite way of treating old bones is to burn them. In spring I make a great fire of brush, rotten rick, knotty pieces of wood, and all sorts of rubbish and when a good body of live coal has accumulated underneath, I pile on the old bones somewhat gradually, and some cinder sticks if I have them. This will reduce the mass to a mixture of burnt bone-meal, lime and ash, and makes a good mineral fertilizer. Of course it depends the bones of what little nitrogen they contain, but puts the phosphoric acid in a shape in which plants can make immediate use of it. These are quick ways—and others of reducing bones to plant food are slow."

You can break the bones up as fine as possible, and put them in a large tin with fresh horse manure, moistening the mass sufficiently to keep it in a moderate state of fermentation. This in the course of months will soften the bones, so they can be used for manure. Another way available for you, since you have easy access to wood ashes (you should have an abundance of it), is to put them, broken in fine in a terrine, layers with the ashes, and packing all tightly, as a man, and put on water enough to moisten the mass and keep it moist by additions of water when needed. In six months, in a year, or less, the bones will be soft enough to be used for manure.

This mixture of ashes and bones will be first rate for your garden crops. Plaster Paris will combine with it for the purpose, especially after it has been used for some time. Many of the grain farms in the East have been "plastered to death," and do not respond any more to further applications of plaster. Of course the solution of the question of what fertilizers are best for your purposes, depends very much on the condition of your soil itself. On most grain farms it is mostly phosphoric acid that is needed. In that case apply phosphates—large dissolved bone, and phosphate phosphatic guano, South Carolina or Florida rock, phosphate meal (Thomas slag), etc., and if, as is likely on sandy soil, potash is needed also, the ashes will supply the deficiency. Should nitrates be needed also, as indicated by short growth of straw, try a little nitrate of soda, or other fertilizers furnishing just that element. Nobody can give you definite information on these things from a distance. Ask your own soil by making a few trials of the substances named.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order

- Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Solely prepared and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.

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CASTLE & SON MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS

CHURCH FURNITURE MEMORIAL BRASSES FONTS LECTERNS

CASTLE & SONS, 20 University Street, Montreal.

SAFE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA CURES ALL Taints of the Blood. CERTAIN

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ROCK DOCK REGULATES THE STOMACH, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore. BLOOD CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES. BITTERS

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Ask for and see that you get DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, the great Worm Remedy. 25 cents per box, at all Druggists. Being in the form of a Chocolate Cream, Children never refuse them.

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First-class Instruments at a low price.

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FOR SALE—Norman Upright Piano, \$50, \$1 per month. Good for country or beginner.

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FOR SALE—Broadwood Square Piano, \$75, \$2 per month. In good order.

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FOR SALE—Dunham Square Piano, \$135, \$15 cash and \$2 per month. A fine instrument.

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FOR SALE—Two Organs, \$25 each, \$3 per month. Very good value.

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DR. FULTON Cures patients of all diseases by letter or interview. Enquiry FREE. Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, etc., cured without Surgical operations. Hours, 11 to 10 p.m. Bell Telephone 3351. Residence, 214 St. Catherine Street.

HOTEL BALMORAL, MONTREAL—NOW under an entire change of management, is unrivaled by any hotel in Canada. The equipment is most complete, the cuisine is excellent and every consideration is given to the comfort of guests. It is in the heart of the city and within a few minutes walk of the R. C. deposits and steamboat landings. Terms \$10 to \$15 per day. JAMES SMITH, Proprietor, 20

FORGIVENESS.

BY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

When having sinned we very humbly kneel... To seek forgiveness, then how low...

COLUMBUS.

POPE LEO XIII. COMMENDS HIS CHARACTER.

He gained a New World from the Shadow of Barbarism—He Was Primarily Inspired by the Catholic Faith.

The letter addressed by Pope Leo XIII. to the archbishops and bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas on the subject of Christopher Columbus says: From the end of the fifteenth century, since a man from Liguria first landed, under the auspices of God, on the transatlantic shores, humanity has been strongly inclined to celebrate with gratitude the recollection of this event.

By its work a new world flashed forth from the unexplored ocean, thousands upon thousands of mortals were returned to the common society of the human race, led from their barbarous life to peacefulness and civilization, and which is of much more importance, recalled in a petition to eternal life by the bestowal of the gifts which Jesus Christ brought to the world.

CONFIDED TO THE SEA and received in return, there was discovered an accession of the most favorable nature, to the reciprocal abundance of riches, with the result that the prestige of Europe increased enormously.

There is, in addition, an entirely special reason which we believe, we should commemorate in a grateful spirit of immortal event. It is that Columbus is one of us. When one considers with what motive above all he undertook the plan of exploring the dark sea, and with what object he endeavored to realize this plan, one cannot but be deeply inspired by the enterprise and its execution, so that by this title also humanity is not a little indebted to the Genoese.

The letter says that many men of high moral and full of experience, before Columbus and after him, explored, with persevering efforts, unknown lands across seas still more unknown. Their memory is celebrated, but there is a very great difference between them and Columbus. Columbus fell upon an object more grand and more elevated than the others.

Having learned by astronomy and ancient documents that beyond the limits of the known world there were large tracts of territory unexplored, he considered the immense multitude of those who were plunged in lamentable darkness, subject to insane rites and to the superstitions of senseless divinities. He considered that they led a savage life, with ferocious customs, that, most miserably still, they were wanting in all notion of the most important things, and that they were plunged in ignorance of the only true God.

In proof of Columbus' religious zeal, the letter cites the discoverer's declarations on the subject to Ferdinand and Isabella, to Pope Alexander VI., and to Raphael Sanchez, and also Isabella's testimony to that effect. It was inevitable, says the letter, that a man overwhelmed with a burden of trials so great and so intense would have succumbed had he not sustained himself by the consciousness of fulfilling a very noble enterprise, which he conjectured would be glorious for the Christian name and salutary for

AN INFINITE MULTITUDE. Continuing the letter says that, in effect, Columbus discovered America at about the period when a great tempest was going to overwhelm itself against the Church. It really seems that the man for whom Liguria honors herself was destined by a special plan of God to compensate Catholicism for the injury which it was going to suffer in Europe. To call the Indian race to Christianity was without doubt the mission and the work of the Church.

sion of the land he discovered in the name of Jesus Christ. It declares that in order to celebrate worthily the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the sacredness of religion must be united to the splendour of civil pomp.

The New Vicar-General.

La Semaine Religieuse thus speaks of the Rev. Abbe Bourgeault, who has just been appointed successor to the late lamented Mr. Marechal. "Many ties bound him, no doubt, to the parish of Laprairie, where he has been parish priest for so many years, and he had reached that age when a complete change of occupations and habits, is always the occasion of a real sacrifice, no matter how great the honor conferred.

Mr. Blake's Return to Canada.

The Toronto Globe had a special from London on Saturday, as follows: Mr. Blake has determined to sail for Canada by the "Parisian" on Thursday next. Before departing, however, he has promised to speak for Mr. Morley at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The meeting will be held on Monday. It will be Mr. Blake's first acquaintance with a popular English assemblage. The selection of Mr. Blake as one of the speakers on behalf of one of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues is looked upon as a high compliment to the Canadian. The electors of Newcastle, who recently had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Gladstone expound what has since been termed the Newcastle programme, will have an opportunity of comparing Mr. Blake's powers as a public speaker with those of the English Liberal leader.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

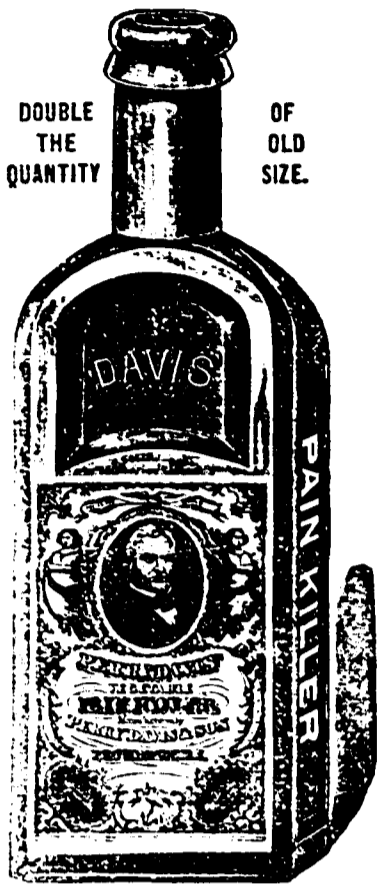
Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

The Catholic Church at the Fair.

A Chicago despatch says that Pope Leo has written a letter pertaining to the Catholic exhibit at the World's Fair. Great activity has been manifested in the different dioceses throughout the country in this feature of the fair, and the Catholic educational exhibits under the supervision of Bishop Spaulding and

his co-laborers. The Pope says this undertaking will tend to show that the Catholic Church does not countenance any lack of education or culture nor conditions of ignorance, but that, mindful of its being built for the Divine Worship, it bestows care every where in general and provides especially what is most perfect in those things which relate to the proper communication of knowledge.

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Old Popular 25c. Price.

COVERTON'S NIPPLE OIL.

Superior to all other preparations for crack of sore nipples. To soothe the nipples commence using three months before commencing. Price 25 cents.

COVERTON'S Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief of a cough of Croup, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

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THE ST. JAMES Hat Store. SILK and FELT HATS. Our Spring stock is now complete. PRICES: LOW. An inspection invited. ROBERTSON & CO., -220- ST. JAMES STREET.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, etc., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND No. 112. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock and will be payable at the office of the bank on and after Monday, the 5th of September next.

T. CHRISTY, Plumber, - Steam - and - Gas-fitter, Importer and Dealer in ALL KINDS OF GAS FIXTURES and FANCY SHADES. No. 138 Bleury Street, MONTREAL.

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Mass will be said every Saturday IN PERPETUITY—(FOR EVER) FOR ALL FOUNDERS, LIVING OR DEAD. Large donations may extend over a period of five years. The names of the first 50 FOUNDERS will be engraved on brass tablets within the Sanctuary of the new Shrine. Send at once. The FOUNDER'S MASS has already commenced.

Rev. PHILIP JAMES McCARTHY, Shrine of Our Lady of Dale, Ilkerton, Derbyshire, England 4377

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Castor Fluid. Registered. A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

D. NIGHTINGALE, Dealer in General Sporting and Athletic Goods. Snow-Shoes, Boxing-Gloves, Fencing Fells, Masks, Single Sticks, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Bicycles, Bells, Lanterns, etc. Manufacturer and Dealer in Pool and Billiard Tables, Improved Billiard Cushions, patented Nov. '91, Ivory and Composition Halls, Tips, plain and fancy Cues, Billiard Cloths, etc. Tables altered, repaired and cut down, etc. Agents for Canada of the Star Patent Burlington, Toboggans. Just the thing for Clubs and Boys. If you wish the best and where quality is considered the cheapest, get a Star Patent. 1742 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. Bell Phone 2324.

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THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN) and for Peals and Chimes. Send for Prices and Catalogue. MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. 1892—SEASON—1892. The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports. To QUEBEC—Commencing about 25th April, the Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily [Sundays excepted] at 7 p.m. To TORONTO—Commencing Wednesday, 1st June, leave daily [Sundays excepted], at 10 a.m. from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Colerain Landing at 6.30 p.m. To THE SAGUENAY—About 3rd May will leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. To CORNWALL—When canal ready, Str. BOHEMIAN will leave every Tuesday and Friday at noon. To THE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. To BOUCHEVILLE, VARRENES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE LISLE—Daily [Sundays excepted], per Steamer TERREBONNE at 8.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table. To LAPRAIRIE—From Laprairie—From 18th April to 2nd May, and 14 a.m. From Montreal—8 a.m. and 4 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Sunday, May 16th, by Steamer Terrebonne every Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur, returning same evening, at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel. ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT, Traffic Manager. General Manager.



OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, MONTREAL. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of and Dealers in Plain and Fancy Furniture, 1849 to 1853 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THIS POPULAR HOUSE has been actively engaged in the manufacture of furniture since 1849, in which year Mr. Owen McGarvey established himself in business, laying the foundation of what is now known as one of the finest furniture houses in the Dominion. Whilst so many other firms in this line have been less fortunate, success has followed him in all his operations. The premises occupied comprise a large six story building, 6x100 feet, which is largely used for show rooms. The entire establishment is a model one, neatness and order prevailing everywhere, all available space being taken up to accommodate the enormous stock which they carry, and from which purchasers can select to advantage, as their stock is classified, each department being complete in itself. Their passenger elevator is constantly in operation, and will be found not only a great convenience but a positive luxury in its way to convey their customers to the various flats of this mammoth establishment. Two large Show Windows (the largest in the world), as well as large Bay Windows on the second floor, will be worthy of SPECIAL NOTICE,

as they contain many New Styles of Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture, all their own make, the Upholstering being the very best in every respect, and finished during the past few weeks. This firm enjoys the highest reputation in Canada, for their reliability, cheapness, excellence of design and workmanship; and at the request and expense of the Canadian Government Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son forwarded a large exhibit to the Antwerp exposition (1889), for which they have received two bronze medals and diplomas, and a silver medal and diploma for their upholstery exhibit, part of which was of original design. This exhibit was afterwards placed in the Colonial and Indian exhibition, London, England, still at the Government expense. One result of this was that the firm received a commemorative medal and diploma (a cut of which is given above) for their very large and fine display of furniture. Speaking of this display, the art critic of the London Cabinet Maker and Art Finisher (Nov. 1st, 1889), which is the highest authority in England in this line of business, says: "The Empire may well be proud of the one Canadian exhibit, but unfortunately

the furniture of these hardy colonists is too much affected by the American style to command the admiration of the artistic. It is, however, fair to say that in many cases the goods which are shown are free from such blemishes, notably those exhibited by Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son, of Montreal. The chair and table here figured (referring to illustrations of those articles) are unique selections from the exhibit of this firm, and the designs will speak for themselves." They have been awarded medals, diplomas and other distinctive recognitions from the Paris, Belgium, and late Indian and Colonial exhibitions, as well as from all the Dominion exhibitions, where they have exhibited. As manufacturers and dealers in furniture, they have placed upon the market some of the finest drawing room, parlor, dining and library suites, as well as the finer grades of bed-room furniture, in which line they make a specialty. It is well known that McGarvey has never resorted to any exaggerated advertising, employed any outside salesman, or canvassing agents. His numerous customers have always received the most respectful attention to the requirements of all visiting his establishment. He inherits all the well

known proverbial straightforward qualities of a North of Ireland business man, studiously avoiding any publicity as a prominent citizen of Montreal, and declining many honors which he had been requested to accept. What he does as a philanthropist is done quietly and unostentatiously, and whilst attending strictly to his own business has not neglected to identify himself with any worthy object or institution. He has been for many years a life-governor of the Montreal General Hospital, a life-governor and vice-president of the Notre Dame Hospital, a director and vice-president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montreal, a director of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, a member both of the Board of Trade and Art Association, and vice-president of St. Patrick's Temperance Society for many years, being well known as a staunch teetotaler and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause during the last 41 years. The firmly established reputation of this well known house is a sufficient guarantee that outside show is only the last thing aimed at, and that stability and good value for money are to be found in the old established firm of Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son, 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892

NOTICE.

Subscription accounts have been mailed to all subscribers, and we must request prompt payments. We do not like the process of continually "dunning" for payment of a subscription, which is small in amount.

THE NEW VICAR-GENERAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS, as a Catholic organ, and speaking in the name of the Irish Catholics of this province, desires to tender its sincere and hearty congratulations to the learned, venerable and holy prelate—the Rev. F. Bourgeault of Laprairie—on the occasion of his elevation to the high office of Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.

A NEFARIOUS SYSTEM.

Last week we gave a full history of what had been done since the day that the TRUE WITNESS first drew the public attention to the sad state of morality in certain quarters of the city.

THE PALLIUM.

As we announce in another column, the successor of the late Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Vaughan, of Westminster, was invested yesterday with the Pallium, which is the special insignia of the Archbishop.

THE BISHOPS' PETITION.

Elsewhere we publish the petition of the Catholic hierarchy of Canada to the Dominion Government, in which their Lordships place, in plain and concise terms, the real state of the important matter of the Manitoba separate schools before the cabinet.

PREMIER GLADSTONE.

Once more the Grand Old Man is about to take the helm of State in England. The other day Lord Salisbury was Premier of the British Empire, his following was large and his power was exceptionally great.

LADY-DAY.

The fifteenth of August, mid-summer day, was the feast of the Assumption of the ever Blessed Mother of Christ.

A NAPOLEONIC VETERAN.

Every now and again we are confronted with the accounts of some veteran of Balaklava, some one of the famous "Six Hundred," some hero of Waterloo, who is said to have just expired.

around the abode of innocence until in their claws they carry off the victim and deposit the living prey in the charnel-house for which they work. Then go into the public resort—the respectable hotel. The young woman, an envoy of this army of corruption, hires as a table-waitress. She soon becomes acquainted with the guests, she hands them the cards of her mistress, and after having done all the work that was allotted to her, she breaks a dish or does some act for which she is discharged. Her part of the work has been performed, she returns to report, and immediately another sentinel is sent to replace her.

In some cases this organization twines its coils around the public official, the man whose influence is great and whose position cloaks him from suspicion. Some of those least deemed capable of sacrificing all to the altars of the Army of Immorality, live almost constantly upon the fruits of vice, and share the profits, in one way or another, of iniquity. There are men, who pass for most highly respectable citizens, whose families look upon them as paragons of morality, and whose residences are next door to houses of the worst class.

There is very little that money cannot do, and this army has the means of buying up on all sides the silence or the goodwill of some, the virtue and the souls of others. This nefarious system is like the poison-tree of Iava. It sinks its roots into the earth and spreads its branches in the air, but it blasts and withers the soil that nourishes it, and it twines its poisonous arms around the victim that seeks its shelter.

On the feast of St. Agnes, each year the community of Lateran Canons Regular, offer two white lambs at the altar rails of the church of that saint. It is situated on the Via Nomentana, outside the walls at Rome. The offering is made during the vespers peculiar to the feast. The lambs are blessed and then taken by two Canons of St. John Lateran to the Pope for his benediction.

When the *ambulatorius*, the envoy of the Archbishop, takes the pallium, he promises to convey it with all possible dispatch. He is not to rest more than one night on the road, and he must leave the pallium in a church—if possible a cathedral—during that night. It was the desire of St. Gregory that certain regulations should be attached to the

use of the pallium and these are now observed universally. The Archbishop can only wear it at High Mass, and inside the limits of his own diocese. He can only wear it on great festivals such as indicated in the *Pontificals*, and known as *festi pallii*. When, however, it is absolutely necessary, by force of circumstances, that the Mass be sung in open air—as may often happen—the Archbishop has permission to wear it outside the temple.

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west of England, the cause of so much trouble, and so many noble plans frustrated. He beheld, as it by a revelation, that the Irish cause was the cause of Great Britain; that until the Home Rule question was fairly, satisfactorily and honorably settled, no hope could ever be held out for a prosperous administration of English affairs.

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he beholds the end of all those glorious prospects, as between the huts of Quatre-Bras and the hamlet of Waterloo, the conquering hero bows before the will of the Invincible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Manitoba School Question."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir.—The bigots in Manitoba have had their own way this time, consequently, for some time to come, we shall bear their singing their song of victory and (metaphorically) dancing upon the bodies of their victims.

GOUGING.

There has been of late, in this city and vicinity, a regular craze for what is called "gouging out eyes"—whether of dumb animals or men. We are not acquainted with the process, nor are we anxious to learn it from experience or observation; but we do know that only human fiends are capable of such diabolical wickedness.

Of late several cases of this terrible cruelty have been brought before the public through the medium of press reports. We would beg of the authorities to hunt down these inhuman fiends, as they would a wolf, and to frighten others by the examples made.

EMILE ZOLA.

It is stated that Emile Zola, the author of so much filthy realism, is going to Lourdes on a pilgrimage to seek material for a fresh sensational novel. If such is the case we may look forward to one of two things, either another success to be scored by the Devil, or a wonderful triumph of God's mercy.

In the field of infidel literature we have a wonderful example of a real and permanent conversion in the case of "Leo Taxil," or G. J. Pages, author of the scurrilous pamphlets. In the domain of Faith, Pages worked to undermine the Christianity of his readers; in the domain of morals, Zola used every means to destroy the purity and innocence of the thousands who devoured his works.

The Rev. H. P. Peeters' Fund.

Mr. Felix Callahan, sen., \$5; Miss Scott, Ottawa, Ont., \$5; A sympathizer, Shenandoah, Que., \$3; Mrs. F. Callahan, \$2; Mr. W. H. Callahan, \$2; Mr. V. Lampert, Kemptonville, Ont., \$2; Mr. Alex. Hammond, \$1; Mrs. Robert Warren, 14 Mayor street, \$1; Mrs. H. J. Ward, \$1; Mrs. M. J. McAndrew, \$1; Miss M. Doley, Antigonish, N.S., 27c; Mr. L. A. Lambert, Kingston, Ont., 25c.

It is as evident as the noon-day sun, that in the present case it is not the interests of the province that have been sought, but those of the English majority. Equally clear and evident is it, that a love of justice did not bring about the obnoxious measure, for a more manifest injustice can hardly be conceived, than to oblige men to pay for the support of institutions, to which they conscientiously object, and from which, for the same reason, they can derive no benefit.

Nor was the strengthening of brotherly love and friendship between the two elements of Manitobian society a consideration which passed through the brains of the members of the Manitoba legislature. No, no; they well knew, they must have known, that the passing of the act would merely tend to fan into a blaze that smouldering spark of discontent, that has slowly but surely been burning in many a Manitobian's breast.

The Catholics of Manitoba, then, will pay their school-tax like good citizens; they will, of course, have their own schools to support as well. What of that? It is not one hundred thousand that bear in Ireland, and in England, also, not a hundred years ago. From such burdens they have not yet fairly recovered; certainly not in Ireland, but what of that? The bigot does not stop to think, but looking down from the boasted eminence of his position, he points the finger of scorn towards the land that kept the truth towards that land, with the name symbolic of her boasted faith.

Catholics must make the best of a bad job; we must work and pray and look for better and more enlightened times. We must have schools in Manitoba, as elsewhere, for our children.

As a general rule, the Catholic population of Manitoba is poor compared with that of Quebec. Yet in Quebec Catholics have their own schools, supported, like those of their Protestant fellow-subjects, out of the school rates.

Now, it seems to me that Catholics should help one another all over the world; much more so should they of one nation help their co-religionists. This is in accordance with the words of Holy Writ.

I propose then, that at certain times, a voluntary subscription should be taken up, throughout the whole of the Province of Quebec, for the aid of the Catholic schools of Manitoba, and that this sum, be forwarded to his Grace Archbishop Tache, to be disposed of, as he sees fit.

BERTRAM GREENE, 132 Notre Dame street, Montreal, 9th August 1892.

Disreputable Houses and Disreputable Men.

Sir.—In your interview with the Chief of Police, as recorded in your issue of the 3rd inst., "Disreputable Houses," that functionary is reported as saying, "he is desirous of hearing any suggestions that citizens may desire to make, and to act upon them if at all practicable." Standing on my claim of thirty years' citizenship, I have a few statements to make—certainly not the most palatable; a few questions to ask; and from these it is presumed, publishable suggestions will present themselves to the Chief, apart from the gratuitous offering. To arrive at certain facts, we must ascertain what kind of order and discipline the shepherd keeps in his fold.

article on "Disreputable Places," mention was made of two policemen in uniform, of No.—station, having spent a considerable portion of a Sunday evening in one of those dens—at present vacant, but at the time in which those illustrious? uniformed visitors honored it with their presence, it was looked upon as one of the most infamous nests among the many vile resorts to be found in the locality. It was a resort for the most depraved—a shambou of the worst class; and to intensify its moral depravity, there were three or four half-naked children, frequently drunk around the door, and seldom without pipes or cigars in their mouths.

It is a monstrous iniquity. Yet it is law. It is unjust, tyrannical and iniquitous; yet still it is law, and all good Catholics submit to superior authority, be it civil or ecclesiastical, in all that does not entail sin.

The fact of those guardians of law and order, frequenting and living in dens of abomination, gives the citizen who has to pay for their keep, no very excited idea of the morale of the police force; while it gives the inmates and keepers of the houses, the not unwarrantable idea that they are free from all immunities, civil and social—in effect, they believe themselves secure from all the pains and penalties of the law, seeing that they have a bodyguard of the law's defenders to uphold by their presence the polluted homes of their blighted morality.

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Yours &c., PRIMUS MOBILE. Montreal, 8th Aug. 1892.

Charitable Bazaar.

Rev. Father Moyna of Stayner, Ontario, writes as follows to the Catholics of Canada. "I am making a final effort to clear the Stayner Mission of debt. The church was built in 1873, but the parishioners, most of whom are in poor circumstances, were unable to pay for it. Payment of interest was almost all they could accomplish. The church in fact was closed, the congregation locked out, and no Mass celebrated in the Parish. When I came to the Mission in November, 1888, there was a debt of over four thousand dollars to be met on the church, and considerable repairs were needed. There are only forty-five families in the Mission able to contribute anything. The outlook was discouraging—the opinion was freely expressed that the church would never be paid for. I could not place the new burden of a residence on this poor people, and was compelled to board in a hotel for three years. Inspired by a holy zeal, and a desire to see the priest have a house, the congregation rallied, and made every effort that could be made by a noble and generous people to clear the church of debt and build a priest's house. A suitable residence has at last been built and

modestly furnished, but I find it absolutely impossible to pay for it without appealing for aid to all our friends who sympathize with the struggling Catholics of Stayner. His Grace Archbishop Walsh, deeply sympathizing with pastor and people, seeing their laudable efforts during the past five years, cordially approves of this Bazaar, hopes it will be crowned with success, and blesses all who aid it. In our poverty I have placed our Bazaar Tickets at Ten Cents each, believing that no one will refuse so small an amount for such a purpose. Each Ticket entitles the purchaser to a chance for any of the large collection of Prizes to be drawn for, including the Cash Prizes of \$50.00 and \$25.00 in Gold. Special Cash Prizes will be given to the parties disposing of the Largest Numbers of Tickets. Persons wishing to compete will have tickets promptly sent to them on request. All remittances will be promptly acknowledged. Our benefactors shall always be remembered in our prayers."

M. MOYNA, Priest. Continued from first page.

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

The tellers appeared at 22.25 a.m., with the paper containing the numbers showing the result of the division, and handed the paper to Mr. Arnold Morley, the Liberal whip. This was the signal for a volley of Liberal cheers and Irish shouts of "Mitchelstown." Down with Balfourism, etc., and it was some time before Mr. Morley was able to announce the figures. The result announced was: For the motion, 350; against the motion, 310. Then there was a fresh display of enthusiasm. The noise having subsided, Mr. Balfour and the whole body of Conservatives rose and, amid prolonged acclamations, Mr. Balfour moved that the House adjourn until Thursday next. The motion was agreed to.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

The Queen's Anxiety. LONDON, August, 12.—Mr. Gladstone will go to Osborne house Monday with a complete list of the next Cabinet to submit to the Queen, but in pursuance of constitutional usages he maintains absolute silence on the appointments. It has been impossible to conceal the arrangements made for Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt at the exchequer and for Mr. John Morley as Irish secretary, but Mr. Gladstone's intentions regarding other ministers are not known even to some definitely appointed members of his ministry. He has received queries from aspirants for office and has discussed the composition of the cabinet with his chief advisers without definitely communicating to any one his final selections. Being a punctilious observer of official precedent he will not formally offer a place to any one until he has actually received the Queen's command to form a ministry. Surmises are rife regarding new ministerial combinations. Among the most striking reports finding credence in official legal quarters is one to the effect that Lord Herschel will become governor-general of India; that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will become Lord Chancellor and that Sir Charles Russell will become Lord Chief Justice. Lord Herschel's appointment will cause a shudder of apprehension throughout the country in view of the critical position of the Indian-Russian relations.

HER MAJESTY'S FEARS.

Until Tuesday, when Mr. Gladstone returns from Osborne house, the exact composition of the Cabinet will remain unknown. The Queen will have an unusually exciting time during her conferences with Mr. Gladstone over the nominations. The names of the old group re-entering the Cabinet she knows, but most of the new set she dreads knowing. It is known in the Court circle that it is fear regarding the personnel of the Gladstone ministry that mainly induced the Queen to consult the Duke of Devonshire during his visit to Osborne house, just concluded, as to whether it was possible for him to re-unite with Mr. Gladstone and sweeten the Liberal ministry by taking office himself. Another source of the Queen's disquietude is the change in the Royal household appointments inevitable on Mr. Gladstone's accession to power. While the Liberal ranks included the old Whig families changes in the

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

"THE PALLIUM."

ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN INVESTED.

A Symbol of Submission—Interesting Information on the Subject—the Ceremonies. Yesterday, the 16th August, the imposing ceremonies of the investiture of Archbishop Vaughan with the pallium took place in his own Cathedral. It was a remarkable event and will be a landmark in the history of the Church in England. The following interesting information appeared in the London Universe.

THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

The following despatch from London, gives the names and appointments in the new Cabinet: The News announces that Earl Roseberry will be foreign secretary; Baron Herschel, Lord Chancellor, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary; Rt. Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board; Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the House of Trade; Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; John Rigby, Solicitor-General; Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Macdowell, attorney-general for Ireland; Rt. Hon. Edward P. C. Magdonagh, patronage secretary; Alexander Asher, solicitor-general for Scotland; and Right Hon. J. E. Balfour, Lord advocate. Messrs. Bryce and Akland will also have seats in the Cabinet, while the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Kimberley, and Sir George O. Trevelyan, will undoubtedly be members.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Alexis Brunet, O.M.I. The congregation of the Oblate Fathers sustained a great loss in the recent death of the Rev. Father Alexis Brunet. He was born in the diocese of Laval, France, in 1812 and ordained priest in 1837. At first he acted as curate for a few years, but finally he entered the Community of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. He made his vows in 1876 and proceeded with Bishop Grandin to the diocese of St. Albert. During five years he studied the Indian language and devoted himself to the humble mission confided to his care. He returned to Montreal in 1881. Since then he ceaselessly preached retreats in different parishes and religious communities. Charity was his characteristic virtue. Wonderful the good he performed wherever he went. He was especially devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary and spoke of her in his sermons as frequently as possible. Touched with what proves to be his final illness, he in 1891 he ceased preaching. The careful nursing that he received at the Hotel Dieu, during six long months, failed to check the malady. He left for the Oblate Mission house at Mattawa, and there, on the 4th August. His death was a most edifying scene. Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, chanted the Requiem Mass.—La Semaine Religieuse.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mrs. Bellamy Stover, wife of the congressman from the First Ohio District, has joined the Catholic Church. The Holy Father has received in private audience Mgr. Thomas Boneau, Bishop of Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A. Mgr. Agapito Panici, sub-librarian of the Vatican for Economy and Discipline, has been promoted to the office of sub-dataro. The county El Paso, Tex., has been added to the territorial jurisdiction of Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Brennan, D. D., Bishop of Dallas. Mgr. Farley, V. G., of New York, has sailed for Europe. He was presented with a handsome purse of gold by his parishioners of St. Gabriel's Church, on the eve of his departure. Isaac Resnesky, a prominent Hebrew of Boston, has just succeeded in raising the sum of \$4,000 to aid the good Sisters in charge of the Carney hospital, South Boston, to continue in their humane work.

THE HOUSE TO ADJOURN.

The House of Commons will resume business on Thursday next mainly to issue writs for the re-election of ministers. Most of the members of the House have already left town and intend not to return till the opening of the session in January. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor his leading colleagues will appear in the House on Thursday. The prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place on 1 August 22.

IN HOW CHURCH, CHEATSIDE, LONDON.

When that Cardinal declared that its first meaning "is to acknowledge that the power of an Archbishop is held solely of Christ's Vicar, the Roman Pontiff." The origin of the pallium has been much disputed by scholars, but there is little doubt that it was at first identical with the loros, or scarf of office, worn by the Roman consuls as shown in the sculptures on the Arch of Constantine at Rome. It was worn originally something after the fashion in which

A HIGHLANDER WEARS HIS PLAID.

one end hanging at the back and the other at the front on the left side. In the tenth century the pallium had assumed very much its present shape, which is that of a semicircular collar, ornamented with six crosses in purple wool, with lappets hanging down in front and at the back, forming almost the shape of the letter Y. St. Gregory the Great, when bestowing the pallium on Marinianus, Archbishop of Ravenna, in the sixth century, reminded him that it ought only to be worn during Mass, and four times a year during the litanies. The respect in which the pallium has always been held in every age by every Christian nation as

A SYMBOL OF SUBMISSION TO THE POPE.

and an acknowledgment of the authority of every Bishop is derived from him, is in itself a strong argument against the stupid Anglican theory of "continuity." This is evident from the very words of the formula in which application is made for the pallium according to ecclesiastical law—which is the same now as in former ages. The following oath taken by an Archbishop of Canterbury before the great apostasy shows that

IN ENGLAND, AS THROUGHOUT CHRISTENDOM, THE SAME FAITH PREVAILED:

I, R. Herbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, from this hour forward, will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, to the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, to my Lord Pope Celestine and his successors canonically entering. I will not join in any counsel or agreement or deed to deprive them of life or limb, or to bring them into captivity. I will disclose to no one any counsel which may be entrusted to me, whether by themselves or their nuncios, or by letters, in any way which to my knowledge will cause harm. I will give aid, saving my order (i.e., so far as the canons, which forbid bloodshed to an ecclesiastic, permit), to defend and to maintain against every man the Papacy of the Roman Church and the Royalty of St. Peter; when called to a synod I will come unless hindered by a canonical impediment. I will treat with honour the Legate of the Apostolic See in his coming and returning, and I will help him in his needs. I will visit the thresholds of the Apostles every three years, either in person or by deputy, unless I be absolved by Apostolic dispensation. The possessions which appertain to my episcopal board I will not sell or give away, or pledge, or enfeoff afresh, or alienate in any way without having first consulted the Roman Pontiff. So may God help me and these holy Gospels."

BABYLON.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROUHE.

Her robes are purple and scarlet,
And Kings have bent their knees
To the gem that she wears in her hair
Who sit upon many seas.

They have drunk the abominations
Of her golden cup of shame;
She has dragged and debauched the nations
With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered of riches
By the power of her magic spells;
And the world's supreme distress
On the world's supreme distress.

She has sown the seed as a spoiler;
Her arms are outstretched to the sea;
With the wrecked feet of the fallen,
And the moans of the wretched.

Her arms are outstretched to the sea;
When the East and West are one;
Her drums, when the day is dying,
Salute the rising sun.

She has seen of the weak and the lowly
And in just with an iron rod;
She is drunk with the blood of the just;
She shall drink of the wrath of God.

[The foregoing poem has been strongly approved for its value as a vehicle for the "Catholic" in the literary standard. It is an original in English verse, and is the right to call England all the names she pleases.]

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

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

CHAPTER XXIV.

Eleanor returned a playful answer to Morgan's question, and asked George if he had yet captivated a Roman signora.

When Morgan and Lorenzo arise to betake themselves to their bed-chambers, Eleanor accompanied them to the foot of the stairs.

They had to pass a spacious courtyard around which ran a railway, ornamented with a fine, sculptured parapet.

The night was clear and bright, and the moon shined in the sky.

The spirit of beauty is a wayward elf, in lady, but eventually all things pass an exclamation of delight.

CHAPTER XXV.
PART II.

The banks of the noble St. Lawrence are piled with drift, snow.

Three Things to Remember:
1. Health depends on the quality of the food.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.
Catholics Will Maintain Their Own Schools.

WISCONSIN, August 10. The Roman Catholic of the city at a meeting held last night.

STRONGER EVERY DAY.
The people of the city are becoming more and more united.

LETTERS FROM LIONS.
The Lions of the city are very active in their work.

THE MONTREAL BREWING CO'S CELEBRATED ALES - AND - PORTERS.
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rending laments, their loud bewailings, and perhaps, their appalling cries of despair, may be allowed to know more of the terrors of death and of the proper preparation for it than the flippant scoffers who usually direct the great reward in moments of danger.

John Ledy was an example of this. He, uneducated party, his firm faith, his deep love for God, were a wondrous shining light in the gloom of the night.

It was the 10th of January, 1870. John Ledy resided in his lodgings in such a manner as to be able to gaze out on the bright wintry scene.

"What is my answer, Eleanor?" "With a face more flushed than the cold moon came, and eyes that spoke a great sorrow, she replied: "I cannot tell my thanks; but it may not be."

"Do not! Do not!" were the only words that escaped Lorenzo's lips, but they were laden with a passionate, almost despairing plea that poor Eleanor should leave him.

"Lorenzo, for this pain—and pity me too—for my heart is riven—but I cannot not accept your love." "How can you say that?" she asked, her face more flushed than the cold moon came.

CHAPTER XXV. PART II. The banks of the noble St. Lawrence are piled with drift, snow. Three Things to Remember: 1. Health depends on the quality of the food.

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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. DRAWINGS IN AUGUST, 1892:—August 3 and 17. 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

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WANTED, A ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER, holding a second class professional certificate in the Province of Ontario, for School Section No. 1 and 5, in the Township of Alfred. Apply to J. R. BROWN, Sec. Treasurer.

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HON. EDWARD BLAKE

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW'S" COMMENTS

His Powerful speech in London. His Work for the Cause of Irish Union. An Important Conference.

The following despatch, dated London, 11th August, speaks for itself and needs no comment.

Hon. Edward Blake delivered a speech before a meeting of the Home Rule Union last night, which is considered on all hands to be the best he has yet made in England.

LATER DESPATCHES ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 14—It is stated on good authority that there will be a meeting of the Home Rule Union on Friday, at which an effort will be made to compromise the difference between the rival parties.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writing in his paper, the Sunday Sun, declares that the sole reason why Lord Rosebery hesitates to enter the cabinet is that his health is bad; that he has suffered from his asthma since the death of his wife.

The talk of a difference of policy between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery adds Mr. O'Connor, is all ungrounded.

Mr. Gladstone, after attending church this morning, resumed his reception and his conferences with his intended colleagues. He had a conference of two hours duration with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Lord Spencer, Lord Kimberley, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. R. Campbell Bannerman.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter with reference to the article in the Telegraph which says that he is in and out of the country will not join the new cabinet.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 11—A meeting to celebrate the opening of the new park to the cathedral nave on Monday, July 13, at 10 a.m., will be held at the Town Hall.

The Saturday Review, a leading magazine, thus comments upon Mr. Blake: It is hardly opposed to Home Rule, as will be seen; but it is anxious to give Mr. Blake due credit.

Ordinary circumstances Mr. Blake's election would be interesting and important. He is not the only instance of our time of a politician who has transferred himself from colonial to Imperial politics.

MR. BLAKE IS A CANADIAN by birth, by education and by uninterupted residence, by his professional pursuits, and by his public career.

A FORMAL APPEAL. BY THE CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA.

Asking such Legislation as will supersede the Manitoba Act abolishing Separate Schools.

The Roman Catholics of Manitoba have made their formal appeal to the British Government through the Manitoba Legislative body.

Mr. Blake's position is in contrast with that of Mr. Naoroji, M.P.

After reviewing the circumstances attending Manitoba's entrance into the Canadian Confederation, and the schools laws objected to by the petitioners.

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Your petitioners submit that the said act of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba is repugnant to the rights of Roman Catholics guaranteed and secured to them by the Statute erecting the province of Manitoba.

WHAT THEY ASK FOR.

That Your Excellency the Governor-General in Council may entertain the said appeal, and may consider the same, and may make such provision and give such directions for the hearing and consideration of the said appeal as may be thought proper.

That it may be declared that such provisions now does popugnantly affect the rights and privileges with regard to denominational schools which Roman Catholics possess by law or practice in the province of the said Manitoba.

That such directions may be given and provisions made for the relief of the Roman Catholics of the Province of Manitoba as Your Excellency in Council may see fit.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Have You Tried Melissia Coat?

Ladies' Melissia U. STERS, Latest Styles, from \$10.00.

Ladies' Heptonette Waterproofs. Also also popular, and while our sale lasts we are offering big reductions.

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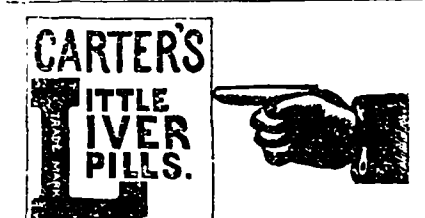
By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy Clifford had a cataract in his right eye which was very bad."

Could Not Open His Eyes.

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CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

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

ACHE they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



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The Sunbeam, a monthly paper for Catholic youth; 50 cents a year, sent for sample copy.

Arcadia. The midsummer number of "Arcadia," the most highly appreciated magazine in Canada, has just come to hand.

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S. Carsley's Column

ATTEND THE GREAT REMNANT SALE

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. All ends of season's materials remaining over from last month's sale, have been placed out upon special tables.

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Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Carsley's Column.